THE Weekly Chronicle

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

November.	R. Sun.	S. Sun.	Moon.	H. W.	
4 Saturday,	6 41	4 47	10 3	3 31	
5 Sunday,	6 42	4 46	11 21	4 38	
6 Monday,	6 43	4 45	Morn	5 56	
7 Tuesday,	6 45	4 43	0 40	7 18	
8 Wednesday,	6 46	4 42	1 57	8 21	
9 Thursday,	6 47	4 41	3 14	9 6	
10 Friday,	6 48	4 40	4 30	9 59	

First Quarter, 5th, 9h. 39m. morn.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Solomon Nichols, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

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

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

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

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

Poetry.

[For the Chronicle.]

A FRAGMENT.

I would recall from things of other days
And trace o'er by-gone years, the fate of One
Whom I once knew, and from my memory raise
A record—not of marbled, monumental praise—
Nor hath his ashes these:—The lettered stone
Speaks not of him—his death or life:—The sea
And the bleak, barren mountain-shore—where He
In life, looked on the ocean's madening breast
Is there alone, and there he sunk to rest:

His mind
Was formed all different from the minds of those
Who were around—the crowd—nor could he find
A fellowship with ought—he lived (and chose)
To be companionless—and save with one
(A Being like himself)—he walked with none
—And yet his varying cheek was often flushed
With an unnatural glow—as if there rushed
Thoughts—passions,—pride—and daring in his eye
And wishes formed—but formed—and raised too high
For lesser minds to compass—

'Tis in vain
To fathom what they might have been—or were—
Whether they were of pleasure or of pain—
Enough—they lived but for a moment—and the fire
Kindling his eye would sadden and expire
As if it lit his mind to its despair.

His was a strange—a stern, and mystic creed
Prompted by man's unkindly word and deed;
Or by their follies—hard to compromise
With the high faith which some pretend as given
For man's safe journey here beneath the skies
And an unfailing pastport into heaven.

Within the world of his imagining
He too had formed ideas of deep bliss
And all those dreams of fancy which can fling
Shades dark, or rays all bright upon the wing
Of passing time—'To such, there is in this
Same feeling of frail vision something sweet—
And something more than world like, when we meet
Warm beings of our mind—soft forms of love
In all their varied bliss—which from above
Seems fall within our souls—pure—high—and bright
And clothed in robes all beauty, and all light!—
—These evanescent shadows of our dreaming
Fall of our hopes, and all their falsest seeming
The beautiful—the loved—and loved perchance
Because they are so beautiful—

Our life hath many a trance
Life with Phantasms more bright than things of life
And formed for love—all loveliness—nor such
As match with earth's realities, and strife—
The one is chill—we shudder with the touch
Of this mere earthliness—the other warms
The soul with fancy's far more holy forms
And brings their bright array before us—

But both are false—both false when youth is past;
And then the surge on which our souls are cast
Lends not its lightning billow to receive
Old passions or old feelings—but we drive
Onwards, and ruggedly—or if such seem
To be—they vanish—for we do but dream
In these cold hours—our week of hopes are drawn
From the deep memory of our first hopes *gone*

And these are tremblings of the soul, when chill
And cold, the creeping disappointments wrap
Their paralizing shroud around us—and
We sink subdued, as by an unseen hand
Whose blow can torture and benumb—*not kill*—
—Whose omen strikes the senses, as the flap
Of the night Raven on the ruin'd Tower
Speaks to the startled ear—when on the blast
Is borne the superstition of that hour!—
How strange—and yet how weak—these hearts are cast
In an uneven mould—their throb partakes
Of earth, and dreams—of Heaven and hopes—which are
As the frail goblet which the drunkard breaks
In the full height of frenzy and despair!—

Thus formed—and mixed—thus moulded was this youth
With hopes too high for Earth, too fair for truth—
But still of fairest shades—and beautiful
As the first ray of morning to the lark
When passions notes invite him to the skies
Or woman's eye, when piercingly and dark
Affections, glance is seeking love's replies—
Or as the streamlets music—which can lull
The wearied wanderer with its harmonies—
For nature is all harmony—go mark
The storm portending cloud—how rich with hues
Awful, but rife with beauty—even the dews
Of even, beam, like pearls of Paradise
Or passions first bright birth in maiden's eyes
Speaking with timid yet extatic fires
Born of the soul—yet fed with earth's desires

Our first fond love—Spring's blossoms—evening hours
Are nature's gardens for the youthful heart,
For love and nature, cannot breathe apart
When once her softness thro' the bosom pours—
The autumn breeze—the starlight—stilly night—
The fleecy clouds—the gems of evening,—bright
With rays of heaven's pure gold—the dew—the sky
—The mountains—waters—and the rainbow's dye
Are part of man as they are part of heaven,
And there enjoyment to our souls are given.

And He I speak of, gazed upon the wave
With these same thoughts—unuttered—but deep writ
Upon his cheek and brow—for nature gave
Her purest language there,—The tongue may lie
—It speaks more eloquence to me—to sit
Upon a wave o'erlooking rock with one
Whose lips breathe forth no raptures—but whose eye
Sparkles delight—whose bosom throbs a tone
Deeper and purer than his feebler word—
With all his joy—save that deep throb—*unheard*

He gazed on ocean—whose wild foamy breast
Seemed but the mirror of his heart's unrest—
And it is strange—that thus the heart should be
Prone to such wildness—and so madly beat
Whene'er we look upon the past—and meet
In fellowship with *things* which are more pure
Than those gross shadows which the vulger see
We too can revel in our secrets—taught
By ordeals which we pride in, and endure
With the stern strength of our unyielding thought
—For earth's griefs cannot conquer nor destroy
Nor damp the transport of this inward joy.

And death—and dreams—eternity—and time
Are portions of our being—and we reap
Knowledge from thence of Truth—and things more deep
Than the false Sophists visions—more sublime
Than the worlds gleam of shadowy nothingness
When we are social—free—pure—and passionless
What is our clay to us?—'tis but a weight
Which clogs the dawning of a dubious fate—
It holds no link of happiness—the chain
Works round the heart—and madly whirls the brain
And let it wring—man should not stoop to be
The thing that bows to be ignobly free—
Better to bear the ills we have than taste
Uncertain waters or an unknown waste.

Yet our complaints are idle.—life will be
The same wild—fitful and unquiet sea
And man—the helpless barque he e'er has been
Upon the track of this wide tempest scene—
Vainly we seek for change—the senses shrink
From what the heart endures—and thus we are
Like a hopeless voyager on the brink
Of breaker hidden ocean rocks—no star
Illumining the clouded sky—whereon
No paler tint, e'en shows a horrizon!—

Is this all truth?—speak thou on whom my thought
Dwells in this distant land—and answer me—
Hath not these tempests on thy memory wrought
A change all clouded—and cannot there be
Such thing as madness in some deep disguise
Which seems but *care* to a beholders eyes
Care?—but what care?—the ruin borne of shocks
Unsettling all of memory and of mind
The first jar of that storm which rends, and, mocks
Souls as air—tossing them to the wind
Like withered leaves and branches—

—There are such
And such was He I speak of—with a soul
Once all alive to passion—and the touch
Of gentler feelings—withered now and dead—
His last draught had been drunk from the deep bowl
Of hope—of joy—holding but his despair
The bliss was full—what waking dream was there
—Darkness around the soul—the beam had fled
Which now might shed upon his spirit, these
Soft, boundless and all glorious Phantasies.

To widow'd hearts, when earth's last ties are broken,
Like o'erstrained music chords—what is there left
For grief to feed on—save those joys bereft—
Their memory is like absent friendships token
A sadly sweet remembrance—and a gift
To show the heart that we are bound to be
Debtors for earthly things—e'en when our minds
Hath glanced at wonders of less earthly kind—
Still owing this regret—dark world—*To Thee*
He past from those around him—to be one
With those whom worldlings—falsely generous—shun—
His wants were not of gold—to *aid* display
Such splendid dress arrests no minds decay—
That he ne'er needed, and he holds no claim
On hearts—whose *good deeds* temper for their *fame*.

He sleeps upon the mountain—one lone spot
Wherewith he linked his memory and his lot,
That rock where oft he stood in youthful pride
Beneath its bed received him when he died,
No sorrowing cypress there—the mountain stone
Marks out his grave, and hides his dust alone,
The dash of billows raise their wail for him
Their dying murmur is his funeral hymn
No flower is there—there was no heart or hand
To shew such love—in all his father-land
The graves of others curious ones may seek
O'er others graves some close linked heart may break
But to this lone and solitary place
No friendly steps may e'er a pathway trace
No tongue may speak—no voice will breathe his name,
Unwept, by all, he sleeps unknown to fame. W.

St. John, October 1837.

Absence of Mind.—A man thinking he was at home the other night, laid down on the common in Boston, and put his boots outside the gate to be blacked in the morning, which was of course done.

Another person, after getting home one rainy night put his umbrella to bed, and spread himself out to dry—But the best of the joke was, the gentleman's wife did not know but that the umbrella was her husband till the next morning.

A man in Lowell, in attempting to hang himself, forgot to put the rope around his neck, and jumped off the barrel into a mud hole. He did not discover his mistake until he attempted to kick.

Nature of Labour.—Labor is the price which has been paid for all things: money is only the representative of labour; it is not by gold or silver, but by labour, that all the wealth, all the refinements, all the means of comfort in the world, were originally purchased.

Miscellany.

PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN.

THE DESTROYER.

[CONTINUED.]

The morning after I had brought her home, as I have described, from the opera, on stepping into my carriage I saw some paper lying between the cushions of the seat. Supposing it to be some memorandum or other of my own, I took it up, and with unutterable feelings read the following hastily written, in pencil:—

'Will you, angel! condemn me to a distant admiration of your solitary beauty? I am here fretting in old ——'s box: for mercy's sake rescue me. Only look down and nod, when you have read this, at ——'s box—I shall understand—and rely upon it, will not abuse your kindness.'

* * * * * * * * *

I tore it with fury into a hundred fragments, and then recollecting myself, regretted that I had not enclosed it to Mrs. St. Helen in an envelope, with 'my compliments,' so that she might be sensible of the extent to which I was aware of her guilty secrets. Could there be now any doubt in my mind of the nature of the attentions this villain was paying Mrs. St. Helen, and which she permitted? On reading this infernal missive, she must have '*looked and nodded*,' and so summoned the fiend to her side. And now I recollected the falsehood she had had presence of mind enough, in the midst of all her agitation, to invent, in order to explain away his being with her—that it was 'unexpected' to her, and 'vexed and annoyed' her. I long debated with myself whether I should communicate to her the nature of the discovery I had made; but at length, for many reasons, thought it better to take no notice of it. I looked at her with totally different feelings to those with which I had ever before regarded her. I felt as if her presence polluted the chamber of suffering innocence. Her uncommon beauty had henceforth no attractions for my eye; I felt no gratification in her gentle and winning manners. I did not regard the arrival of the day fixed for both the children, accompanied by myself, to go to the sea-side: it would relieve me from the presence of one whose perfidious conduct daily excited my indignation and disgust. She returned from the sea-side, I understood, as soon as she had seen her children settled: I say understood, for I had no direct knowledge of the fact. She gave me no intimation either of the safe arrival of her children at the sea-side, or of her own return, or how they were going on. On our casually meeting in Oxford Street she certainly nodded, as our carriages met, but it was not the cordial recognition which I had been accustomed to receive from her. I saw that she did not look in good health—her face seemed clouded with anxiety. As, however, she had vouchsafed me no intimation of her return to town beyond the sudden and casual recognition just mentioned, of course I abstained from calling upon her. I wondered whether it had ever occurred to her as being possible that the note received from Alverley had been dropped in my carriage, and so come under my notice? She might have recollected that she did not destroy it, but rather, perhaps, determined *not* to destroy it; she might have asked Captain Alverley if he had seen it—they might have searched the box—and then Mrs. St. Helen's guilty soul may have alarmed and worried her with the possibility that such a document might have found its way into my hands;—*and if I had*, could I then do nothing to extricate her from the perilous circumstances in which I conceived her to be placed? What right had I to interfere, however keen my suspicions, however sincere my attachment to her—as she was—and to her husband? But might I not endeavour to communicate with General or Mrs. Ogilvie on the subject? Yet I knew nothing whatever of him, and her I had seen but seldom, and only at Mrs. St. Helen's; and besides, from the evident recrimination that I had interrupted between the sister-in-law on a former occasion, it was plain that Mrs. Ogilvie must be aware of the light conduct of Mrs. St. Helen—probably she knew and feared far more than I—and so my communication would not appear incredible. Still it might be taken ill—and I resolved not to attempt so dangerous an experiment. As for anonymous letters, that odious system was my abhorrence. Suppose I were to write directly to Mrs. St. Helen, braving all chances, and faithfully expostulating with her on the dreadful course upon which she was too evidently bent?—but with what benefit had my former attempts been attended? Suppose she should return my letter with indignation, or even, in a fever of fury, lay it before Captain Alverley? So, seeing no possible way of interfering successfully between the victim and the destroyer, I withdrew from the painful spectacle, and endeavoured to discharge it from my thoughts. Still, however, in my intercourse with society, I was from time to time picqued by hearing rumours of the most distressing description concerning the degree of intimacy subsisting between Captain Alverley and Mrs. St. Helen. Scandal was indeed busy with their names—which at length found their way into the papers of the day. Could, for instance, the following be mistaken?—"The *eccentric* conduct of the lovely wife of a very gallant officer is beginning to attract much notice in the *beaumonde*. It is rumoured to have been such as to call forth an intimation from a *very high quarter*," &c. &c.; while in one or two less scrupulous newspapers, her name, connected with that of Captain Alverley, was mentioned in the coarsest and most disgusting terms.

Alas, poor Colonel St. Helen!—if indeed, the chances of war had yet spared you,—was this the fond and lovely wife you left with such an agony of grief—the mother of your children—she to whom you had confided so much—from whom you were expecting so enthusiastic a welcome after all your brave, and dangerous, and glorious toils? Better would it be for you to fall gloriously before yon grisly array of muskets—amidst the bellowing of your country's cannon—than survive to meet the dismal scenes which seem preparing for you!

Alas, that I should have to record it!—Mrs. St. Helen at length grew so reckless—the consequences of her infamous conduct became so evident—that even some of the less fastidious of the circles in which she moved, found it necessary to exclude her. Public propriety could not be so outraged with impunity.

It was a lovely Sunday morning in May 18—, on which returning from an early visit to a patient in the neighbourhood of Kensington, I ordered the coachman to walk his horses, that I might enjoy the balmy freshness of every thing around, and point out to my little son, who had accompanied me for the drive's sake, the beauty of Hyde Park, at that point leading off Kensington Gardens. I could almost have imagined myself fifty miles off in the country. The sun shone serenely out of the blue expanse above upon the bright green shrubs and trees, yet cool and fresh with the morning dew. With the exception of one gentleman who had cantered past us a few minutes before, and a tidy old country-looking dame sitting on one of the benches to rest herself from a long walk to town, we encountered no one. My little chatterer was making some sagacious observations upon the height and number of the trees in Kensington Gardens, when a rumbling heavy noise indicated the approach of a vehicle at a rapid rate. It proved to be a chariot-and-four, coming towards us in the direction of Cumberland Gate—tearing along as fast as the postilions could urge their horses. The side-blinds were drawn down, but those in front were up, and enabled me to see—Mrs. St. Helen and Captain Alverley! She was evidently violently agitated, her white dress seemed to have been put on in haste and disorder, her hair was dishevelled—she was wringing her hands, and weeping passionately. He was so absorbed with his attempts to pacify her, as not to have observed me. I drew my breath with difficulty for some moments, the shock of such a dreadful apparition had been so sudden. It seemed as though I had met Satan hurrying away with a fallen angel!

So, then, this was her Elopement that I had been fated to see! Yes, the final step had been taken which separated that miserable and guilty being for ever from all that was honourable, virtuous, precious in life; which plunged her into infamy irretrievable;—and her husband—her children!—Fiend thou *hadst* triumphed!

My exhilaration of spirits, occasioned by the beauty and calmness of the morning, instantly disappeared. It seemed as though a cloud darkened the heavens, and filled my soul with oppressive gloom. 'Papa!' exclaimed my little son, rousing me from the reverie into which I had fallen—'what are you thinking about? Are you sorry for that lady and gentleman? I wonder who they are! Why was she crying? Is she ill, do you think?' His questions at length attracted my attention; but I could not answer him, for he reminded me of little Arthur St. Helen, who was just about his age! Poor children! Innocent offspring of an infamous mother, what is to become of you? What direful associations will ever hereafter hang around the name you bear!

About eleven o'clock I drove through —— Street, and on approaching Mrs. St. Helen's house, perceived indications, even in the street, of something unusual having happened. On drawing up at the door,—for I determined to call, if only to mention what I had seen,—I saw that there were several persons in the drawingroom, evidently agitated. The servant who opened the door seemed quite bewildered: I was requested to walk up stairs as soon as he had taken up my name, and soon found myself in the drawingroom, in the presence of Miss Churchill, General and Mrs. Ogilvie, the Earl and Countess of Hetheringham, and several other relatives and connexions of Colonel and Mrs. St. Helen. They were all evidently labouring under great excitement. Mrs. Ogilvie was perfectly frantic, walking to and fro, and wringing her hands, the picture of dispair. I addressed myself first to Miss Churchill, who stood nearest me. She took my hand, but suddenly quitted it, overcome with her feelings, and turned away.

'My dear Countess,' said I approaching the Countess of Hetheringham, who was sitting on the sofa, conversing with a lady, her handkerchief now and then raised towards her eyes, but her manner being still somewhat stately and composed—'I fear I can guess what has happened!' taking a chair opposite to her.

'*Eloped*, Doctor! she has positively!—We are all thunderstruck,' she answered in a low tone. 'We were preparing to go to church when the painful news reached. We came off hither, and have been here ever since. I have not told any of my daughters'

'Her companion, I suppose'—

'Of course that wretch Captain Alverley. It is a pity he is to succeed to the title and estates. The Earl, by the way, talks of calling him out, and so forth. I'll take care he does no such thing, however. Don't you think General Ogilvie should do so, if any one?'

'How and when did she go?' I enquired, affecting not to hear her last observations. 'I called to say that I suspected what has happened, since I met them this morning early in the Park'——

'Herbert!' exclaimed the Countess, in a less drawling tone than usual, addressing the Earl of Hetheringham, who was conversing with General Ogilvie and another gentleman in a low earnest tone, at the further end of the room—'Doctor —— says that he met the fugitives this morning in the Park.'

'Indeed!' exclaimed the Earl, earnestly, as they all three approached us. I told them what I had seen—and they listened in silence.

'Do you think we could mention the affair at the Horse-Guards?' enquired the Earl, turning to General Ogilvie. 'I have a great mind to call on the Commander-in-Chief to-morrow, and represent the infamous conduct of his *aide-de-camp* towards a distinguished brother officer!' The General and his companion shook their heads, and the three presently walked away again to a distant part of the drawingroom, where they appeared to resume the conversation which the Countess's summons had interrupted.

'To tell you the truth, Doctor,' she continued, 'I am not much surprised at her turning out in this way'——

'Heavens, Countess! you astonish me'——

'Her father, you know,' continued the frigid Countess, 'was a very so-so kind of a character; and gave her no sort of proper education. I have had my daughters educated in the strictest possible way—quite under my own eye! Mrs. St. Helen I tried to train, when she was with us for a short time—but it was useless. I soon saw it was in vain; and she did my daughters no good while she was with them, I assure you.'

'Why, surely, Countess, you never saw any thing improper in her conduct while she was under your care?'

'Oh, why, yes—I mean, not perhaps, exactly; but, to be sure the girl's head was quite turned with the nonsense the man talked to her, as they do to every new girl—they thought her pretty!' She paused, but I only bowed.

''Tis a sad thing for us, Doctor, is it not?' resumed the Countess. 'The papers will take care to get hold of it, because of her relationship to us—it is really most unpleasant!' At this moment a servant entered, and whispered to Miss Churchill—and she, followed by Mrs. Ogilvie, presently quitted the room. 'I dare say that is some message about the children,' said the Countess, in the same passionless tone and manner she had hitherto preserved—how I pity *them*, by the way! Poor things, it will be always flung in their teeth; they'll feel the greatest difficulty in settling in life—I quite feel for them!—sighing gently. 'I suppose, by the way, the Colonel will find no difficulty, if he should live to return to England, in obtaining a divorce? But then the exposure is so great!'

'How long the Countess would have gone on in this strain, I know not: I was heartily tired of it—it seemed, so to speak utterly *out of tune*; so I rose and bowed, saying I wished to see Mrs. Ogilvie before I left, as she and Miss Churchill seemed extremely excited and hysterical.

'You will not mention this affair more than you can help, Doctor!' said the Countess, with great dignity.

'Rely on my prudence,' I replied carelessly, and quitted the room, perfectly wearied out and disgusted with the tone and spirit in which such a dreadful matter was discussed by one who ought to have felt a most painful interest in it. I directed a servant to show me to the room whither Mrs. Ogilvie and Miss Churchill had gone; and was, within a few moments, ushered into the boudoir. How my heart ached, as I hastily cast my eye over the numerous little elegancies scattered tastefully about the room; and especially when it fell upon a beautiful full-length crayon sketch of Mrs. St. Helen, which hung upon the wall!

'Oh, wretch!' exclaimed Mrs. Ogilvie, observing my eye fixed upon it; and walking hastily up to it, she stood for a few moments with her arms stretched out towards it; and then, burying her face in her hands, wept as if her heart would break. I rose and turned the picture with its face to the wall.

'My brother! my brave noble-hearted brother!' sobbed Mrs. Ogilvie, and sunk, overpowered with her feelings, into a seat.

'Where is my mamma?' kept continually enquiring little Arthur St. Helen, whom Miss Churchill was clasping affectionately in her arms, while her tears fell like rain upon his little head. He was the image of his beautiful—fallen mother.

'She's gone, gone, my love! You will never see her again!' she murmured.

'But I'll go and fetch her, if you will only tell me where she is.' Miss Churchill wept, but made no reply.

'Why do you turn my mamma's picture round in that way?' he enquired, looking at me with a haughty air—one that most strongly reminded me of his guilty mother. 'I love my mamma very dearly, and you shall not do so!' Miss Churchill kissed him with passionate fervour, but made him no reply. Mrs. Ogilvie rose, and beckoning me to follow her, quitted the boudoir, and stepped into the room adjoining. 'Oh, Doctor! of all the dreadful scenes you have ever seen, can any thing equal this? I would rather—indeed I would—have followed both my brother and his wife to the grave than lived to see this day!—My dear—brave—fond—generous—betrayed brother—read it! read it, if you can! 'It has quite broken my heart!' and hastily snatching a letter from her bosom, she thrust it into my hands, telling me that Mrs. St. Helen had received it only late last night, and in her hurried flight, which it had perhaps occasioned, had left it upon the floor of her dressing-room. The letter was from Colonel St. Helen to Mrs. St. Helen; and was quite damp—it might be with the tears of agony that had fallen from those who had read it. It was a follows:—

'Malta, April 10th, 18—.

'My sweet Emma! Still two thousand envious miles are between us! Oh that I had an angel's wing to fly to you in a moment! But alas, that is what I have been wishing a thousand and a thousand times since I left you—four long years ago. My lovely Emma! idol of my heart, and shall we indeed be ere long re-united? Shall I again clasp my dear beautiful Emma in my arms—never, never again to be separated? Dearest! a thousand times the wealth of the Indies shall not tempt me again to quit you! * * * I come home a little before my regiment, being a little, of an invalid. Don't be alarmed, my sweet Emma, for I assure you upon my honour, that I am quite recovered. The fact is, that I received in the battle of A——, an ugly wound in my left arm, from a musket-ball, which confined me to a tent, and to my bed, for nearly six weeks; and Lord —— in the kindest way, wrote to me to insist upon my returning to England for a year, in order to recruit. I came over land, and am rather fatigued with my journey. An important matter keeps me at Malta for a week; but in the very next ship I start for merry old England! * * * And how have you been my dearest Emma? And how are Arthur and George? Why do you say so little about them? and about yourself? But I suppose you have got the common notion—that your letters are opened by others than those they are directed to!—How I have guessed what might be the features and expression of my little boys! I have never seen George!—is he really like me?—By the way, I have brought you some beautiful diamonds! I have almost beggared myself (till I arrived in England) to obtain them for my Emma. How I shall delight to see them upon you!

'Unless something extraordinary should happen you will see me in about a week after you get this letter—it *may* be only a day or two after; and, my own Emma, I most particularly wish that you will be alone during the week immediately following your receipt of this letter—for I must have you all to myself, when we meet—as the Scripture hath it, "with our joy a stranger intermeddleth not." God bless you, my dearest, dearest Emma! and kiss the dear boys heartily for me! Your fond—doting husband, 'Arthur St. Helen.'

I returned this letter to Mrs. Ogilvie in silence who with a heavy sigh, replaced it in her bosom.

'She must have read it,' said I after a pause.

'Yes,' she replied, with a shudder of disgust and horror, 'and if she felt herself guilty, I wonder she survived it!" * * * * * * *

'What arrangements have you made with respect to the children?' I enquired.

She replied, that she had already given directions for their removal to her house, where she should keep them till her brother's return; trembling as she uttered the last word or two. * * *

'I suppose you have heard some of the many painful rumours as to the conduct of Mrs. St. Helen latterly?' said I, in a low tone.

'Yes—oh yes—infamous woman! But the General and I have been travelling on the continent during the last six months or he would have taken these poor children away from her contaminating presence, even by force, if necessary. I did frequently expostulate with her in the most urgent manner, but lately she grew very haughty, and replied to me with great rudeness, even'—

'Alas, I fear her heart has been long corrupted,' She shook his head and sobbed. I mentioned the slip of paper I had picked up in my carriage.

'Oh, many, many worse things than that have come to our knowledge since we returned from the continent! Her disgraceful conduct drove Miss Churchill from —— street several months ago. Oh, the scenes even she has been compelled to witness! Is there *no* punishment for this vile—this abominable Alverley?'

'Can it be true, Mrs. Ogilvie, that the villain has even had the miserable meanness to borrow considerable sums of money from Mrs. St. Helen?'

'That also I have heard; that she has wasted the property of my poor betrayed brother, and their children, in order to supply his necessities at the gaming table; but I cannot go on! I shall go distracted!'

I ascertained that very late in the preceeding night, or rather at an early hour of the morning, Mrs. St. Helen had returned from Vauxhall, accompanied as usual by Captain Alverley; and immediately upon her entering the house, the above letter from Colonel St. Helen was placed in her hands. Her guilty soul was thunderstruck at the sight of her husband's handwriting. Captain Alverley, who entered with her, opened and read the letter; and would have taken it away with him to destroy it, had she not insisted so vehemently upon reading it, that he was forced to comply. She swooned before she had read half of the letter. All I could learn of what happened subsequently was, that Captain Alverley left about three o'clock, and returned in a little more than an hour's time; and that a travelling carriage and four drew up at the door about five o'clock: but such was her agitation and illness, that it was not till nearly half past seven o'clock that Captain Alverley succeeded, after a vain attempt to induce her maid to accompany them, in carrying Mrs. St. Helen into the carriage, almost in a state of insensibility. He gave the sullen incredulous servants to understand that their mistress had been summoned off to meet Colonel St. Helen! She had not ventured into the room where her children were asleep, in blessed unconsciousness of the fearful scenes that were going forward.

In most of the Monday morning's newspapers appeared the ordinary kind of paragraph announcing the 'Elopement in fashionable life'—some of them mentioning the names of the parties by initials. One of them alluded to Mrs. St. Helen's connexion with the Earl of Hetheringham, whom, it stated the "afflicting event had thrown into the deepest distress, &c."—an intimation so intolerably offensive to the pure, fastidious feelings of the Countess, that the day after there appeared the following paragraph. I give verbatim the heartless disclaimer, the tone and style of which may perhaps serve to indicate the distinguished quarter whence it emanated.

"We have been requested, on the very highest authority, to take the earliest opportunity of correcting an unintentionable and most injurious misstatement that appeared in our yesterday's paper concerning the truly unfortunate and most distressing occurrence in —— street, and one that is calculated to wound the feelings of a family of very high distinction. It is not true, but quite contrary to the fact, that the lady, Mrs. ******, was educated in the family of the Earl of Hetheringham. She is certainly a remote relation of the Earl's, and when extremely young, was received on a visit into his lordship's house till some family arrangements had been completed; but we have been given to understand that the lady in question and the noble family alluded to have been long alienated, particularly the female branches." In another part of the same paper appeared the intelligence that "Mrs. St. —— was a lady of great personal beauty and accomplishments, and had left a family of six children." Another newspaper informed its readers that "the gallant companion of a certain lovely fugitive was the heir presumptive of a peerage and a splendid fortune.' A third, "that the late elopement was likely to afford lucrative employment to the gentleman of the long robe.' A fourth, "that the husband of a lady, whose recent, &c. was an officer of distinction, had long discarded her, owing to her light conduct, and was now taking steps to procure a divorce," &c. &c. &c. With such matters was—and generally is—titillated the prurient curiosity of fashionable society for a moment only—probably, after a brief interval, its attention being again excited by intimations that "the lady whose elopement lately occasioned much stir in the fashionable circles had destroyed herself, or betaken herself to a most reckless and dishonourable course, &c.;" and that Captain A——, was, they understood, about to lead to the hymeneal alter the lovely and accomplished Miss ——' &c. &c. This, I say is not an untrequent case; but not such was the course of events consequent upon the enormous wickedness of Mrs. St. Helen.

(To be Continued.)

An estimate of Courage.—A wide spread hypocricy has resulted from the so-far false light in which we view courage and cowardice. All of us tacitly or openly claim to be considered men of courage. An imputation of the reverse would rouse the veriest coward in the world into a temporary paroxysm of bravery. Yet that much cowardice exists is a matter beyond doubt. An honest soldier, after many years' service in one of the bravest armies in the world, has avowed his opinion that it is vastly more predominant than courage. "That body," says he, "which possesses the most confidence on coming to the charge, will be successful. In this whole course of my military career, I never saw two bodies of any size cross bayonets. I have heard that such a thing occurred at the battle of Maida; but it will require stronger evidence than I have yet seen to make me believe it. Before such a collision takes place, one side always gives way; and I hold it as a maxim in warfare, that, if one body will only stand still, another of equal size will not come up to it. Any one who has seen a charge by the best troops will be convinced of this fact. Before the assailing body arrives within twenty paces of their enemy it will be found to be divided into three parts: the first composed of your rash, daring fellows, who outstrip their companions; the next, of your steady hands, who will do their duty and no more: and the last of those who would stay behind if they could. *Fear is the most powerful of human passion, and is more evinced than the world generally supposes.* We hear of armies and corps 'covering themselves with glory,' but we seldom hear of them covering themselves from the fire of the enemy. Yet doubtless any man who has seen much service has observed more of fear than of courage—witness the difficulty often experienced in getting men from under cover into an exposed situation. What stooping, and bobbing and running back! Indeed I have seen a great deal more to make me ashamed of my species than proud of it. Individuals may be found, certainly, in whom fear seems scarcely to exist; but in bodies it is always apparent."—*Chambers' Journal.*

A gentleman residing at Gosport last year lost £5 at Soberton races to some of the thimble-ring fraternity, who told him that if he left his watch as a security till the morning, they would meet him at the village inn and deliver it back on receiving the money lost. He agreed, but when he came forward no such persons could be found. Strange to say, at the races this year, the same person visited Soberton, and found the parties again there, who were, immediately apprehended, when they produced the missing watch to the owner, which was valued at £30.—*English Paper.*

Iron Steamers.—We understand that most satisfactory accounts have been received from Alexandria, as to the voyage out there of the iron steam yacht L'Egyptien, constructed by Mr. J. Laird, of Birkenhead. The actual time of making the passage from Liverpool was 18 days. The reports from the Captain and others agree in representing her as an excellent sea boat, and that the compass acts as truly and steadily as it does on board any timber-built vessel.—*English Paper.*

Advertising.—"Hard times now, can't advertise as much as usual," said a customer. Quite the contrary my friend, now is your very time to advertise: your store is full of goods, and you want customers, you must invite them thro' the medium of the newspapers. That's the advice we give to the Delavans, and what's the consequence? their store is always crowded. *New York Star.*

A late French writer says, that in Great Britain the animal power is eleven times greater than the manual power, whilst in France it is only four times greater; hence, French labourers receive from animals only one third of the labour yielded them in Britain. Great Britain consumes three times as much meat, milk, and cheese, as France.

Work of Mercy. Unhooking a young lady's frock to enable her to sneeze.

British News.

[*From the Liverpool Mail, September 23.*]

INDEPENDENCE OF THE LORDS.

On Friday, a public dinner was given to Lord Kelburne, M. P. at Ayr. On this occasion, Mr. David Mure, on proposing "The Independence of the House of Lords," made the following eloquent speech:—

Assembled as they now were to testify their respect and admiration for the character and abilities of the noble lord on the right of the chair, and to congratulate each other upon the improved and daily improving prospects of the conservative cause, it might not be unprofitable to consider for a moment to what it was, under Providence, they were chiefly to attribute the change which had, within these few years, taken place in their prospects. It occurred to him that no one could glance for an instant at the events which have been crowded within the space of the last five years, without being impressed with the conviction that it was to the House of Peers that the conservative party was indebted for the proud position it now occupied in the country. (Cheers.) Never was there a set of men placed in a more trying and more difficult situation than the peers were at the period to which he alluded, and never was there a set of men discharged the duties of their station with greater honour to themselves, or more to the satisfaction of the community at large. (Cheers.) Shortly after the passing of the reform bill—when the conservatives in the lower house could scarcely muster more than a hundred votes, when the people of this country were so enamoured of change, that every measure under the name of reform was hailed by them with the utmost satisfaction, and approved without examination—when the conservative party in the country was sunk in apathy and despondency, measures of the most reckless character, threatening to bear down the bulwarks of the constitution, were introduced into the House of Commons, when the conservatives were too weak to oppose them, and must inevitably have passed into laws, had not the House of Peers thrown themselves into the breach. (Loud cheers.) They discriminate between safe and well-timed practical reform, in place of wild and revolutionary innovation; the former they accepted without any hesitation; the latter they with as little hesitation rejected. (Cheers.) For this they were subjected to every species of abuse. They were marked out as the fit objects of popular odium and popular attack; but they adhered to their principles, and persevered in one steady, uninterrupted course of disinterested patriotism. Conscious of their own integrity of purpose, they quietly submitted to every obloquy, in the confiding expectation that one day or other justice would be done them. (Hear.) They knew that if people had time fully to comprehend the dangerous character of the ministerial measures, they would be ready to unite in opposing them, and in these expectations they had not been disappointed. (Cheers.) The delusions and the prejudices which were the means of leading the people in acquiescing in every sort of extravagant excess had been removed—the cry for organic change was dying away—the people had now become sensible of the truth of what the House of Peers had all along been endeavouring to impress upon them, and of what Lord Melbourne has himself been driven to confess, that his measures of Irish church reform "will be a heavy blow and a great discouragement to protestantism." (Cheers.) They had likewise become sensible of the truth of what the majority of the late House of Commons were agreed in, that the passing of the Irish municipal bill would be the first step to catholic ascendancy. And the result is that at the late election Great Britain has returned a verdict of guilty against the government—and even taking into consideration the elections in Ireland, the result is the return to parliament of the most powerful, the most talented, and most firmly united minority, if minority it shall turn out to be, that ever sat within the walls of St. Stephen's. (Applause.) Never was there a greater victory achieved than the conduct of the House of Lords had enabled the conservative party to gain over ministers. In spite of the unconstitutional means that have been resorted to—in spite of the unsparing and improper use of the Queen's name—in spite of the abuse of patronage, by a government which, in a year of profound peace, spends more in what is called secret service money, than the average of what was spent during the late war by a tory government, in the odious days of tory corruption. (Laughter and cheers.) The conservative party is infinitely stronger in the present than in the late parliament. This was a rare occurrence in the annals of elections. Seldom, if ever, did it before happen that a government, after dissolving parliament for the express purpose of gaining strength, found itself weaker than before. Ministers are sensible of this, and if report be true, are becoming conservatives. In a political manifesto which had been put forth by some hireling scribe of the government, is so unblushingly avowed that the Irish appropriation clause and the Irish municpal bill—measures of such vital consequence that Sir Robert Peel was voted out of office because he would not acknowledge the principle of the former—are now of no importance at all—may safely be postponed—and that Ireland may be "great, glorious, and free," without either one or the other. This was not to be wondered at: the ministers had no fixed principle of action—they adopted those measures because they were calculated to forward their interests at the moment. They will be equally ready to abandon them, should it be necessary for them to do so, to maintain themselves in power. He trusted, however, that not one individual of the conservative party would be silly enough to be imposed upon by such professions. In the political, as in the physical world, a calm of a sudden, unexpected, and unnatural character, is very frequently the prelude to the tempest. The moderate tone of sentiments professed by the government, and the peace and quiet which must be the necessary consequence of such moderation, would be but ill suited for the ministers of the day: they are the creatures of troubled waters—(cheers)—they have been buoyed up to the surface by the turmoil and excitement of the last few years, and elevated to a position in the country to which, in happier and better times, they never could have attained—(loud cheers)—and as soon as they perceive the slightest symptom of excitement or discontent among the people—the moment the waves of political society become agitated, or in the slightest degree ruffled or disturbed—they will have no hesitation in again calling to their aid those schemes they now profess to have abandoned, and in doing everything they can to swell the revolutionary torrent, and if necessary for their purpose, will not hesitate to direct it against the most valued institutions of the country. (Continued cheering.) It became the conservative party, therefore, to be upon the watch. Let them struggle to maintain and to better the position in which they had latterly been enabled to place themselves; let them endeavour, by every means in their power, to propagate the principles to which they are attached in their families, and among their friends: if any of them have neglected to avail themselves of their privileges as electors, let them remember the emphatic advice of Sir Robert Peel—"Register! register! register!" and let every one act as if upon his exertions depended the security of the throne—the independence of the House of Peers—the liberties of the people—and the salvation of the empire; and then they may calculate on a speedy and a permanent triumph. (Cheers.) But should the reverse be the case—should it be the will of Providence that the constitution, and the blessings which it has been the means of showering down upon the people, should be taken away, because, as a nation, we have not been sufficiently grateful for them, and thus our hopes be blighted and our efforts prove unavailing, those at least, who are grateful for them, and who do struggle for their maintenance, will have the consolation of knowing that they have not buried their talents in the earth—that they have individually and collectively exerted themselves to the full extent of their respective means and ability, to resist the democratic spirit of the age, (cheers) and to preserve and transmit—renovated wherever renovation may be required—improved wherever improvement may be necessary—but still, in all their essentials, to transmit unimpaired to posterity those institutions, civil and sacred, under which we have lived and prospered—that noble inheritance, the British constitution—the most glorious fabric the world ever saw—the most perfect form of constitutional government which it ever fell to the lot of men to devise. (Loud cheers.) Believing that it was to the House of Peers that they were chiefly indebted for the preservation of the institutions of the country from the attacks which were made upon them during the last few years, and that it is to the house of Peers the conservative must, in a great measure, trust in all hours of difficulty and danger, he begged to propose—"The independence of the House of Peers." (Drank amid loud cheering.)

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A meeting of proprietors of Bank Stock was held on the 21st September, in Threadneedle-street, to hear the declaration of the half-yearly dividend.

The Governor, T. A. Curtis, Esq., took the chair, and stated that this was one of the quarterly general meetings appointed by the Charter, and one of the half-yearly meetings appointed by the by-laws of the company for the consideration of their dividend. He begged to inform them that the Directors having considered the state of accounts, were of opinion that a dividend of £4 per cent. might be made upon Bank stock for the half year ending Oct. 10 ensuing.

Mr. Fielder immediately rose, and said he could not but regret that the Governor had been so exceedingly brief in his communication to the Court of Proprietors. He had stated to them that this was one of the meetings appointed by their by laws "to consider of a dividend;" but all that he had stated was that the directors were of opinion that a dividend might be made of £4 per cent. for the half year. He (Mr. Fielder) could have wished that the worthy Governor's communication should have been more copious and more extended, but he observed that he trod in the steps of his worthy predecessor, by saving as little as possible. (Here, and a laugh.) Under these circumstances it would be his (Mr. Fielder's) duty to propound, as he had done on many previous and similar occasions, a few questions. (Hear, hear.) He should have wished to have been informed of the amount of the "rest;" something of the state and condition of the Bank itself since their last half yearly meeting; something about the branch banks as well as about the "dead weight;" and also about the important and extensive litigation in which they had been involved with the London and Westminster Bank. The first question he would put then was, as to the amount of the "rest" at the time when the dividend was agreed upon?

The Governor stated that the amount of the "rest" at that period was £2 854,443.

Mr. Fielder—The next question was, whether during the last half year any alteration had taken place in the branch banks system?

The Governor—None whatever.

Mr. Fielder said he further wished to know whether the branch banks as now conducted were a source of profit to the establishment.

The Governor—Certainly (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Fielder said he was old enough to remember that at the period of their establishment some of the Directors were averse to them, anticipating that it was possible that by some of them a loss might accrue to the establishment countervailing the profits of others; and he therefore wished to know whether, in point of fact, the profits had been greater than the losses?

The Governor stated that there had been no loss (Hear.) He did not mean to say that they had been profitable in every instance, but taking them on the whole they had been a source of profit (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Fielder—The next question was, whether any portion of that called the "dead weight" had been parted with?

The Governor—Not a shilling.

Mr. Fielder—The next, in what state the cause discussed at the last meeting, and whether any writ of error was depending on it.

The Governor stated that the directors had received a letter from Messrs. Freshfield, dated 22d June, 1837, stating that the London and Westminster Bank had abandoned their appeal to the House of Lords (Hear.) The Master of the Rolls had also decided that they (the London and Westminster Bank) should relinquish their acceptances after the 1st August; and he (the Governor) had reason to believe they had done so, as bills coming through the Bank were now without acceptances. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Fielder—The last questions he had to put were, whether any of their proceedings were likely to involve them in any further litigation with the London and Westminster Bank; or whether any of the movements of the latter were calculated to infringe the privileges of that corporation.

The Governor replied to both in the negative.

Mr. Fielder said that now that the worthy Governor had so frankly answered all these questions, he was willing to agree to the dividend.

The Governor then put the question of the dividend, which was agreed to unanimously; and the Governor informed the proprietors that the dividend warrants would be delivered and paid on Wednesday, 11th Oct.

A Proprietor asked whether the profits of the Bank had increased or decreased on the half year?

The Governor said that he could not say there was an increase; but the decrease was of so very small an amount, that it could not well be called a decrease.

The Court was then adjourned.

THE ROYAL STUD.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

My Lord—I take the liberty of addressing you, and of calling the attention of the public to a subject which seems to have been too little thought of by both. I allude to the notable expedient of selling the royal stud by public auction, without exception even of the beautiful Arabians, "minions of their race," the presents of an eastern Prince to England's King, thus casting a foul stain on the national character, and injuring materially the national interests, for the horse is a noble animal, and to encourage his race, and to bring all his admirable powers and qualifications to perfection, is an object of primary national concern, and has by all nations, warlike or otherwise, been so considered, and never more so than at the present moment. Agents from Austria, France, and Russia have come over to this country to avail themselves of this act of meanness, stupidity and folly, and to pick up the pearls we are so basely throwing away. Even the Americans, who one would think least likely to take an interest in this subject, have lately been making purchases of some of our best horses, not scrupling to give three or four thousand pounds a piece for them. We alone seem willing to yield our acknowledged superiority on this important point, and indeed on too many others, and to barter it away for a pecuniary and trifling consideration. My lord, ships and horses, the *duo fulmina belli*, used to be the pride and glory of Englishmen. They are the bulwarks of national safety, and instruments of national renown, and the perfection to which we brought, and the skill with which we used them, has long been the admiration of the world, and our supremacy therein honourably characteristic of our country. Alas, my lord, how changed we must be if we can behold with apathy these interests neglected, this superiority passing away from us, whilst other nations are nobly indeed emulating, and endeavouring, by copying, to surpass us. As no reason has or can be assigned for this shabby transaction it is difficult not to imagine it to originate in some private motive, either of interest or malice, and to denounce it as a disgraceful job. As to the silly suggestion that it is unbecoming a Queen to have a royal stud, it can only provoke laughter, and is, indeed, arrant nonsense. The royal stud is a truly royal appendage to the crown, and to maintain it a primary public object; and seeing the huge sums foreigners are willing to give for our best horses, it is the only security for some of the very best being preserved among us, and of their being, as they ought to be, prized above all price. If it is unfit that under a Queen interests of such public importance should be disregarded, it follows that it is unfit that a Queen should wear the crown, and not that the royal stud should be sold. The only other suggestion I have heard even whispered, for none have been publicly stated, to reconcile us to this public act of degradation, is the miserable, short-sighted, penurious, penny-wise & pound foolish economy so much in vogue in these "costermonger days," under the influence of which are withering all the great interests of our country; but this pretence, poor as it is, cannot be brought to bear upon the subject, for the establishment is in such high repute that it already defrays, or nearly so, its own expenses, so that, as a mere matter of traffic, it is a thriving concern, and will naturally become more and more so every year. It may be said, why, then, not leave it to individual exertion to maintain; but the public object could not thereby be secured, that object being that no temptation of gain should extract from the country its best horses. Our lively neighbours, in their vivacity and wit, have called us a nation of shopkeepers, and should this paltry project be carried into effect they will henceforth, perhaps, denominate us a nation of pedlars. My lord, put your veto upon it at once, and obliterate, if it be possible, the blame and reproach of having for a moment entertained such a thought. The remonstrance put forth by the Jockey Club of England will have, I hope, its due weight with your lordship; anyhow they will have done honour to themselves, and have evinced to the world that Englishmen even in their sports do not forget their country, and in case government refuses to interfere the gentlemen and noblemen of England will, I trust, step forward upon this occasion and become themselves the purchasers of the Royal Stud, and by vesting it in the Crown confer a lasting benefit on the country. I confess, my lord, my jealousy is more especially alive on this subject, as I think I see manifested for the first time in the government of this country an apathy not only of national prejudices, but of national feelings and interests. The other great arm of the country, the other thunderbolt of war, seems to challenge as little regard as the Royal Stud; for it appears from a very sensible little pamphlet just published by a Commander in the Royal Navy that the Emperor of Russia, besides sending his agents over to this country to purchase the Royal stud, maintains in the Baltic, besides a fleet in the Black Sea, twenty-six line of battle ships, with frigates and small vessels in proportion, victualled for four months, and manned with 30,000 men, all arranged and disciplined after the English model, and commanded by officers who served with our fleet in the Mediterranean; and the accuracy, says the pamphlet, with which they made use of the knowledge so gained is quite astonishing: whilst we have to oppose such a force should any collision take place, only seven line-of-battle ships. Your lordship, moreover, also confessed that you have unwillingly but not unwittingly dealt a heavy blow at Protestantism at home; and, it appears, our navy is exposed to have a heavy blow dealt to it abroad. Surely, my lord, this is enough to arouse the attention of the most indolent, and excite the alarm of the least apprehensive, and to fill with jealousy the heart of every Englishman who is alive to the honour, character, and hard earned superiority of this great, and, I trust, not declining country. I will only add one more observation on the subject of this address, that I am satisfied that our late benevolent and patriotic Sovereign, William IV., would have sooner chopped off his right arm than have affixed his signature to so poor-spirited, low-minded, and anti-national a project, albeit that his Majesty, being bred a sailor, knew more about ships than horses, in which he took little pleasure. Still, upon public grounds, and with true English feeling, which guided every act of his reign, he cherished and encouraged the establishment of the Royal stud, and I have reason to believe, and have indeed no doubt of the fact, that a short time before his lamented end he confessed his deep regret at not being rich enough, considering the provision he was called upon, and it was his indispensable duty, to make for those he left behind him, to make a present to the nation of the royal stud, at the same time expressing his anxious hope that it should not be abandoned; thus thought and felt William IV., and thus will, I have no doubt, the people of England.—I remain my Lord, your most obedient and very humble servant,

Francis Burdett.

St. James's-place, Sept. 16, 1837.

CEREMONY OF LETTING THE WATERS OF THE NILE INTO LOWER EGYPT.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., of the 19th of August—the Nile having risen to the proper height for cutting the canal through which, by intersection of other canals from that, the waters of the Nile are conveyed through the whole eastern side of that river into Lower Egypt—a large boat, which had been prepared by having scaffolding erected, dressed with flags, awnings, and carpets for the occasion, and crowded with people, was seen slowly ascending the stream of the Nile, with the assistance of the wind, that being fair; and presently another large dressed-out boat steered out to the former; both were lashed together, and then these were preceded by another boat having a gun on her bow, which continued firing without intermission during their ascent up the river. These three were joined and accompanied by various other boats chiefly belonging to the nobility and gentry of Egypt. Both sides of the Nile were crowded with lookers-on. The garden of Rhoda, which lies contiguous to the spot where the waters are let in, was also densely crowded. On the arrival of the vessels at this spot they were received with a salute of artillery, stationed there for that purpose. Through the whole night boats were constantly passing up and down, and most of them with Arabic music on board; in fact, for this one night in the year the Nile may be said to resemble Venice in its summer nights of serenading. At frequent intervals rockets, artillery, blue lights, and fireworks of various descriptions were fired throughout the night. Close to the spot where the cut was to be made, stand the buildings which contain the machinery by which the waters of the Nile are conveyed to the citadel of Cairo. These buildings seemed, when the fireworks were not playing, like a huge fortification; for as the fireworks played, and occasionally lighted the atmosphere over it, hundreds of people were seen on its summits. As the morning dawned the boats with the harems began to appear, with various suites from different points. First came the ex-sheriff of Mecca with his splendid and pampered Arab Horses, of the true Neighed breed, probably the finest in the world; then came the dervishes from Turkey; these wore their handkerchiefs and badges on this occasion. The consuls of European nations, as well as the subjects of those nations, all repaired to the spot. Next came the military, civil, and other officers of the Egyptian government; and last not least, at eight o'clock, came Habib Effendi, the venerable and respected governor of Cairo, to attend the opening of the waters. His bakeel began to throw copper money in handfulls for the poor into the canal. At sunrise the labourers stationed to cut the soil were at their work, and at a quarter past eight the waters rushed in, and in ten minutes after a boat passed through, and floated for two miles inland. Habib Effendi then presented the Cadi of Cairo with a caftan or robe of honour, and his agent also gave other robes to the officers of the Cadi. The tents and two most beautiful flags of cloth of gold were now struck, and in a quarter of an hour after the cut the whole multitude had disappeared. All were dressed in their richest costumes, and all wore happy faces, some perhaps merely put on for the day, but all seemed to join in praising the God of the universe who annually deals out this blessing of waters to Egypt. The shouts of the multitude and the roar of cannon at the first gush of waters was almost paralysing, joined as it was with a prayer to heaven from nearly every human being on the spot whose numbers I should suppose amounted to 250,000 people.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LONDON, Sep. 23.

Letters and papers from Madrid to the 13th have come to hand. Espartero is said to have entered the capital on that day, which appears to be almost surrounded by the Carlists. His force is estimated at 16,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry.

It is stated that accounts from Madrid had reached Paris to the 15th, when the Carlists were again retiring towards Cuenca. The letters and papers of the 13th give us some reason to expect this, such would be the case, but at that date they were close to the walls, and had caused, as may well be expected, considerable alarm. The inhabitants, however, including the National Guard, are described as being zealous in defence of their homes, but they are very much in want of energetic rulers. We had previously learned by the telegraphic despatch that the capital was declared on the 11th in a state of siege. On that day all the gates except two were closed, and the National Guard remained under arms during the whole night. No business was done at the exchange on the 11th, which was not even opened, all the respectable citizens having been employed in preparing for defence. Bodies of peasantry had been brought into town to work at the walls, and the Cortes have ordered the Convent of Sahoas to be converted into a citadel. Some skirmishing even appears to have taken place on the 12th between the outposts of the Royal Guards and the Carlists, but the latter did not venture to make a determined attack. All their forces were not then collected on the spot, and the retreat to Cuenca, or wherever they may be gone to, may only be intended to enable them to organize their attack. Cabrera, who it was said a few days ago had been shot by the order of Don Carlos, is supposed to command the division of the Carlists, which was in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital, and Don Carlos himself was on the 14th at Fuentidueña, a few leagues from the capital. With an imposing force so immediately in their neighbourhood, with distracted rulers, and a soldiery whose fidelity is said to be doubtful, the inhabitants of Madrid have little more than themselves to rely on; and if they should, in this emergency, be found wanting, which we do not anticipate, their homes will soon be at the mercy of Cabrera and his Valencian rabble.

The Ministers of the Cortes were, as usual, engaged in consultation and in talking, without being able to satisfy the public that their measures deserved approval. Don Francisco de Paula had exhibited himself in the public streets to tranquilize the people, but no leading man has yet made his appearance whom the bulk of the people eagerly follow, assured of his energy and his integrity. Notwithstanding the alarm which prevailed on the 11th and 12th, the capital was tranquil on the 13th. The shops were all open and business was proceeding in the usual manner. The Queen also had given much satisfaction by appearing in public on the 12th. She rode through the city and Prado in an open carriage, without even an escort, and was in every place received with the greatest enthusiasm. Means, too, had been taken to bring the treasure of the Church from Toledo, and the Royal property from Aranjuez, both of which places had been threatened by the Carlists.—*Courier.*

France.—Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, the bridegroom elect of the King of the French's second daughter, Mary of Orleans, has arrived in Paris. Preparations are making for the celebration of the nuptial. The princess's dowry will be paid by the king, so the Chamber of Deputies will not be troubled about the settlement of pin-money upon another daughter of France.

The new batch of peers will consist of about forty, which will include a large proportion of veteran generals. A few eminent lawyers will likewise be elevated to seats in the upper chamber.

The English and French Government have jointly appointed a commission for settling the limits of the oyster fisheries on the coasts of Normandy.

State of Health in the Metropolis.—London has very seldom been so free from serious disease as it is at the present time; an examination of the bills of mortality show a constant and a rapid diminution in the number of deaths, the decrease for the past week being no less than 138. It is a singular and a highly important fact, and contrasts very strongly with the state of health in many of the foreign capitals. Warsaw, Berlin, Rome, and other cities are at this moment the prey of very fatal epidemics; at Palermo but recently 30,000 have fallen the victims of the cholera; Naples is but just freed from the virulence of this dreaded pestilence, which at this moment is devastating many parts of Italy and Germany. The plague reigns triumphant at Constantinople, and a disease in many respects resembling it is enacting the destroyer at Warsaw. At Marseilles, Avignon, and other cities of France, cases of sporadic cholera are of daily occurrence, and still more recently have we heard that the yellow fever is raging fearfully in Catalonia. With all this, while pestilence and death are stalking with gigantic strides over the Continent, England is uninjured, and from its "great metropolis" the King of Terrors stands aloof.

Waterloo.—A foreign journal states that there are at present in Europe seven bridges, nine museums, seventeen public squares, and twenty streets, which bear the name of Waterloo.

West Somerset.—*Friends staunch after Death.*—It will be remembered that Mr. Stanford was re-elected for this division by 35 only over Mr Dickenson: it is now discovered that one person, doubtless a stanch *anti-corruptionist and an honest advocate of reform*, voted only six times for Mr. S.!!! and that 12 zealous reformers, supposed long ago to have given up all interest in mundane proceedings, and to be quietly reposing in their long homes, came forth at the earnest solicitations of the committee, to aid the liberal cause. The conservatives have determined upon burying this *devilish* strong gentleman, whom they have familiarly denominated a "legion," and his *ghostly* allies, before an election committee.—*Salopian Journal.*

The Iron Trade in England.—The Iron trade in England has been, within the last twelve months, subject to remarkable fluctuations. Prices had during the last season, in consequence of the excessive demand for the use of rail roads, risen to an extravagant height. The depression in mercantile affairs produced a sudden cessation of the demand, both in England and in this country, and although the iron masters attempted to counteract the effect of this reverse, by putting a portion of their furnaces out of blast, the expedient was unavailing, and prices after a short resistance suddenly fell. In the mean time the prosecution of the public-works in England, as well as in this country, was resumed—the stocks of merchants and retailers became exhausted, and the demand for iron has re-commenced with a vigour which has produced another rapid advance in prices. So sudden an advance is likely however to be followed by another re-action. The demand for rail road iron, for this country, must be for a long time confined to the supply of works which have been for some time in actual progress, and the quantity required will be much less than in two or three years past.

Severe Gale at New Orleans.—The city of New Orleans and the surrounding country, was visited by a dreadful storm on the 6th ult. The rain was very heavy, and the wind of exceeding violence, four steamboats were driven on shore and totally destroyed. Also all the dwelling houses at the lake were either ruined or totally swept away. The railroad was inundated.

In New Orleans the front and columns of the Citizens' Bank (not completed) were thrown down. The shipping suffered by loss of spars, rigging, &c. A steamboat was sunk. Many houses were injured. The cemetery was inundated. All the marshes in the rear of the city were overflowed, and also many of the streets.

Lynching.—There has been more Lynching in Vicksburg. The Sentinel of that place of the 28th ult. gives an account of an old man by the name of Grace, who, for giving "free passes" to negroes, was arrested and taken before a magistrate tried and discharged, either from their being no law to meet the case, or from want of evidence to convict. A mob of Lynchers, then took him forcibly from the possession of the Marshal, stripped him, and give him a severe flogging, and that too, "within hearing of the lamentations and the shrieks of his afflicted wife and children."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor.—The substance of the following notice was placed up by handbill about the Market Square on Monday last:

A *Party* Dinner to Sir John Harvey.

"Gentlemen who are friendly to the principles of "his administration, and the measures he has al-"ready adopted, will meet to-day at one o'clock at "the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of choosing a "Committee of Management." Oct. 30, 1837.

The above meeting took place agreeably to notice when NINETEEN persons assembled!!

Pray Mr. Editor, is there not a General Order forbidding all persons holding Commissions under Her Majesty's Government, from dining at any *party or political* meeting; if so, what can our Lieut. Governor think of the wording of such a folsome handbill, and of the hurried invitation to meet a political party here on the 9th inst. Either they must think that His Excellency is very desirous of appearing, or, they have shewn him very little respect by their manifest error in common etiquette, from so short a notice.

A NEW-BRUNSWICKER.

[We must inform our correspondent "New-Brunswicker," that we are not so fully acquainted with Military matters as to give him a positive answer to his enquiry; but we have always understood that something of that nature or order does exist, and we well know that on former party or political occasions, our Military Officers declined the invitations sent them.]—*Ed. Chron.*

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 3, 1837.

By way of New-York Liverpool dates to the 26th of September have been furnished, but they contain no additional intelligence of importance.

Pirates.—We regret to observe that the American papers contain a report, that the fine packet ship *Susquehanna*, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, was captured by a piratical schr. near the mouth of the Delaware on Saturday the 21st ult. Several armed vessels from the ports of the United States, have sailed in pursuit of the Buccaniers, and we hope will prove successful in their chase.

Western Stage.—The Western new line of Coaches will commence their operations on Monday next, thus affording excellent accommodations for passengers hence to St. Andrews and Eastport; they will perform the journey from this place to St. Andrews in ten hours. By this conveyance, it is also expected, that the Mails from the United States will be brought to the city three times in each week during the winter, instead of twice only, an advantage which our Commercial interests have long required.

From the Boston Courier of Friday last.

AUDACIOUS PIRACY.

Packet Ship Susquehanna, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, captured by Pirates off the Capes of the Delaware.

The Steamboat mail, which arrived yesterday at three, P. M. brought intelligence of a most audacious act of piracy, committed near the Capes of the Delaware. The United States Gazette of Monday contains the first notice of it, in the following letter:—

Sunday, Oct. 22. LEWES.

Mr. J. Coffee.—We have just received information by the pilot boat Mary, per Mr. James M. West and Mr. Edward Maul, two good pilots, that the packet ship Susquehanna, which went to sea at two o'clock yesterday, was captured by a piratical schooner off the Five Fathom Bank.

The wind being at the north, she bore off to the southward, and at dark was off Indian river. The ship was by the wind at the time of capture. The wind has been from the southward to-day, and I have employed an express to go to Milford and New Castle, to send the news to Norfolk, so as to enable an armed vessel to cut her off.

It ought to be sent to New-York at once, as with the shift of wind the pirates may shift their course.

The wind is light at S. W., or I would send up a pilot boat as it is. I have become responsible for an express by land, and sent a communication to the Postmaster at Norfolk.

In great haste, yours, &c.

H. E. RODNEY.

P. S. The pirate vessel was a long clipper fore-top-sail schooner, painted black—full of men.

Passengers in the packet ship Susquehanna, Cropper, sailed on Saturday, for Liverpool—M. Humphrey, lady, two children and servant, Ann Rawle, Mary W. Rawle, Rachel Scarpe, Henry C. Corbitt, Henry Martin, Edward Pleasant, of Philadelphia; Easther Hopper, of Providence, R. I.; Mary Ann and Anna Remy, of Cincinnati; William H. Gray, of Norfolk, Va.; James Saul, of New-Orleans; Henry Fox, of Bristol, Eng.; William B. McCrone, of Newcastle, Del.; and 40 in the steerage.

The United States Gazette adds—

We have just learned that Commodore Stewart will despatch immediately the Revenue Cutter from our Navy Yard, well manned with officers and men, in pursuit of the piratical schooner.

The Revenue Cutter Gallatin, Capt. Gold, is and has been lying at Wilmington for several weeks past, undergoing repairs.

The New-York American of Tuesday says—"We learn from Com. Ridgeley, that he received information of the above by express, at 3 o'clock, this morning; and, at daylight, the United States brig Porpoise, Capt. Stringham went to sea in pursuit of the pirate. The United States schooner Active will sail to-night; and the Revenue Cutter Alert will also be immediately despatched, on the same service, from the Navy Yard. The United States brig Pioneer has likewise been despatched to convoy the packets of to-day, and other vessels, bound to Europe. She will see them well clear of the coast, and then stretch to the southward, in hopes of intercepting the pirate or her prize. Capt. Perry and Lieut. Sands, of the United States Navy, volunteered to take charge of the steam packet Columbia, to be immediately manned and provisioned from the Navy Yard, and called upon the Collector of the Port for that purpose; but he did not conceive himself authorized to hire her."

Immediately on the receipt of the extraordinary intelligence at New-York, the collector sent off a special messenger to the commander of the revenue cutter, then in port, with directions to prepare for sea, without delay; and also a communication to Commodore Ridgeley, and the commander at the Navy Yard, requesting him to put on board the cutter an additional armament and men, and also suggesting to the commodore to send off the squadron now in the harbour. A few minutes after two o'clock, Capt. Stringham, the commander of the yard, received the collector's communication, with which he waited on Commodore Ridgeley, and before three o'clock the Porpoise was under way for a cruize. The probability is that steamboats will be employed to go out, with any other vessels that the commodore may judge it expedient to send. This has been suggested by the collector. Mr. Humphrey, named as one of the passengers, is May Humphrey, Esq., who goes out as commercial agent for the United States Bank, to reside at Liverpool. James Saul, Esq., another passenger, was formerly cashier of the Branch Bank at New-Orleans. It has been suggested that the pirate was in pursuit of specie, large quantities of which have been recently sent out by the packets. The Commercial Advertiser states that the amount of specie on board the Susquehanna was one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

It is supposed that the piratical vessel is commanded by a desperado named Mitchell, who is reported to have left Norfolk a few days ago in a Baltimore built schooner, a remarkably fast sailer, under very suspicious circumstances.

The Steamboat Home.—The following paragraphs from the Charleston, S. C. Patriot of the 19th inst. taken in connection with the letter of Mr. Cady, of Portsmouth, N. H., which we published on Monday seem to demand some investigation into the circumstances of the shipwreck of the Home:—

The constant and disgraceful impositions of parties connected with the fitting out of steamboats in New-York, have resumed so fearful and formidable a shape as to require public investigation. We are satisfied that in no other quarter of the globe would the circumstances connected with the shipwreck of the Home, remain without inquiry. We are bound to make this inquiry, by all the obligations of humanity, as a civilized community—as a people not dead to the sympathies of life—as an expiation to the agonized feelings of those connected with the dead—and as a protection to the living, that they may not be involved in a similar catastrophe. It was a common subject of remark, that the Home, on her first voyage, was an unsafe boat. Persons who saw her on the stocks at New-York, have been heard to pronounce her unsafely constructed.

It is said that she was built by contract, under the direction of Mr. Allaire, of New-York, by Brown & Bell, of that city, first rate builders, one of whom, however, pronounced her too slight to go to sea—that her engine was an old one, which, the owner having no use for, determined to build a boat in which it could be placed, and turned to profit—that her engineers were the same individuals, who, by their carelessness, caused the destruction of life in the William Gibbons, when her boiler exploded in the harbor of New-York, in 1835,—that she was lost from mismanagement, last Monday night, off Ocracoke bar, her capain being so intoxicated that her first officer, Mr. Matthews, requested Captain Salters to take charge of the boat,—that she was run on shore while under command of Captain Salters—and that defective as was her construction, she could have safely made her voyage, or even been run on the beach during day-light, on Monday night, and the life of every individual on board saved. Let these facts be inquired into—and let public indignation visit, if penal provisions cannot reach, the sordid wretches,—if these statements be true,—who would thus trifle with human life, to put a few dollars in their pockets.

Halifax, Oct. 25.—This Town was sadly visited by Fire on Monday night last. At half past eight o'clock the alarm was given. The upper part of the House fronting the Wharf of the Hon. E. Collins was on Fire. The Town Engines, and those belonging to the Garrison, Ordinance and Dock Yard, were soon on the spot, and in operation, but although very strenuous exertions were made by the Inhabitants and the Military, it was impossible to arrest the progress of the awful element, and all the Buildings which formed the Block were wholly destroyed. Fortunately the wind was light—had it been otherwise the calamity must have been much more serious.

The Times of yesterday, says,—"The loss of buildings may be estimated at upwards of twenty thousand pounds. This is a rough guess and we should think under the truth."—*Gazette.*

Prices of Flour at latest dates.—At Cincinnati, 5 37; at Pittsburgh, 6 87 a 7 00; at Louisville, 5 50; at Winchester, 7 65; at Fredericksburgh, Virginia, 7 80 a 7 90: at Georgetown, D. C. 8 50, a 8 63.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 25.

Royal Assent to the Civil List Bill.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the publication in the Royal Gazette, of the following highly interesting and important Despatch, which was this day received from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Govt. House, October 24, 1837.

Downing Street, *29th August*, 1837.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Queen your Despatch, No. 20, of the 17th ultimo, reporting that you have given your assent to a Bill for transferring to the control and disposal of the General Assembly of New Brunswick, Her Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues in that Province, in exchange for a Civil List.

Her Majesty has commanded me to instruct you to acquaint the Legislative Council and Assembly, that it has been very gratifying to Her to learn, that the arrangements proposed by His late Majesty to the Legislature of New Brunswick, have been received and adopted by them in a spirit of so much cordiality and concord. The Queen regards it as no ordinary felicity, that the first act of Her Majesty's Reign, in reference to this important part of Her Dominions, should be that of giving Her assent to an Act suggested by Her Royal Predecessor for enlarging and securing the Constitutional privileges of the Representatives of the People of New Brunswick, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GLENELG.

M. General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Robert Rankin and Daniel Leavitt, Esquires, to be additional Commissioners of the Marine Hospital, Saint John.

His Excellency has been pleased to approve of Adam Sharp, Esquire, being appointed Commissioner for exploring the Road from Kamber's Creek to Burgon's Ferry, and from Monkton Point to the County line, in place of George Morehouse, Esq.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 1st Victoria.

Stephen H. Hitchings, Newton W. Wallop, Thomas B. Abbott, Christopher Milner, David S. Kerr, Henry S. Peters, and William T. Wilmot, Esquires, Attornies of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers of this Court.

William Henry Lee, Charles Inglis Haliburton, and John D. Kinnear, Esquires, Barristers and Attornies of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies and Barristers of this Court.

John M'Mahon, Gentleman, having produced the requisite certificates, is admitted, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Court.

Jonathan M'Cully, Gentleman, an Attorney of the Supreme Court of Nova-Scotia, is admitted, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Court.

At a meeting of the Pewholders and Members of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, held at the said Church on Monday evening last, a *Call* to the Rev. John Birkmyre, A. M., to continue as Pastor of that Church was unanimously signed; and on the same being presented, Mr. Birkmyre was pleased to accept it, and to express a hope that his labours might continue to be acceptable and satisfactory to the Congregation, and that a blessing might attend them.

Mr. Birkmyre having accepted the Call, a Deputation from the young Ladies, and Gentlemen of his Congregation presented to him a handsome Silk Pulpit Gown, lately imported for the purpose, as a token of their high esteem and sincere regard, and as a mark of their approbation of his zeal and the unwearied exertions with which he has discharged the sacred duties of his office.—*Royal Gazette.*

KING'S COLLEGE, Fredericton, Oct. 23.

At a meeting of the College Council this day held, it was unanimously resolved,

"That the respectful thanks of the Council be presented to the Venerable the Archdeacon for his able and successful discharge of the duties of Mathematical Professor during a vacancy which lately occurred.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,

October 25th, 1837.

The undermentioned tracts of Crown Land will be offered at Public Auction, at this Office, on Monday the 4th day of December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The north half of lot No. 5, in M'Donald's survey, in rear of the front lots in the Parish of Brighton, Carleton County, and adjoining land lately purchased by Richard Inman, containing 50 acres. Upset price 3s.

IN COUNCIL, Oct. 12, 1837.

The Petitions of the undermentioned applicants are complied with, on the following terms:

Charles M'Laughlin, 2s. 6d. per acre immediate payment.

John Combe,	5s. immediate payment.		
Samuel Grant,	3s.	do.	do.
John Love,	2s. 6d.	do.	do.
Joseph Love,	do.	do.	do.
John Scofield,	do.	do.	do.
Peter M'Gee,	do.	do.	do.
John Reid,	2s. 6d.	immediate payment for	

the whole of lot No. 45.

James Parks, 3s. per acre by instalments.

Samuel Hunter, Sen. 3s. per acre by instalments.

The payments due on the above are required to be made within 30 days from the date of this notice

The petitions of the undermentioned applicants are referred for a full statement of the improvements they have made, the time they have been located on the land applied for, and the other circumstances upon which they found their claims, and such applications must be verified by the affidavit of the party applying, accompanied by a certificate for some neighbouring Justice of the Peace or other persons of respectability.

John Stewart,	Edwin Marks,
Patrick Clarey,	William Thompson,
John E. Burpe,	John Gartley, Sen.
John Gartley, Jun.	

The lot applied for by Wm. M'Griggor cannot be sold at present.

Edward Cotton, not complied with.

Thomas Price, not complied with.

John Ingram, John Ingram, Jun. and William Pomeroy, must make particular selection of the lots they wish.

The following applications for timber or logs are complied with, agreeably to the regulations heretofore published.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Serman Tapley, on the Monquat.		
Robert Kerr,	do.	do.
Henry Lyons,	do.	Begagnimik.
Charles Ingraham,	do.	Salmon River.
James Taylor,	do.	Mamic.
do.	do.	Little River.
B. Beveridge,	do.	Tobique.
Elizah Sisson,	do.	do.

YORK COUNTY.

Wm. M'Kay,	on the Burnt Hill Brook.
Thomas Brown,	do. Clear Water Brook.
Lachlan Cameron,	do. Magagnadavic.
James Cundy,	do. do.
James Cundy,	do. Magnadavic River.
James Kelsos,	do. Kidron Lake.
Israel Smith,	do. Rusagonis Creek.
Wm. Little,	do. do.
Wellington Merrithew	do. do.
Luke Kelly,	do. Garden's Creek.
Nathaniel Blake,	do. Miramichi portage road
Robert Ralston,	on the Miramichi portage road.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Richardson Tracey, on the Oromocto River.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

James Vernon, on the Piskehagan.

KING'S COUNTY.

Charles Clarke, on Studholm's mill stream.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Robert Hamilton,	on the	Salmon River.
James Price,	do.	Washademoak.
James Smith,	do.	Back Creek.
Thomas Wasson,	do.	Cumberland Bay.
Robert Bell,	do.	Gaspereau River.
Robert Hutchison,	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.
Ebenezer Scribner,	do.	Coal Creek.
William Colwell,	do.	do.
John Colwell,	do.	do.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Benjamin Crandall, on North River.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Alexander M'Laggan, on the Renons River,		
do,	do.	do.
Alexander Forster,	do.	do.
T. W. Underhill,	do.	Dungarvon, [michi.
Patrick Long,	do.	South West Mira-
Joseph Cunard,	do.	do.
J. T. Williston,	do.	do.
Joseph Russell,	do.	Barnaby's River.
Alex. Rankin,	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.
David Stuart,	do.	Salmon River.
do.	do.	do. [michi.
Alex. Rankin,	do.	North West Mira-
Isaac Leighton,	do.	Little South West [Miramichi.
George Parker,	do.	Cains River.
Hugh M'Kenzie,	do.	do.
George Parker,	do.	Muzroll's Brook.
John J. Donald,	do.	Otter Brook.
Hugh M'Kenzie,	do.	do.
James Fowler,	do.	Tabbies River.
David Stewart,	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

John T. Williston,	on the	Tabusintac.
Francis Ferguson,	do.	Nepisiquit.
Arthur Ritchie,	do.	Upsalquitch.
Arthur Ritchie,	do.	Jacquet River.
do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	Benjamin River.
do.	do.	Upsalquitch do.

By the regulations heretofore published, the payments due on the above are required to be made within 30 days from the date of this notice.

The Petition of Donald M'Leod, respecting his timber berths is complied with.

The following petitions for timber or lumber are not complied with in consequence of prior applications.

Robert Ralston, on the Miramichi portage road.

Alexander M'Laggan, on the South West Miramichi River.

John Arbo, on the Cains River.

Charles Donnelly, do. do.

The Petition of the Honourable James Allanshaw for logs, on the Magaguadavic River, is not complied with, in consequence of the very extensive reserves and five year licenses held by that Gentleman, in the neighbourhood of the berth applied for.

The lands applied for by the undermentioned persons are ordered to be sold at Public Auction.

—(See Advertisement.)

Daniel Gilmour,	Maurice O'Neal,
Richard Inman,	Simon Nelson,
Thomas Power,	Edward Power.
James Mathews,	John D. Belding.
Edward Doyle,	Samuel Hunter, Jun.

Crown Land Office, October 25, 1837.

We understand that information has been received at the Departments here of the assault on a private of the 32d Regt. while on duty at the Commissariat, Montreal, on Saturday evening last. It appears that eight or nine individuals attacked the sentry and seized his firelock, he immediately gave the alarm, the main guard turned out and five of the individuals were apprehended.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Extract from His Honor the Chief Justice's address to the Grand Jury of the County of York, at the last sitting of the Court of Nisi Prius:—

"About the time that I was last addressing the Grand Jury from this bench, it pleased Almighty God to remove from this earth our late lamented Sovereign, William the Fourth,—a monarch who was justly endeared to all his subjects by the patriotism and beneficence of his character, and to whom the inhabitants of this Province lie under peculiar obligations from the generous policy which he exercised towards them. It remarkably happened in the order of Divine Providence that when this event occurred, our present illustrious Queen had just attained the age at which the law enabled her to sway the sceptre with her own hands. We have seen her, though a youthful female, under the protecting influence of the Constitution not only assume the reins of Government in peace and tranquillity, but ascend the throne under the plaudits and acclamations of her subjects. We have read with deep interest and heartfelt satisfaction her solemn declaration to maintain in their full integrity the civil and religious establishments of the realm; we have also read what the spirit of the Constitution seems to have prescribed as a necessary act at the commencement of each new reign, the Royal Proclamation denouncing vice and immorality in all its forms, and we have heard her proclaimed among ourselves and sworn allegiance to her as our rightful Sovereign with feelings I trust corresponding to those of her home-born subjects. Every account which reaches us from the shores of the mother country indicates that the ancient spirit of English loyalty continues to rally round the Queen with the accelerated impulses even of youthful enthusiasm, and further indicates that the mighty engine, public opinion, is emerging from the late foment of political agitation, with a strong feeling, it is true, for amending whatever upon strict and cautious investigation may be found to need amendment and improvement in Church and State, but at the same time in most decided array against what are called organic changes in either. It seems natural to ask what reflections these things should create in our minds—they must increase our admiration and reverence for the British Constitution, and serve more than ever to convince us that its foundations are deeply laid in wisdom and a knowledge of human nature, and that it possesses an inherent spirit of durability which renders it better adapted to secure all the great ends of civil society than any form of Government which the wit of man has yet produced—they must confirm our attachment and adherence to the Parent State, as the most sure means of preserving the blessings which we ourselves enjoy, and they must quicken within us that spirit of loyalty which first led to the settlement of this Province, and which was the most proud characteristic of our fathers."

INQUESTS.—On Monday last on a new born Male Infant, which was found in a Creek near the residence of H. Gilbert, Esq.—Verdict to the effect that it had been "Still Born."

On Tuesday, on a poor man by the name of Jackson, who has for some time been wandering about the City in a state of great destitution, and who died early the same morning in the Entry of a House in Smyth-street, Verdict "Visitation of God."

(At a meeting of the Members of the Saint Andrews Society, held last evening in Betts' long room, the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:

John Robertson, Esq. *President.*
James Kirk, Esq. *Vice President.*
John Wishart, Esq. *Treasurer.*
Mr. Alexander Robertson, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at New York, dated 26th October, to his Correspondent in this City:—

"*Important capture of the Pirate.*—There has been a great excitement here for the last few days in consequence of a report that a Piratical Vessel had been seen taking possession of the 'Packet Ship Susquehannah' bound hence for Liverpool. After putting the whole country in an uproar, and despatching several men-of-war in pursuit of her, the Marauder is at last taken, and on being requested to account for his proceedings, informs that he was supplying the ship with '*Oysters.*'—It was an Oyster-man.'

To Correspondents.—Peter Peterkin, Esq., "A." and "An Interested Citizen," have been received, but came too late for this day's paper. They will appear in our next.

MARRIED.

At Saint Malachi's Church, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Patrick Gallagher to Miss Sarah Mulhall, all of this place.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Edward Sancton, to Hester Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Knollin, all of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, on the 31st ult. in Portland, Mr. James McGinley, to Elizabeth Russell, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Russell, of the same place.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Doctor Gray, Mr. William A. Woods, to Miss Harriet Townsend, all of this city

At Sheffield, on Thursday the 19th instant, by the Rev. W. Smithson, Mr. George A. Perley, of Wakefield, to Hannah, fifth daughter of Mr. Moses Coburn, of the former place.

At Fredericton, on the 12th ult. by the Venerable the Arcdeacon, Mr. Samuel Ball, of the Parish of Fredericton, to Miss Eleanor Howland, of the same Parish.

DIED.

On Thursday the 26th ult. after a lingering illness, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Calliffe, wife of Captain Calliffe, of this port.

On Friday evening last, after a short but severe illness, Ellen Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Simeon L. Lugrin, aged 11 years and 2 months.

At Portland Village, on Sunday the 15th instant, William Law, aged 16 years.

On board ship Lloyd, Sept. 15th, on her passage from Havana to Portland, (Maine), Mr. Andrew Harlow, seaman—said to belong to the British Provinces in America. His friends can have the balance of his wages, and his baggage, on application to Daniel Mountford, at Portland.

At the Nashwaak, on Friday the 21st ult. Mr. Duncan McLeod, in the 80th year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

St. John, Oct. 29, arrived, ship Frances, Armstrong, Liverpool, 34—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Spermaceti, Allen, Bristol, 32—salt.
Brig Ann, Strong, Donegal, 36—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Schr. Teazer, Jones, New-York, via Eastport.
Margaret, Spencer, Nassau, (N. P.) 23—James T. Hanford, assorted cargo.
3d, schr. Thistle, Best, Boston, 2,—assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Liverpool, Johnston, Liverpool, timber.
Westmorland, Cooke, Hull, timber.
Henry Hood, M'Ferran, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Fenwick Keating, Allanby, Liverpool, timber.
Napoleon, Calliff, Philadelphia, salt, &c.
Allegro, Nixon, Jamaica, lumber.
Schr. Sable, Hammond, Halifax, limestone.
Nightingale, Fitzgerald, Boston, grindstones
Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, firewood.

Brig Gambia, Holmes, hence at Jamaica.
Bay Verte, N. B., October 26.—Cleared, ship Carouge, Robinson, Londonderry, deals.
Brig Westmorland, Bennet, 28 days from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the 17th inst.
Arrived at Hull, 2d Sept. Ariel, Booth, St. John; 3d Douglas, Turner, do.; 9th, Gem Grozier, do. Off Plymouth, 4th, Lotus, Hammond, from do. for Hull.—At Greenock, 8th, St. Andrew, Smith, Quebec.—At Strangford, 6th, Harmony, Baillie, St. John.—At Galway, 8th, Townsend, Abbott, and Georgianna, M'Donough, do.—At Kingstown, 10th Agnes, from do. for Dundalk.—At Bristol, 11th, Columbus, Pentreath, St. John.—At Gravesend, 2d, Clifton, Worrell, do.; 11th, Isabella, Stevens, New-Brunswick.

Magdalen Islands, Oct. 16.—We have every reason to believe a vessel has been cast away on Dead Man's Island, from the following articles having driven on shore, viz. A ships' figure head, a piece of rail, painted black, bulwarks black out and blue inside. The stern part of a boat, two kegs, one red and the other lead color on the heads, two bottles of wine, two of spirits and two of mustard, about 600 spruce deals, and a few oak billets. We judge the head and rail to belong to a vessel of about 300 tons.

To Let,

ONE or two Flats of the subscriber's newly erected house in Prince William street; possession given 1st November.
Oct. 27. WM. MAJOR.

Flour, Flour.

Just received per Rebecca, Goodwin, from Liverpool:
300 Barrels FLOUR,
Which will be sold low while landing from the ship for cash or approved payment. Apply to
Oct. 27. E. C. WADDINGTON.

Tomb Stones.

A FEW Tomb and Head Stones, lately manufactured, and of best materials, may be had very low from the subscriber, if applied for early.
Oct. 27. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Warren's Blacking.

PER *Niger*, from London; 25 casks Warren's superior liquid and paste BLACKING, for sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
November 3.

MACKEREL.—50 barrels in store, for sale by THOS. HANFORD.
November 3.

Sugar, Coffee, Segars, &c.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, the CARGO of the schooner *Margaret*, Spencer, Master, from Nassau, (N. P.) consisting of:—

42 TIERCES { 29 Boxes, 20 Serroons } Havana SUGAR,
120 Bags Coffee; 100 M. Spanish Segars,
50 Bales Cuba TOBACCO,
16 Logs Mahogany; 6¼ Tons Lignumvitæ,
A Patent Windlass; a Capstan,
A pair Iron Davits.
JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, November 3, 1837.

Splendid Engravings.

A CHOICE selection of Splendid ENGRAVINGS, Mezzotintos, Plain and Coloured Prints, &c. among which are *Her Majesty Queen Victoria, our late gracious Sovereign King William the 4th, Wellington at Waterloo*; views of Liverpool, &c.—Also, an assortment of handsome bound BOOKS suitable for Christmas presents. Just received per ship Frances, and for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Princes street.
Nov. 3, 1837. A. R. TRURO

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of Grey HORSES, 15 hands 1 inch height; steady in Harness, and both excellent Lady's Horses: Also, a CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, Double and tandem HARNESS, &c. For particulars enquire at the Barracks. *Nov. 3, 1837.*

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, per ship *Frances*, Armstrong, Master, from Liverpool, part of his Fall supply of GOODS, viz:

GREEN Wire Fenders; do. do. with plates; Wire Gauze Lanthorns; Green Wire Fire Guards, large and small; Lacquered shop Lamps; Avery's patent counter *Weighing Machines*, with & without scoops; copper coal scoops; steel and plated Nut Crackers; polished steel Fire irons; Kitchen do. do.; Kent Hammers; cast iron Butts; Candlestick Springs; large brass Candlesticks; chamber do do., rivetted iron do. do.; screwed do. Percussion Caps; best Coat Buttons; bone ditto; trunk and pad locks; best furniture rim Locks, from 6 to 10 inch; kegs Pump Tacks; which will be sold low at No. 1, Merritt's brick buildings, Water-st.

The remainder of his Fall supply daily expected.
Nov. 3. E. C. WADDINGTON.

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

☞ [Further particulars respecting the medicine will be found on the last page of this paper.]

For sale at the Circulating Library.
St. John, Nov. 3.

FOUND—A Black Lace VEIL, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement. November 3.

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

Received per ships Samuel, Rebecca, and Frances, from Liverpool, 25 Casks and Cases, comprising the following assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Girls, Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes, viz:

LADIES' cork soled cloth Boots, chamois lined and galoshed; do black cloth Adelaide Boots, galoshed, chamois lined and fur trimmed; ditto do lined with linen, galoshed and fur trimmed; ditto do boots to button, fur lined, trimmed and galosh'd, ditto chamois lined and fur trimmed ditto; black and drab pilot cloth over boots, lined and galoshed; drab cloth carriage boots, all cloth; blue and black cloth over boots, lined with fur and chamois; black Spanish boots, lined with fur and trimmed; black prunella Adelaide boots of every quality; ditto to button, galoshed, thick soles and heels; Adelaide boots ditto; cork soled prunella Adelaide boots, galoshed; white, black and fancy colored satin shoes, black prunella slippers and ties of every quality; Russia kid, seal skin and morocco ditto, all prices; cork soled shoes lined with chamois and linen, waterproof; Spanish walking shoes, fur lined; seal skin, Russia kid and morocco do; Russia kid buskins of a superior quality; prunella walking shoes and slippers, with leather fronts; Galoshes and patent cork soled Clogs; seal skin and Russia kid boots; fancy carpet shoes, fur trimmed and lined with chamois and flannel; black and colored morocco house slippers.

Gentlemen's best cloth Dress Boots, galoshed; blue and black cloth over boots, lined; black and olive pilot cloth over boots, galoshed; Wellington, Clarence and Blucher boots; stout Oxonian and dress shoes; walking shoes and dress pumps of all prices; black and colored morocco and webb slippers; fancy carpet shoes lined with chamois and flannel.

Girls' best cloth boots to button, lined with chamois; ditto lined and soled with ditto; black & drab pilot cloth over boots; strong seal skin boots with thick soles; stout leather boots ditto; prunella boots of all sizes; white and black satin shoes; prunella and Russia kid slippers and ties; Russia kid and seal skin walking shoes; fancy carpet and webb shoes.

Youths' best calf bootees, warranted; ditto buskins and ties ditto; dancing pumps and dress shoes; black pilot cloth over boots, lined and galoshed.

Boys' seal skin and strong leather boots and shoes of all prices; black and drab pilot cloth over boots, lined and galoshed; lined webb and carpet house shoes.

Children's black and colored prunella boots; best black cloth boots, chamois lined; drab and black pilot over boots; black, red and assorted colored boots and shoes, all sizes; best seal skin and strong leather boots and shoes; printed cloth, fancy carpet, and lined webb shoes; black and colored prunella slippers, &c.

2000 pairs assorted SHOES, from 1s. 9d. upwards.

For sale wholesale on accommodating terms: at retail for cash only.

L. & S. K. FOSTER.
Nov. 3. *King Street.*

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath
MACHINES.

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

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

STEAM BISCUIT.

Landing, ex brig *James D.*, from Philadelphia:
25 HALF BBLS. Watsons Steam SODA BISCUIT; 25 do. Wine ditto,
25 do. Sugar ditto; 5 do. Pilot Bread; for sale by
Oct. 13. JAMES MALCOLM.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

For Sale by the Subscriber.

93 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA; 48 catty boxes, 14 lb. each, Congo and SOUCHONG;
2 chests best Souchong; 5 half ditto. do.
3 chests Hyson; 10 large boxes Bohea;
5 chests flowry Pekoe; 5 half do. Twanky,
A large assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Confectionary, &c. &c. as cheap as any in the market.
25 bags very superior Green COFFEE,
15 do. good Saint Domingo ditto.
40 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
30,000 Havana CIGARS.

He would recommend to his Customers to purchase their Fall and Winter supply early. Teas having advanced in value very considerably in England, and a corresponding advance will no doubt take place here.

The quality of those Teas are warranted equal to any ever imported into this market.
Oct. 26. JAS MALCOLM.

FINE DANTZIC RYE.—1200 bushels for sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
Oct. 27.

JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by the Subscriber, Scoullar's Brick Building:

25 000 FEET DEALS, 12 Cords LATH WOOD,
15 Hhds. Bright SUGAR,
15 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
3 Tons assorted SPIKES.

Also on Hand:

40 Boxes best Liverpool Mould Candles, short 6's.
One Bale Superior **Buffalo Robes**, dark Colors, from 40s. to 50s. each.
Oct. 27. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

R. K. Addison,

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his School to a room in Mr. Humbert's Building, Germain-street, where he will instruct Youth in the following branches of Education, viz: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Rhetoric, the French Language, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, &c. Oct 27.

WILLIAM BOOKWOOD

BEGS respectfully to inform the Public in general that he continues to keep for sale at his well known Establishment in York Point, the following articles, viz:—

Groat and Ship Bread, Butter Biscuits, Molasses & Sugar Cakes, Sausages, Pickles, Preserves: and Confectionary of every description and of the best quality.

Mr. B. is prepared to supply the public with Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers, at the shortest notice. He will also be happy to receive orders from Merchants, and others, for baking SHIP BREAD, &c.

☞ MEATS, &c. smoked at a reasonable rate, and in the best manner at his old Establishment, York Point. *October 27.*

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

THE Subscriber will open an evening Music School in Mr. M'Millan's new Building, Prince William Street, on Thursday evening next at 7 o'clock. Persons who wish to become Pupils will apply at the Book Store of Mr. M'Millan, or at the Subscriber's residence, Waterloo Street, where Terms may be ascertained.

N. B. Two evenings in each week will be set apart exclusively for the instruction of young Ladies in *vocal* Music, should a sufficient number apply.

☞ The instruction shall be strictly confined to *Scientific Principles.* JAMES LEE.
St. John, October 26, 1837.

HARBOUR OF ST. JOHN.

THE Subscribers, having been nominated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to examine into and report upon matters relating to the Harbour of St. John, hereby give notice that they will attend at the Mayor's office every Tuesday at noon, to receive information touching the same; and all persons are respectfully requested to furnish the Subscribers with such information as they may possess as soon as possible.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*
JOHN WARD, *Jun.*
DANIEL LEAVITT.
St. John, 24th October, 1837.

SUGAR & TEA.

Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax:

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.
IN STORE.
39 chests very fine Congo TEA,
100 catty boxes of 14 lbs. each: 6 large chests Bohea; 3 chests best Hyson;
20 boxes, 6 lb. each, Fine Hyson,
3 chests Best SOUCHONG.

☞ These Teas are all warranted of the very best quality, and will be sold cheaper than any other parcel of Teas in this city, for cash or approved Notes. JAMES MALCOLM.
29th september.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL of 120 to 150 tons, for a voyage to Jamaica. Apply early to
October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Jamaica Spirits.

Landing, ex brig La Plata, Karend, Master, from Jamaica:

23 PUNCHEONS high proof JAMAICA SPIRITS, for sale low from the wharf.
October 13. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Candles, Soap, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale—

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

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL of from 500 to 600 Tons Register, to carry a Cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
24th October.

For LONDON, direct,

THE A 1 coppered ship *Wm. Glen Anderson*, 389 Tons; John Metcalf, commander; will sail for the above Port on Thursday, 23 November, wind and weather permitting. Having spacious accommodations, offers a desirable conveyance for Passengers. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting House of
Oct. 27. JOHN ROBERTSON.

£10 REWARD.

LOST on Monday Evening, 9th October, between the 8 and 9 mile post, on the road between Carleton and Musquash,

A DOUBLE BARRELLED
Percussion Gun,

with the maker's name, "Joseph Manton, London," on the locks and barrels, and the owner's crest and initials (J. C. C.) on a silver plate on the stock.

Whoever will return the same uninjured to Mr. Cooper, 43d Regt. at the Barracks, St. John, will receive the above reward. Oct. 13.

THE
MINERVA
Life Assurance Company,

For the Assurance of Lives and Survivorships, and for the purchase and sale of Reversions and Annuities.

King William Street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Archb'd Hastie, Esq. M.P. Francis Mills, Esq.
Thomas Halifax, Jun. Esq. Claude E. Scott, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. *Chairman.*
Wm. Venables, Esq. Ald. *Deputy Chairman.*

H. C. Bowles, Esq.	William Hunter, Esq.
Thomas Brook, Esq.	Isaac Lawrence, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Edwin Leaf, Esq.
Wm. M. Christy, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Henry T. Danvers, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
James G. Gordon, Esq.	James Walkinshaw, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	G. B. Whittaker, Esq.
Thomas Heath, Esq.	J. J. Zornlin, Jun. Esq.

Auditors: John Leach Bennett, Esq.: Herbert Russell Mortimer, Esq.; William Scott, Esq.

Physician: Dr. Tweedie, 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.

Actuary: John Tulloch, Esq.

Solicitors: Messrs. Bowden, Walters & Reeve.

Bankers: Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co.

Agents for Saint John, N. B.:—Messrs. W. H. STREET & RANNEY. Oct 20.

LAND SURVEYING.

THE subscriber having received an appointment as Deputy Surveyor of Lands, begs leave to offer his services to the public, and trusts from his practical experience, to be enabled to give satisfaction to his employers.
JOSEPH B. WHIPPLE.
Carleton, 16th October, 1837.

Landing,

Ex ship Westmoreland, from Shields:

21 CASKS of GLASSWARE, assorted, containing 1-3 and 1-2 pint Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, &c.
150 Boxes Crown Window GLASS, of excellent quality; sizes 7x9 to 16x12;
100 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours;
A few casks Whiting, Glaziers' Putty, &c.
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

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

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.

Just received, and on sale low by the subscriber—
14 PUNS. high proof Jamaica Spirits;
10 hogsheads Bright superior Sugars;
8 half-pipes Old cognac BRANDY;
6 ditto „ Hollands Geneva.
ALSO, IN STORE:
25 puncheons choice retailing MOLASSES.
15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Just Received.

A FEW Barrels No. 1 HERRINGS, for family use, for sale at the store of
Oct. 20. E. C. WADDINGTON.

SUGAR.—The subscriber offers for sale, 10 Tierces excellent SUGAR, just received by the *Britannia*, from Halifax.
October 20. JAMES T. HANFORD

FLOUR.

THE subscriber has in store, 100 barrels Copenhagen FLOUR, equal to any Baltimore Flour in the city; 150 barrels Wheat Flour, partially damaged, but sweet very low.
Oct. 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Best Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
Candles, &c.

ON sale by the subscriber: 2 small casks best Winter strained SPERM OIL.
10 Boxes London Sperm Candles, short 6's; also,
2 36-inch, 2 30-inch, } Double Canada STOVES;
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.
October 20.

FAT HERRINGS.—50 Barrels landing this day, and will be sold low by
Oct. 20. THOMAS HANFORD.

St. John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a further Instalment of *Five per cent.* of the Capital Stock of the said Company, is required to be paid in, at the Secretary's Office, on or before Saturday the 11th day of November next.

☞ Office Hours, 10 to 3.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*
St. John, 5th October, 1837.

Ship's Rigging.

THE subscriber offers for sale a complete Gang of STANDING RIGGING for a ship of 500 tons, imported per *Albion*, from Liverpool, and which having arrived too late for the vessel it was intended for, will be sold at cost and charges, if applied for immediately.

A CHAIN of 1 3-4 inch, and Anchor to match, may also be had if required.
October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

TEA! TEA!!

The subscriber offers for sale, ex the Clifton, from Canton:

WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes common and fine Congo and Souchong TEA.

The quality of these Teas is warranted equal to those imported by the East India Company, and may be had in Lots or single chests at a small advance on sale price. Apply to
July 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

The Subscriber,

Informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a Shop in SCOULLAR'S *Brick Building, two doors from the Post Office, (entrance from Germain-street,) where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of* GROCERIES, &c. *suitable for the season:*

HE HAS NOW ON HAND

16 HOGSHEADS Bright SUGAR.
Chests Congo, Gunpowder, and other TEAS; Puncheons MOLASSES;
Just received per ship Liverpool, JOHNSTON, *master, from Liverpool:*
50 Boxes Mould Candles, (short 6's.)
40 Do. Dipt do. 10's & 12's, of excellent quality.
Also on hand and for sale at his Lumber Yard:—
80 M. clear seasoned Pine Boards:
200 „ Merchantable do. do.
250 „ Boards for shipping:
A quantity of Spruce and Pine Shingles;
Hewed and sawed Scantling; sawed LATHS;
Refuse BOARDS, DEALS, &c. &c.
22d sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

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. JARES.

☞ **NOTICE.**

THE Creditors of ROBERTSON & HATTON are hereby informed, that the above named Robertson & Hatton have assigned to the Subscribers all their Estate, real and personal, book debts, notes of hand, &c. for the benefit of such Creditors as will sign an instrument of release prior to the 15th of August next, and that said instrument of release lies at the Office of T. L. NICHOLSON for signature.

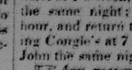
All persons indebted to the above-mentioned firm, are hereby notified to pay the several amounts to the subscribers, or either of them, and to no other person, except duly authorized by them to receive the same; and all creditors of said firm who are willing to accept the composition and sign the instrument of release, will please render their accounts to the subscribers.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
S. J. SAMUEL.
St. John, 17th July 1837.

POLLOCK.—250 Quintals Prime quality, for sale by E. DeW. RATCHFORD.
October 20.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

New Arrangement, *for the winter.*



THE Coach will leave St. John on *Mondays* at 9 o'clock in the morning, commencing on the 16th inst. and stop at the following places:

Cougle's, Sussex Vale, for the night,
Dorchester, for the night.

Where good beds and every convenience will be afforded to travellers. The Coach will leave Cougle's at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and go to Dorchester the same night; starting at an early hour the next morning for Amherst; will leave Amherst at 1 o'clock, P. M. and return to Dorchester the same night; leaving Dorchester at an early hour, and return to Cougle's the same night; leaving Cougle's at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Saint John the same night. (Friday.)

☞ *Any person wishing to engage a passage, will please apply to* JOHN LOCKHART, *King's Square.*
October 14, 1837.

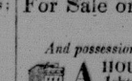
Valuable and choice Collection of BOOKS,

For sale at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse:

MICROCOSM of London, 3 vols. Royal 4to. illustrated with splendid colored engravings; Tour of the English Lakes: Illustrations of Buenos Ayres & Monte Video; Tour of the River Thames; tour along the Rhine; tour along the Seine; tour of the Ganges and Jumina; History of the Colleges and Public Schools of England; History of the University of Cambridge; do. of Oxford; do. of Westminster Abbey its Antiquities and Monuments; Views of the Country Seats of the Royal Family, Nobility and gentry of England; History of Buddhism, &c.; Select views of London; the English Dance of Death: 1st 2nd and 3d Tour of Dr. Syntax; Papworth's designs for Rural Residences, &c. Designs for Ornamental Gardening, by ditto; World in Miniature, &c. &c., all illustrated with elegant colored ENGRAVINGS, and will be sold at cost and charges.
St. John, October 13.

For Sale or to Rent for a term of Years,

And possession given on the first of November.



A HOUSE in *Dorchester Street*, near St. John's Church, lately erected by the Subscriber.—It contains four rooms, two bed rooms, cellar, &c. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
October 6, 1837.

Detained,

ON Tuesday Evening last, a Silver WATCH, supposed to have been stolen. The owner can have the same by proving the property and paying expences, on application to
SAMUEL BEECHING.
Oct. 13. Albion House, Church-street.

A CARD.

THE subscriber intimates to the Public, that he [illegible] the store lately occupied by Mr. A. Ewing, (Portland,) where he intends keeping a General

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 "fill-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 pharmacentical 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 feces 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 cleanliness of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red colour 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 the 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 those 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 Pills 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 encumbered. 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 from 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 douleureux, &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.

St. John, October 27, 1837.

CHEAP VARNISHES.

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

Copal of the first quality, 35s. per gallon,
Do. of the second do. 30s. "
Do. of the third do. 25s. "

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

Turpentine Varnish, 17s 6d. per gallon:
Ditto second quality, 10s. "
Indian Rubber Varnish may be had in any quantity; also, Mastic and Sandarac Varnish.

1st sept. 1837.

Cutlery, just received.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received a supply of **Cutlery**, by the ship Albion, so long *detained*, consisting of—

Sets balanced Ivory Handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks: do. do. without Forks; sets tip, forebuck, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; do. Carvers and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with Pin and Guards; Butchers' Knives, from 7 to 10 inches; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; dozen single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives: cards scissors; a few pair *Silver* Pickle Knives and Forks; also, a few cases (for children) with Knife, Fork, and spoon, plated on steel; Plate Powder; Polishing Paste, &c.

Also, per ship Barlow, from Liverpool:—
300 Barrels FLOUR.

ON HAND—1 ton Spikes, assorted, from 4½ to 9 inches. A few boxes Soap and Candles.

Together with his former valuable stock, he offers for cash or approved payment.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

26th sept. 1837.

Confectionary, &c.

Landing, ex brig Sea Gull, from Clyde:

15 BOXES Pale Yellow and White SOAP, One Ton BARLEY,
10 Boxes refined CANDY SUGAR,
20 Ditto assorted Confections,
1 Box Lustre and Servant's Friend Black Lead,
2 casks SODA, for washing,
14 casks superfine Mustard, 20 do. double sup. do.
IN STORE,
114 Very fine smoked Hams, 40 do. Westphalia do.

Oct. 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

SADDLES AND BRIDLES.

Now Landing, ex *Superb*, from Liverpool:

2 HHDS. and 2 cases *Wilson's* Saddles and Bridles, comprising a good assortment, and in quality superior to any previous importation, for sale very low by the package

Oct. 20. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

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250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

Dock-street, Sign of the Golden Boot, near the Market Square. *March 31.*

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

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

4 Quarter casks, } Choice Madeira WINE;
20 Dozen, }
80 Quarter Kegs superior London White Lead;
10 Firkins Irish Butter:
20 Boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 Do. Bloom Do.

June 30. G. W. POTTER.

On Hand,

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

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

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their very liberal patronage since he first commenced business, and now begs to inform them that the above Articles will be disposed of for *Cash* only, as low as can be found in any other establishment in New Brunswick. ☞ *No second price asked.*

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

Wines, Brandy, &c.

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

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

ALSO—now Storing:

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

June 3, 1837. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Mahogany, Sugar, &c.

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

June 30.

TIMBER.—2000 Tons White Pine Timber, 350 tons Spruce, 150 tons Birch; now lying near Indian Town, and will be sold at moderate rates. Apply to

August 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Anchors and Chain Cables,
FOR COASTERS.

30 ANCHORS, for wood stocks, from 1 to 7 cwt.;
20 do. with Iron stocks, from 1 to 5 do.
10 chain Cables, *short links*, from 1-2 to 7-8 inch,

Just received per William & Alfred, from London.

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

June 30. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Prime Retailing Molasses.

Ex brigantine Roseway, Mainland, master, from St. Kitts:

75 PUNCHEONS Prime retailing Molasses, for sale very low while landing at Merritt's Wharf.

July 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by THOMAS HANFORD,

August 18. *Ward street.*

MOLASSES.—12 Puncheons first quality retailing MOLASSES, just received and for sale.

August 18. THOS. HANFORD.

Havana Segars.

A FEW thousand of the above, received ex *Margaret*, from Nassau, on sale by

August 18. THOMAS HANFORD.

Calcined Plaister of Paris.

A FEW Barrels of the above of very superior quality. —ALSO:—

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

August 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bright Quality Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber:

12 HHDS. superior and bright quality SUGAR; 30 puncheons prime Molasses.

August 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pale Seal Oil and Hoop Iron.

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

Aug. 25. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

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

July 28, 1837.

On Consignment,

Ex John Cock, *London:*

25 CHESTS Bohea TEA.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

21st July, 1837.

£10 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of Sunday, or early on Monday morning last, the house of the subscriber was entered into, and a Rosewood Writing Desk, containing money, and a Rosewood Work Box, containing Rings and Papers stolen therefrom; the above reward is offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property. Or a reward of *Five Pounds* will be paid to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, whether the property is recovered or not.

July 25, 1837. JAMES MALCOLM.

Wheat & Rye Flour.

100 BBLS. best Philadelphia Rye FLOUR, 30 do. Alexandria superfine ditto, just received and for sale low by

1st sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Rum and Molasses.

30 PUNS. RUM; 100 hhds. Molasses, just landed from the brig *Elgin*, from Berbice, and for sale by

July 28. JAMES T. HANFORD.

WINDOW GLASS.

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

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

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

LONDON GOODS,

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

1700 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES; 14 Pieces black and coloured SILK VELVETS;
300 Pieces Ribbons, assorted;
40 Pieces Plain and Figured Gro de Nap;
600 dozen Cotton Reels;
Figured and Plain sarsnets; black Bombazines;
Barcelona, Brussels, India, Thibet, and Filled Handkerchiefs; 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes;
Black, White, and French White Satins;
Lambs' wool and Worsted Hosiery of every description;
Breamer, Berlin, Woollen, Kid, Plain, silk, and Lace Gloves; Lin'd Gloves of all kinds;
Ladies' Kid and Lace Mitts;
Infants' Mittens, in white, coloured, lambs' wool and silk;
White and coloured Stays in great variety;
Quillings, Bobbinetts, Tattings, Edgings, Footings and Laces; Black Lace Veils;
Black and White Blond Quillings;
Coronation Braids; Sheet Cane; Threads;
Boys' Leather Belts; Cotton Cords;
Blue Lasting; Gents. Stocks; sewing silks;
Twist, Worsteds and Yarns;
Black and coloured Gimp Trimmings;
50 pieces BROAD CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Petersham, and Ladies' Cloth, assorted colours.

—ALSO—

Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—

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

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

15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

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

June 23. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Sugar, Coffee, Mahogany, SHELLS, &c.

The cargo of the schooner *Margaret*, Capt. Seymour, from Nassau, Bahamas, consisting of the following articles, will be sold low for prompt payment:

34 BOXES and 40 seroons Havana Sugar; 56 bags Coffee; 35 bales cotton Wool, 32 logs Mahogany, containing 6161 feet, superficial, 7 1-2 tons Lignumvitæ; 7 1-2 do. Fustic; 4 1-2 tons Brazilletto; 6 bales Sponges; 16m. Havana Segars; 15m Bahama do. 50 doz. straw Hats; a case Leather Caps; 2 Boxes Arrow root; 2 large Anchors; A quantity of old Iron and Lead, 90 boxes assorted SHELLS, A quantity of Conch Shells, sea Feathers, and sea Fans; A few pounds Tortoise shell; A box of Preserves, and 12 Turtles.

August 11. JAS. T. HANFORD.

The Cargo of the Brig Rose, from Hamburg.

300 BBLS. { 80 half ditto } Superfine FLOUR,
100 Barrels Rye do.; 100 do. OATMEAL;
600 Bags Bread; 1350 bags WHEAT;
700 Bags BARLEY; 50 barrels Pork;
60 Barrels PEAS;
6 Hogsheads, } GIN;
200 Demijohns, }
14,000 BRICKS;

A few cases Toys, Westphalia Hams, Sausages, &c. &c. for sale by JAMES KIRK, and

July 28. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Spring Goods.

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

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

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

PORK, &c.

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

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

June 15, 1837. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

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

MR. WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

1. From 9 A. M. to half past 3 P. M. with an intermission of one hour, miscellaneous classes of Young Gentlemen are instructed in Greek, Latin, French and Mathematics, at a charge of 30s. per Quarter.

2. From 4 to 6 P. M. Young Ladies are instructed in French, English Grammar and Arithmetic.

3. From 7 to 10 P. M. young Artisans, Seamen and others are instructed in Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Navigation, Guaging, &c.

The Fees for attendance on each of the 2d and 3d classes are 20s. per quarter, and are payable in advance.

Mrs. BUTTERS', Germain street, July 26, 1837.

William Major,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has removed to his new store in Prince William street, where all orders for Hair Dressing, &c. will be punctually attended to.

Just received from Hamburg—a few cases TOYS, which will be sold wholesale or retail.

August 11, 1837.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Canada Fine and Dantzic superfine Flour, just received by the sch'r *Sable*, from Halifax, for sale by

Aug. 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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

FLOUR.

300 BARRELS fresh ground Canada FINE FLOUR.
24 Barrels fresh ground Chamcook superfine do.
100 Ditto Philadelphia Rye ditto,

Just received and for sale low by

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Cigars & Ground Rice.

Just received, ex Congress, from Boston:

10 M. BEST Havana CIGARS; 1 Barrels Ground RICE, &c &c. for sale by

29th sept. JAMES MALCOLM.

Grand Manan Herring.

150 BBLS. of the above for sale low in the course of landing.

15th Sept. 1837. THOMAS HANFORD.

Now Landing,

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

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

ALSO,

10 Hogsheads Cognac BRANDY,
5 Hogsheads Hollands GENEVA,
20 Quarter casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugar & Coffee.

Landing ex schr. Britannia, from Halifax:

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

—IN STORE—

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

For sale cheap by

8th Sept. JAMES MALCOLM

Boarding House.

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

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON. *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

House to Let,

And possession given immediately:

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

June 16. P. BESNARD.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

☞A few respectable Boarders will be taken.

May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber intends having ready for occupation between the 20th May and 1st day of June next, Two STORES of thirty feet front, three stories in heighth, next adjacent to the large store and warehouse now building on his Wharf, by Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, which he offers to let for one, three or five years.

The plan can be seen at the Office of James Peters, Junior, Esquire.

CHARLES J. PETERS.

Saint John, April 2, 1837.

Split Peas, Oatmeal, &c.

40 BBLS. Oatmeal; 20 do. split Peas; 150 gallons best French White Wine VINEGAR; 30 carboons French Plumbs.

July 28. JAMES MALCOLM.

Sugar! Sugar!!

Landing, ex schooner Ion, from Halifax:

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

Landing ex Schooner Thistle from Boston,

Tierces New RICE, Bales Mocha COFFEE, Bags Java COFFEE, for sale by

Aug. 25. JAMES MALCOLM.

TO LET,

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

TWO very elegible Building LOTS, fronting Forty feet each on Garden Street, in *Kings Ward*, in the city of Saint John.

May 9, 1837. W. H. STREET.

TO LET,

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

28th April. JAMES MALCOLM.

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

An Heir Wanted.

IF ROBERT WALLACE, mason, formerly residing in Coldstream, Scotland, who emigrated to America about eight years ago, will apply to WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Writer, in Coldstream, he will communicate information to the said Robert Wallace regarding certain property which has fallen to him by the decease of his Father, David Wallace, formerly Serjeant in the Staff of the Berwickshire Militia, and lately residing in Coldstream. In the event of the said Robert Wallace, or some person duly authorised by him, not making any claim for said property within *Ten Months* from the date hereof, steps will be thereafter taken to get it secured for the benefit of his family who are still in this country.

Coldstream, Scotland, 3d August, 1837.

Iron, Bricks, Barley, &c.

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

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

August 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

NEW STORE.

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

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

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their Warehouse in Prince William street:

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

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

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

ON CONSIGNMENT:

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

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 9th June, 1837.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Princess Street.

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

James's Naval History of Great Britain, in monthly parts, with portraits, &c. Edited by Captain Chamier, R. N. author of "Ben Brace," "The Life of a Sailor," &c.

Family History of England with Pictorial Illustrations, in 3 vols. by Rev. G. R. Gleig, M. A.

Mackenzie's Hayti 2 vols.

Juvenile Gleaner, plates, by Everlin.

Tales in Prose, by Mary Howitt.

Picture Bible.

Picture Testament.

Lives of Sacred Poets.

Zoological Library, 100 beautiful cuts,

Domestic Animals,

Wild Animals,

Moore's Melodies and Miscellaneous Poems,

Bacon's Essay's,

Beattie's Minstrel,

Village Stories,

Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol.

Bible Garden,

Progressive Tales for Children.

Beauties of History.

Foolscap, Letter, & Note Papers.

The Naval History of Great Britain, in weekly numbers, with numerous portra