THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

November.	R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
10 Saturday,	6 48	4 40	morn. 5 23
11 Sunday,	6 50	4 39	1 1 6 14
12 Monday,	6 51	4 38	2 4 7 18
13 Tuesday,	6 53	4 37	3 6 8 32
14 Wednesday,	6 54	4 36	4 9 9 34
15 Thursday,	6 55	4 35	5 14 10 16
16 Friday,	6 57	4 34	6 21 10 54

New Moon, 17th. 3h. 18m.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Robt. T. Hazen, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesdays 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: L. H. Deveber, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—Charles Ward, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: D. J. M'Laughlan, 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 one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: J. T. Hanford, Esq.

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

Miscellany.

PETER PIVOT'S LETTERS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK TO HIS FRIENDS AT THE DEPOT.

No. XI.

To compensate in some degree for the indifferent shooting, there is excellent fly-fishing both trout and salmon, at the proper season, in most parts of the province. There is a famous salmon pool up the Nashwaak, within three miles of its junction with the St. John opposite to Fredericton, where I have known as many as seven salmon killed by a single rod in the course of a morning. The fish begin to run up the rivers in May, and, from that period to the end of autumn, every wile and weapon that the art of man has yet invented is employed for their destruction. At the spot which I have mentioned there is a large and thriving mill-establishment, and the dam which ensures the requisite supply of water is built in such a way that no fish has any chance of surmounting the impediment. Salmon are often seen in the act of making the attempt; but, although they always leap high enough to clear the perpendicular height, they are almost invariably borne back again by the rush of water on the long and sloping wooden platform that surmounts the parapet wall, and without closing the navigation, forms a rapid, over which the Indian will sometimes hesitate to trust his light canoe. During the whole season this favourite stand is seldom vacant; not a day passes that from dawn till dark officers and civilians, from the neighbouring town, may not be seen flogging the water with a pertinacity that would frighten and disgust any but a New Brunswick salmon, and night has no sooner closed, than the anglers are relieved in the business of destruction by the workmen from the mill, whose nets generally give an account of such fish as may have escaped the persecution of the day. I have often seen them, with a malicious grin, presenting to some novice certain flies of which he had been robbed by the inmates of the pool, assuring him at the same time that he had lost a splendid fish!

If the Provincial Statute Book was held in decent reverence and respect, this "sweeping" mode of proceeding against the finny race would be attended with less mischief: the law prescribes that a third part of the breadth of every stream or river shall at all times be left open for the free ingress and egress of the fish, but the scrupulous "Blue Nose" is amazingly ingenious in devising the means of *conscientiously* evading any Act that militates against his personal interests or convenience; and in the present case a small island in the middle of the river immediately below the dam is credited with the space required by law, while the stream on each side of it is carefully netted; and if report speaks true, worse expedients than these have been resorted to for similar purposes.

The Indians, too, are sad poachers, and such salmon as are lucky enough to escape both rods and nets, are sure to fall a prey to their art and perseverence. It is a pretty sight to watch a party of natives employed on a fine still night in spearing salmon: a bright light burns in every canoe, enabling the quick eye of the Indian, as he slowly and noiselessly glides along, to detect every fin, whether in motion or at rest, as he passes over it, and his unerring spear seldom fails to strike and to secure the prize. The spear is very ingeniously constructed, and well adapted to its purpose; the prong is enclosed between two pliant and barbed pieces of wood which, grasping the fish when struck, prevent him from escaping, and relieve the iron from the weight of the fish, whose struggles might otherwise enable it to disengage itself: the handle of the spear forms the pole by which the canoe is propelled, and its further end is made to serve the purpose of a paddle also; but it requires great practice to manage these frail barks in an upright posture through the different rapids, and among the rocks where the fish are usually found, and it may indeed, be said, that none but an Indian, accustomed to the sport from childhood, can navigate a canoe in these waters and at the same time wield the fish-spear with success

Early in the summer I made an excursion up the Grand Lake, with the double view of seeing a district rich in minerals, and of fishing upon the numerous streams which empty themselves into the Lake. The first part of the journey was speedily accomplished in a steamer, which carried us to the mouth of the Jemseg, as the entrance to the lake is termed, forty miles below Fredericton, and where we found a snug little half decked cutter ready for our reception; the wind favoured us, and we speedily ran through the deep but narrow passage which connects the river with the lake, and is only about six miles in length. Its banks rise in a gentle slope upon the right hand, while on the left the country is flat and obviously subjected to periodical inundations, and on both sides there are some excellent farms. On leaving the Jemseg, a very fine sheet of water lay before us, upwards of thirty miles in length and in many places full ten miles in breadth; the numerous double-masted wood-boats sailing down under a heavy press of canvass, giving a busy and animated appearance to the inland sea. The wind freshened as we proceeded on our voyage, and, being unprovided with a pilot, we for some time prudently kept in the wake of one of the wood-boats, but finding that it carried us considerably away from the point for which we wished to steer, we at length took courage, and allowed our bark to shoot ahead, trusting as many better seamen have done before, to Fortune; nor did the fickle dame forsake us, until losing confidence in her constancy, we, in an evil hour, took a pilot on board, who immediately ran the vessel on a sand-bank, and caused us a world of trouble and vexation. The banks of the lake are tolerably well settled on both sides, and the people generally appeared to be in comfortable circumstances. Great quantities of gaspereaux—a sort of large herring, and other fish are caught here at different seasons of the year, which, when salted, come in well as a winter supply. One farmer, in particular, was peculiarly favoured with the means of securing, with scarcely any trouble, a very large share of this bountiful tribute of the ocean—Nature having formed, just below his house, the most admirable fish-trap that can be well conceived; it consists of a deep but very narrow cut in the bank, leading into a small pool or reservoir, from which there is no other outlet, and it is known proverbially as the gaspereaux-hole. When the fish are running as they do in shoals, the trap lies in the very route which they usually take in their cruise up the lake, and as it is their habit to run up every creek and inlet, which has any tolerable depth of water, it is seldom, indeed, that they pass so tempting a channel as that which leads them to their fate; thousands, indeed, have rushed gaily into that deceitful bourn from which no gaspereaux returns! for as the last straggler has swept past the portals of the entrance a net is dropped across its mouth, and the imprisoned shoal is speedily dragged from its native element, and consigned to the pickling-tubs which stand ready to receive them.

It was night before we reached the head of the lake, where we dropped our anchor, and with the aid of that most portable and excellent travelling conjurer *ne cuique*, a conjurer, we were speedily seated at our evening repast, with appetites whetted by long abstinence and the fresh breeze off the water; we did ample justice to the gastronomic skill which had so well and expeditiously administered to our corporeal wants. No traveller by land or water, no sportsman, or half-pay officer, should be without one of these conjurers; they are so cheap and economical, so expeditious and efficient in their services, and withal so portable, that one calculated for three persons may be carried in the crown of a respectable-sized beaver; containing, moreover, inside of it a kettle, ready to supply either tea or toddy at the discretion of the guests; and this, I will say, that I have often seen as good a mess, whether beef-steak, or mutton-chop, salmi, or stew, turned out of this simple apparatus, as either traveller or sportsman should desire.

At the light in the morning we again got under weigh, and stood for Coal Creek, for the purpose of visiting a mine which had lately been opened by a settler upon his grant. The whole of this district abounds in coal of a superior quality, which at some future day must add greatly to the wealth and resources of the province, but as yet no attempt has been made to work it scientifically, owing, perhaps, to the quantity which is annually imported to St. John's as ballast, and to the capabilities of the Nova Scotia mines of supplying it to any extent, at a very moderate price; the immense capital embarked in these mines, without having as yet produced any adequate return to the share-holders, may also have had its effect in deterring others from entering on a similar speculation, while the abundance of wood, and the preference generally given to it as fuel, have at the same time lessened the demand for coal. The farmers, generally, are too poor to work the coal upon their grants, and the Mining Association, which was formed with a sufficient capital to defray the first outlay of purchasing machinery and sinking shafts, has not yet, I believe, been able to agree with the Government as to the terms upon which they are to be at liberty to work the mineral. We reached the object of our search after a zigzag sail of an hour and a half, and in a chill wet morning landed at the rude pier which the industrious and enterprising settler had made, to enable vessels to take in their cargoes of the mineral produce of his farm.

The ascent of a gentle slope brought us to the spot where we found the adventurer, and four or five assistants, dragging coal with the rudest machinery from a hole of probably fifteen or twenty feet deep, and the first glance showed us that the means employed were altogether inadequate to the end proposed. The poor man was, however, sanguine of success, but I have since heard, that like his predecessors, he has been obliged to relinquish the attempt, after involving himself in difficulty and distress. A large capital, and the employment of scientific men, can alone render this a safe or profitable speculation: and it must be owned that the enormous and hitherto profitless expenditure which has been made at the Sydney and Picton mines, is enough to deter even speculators from entering on another coal adventure.

Having satisfied our curiosity, and received ocular testimony of the mineral riches of the soil, we dropped down the river, and entering the lake, made sail for Newcastle river, which we entered about noon, and anchored in a retired and thickly wooded cove, abreast of the rude log-hut of a recent settler. We were received on landing by a robust and rather fierce-looking Irishman, the sole inhabitant of this lonely spot, whose title to the land was, I believe simply that of occupation; in the phraseology of the country he was a squatter, and had cleared around his den barely space enough to give himself potatoes: he appeared to have no pursuit or any ostensible mode of gaining a livelihood, and in other countries, and under other circumstances, the man's appearance, not less than his secluded and apparently companionless retreat, might have given rise to suspicions not over creditable to our new acquaintance. But whatever may have been his motive for selecting an abode at a distance from his fellows, and removed from any prospect of employment, it was at least certain that he ran little risk of starving while his garden yielded roots and vegetables, and his proximity to the water insured to him at all seasons a bountiful supply of fish; his punt and net lay before his door, and our own short experience fully corroborated his statement, that it must be a man's own fault should he ever want a meal in such a situation.

On the other side of the creek or river stands another solitary hut, the domicile of a half-pay officer who had entered into a contract with the Government for working the coal upon his land. He was understood to possess not only some practical knowledge of the business he had embarked in, but also the means of carrying his plans into effect, and having satisfied himself of the feasibility of the undertaking by some more scientific and certain test than the abundant evidence of coal, which the whole of this part of the country displays upon its surface he had intended to get out from England some skilful miners, with the requisite machinery, for carrying his plans into operation, but he had met with difficulties and experienced vexations and annoyances in a quarter to which he had looked for encouragement and support. By his neighbours his settlement and intended project were viewed with jealousy and dislike, and they daily subjected him to a thousand petty annoyances and interruptions, in the hope of disgusting him with his location, and of driving him from the country; his boundaries were disputed, and he was finally involved in litigation and disputes, which embittered his existence and paralyzed his industry and exertions. This jealousy and unfriendly treatment of strangers, so often shown in the remote districts of the province, is one of the worst features in the "Blue Nose" character, and it is not less illiberal than impolitic, for until this sectarian spirit can be broken and extinguished, it must deter individuals from sitting down in a community so unfavourably disposed towards them, and at the same time so blind to their own true interest as to treat every improvement as an innovation and thus prevent the prosecution of measures from which themselves must eventually benefit; and this, I fear, can only be fully accomplished by such an influx of intelligence and enterprise from the old country, as will neutralize the old leaven of the new, by the best of all means, the force of example and the influence of success.

I would not willingly do the good people of New Brunswick an injustice, but it cannot be concealed that too many of the old settlers view the waste lands as the natural inheritance of their children, and are too frequently disposed to consider those who come among them as interlopers sent to rob them of their birthright; while there is unquestionably a want of congeniality of feeling and of manners, which is nourished and extended by faults on both sides, each party clinging too tenaciously to its own ideas and opinions, and showing too little respect for those of others. These prejudices must, however, give way to time, and as the country becomes more densely peopled all distinctions will be lost in the general march of improvement, and old and new country men will become in taste and manner what they already are by birth and an equality of rights and privileges, not less than by a community of interests—one happy and united people.

Having cut our business short in order to accompany my friend the Irish squatter to convey us in his punt to a mill seat, about four miles above our anchorage, where we were led to anticipate some good fishing. Our course lay up the creek, and our brawny boatman propelled us forward at a good rate, through the intricacies and impediments by which our progress was beset. The water was extremely low in some places, scarcely enabling the punt to float, extensive sand-flats were left completely bare, while in other places we were pushed with great labour through bullrushes, and other aquatic plants, bearing an abundant crop of water lilies, and forming the favourite hiding-places of various kinds of water fowl, which we saw in numbers as we passed along. We were obliged to land a mile and a half below the mills, and had a hot walk through the woods, beset and half eat up by myriads of musquitos and black flies, which, as a facetious friend observed to a patient and unsuccessful angler, are always sure to bite in this country, whether the salmon do or not

We were much disappointed at the appearance of the pool, which it had cost us so much pain and trouble to reach; the lowness of the water seemed to forbid the hope of finding any large fish, while the quantity of saw-dust which floated on its surface must, we imagined, if it did not destroy the finny tribe beneath, at least prevent them from discovering the tempting counterfeits of "martin belley," with which we came provided. Resolved to try, however, I selected two large red hackles, and dropped them cautiously and half despondingly into the water, when an absolute scramble took place among the little cannibals beneath for their possession. The pool seemed absolutely alive, and in little more than an hour I landed between four and five dozen of as fine trout as a fisherman would desire to see; many of them weighed between three and four pounds, and none were under a pound weight. Early in the spring there is no more killing fly than the red hackle, the fish taking it for the blossom of the maple, which grows on the banks of the streams, and of which they are very fond; but to confess the truth, the New Brunswick trout are not dainty in their choice of flies, and science is quite thrown away on them.

It was night ere we reached the yacht on our return, when, thanks to the conjurer, we were not kept long waiting for the meal of which we stood in need: one of our companions had shot some wood pigeons, which, let it be remarked, make no despicable soup: the trout were excellent, and, with the addition of a cold pie and omelette, we contrived to make ourselves pretty comfortable for the evening.

On the following day we paid another visit to the dam, and having actually satiated ourselves with fishing, we spread our canvass to the breeze and glided swiftly down the lake on our homeward voyage.

I have little to add to the details of this excursion, which afforded us much amusement. We reached the St. John early on the following morning, and, jumping on board a steamer proceeding up the river, we arrived at Fredericton in time for dinner.

FUNERAL PRACTICES OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

From "Hydriotaphia, or urn-burial," by Sir Thomas Browne.

That carnal interment, or burying, was of elder date than burning, the old examples of Abraham and the patriarchs are sufficient to illustrate; and were without competition, if it could be made out that Adam was buried near Damascus, or Mount Calvary, according to some tradition. God himself, that buried but one, was pleased to make choice of this way, collectible from Scripture expression, and the hot contest between Satan and the archangel, about discovering the body of Moses. But the practice of burning was also of a great antiquity and of no slender extent. For (not to derive the same from Hercules) noble descriptions there are thereof in the Grecian funerals of Homer, in the formal obsequies of Patroclus, and Achilles; and somewhat elder in the Theban war, and solemn combustion of Menoceus, and Archemorus, contemporary unto Jair, the eighth judge of Israel. Confirmable also among the Trojans, from the funeral pyre of Hector, burnt before the gates of Troy, and the burning of Penthesilea, the Amazonian queen; and long continuance of that practice, in the inward countries of Asia: while as low as the reign of Julian, we find that the king of Chaonia burnt the body of his son, and interred the ashes in a silver urn.

The same practice extended also far west, and, besides Herculeans, Getes, and Thracians, was in use with most of the Celtæ, Sarmatians, Germans, Gauls, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians; not to omit some use thereof among Carthaginians and Americans: of greater antiquity among the Romans than most opinion, or Pliny seems to allow. For beside the old table laws of burning or burying within the city, of making the funeral fire with plain wood, or qualifying the fire with wine Manlius, the consul, burnt the body of his son. Numa, by special clause of his will, was not burnt, but buried; and Remus was solemnly buried, according to the description of Ovid.

Now as all customs were founded upon some bottom of reason, so there wanted not grounds for this; according to several apprehensions of the most rational dissolution. Some being of the opinion of Thales, that water was the original of all things, thought it most equal to submit unto the principle of generation, and conclude in a moist relentment. Others conceived it most natural to end in fire, as due unto the master principle in the composition, according to the doctrine of Heraclitus; and therefore heaped up large piles, more actively to waft them toward that element, whereby they also declined a visible degeneration into worms, and left a lasting parcel of their composition.

Some apprehending a purifying virtue in fire, refining the grosser commixture, and firing out the ætereal particles so deeply immersed in it. And such as by tradition or rational conjecture held any hint of the final pyre of all things, or that this element at last must be too hard for all the rest, might conceive most naturally of the fiery dissolution. Others pretending no natural grounds, politically declined the malice of enemies upon their buried bodies. Which consideration led Sylla unto this practice; who having thus served the body of Marius, could not but fear a retaliation upon his own; entertained also in the civil wars, and revengeful contentions of Rome.

The Chaldeans, the great idolators of fire, abhorred the burning of their carcasses as a pollution of that deity. The Persian Magi, declined it upon the like scruple, and being only solicitous about their bones, exposed their flesh to the prey of birds and dogs. And the Parsees, now in India, which expose their bodies unto vultures, and endure not so much as *feretra*, or biers of wood, the proper fuel of fire, are had on with such nicenes; but whether the ancient Germans, who burned their dead, held any such fear to pollute their deity of Heaven, or the earth, we have no authentic conjecture.

The Egyptians were afraid of fire, not as a deity but as devouring element, mercilessly consuming their bodies and leaving too little of them; and therefore, by precious embalments, depositure in dry earths, or handsome inclosure in glasses, contrived the notablest ways of integral conservation. And from such Egyptian scruples, imbibed by Pythagoras, it may be conjectured that Numa and the Pythagorean kept their bodies whole and entire.

The Scythians, who swore by wind and sword, that is, by life and death, were so far from burning their bodies, that they declined all interment, and made their graves in the air. And the Ichthyophagi, or fish-eating nations about Egypt, affected the sea for their grave; thereby declining visible corruption, and restoring the debt of their bodies. Whereas the old heroes in Homer, dreaded nothing more than water or drowning, probably upon the old opinion of the fiery substance of the soul only extinguishable by that element; and therefore the poet emphatically implieth the total destruction in this kind of death, which happened to Ajax Oileus.

The old Balearians had a peculiar mode, for they used great urns and much wood, but no fire in their burials, while they bruised the flesh and bones of the dead, crowded them into urns, and laid heaps of wood upon them. And the Chinese without crediion or fire of interment of their bodies make use of trees and much burning, while they plant a pine-tree by their grave, and burn great numbers of painted draughts of slaves and horses over it, civilly content with their company in effigy, which barbarous nations exact unto reality.

Christians abhorred this way of obsequies, and though they sticked not to give their bodies to be burned in their lives, detested that mode after death; affecting rather a depositure than absumption, and properly submitting unto the sentence of God, to return not unto ashes but unto dust again, conformably unto the practice of the patriarchs, the interment of our Saviour, of Peter, Paul, and the ancient martyrs.

The Mussulman believers will never admit this fiery resolution, for they hold a present trial from their black and white angels in the grave, which they must have made so hollow that they may rise upon their knees."

The Jewish nation, though they entertained the old way of inhumation, yet sometimes admitted this practice; for the men of Jabesh burnt the body of Saul; and by no prohibited practice, to avoid contagion or pollution, in time of pestilence, burnt the bodies of their friends. And when they burnt not their dead bodies, yet sometimes used great burnings near and about them, deducible from the expressions concerning Jehoram, Zedechias, and the sumptuous pyre of Asa; and were so little averse from pagan burning, that the Jews, lamenting the death of Cæsar, their friend and revenger on Pompey, frequented the place where his body was burnt, for many nights together. And as they raised noble monuments and mausoleums for their own nation, so they were not scrupulous in erecting some for others, according to the practice of Daniel, who left that lasting sepulchral pile in Ecbatana, for the Medean and Persian kings.

But even in times of subjection and hottest use, they conformed not unto the Roman practice of burning; whereby the prophecy was secured concerning the body of Christ, that it should not see corruption or a bone should not be broken; which we believe was also providentially prevented, from the soldier's spear and nails, that passed by the little bones both in his hands and feet; not of ordinary contrivance, that it should not corrupt on the cross, according to the laws of Roman crucifixion, or a hair of his head perish, though observable in Jewish customs to cut the hair of malefactors.

"I observed, too, in the cemeteries about Cairo, that in every Mussulman tomb is a diminutive arched door-way, by which dogs, jackals, and other animals enter in and shelter themselves at night. On inquiry, I was told it is left to afford the ghost a free passage in and out.—*Egypt and Mahommed Ali, vol. 2.*

The Cedars of Lebanon.—"One of the first travellers who has given any particulars of Mount Lebanon is Belon, who travelled in Syria about 1550. About sixteen miles from Tripoli, a city in Syria, he says, 'at a considerable height up the mountain, the traveller arrives at the monastery of the Virgin Mary, which is situated in a valley. Thence, proceeding four miles further up the mountain, he will arrive at the cedars, the Maronites or the monks acting as guides. The cedars stand in a valley, and not on the top of the mountain; and they are supposed to amount to 28 in number, though it is difficult to count them, they being distant from each other a few paces. These the Archbishop of Damascus has endeavoured to prove to be the same that Solomon planted with his own hands in the quincunx manner as they now stand.' No other tree grows in the valley in which they are situated; and it is generally so covered with snow, as to be only accessible in summer."—(*De Arb., &c., p. 4.*) "About this period paying a visit to the cedars of Mount Lebanon seems to have been considered as a kind of pilgrimage; and, as every visitor took away some of the wood of the trees to make crosses and tabernacles, the Patriarch of the Maronites, fearing that the trees would be destroyed, threatened excommunication to all those who should injure the cedars, and, at the same time, exhorted all Christians to preserve trees so celebrated in holy writ. The Maronites were only allowed to cut even the branches of these trees once a-year, and that was on the eve of the Transfiguration of our Saviour, which festival occurs in August, and consequently at a suitable period for visiting the mountain. On this festival the Maronites and pilgrims repaired to Mount Lebanon, and, passing the night in the woods, regaled themselves on wine made from grapes grown on the mountain, and lighted their fires with branches cut from the cedars. They passed the night in dancing a kind of Pyrrhic dance, and in singing and regaling, and the following day the Festival of the Transfiguration was held on the mountain, and the patriarch celebrated high mass on an altar under one of the largest and oldest cedars.". Mr. Loudon afterwards enumerates the other writers who have visited the cedars, giving extracts from each, down to the visit of the Prince de Joinville, as recorded by his aide-de-camp M. Laure, in September, 1836. Fifteen of the old trees were then still remaining, one of which had a trunk nearly 36 feet in circumference, and there were about 40 younger trees, the smallest of which had a trunk measuring 10 feet in circumference; but there were no young seedlings to succeed them. "The soil of the forest of Lebanon," says M. Laure, "in which there was not a single blade of grass growing in September, 1836, was covered to the thickness of half a foot with the fallen leaves, cones, and scales of the cedars, so that it was almost impossible for the seeds of the trees to reach the ground and germinate.—*Arboretum et Fruticetem Britannicum.*

The juramental obligation of an Hindoo is confirmed by the witness introducing one of the fingers of his right hand into a vessel containing the sacred water of the Ganges, repeating the conditions of his oath at the same time, whilst the Mahommedan swears upon the sacredness of the Khoran.

The Great Magician.—We have formerly noticed the superiority of Mr. Anderson's feats in the "magic art;"—to form, however, a proper conception of the skill, ingenuity, and incomprehensible nature of his deceptions, our readers must go and judge for themselves. With a frankness that never fails to please, the conjuror calls upon the spectators to watch his motions sharply, at the very moment a deception is about to practised; every eye is eager to detect the trick; every neck is stretched; and [illegible] the most distant to change places—separate substances apparently chemically combined—convert an orange into a young lady, and perform fifty other feats equally wonderful, in all of them setting the most lynx-eyed of his lookers at defiance for a solution of the ways and means by which they were accomplished. But the most perfect of all is "the gun trick." You see the ball marked with a knife, and ascertained to be *bona fide* cold lead—you see the ball coolly and deliberately dropped into the muzzle of the piece—you hear it fall plump and solid to the bottom—you could almost swear to the fact, even though your judgement may tell you the whole is a trick; the gun is fired, and the apparently invulnerable Magician seems to receive it harmlessly between his teeth, or in the palm of his hand. It is altogether admirably accomplished, and so deeply convinced have we seen hundreds, as to the bullet being actually in the gun, that they would not have discharged it for any remuneration in money. In addition to his magical performances, the demeanour of Mr. Anderson is that of a gentleman—polite, courteous, and affable. Again we say to all—go and see the great Magician."—*Glasgow Argus.*

Encke's Comet.—It appears that, on the 2nd of the present month, the comet must pass our meridian at 23 minutes past five in the morning, and on each succeeding day will pass it earlier until the last day of the month, on which it will pass it at a quarter before four in the morning. The point where it will cross the meridian on the 2nd of the month will be thirty degrees south of the zenith; and each successive day it will pass the meridian at a more elevated point. On the last day of August it will cross the meridian at twenty three degrees south of the zenith. During this month the comet will be visible in the firmament on the eastern side of the meridian, between ten o'clock at night and five in the morning, and will be at a sufficient elevation to be discovered by a good telescope. During the month of September, the time of its passing the meridian will gradually come nearer to midnight, and it will consequently be in circumstances still more favourable for observation. On the 15th of October it will pass through the zenith at midnight; and on the 25th of November it will cross the meridian at noon, at a distance of 48 degrees south of the zenith. It will then be in a position more unfavourable for observation. The comet will be at its least distance from the earth on the 7th of November, and at its least distance from the sun on the 18th of December. The appearance of this comet is that of a small round nebula, without the appendage of a tail. It is rather brighter towards the centre than at the edges; but so faint, even when brightest, that it is discovered in the heavens at all times with some difficulty. It produces not the slightest observable effect by its attraction on any body of the solar system, but on the other hand suffers considerable perturbations by the attraction of the planets on it. All these circumstances lead to the conclusion that it is a small light globe of matter, probably destitute of solidity, and in a state of vapour.—*Monthly Chron.*

Furious Attack on Mr. Amburgh, of Astley's by a Tiger.—Since Wednesday last, the principal topic of conversation in the theatrical world has been the furious attack made on Mr. Van Amburgh whose exhibitation at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, of lions, tigers, leopards, and other animals in the forest, in the grand zoological spectacle entitled the *Lion Conqueror of Pompeii*, has excited within these few days past so much public attention. Van Amburgh has been styled by the *philologos* of the above equestrian establishment as the brute tamer, and certainly the appellation is well applied, as the following daring feat will prove—for never was the courage or the presence of mind of man put to a severer test. It appears that on Wednesday last, a rehearsal was going on in the circus of the theatre, when Mr. Van Amburgh wishing one of his tigers to perform a certain feat, which the animal was utterly unable or unwilling to accomplish, had recourse to severe corporeal punishment, which chastisement he inflicted with a large horsewhip. Smarting under the pain of the lash, the animal became incensed, and suddenly sprang upon Mr. Van Amburgh, who instantly was hurled with violence to the ground, from the strength and weight of his incensed assailant. Mr. Van Amburgh, who is of Herculean caste, and possessing extraordinary muscular power, instantly perceived the intention of the animal, which was that of tearing him to pieces, and with the courage and presence of mind which few men possess, seized his foe by the lip of the lower jaw, and thus pinioned him as a bull-dog would an ox at a bait. A long and fearful struggle now ensued, in the course of which both the man and tiger rolled over several times. At length Mr. Van Amburgh got the better of his foe by throwing him on his back, at the same time kneeling on his stomach, and, with his other hand, which was till now unengaged, commenced striking the prostrate animal with his clenched fist the blows falling in quick succession over the head, face, and particularly the nose until the blood flowed from the subdued animal, who here quivered under the grasp of his conqueror. At length Mr. Van Amburgh, perceiving that he had completely overcome him, released his hold; and the animal, finding himself at liberty, retired a short distance from his master, and crouched down as if severely suffering from the punishment he had received. It may here be proper to mention, that the performer (so we understand) did not pay any attention to the struggle, considering that it was merely a rehearsal of the part to be played in the evening until they saw him administering the severe chastisement, as before described, to the enraged animal, and its efforts to compel Mr. Van Amburgh to release his hold. This encounter did not at all impede the entertainment of the evening.—*John Bull, September 1838.*

Mental Capacity in men and Women.—If any one should contend that women in general have the same degree of mental capacity as men, we ask him to show us a single instance of a woman possessing first-rate mental power in any of the numerous branches of science or art! Let him look through the history of all nations from the beginning of the world, and then tell us if out of all the female sex a single Moses, Homer, Lycurgus, Æschylus, Plato, Aristotle, Archimedes, Phidias, Demosthenes, Cicero, Virgil, Dante, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Kepler, Galileo, Cervantes, Bacon, Shakspeare, Milton, Decartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Newton, or Handel can be found! In short, can he produce one single specimen of any of the great original creations of genius which was done by a woman?—*British and Foreign Review.*

Sunday Schools—*a fact for Parents.*—There is some difficulty in Cincinnati in deciding the question whether or not the common school houses should be allowed to be used for Sunday schools. On one side it is held that the city ordinances forbid the use of these buildings for any purpose than common schools; while the other maintains that "Sunday Schools" are as *common* as Monday or Saturday schools." In the course of this discussion it was natural that the opinions of the common school teachers should be cited on the subject. It appears that a large proportion of the Sunday school children attended the common schools, and it is given as the opinion of the latter, that the children who attend the Sunday schools are the most orderly and make the most proper behaviour. We have no doubt of it; and the fact should be pondered on by all who have the care of children that should, but do not, attend Sunday Schools.—*Balt. Pat.*

Stealing a Cat.—On Monday John Pritchard was charged with stealing a cat, the property of Mr. Jones. Legal gentlemen were employed by the parties, and the charge occupied the magistrates a considerable time. The complaint was grounded upon the 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 29. sec. 31, which enacts that if any person shall steal a dog, beast, or bird, ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, such offender shall pay over and above the value of the animal stolen, any sum not exceeding £20; for a second offence the thief may be imprisoned for twelve months, and publicly or privately whipped. In this case there was some discussion as to whether a cat came under the term "beast," which point was decided by a reference to the dictionaries of Johnson and Walker, both of which define a beast to be "an animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and men." It appeared that almost every cat in the neighbourhood had been stolen, and the remains of the one in question were found in a cob of several ferrets kept by the accused. Whether the animal was killed before being given to these fierce little creatures, did not appear. Pritchard was fined £1. 5s. 0d.—*Hereford Journal.*

Resignation of Lady Lansdowne.—The Marchioness of Lansdowne has resigned her place as chief Lady of her Majesty's Bedchamber; and on this circumstance we have a long dissertation on dissatisfaction, breach of etiquette, and nobody knows what—when the resignation of the Marchioness was the result of long previous arrangement, it having been fully understood that her Ladyship would be able to hold the office for only a limited period. The Countess of Burlington has been appointed by the Queen to the vacant post.—*Globe.*

We believe that "etiquette" had a good deal to do with the resignation of Lady Lansdowne. The Marchioness of Normanby, though only recently promoted to that rank, claimed in right of her husband, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, precedence of the Marchioness of Lansdowne. This was objected to on, we think, the very rational ground that Lord Normanby's Irish dignity gave him no extraordinary rights and privileges in London. The O'Connell *protege*, however, had more power than the President of the Council, and the consequence is the resignation of the President's lady. How will his Lordship himself digest the slight? He has gone to Bowood, we suppose, to deliberate about his own resignation or retention of office.—*Times.*

Messrs Webber and Young, two of the seconds in the fatal duel at Wimbledon, (England) between Captain Elliot and Mr. Mason, have been tried and found guilty of Murder. The judge, in passing sentence of death, told the prisoners that their lives would be spared, but they would have to undergo a long term of imprisonment.—The verdict produced no little consternation among the young fashionables of London.

Jonathan Outdone.—Our trans-Atlantic brethren are famous for their ingenuity. But we think we can cope with them in anything, only we don't trumpet forth our abilities as they do. There is at present at Cockerham, a tailor, who is so quick at his trade, that he has constantly beside him a bowl of water to cool his needle.—*London Paper.*

A Bull.—An Irish gentleman, whose lady had absconded from him, cautioned the public against trusting her in these words:—"My wife has eloped from me without rhyme or reason, and I desire no one will trust her on my account, for I am not married to her."

Miss Julia Short was lately married in Russelville, Ky., to Mr. John Sweet. What a *Short* and *Sweet* courtship it must have been.

Wellerism.—"Well, Sam, what do you like best for dinner?" "Vy a very nice thing is a weal pie, particularly ven it aint made o' *kittens.*"

Anti-Bed-Bug.—A late European paper informs us that a few drops of sweet nitre will effectually banish bed-bugs. In some of our steamboats, then, *sweet nitre* will make *sight sweeter.*

You fill me with feelings of the most profound astonishment, as the editor said to the letter, when he opened it, and found enclosed the money for one year to his paper in advance.

Communications.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. W. Crane, to L. A. Wilmot, Esquire.

London, October 1838.

My dear Sir,—In my last, I gave you an account of the conversation, which passed between Lord Glenelg and myself, at my first interview with him; which commenced as I informed you in a disagreeable manner, and terminated very abruptly. As soon as I thought I could do so with any degree of safety, I requested another interview with him, saying as a pretext for it, that I was desirous of making an important proposition to him, on the subject of steam communication between England, and the British American Provinces, with a view to the conveyance of the Mails thereby. I succeeded in obtaining an appointment, and on being admitted, I found the same gentleman in the room, who was witness to our former conversation. When I had exhausted all the general arguments in favour of such a communication, I told him, that I was most especially anxious for the *immediate* establishment of the line of Steamers, for a reason personal to myself and his Lordship. Lord Glenelg looking up with some appearance of surprise, I told him, that when I returned to New-Brunswick, as I meant to do, so as to be in time for the meeting of the Legislature, it was my wish to take out with me, in my own charge, the valuable portrait of his Lordship, which was to adorn the walls of our House of Assembly. I wished particularly to take the picture out myself, because I had been unfortunate, in some former shipments, on account of the Province. As how, said Lord Glenelg. I replied, that what I had reference to, was a long story, which might be tedious to his Lordship. He said, he was sure it would not; and urged me so strongly, that, however reluctantly, I was obliged to tell him what it was. I then said, that I and you had been instructed by the Assembly, in 1836, to purchase a thorough bred Horse, and a number of Bulls, to improve the quality of the stock in New-Brunswick: that the latter were shipped on board the Barlow, where they were starved almost to death, and when landed, were sold almost for nothing, and almost all died during the winter; and that the horse was shipped on board the Beverley, and died on the passage. Lord Glenelg asked, *if the Horse had died before, or after, I had sold him.* I remarked, that if he asked that question with reference to any particular transaction, I was ready to explain it to him, as I had already attempted to do to the Assembly. He smiled, and said no, he merely wished to know, whether the loss fell on me, or on the Province.—I told him, on the Province, and I was sorry to say that it amounted to upwards of £900. Lord Glenelg said it was a large sum to lose, and asked what the Assembly said to it. I replied, that as Mr. Wilmot and myself, and Mr. Robinson, the owner of one of the vessels, and Mr. Barlow the owner of the other, were all members of Assembly, nothing was said; but the whole thing was hushed up.—Lord Glenelg observed, this was a happy circumstance, for if such a loss had occurred, through the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any Crown officer, a Committee of Grievances would have been raised, to complain of it to the Government. To obviate, if possible, a similar disaster to his Lordship's Portrait, I added, it was my wish, to take it out with me, in the vessel in which I myself should take passage. I did not like to go up the Bay of Funday, in the winter or late in the fall; and with such a picture, I would not go to New-York, on account of the duty, which would be charged upon it; that no safe vessel would at that time be going to Halifax:—I was therefore most anxious, that a Steamer should be sent out by Government with the mail, that I might insure a safe passage for myself and the portrait. Lord Glenelg replied, that the ensuring a safe passage for his portrait, would be a great incitement to him, to do his best to bring about such an arrangement, for it would be gratifying to him to know, that "dressed in his robes as a Peer" he adorned the only room in the British Colonies, in which he was not uniformly spoken of, as an imbecile old fool. From this I infer, that we shall have a line of Steam Packets to Halifax: and that I shall be able to stay in London till December, and yet be in time for the Session. Lord Glenelg then told me, that he had not had any decisive answer, about my cargo of oxen, and still thought, the Treasury would not be disposed to pay for a "*dead horse*": and then asked, if I had received any late advices from New-Brunswick. I said, that I had lately heard from you. He asked me what news I had received. I said, that your letters were a good deal taken up with complaints of treatment you had met with, from a Mr. Wetmore; and the refusal of the Legislative Council, to concur in the grant, for making you compensation for loss of professional time, while engaged in the Deputation; and that you wished his Lordship, to interfere in your behalf. He said, though he could not assist your views, as to the Presidency of the Legislative Council, he would gladly assist you in this matter; and would order you a proper compensation, out of the crown revenues. I hinted, that these Revenues had been ceded to the Assembly. True, said he, I mean the Civil List surplus. I told him, I was sorry to have to remind him, that every shilling of the surplus, was swallowed up by the Audit Office. He asked if that office consumed the whole. I told him yes and that the Crown, out of a Revenue of nearly twenty thousand a year, and an accumulated fund of upwards of one hundred and seventy thousand pounds, could not now command a single dollar.—He said he was beginning to awake, and getting his eyes open to the danger and impolicy, of having so rashly ceded away the crown property. I told him, that a bill would be brought in next Session, to give effect to a dispatch of his Lordship's, authorising the making the surrender perpetual. He said, that that dispatch would be superseded. He asked, if the country was getting better satisfied with the Audit Office. I told him, that my advices would lead me to believe, that it was more unpopular than ever.—He asked, on what grounds. I replied, that the Members of Assembly, had objected to the erection of an Audit Office, when their opinion had been asked by Sir John Harvey, because nothing could be more agreeable to them, than the audit of Accounts by the Committee of Accounts;—for no charge however extortionate, or account however incorrect, of a member, or a particular friend of a member, was ever too rigidly examined. He asked if the removal of all members of Assembly, from the Supervisorship of the Great Roads, by Sir Archibald Campbell, had been influenced by such a conversation. I said, I thought it very probable. Lord Glenelg observed, he feared he had not done Sir Archibald justice. He then enquired, if Sir John Harvey had restored the members of Assembly, to the Supervisorships. I said no, but he had restored a member of Council, and had appointed another Councillor, to a Supervisorship. Lord Glenelg observed, that it was more objectionable on principle, to appoint to such an office, members of Council, than members of Assembly, for nothing could more effectually sap their independence, than their holding offices so dependent on the Assembly, for the emolument of them, and so amenable to them, as to the expenditure of the money. He asked, what sort of a Board of Audit would be acceptable to the Country. I replied, that no person ought to belong to it, who is a member of Assembly, or closely connected with a member. He then said, that in the accounts of the Audit Office, he perceived a charge regularly made every quarter, of £25 for contingencies;—and asked, if such a sum was necessary, for an office, where there must be no very little to do, particularly as a hundred pounds, was stated by the Assembly, to be enough for the contingencies of the Provincial Secretary's office. I replied, that I did not see how such a sum, could be so expended. He asked, if any observations were made upon it in the Province. I told him yes, and that it was commonly called the "*secret service*" fund. He asked, if the money formed part of the fund, kept at the Central Bank, in the name of the Governor's Private Secretary. I replied, that was a manner of which I knew nothing. He asked, if in other Colonies, accounts of public money, were kept in the name of the Governor's Private Secretary. I answered, that I had never heard of its having been done before. He then asked, if Mr. Simonds now that he is in office, retained his former popularity. I said, that Mr. Simonds' popularity, had rested wholly on the virulent abuse, which he was always pouring out, on the Ministers of the late King, the late Governor, the Judges, & Crown Officers, the three branches of the governing powers, would always make a public man, popular with the lower orders: but his utter want of talents, principle, and temper, which his being in office made the more conspicuous, added to his cousing to abuse his betters, had now made him, as contemptible in the eyes of the lower orders, as he always was odious, in those of the respectable part of the community.—Lord Glenelg then asked, a variety of questions as to the opinion entertained in the Province, of Lord Durham's project, for a Federal union of the Provinces, for as the matter would be discussed in Parliament, he wished for all the information he could get. I told him, the people of this province, as I conceived, would never willingly accede to any such proposition: but as what passed on this topic must be considered confidential, I cannot communicate more at present.—I am sorry it is not in my power to do more, in furtherance of your favourite project, but I cannot help it.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

(Signed) W. C.

Summary.

Iron Steam Vessels.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a naval officer, who has made passage, in the iron steamship Rainbow, to and from Antwerp, and in whose opinion we place the greatest confidence, from his having commanded large steamers for ten or twelve years:

"London, 20th Sept., 1838.

"We arrived alongside Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, at thirteen minutes past five this morning, making the passage, upwards of two hundred miles, (including stoppages,) in sixteen hours fifty minutes. I don't know a finer vessel: she is perfectly easy, and has the least tremulous motion of any steamer I ever was in; and it is a curious fact, that, both in going and returning, there was not one case of sea-sickness on board, although there was sufficient motion to have caused it in any other vessel, but there is not the slightest smell from bilge water or the engines.

"With respect to the local attraction of the iron on the compass, I have no hesitation in saying, that *Professor Airey has perfectly mastered it*, and that I should have no objections to take a ship of any dimensions, built in the same way, to any part of the world."

The favourite results above detailed as to the speed and other good qualities of the Rainbow, her power in proportion to tonnage being very small, are highly creditable to Liverpool builders and engineers, and quite decisive as to the superiority of iron vessels for all purposes, but more especially for long voyages, when speed, small consumption of fuel, and greatly diminished, if not entire removal from all risk of fire are of such vital importance. By the London papers, of Thursday last, we see that the Rainbow has again arrived from Antwerp, after a remarkably quick passage.

It is stated, that in Cornwall, England, a steam engine was made to lift 40,000,000 pounds one foot, with one bushel of coal; and one at Wheel Towan lifted 62,000,000 with an eight inch cylinder.

Counterfeit Mexican dollars, said to be very well executed, are in circulation in Washington.

It is rumoured that the French squadron is to be drawn off from Mexico, and blockade and attack the Island of Cuba.

The celebrated Indian Warrior Black Hawk, died on the 3d inst. at his camp on the river Des Moins.

The Corporation of New-York is in the possession of property valued at $1,283,450, and yielding an annual rental of $166,188.

Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the Lancasterian system of Education, died at New-York on Wednesday morning, in the 67th year of his age, from wounds received by being knocked down and run over by a gig as he was walking in the street.

A bricklaying match came off last week in N. York between a couple of masons—both young men, one being 19 and the other 21 years of age. The former laid 3700 bricks in five and a half hours, and the latter 5350 bricks in six hours. They worked on the roofing arch of an aqueduct.

Prince Polignac has become a prince of Bavaria, by the purchase of certain large estates in that kingdom, to which the princely title is annexed.

Actual hostilities are said to have commenced between the English and Persians, at Bushire, near the head of the Persian Gulf.

A Company is said, by the Rouen journals, to be forming for the purpose of raising the ship Telemaque, sunk about 50 years ago at the mouth of the Seine, near Quillebeuf, and which is supposed to contain specie and plate to a large amount, as well as other valuables, among which is a necklace that belonged to Marie Antoniette. A painting by Raphael is also believed to have been on board.

Yesterday was a day of much bustle to the dealers in grain. British corn having risen to 73s 2d per quarter, foreign produce became admissable to entry at the low duty—namely, 1s per quarter. Upwards of 1,000 entries were passed at the custom House, amounting to £23,000, one half nearly of which was paid on foreign grain.

The board of guardians of the poor in Winchester, England, have come to a resolution, that for the future no person keeping a useless dog shall receive any parochial assistance.

A Self Loading Rifle.—This is the name of one of those destructive engines of war which modern ingenuity has invented to aid the killing off the human race, that is now being exhibited at the fair of the American Institute in New York. The inventor is Silas Day, of that city; and it can be loaded and fired with ease sixteen times in a minute.

Machine for making Needles.—Mr. Crocker of Sheffield, has at length completed his patent machine for the manufacture of needles. He has in four rooms one hundred machines, carried by six horse steam power engines, capable of manufacturing fourteen millions of needles weekly, which he will be enabled to afford at the singularly low price of only one penny per thousand!

The Iron Trade.—In consequence of the great quantity of orders received from the United States by the leading houses in the trade, Iron has advanced 10 shillings per ton; and from the prospect held out that the present heavy demand for iron rails will be immediately succeeded by others of similar magnitude, it is now confidently calculated upon, that an additional 10s. will be maintained at the next quarterly meeting of the iron masters in the Staffordshire and Shropshire district.—*Birmingham Adv.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, IN LEEDS-STREET.

An inquest was taken, on Saturday afternoon, before Philip Finch Curry, Esq., to inquire into the circumstances that led to the death of George Fairhurst and Thomas Williams, of this town, who were killed by the fall of a portion of the building, known as Leeds-street Chapel, which they were, with other workmen, employed in taking down.

The Coroner said, before they entered upon the inquiry, he would make one observation to the Jury. An unfortunate occurrence had taken place in Leeds-street, where, by the falling of part of a building, two persons had lost their lives. The case would require their most particular attention, became, though the lives of these men might have been lost very innocently, yet, if it turned out that that there had been any neglect on the part of the owners or contractors, the parties against whom such neglect might be proved would, in the eye of the law, be guilty of manslaughter.

W. M. Hornby, son of John Hornby, publican, Plumbe-street, stated, that opposite to his father's house was the Wesleyan Chapel. About three months since, workmen commenced pulling the chapel down. On Friday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, witness was opposite to the chapel, when he saw the outer wall, which was in front of Plumbe-street, and a portion of the roof fall inwards. The man whose duty it was to take care of the chapel-yard called out for help, when witness went forward to the furthest wing of the building, from whence he heard cries. He jumped through the window, but could not, at first, see, on account of the dust raised by the fallen rubbish. As soon as the dust had subsided, he saw a boy sitting on the ruins. Assisted by another person, he carried the lad out. He was much bruised. Witness returned to the ruins, where he saw a man buried in the rubbish, so that only his head was visible. Several persons came to his assistance, and the man was extricated alive. Beneath him they found a man, named Fairhurst, lying dead. He, also, was taken out and laid in the yard. The body was afterwards carried to the house of his (witness's) father. There was a deep cut under the right ear, from which blood was pouring. A number of men came and assisted to move the rubbish, which was quickly cleared, and four more men were taken out. They were all alive but they appeared to be severely hurt. They were all taken to the Northern Hospital. He (witness) did not know who were the trustees of the chapel. He believed the person who had undertaken to pull it down was named Hill. He could not say what caused the wall to fall.

Hugh Hughes, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Robinson, stated, that his master was engaged to take down the stone-work of the chapel. He (witness) went to work there on Friday, for the first time. He had to take the cornice and gutter off. The slates were off the building. Witness was at the top of the building, on the ceiling joists. He and two others were rolling a loose gutter stone, weighing about 5 cwt., from one end of the building to another, along the edge of the wall. They were within two yards of the place where they were to drop it down, when, suddenly, the joists and ceiling of nearly one half of the building gave way from under their feet, and fell into the chapel. They (witness and his fellow-workmen) clung to the stone that was on the roller, which was, fortunately, supported by a small piece of brick, otherwise they would have fallen with the stone upon them. When they recovered sufficient presence of mind, they managed to climb to the wall, and went away to the back part of the building, where a ladder was placed for them, and they descended. All the bodies had then been taken away, with the exception of that of Fairhurst. The joists of the ceiling were fastened by one end being let into the wall, and the other into one of the principal beams. There were five men above the ceiling, who, with a lever, were raising up the back part of the principal beam. The whole of those men fell with the rubbish. Fairhurst was one of those men. The other four were all hurt. In his (witness's) opinion, it was the operation in which these five men were engaged that caused the accident. Witness explained, on a plan of the roof being laid before him, that the men had prized out one of the "runners" or "backs," as he termed them, which sprung out, and caused the whole fabric of the roof to give way.

Daniel Grimes, a labourer, in the employ of Mr. Ousley, Highfield-street, stated, that, on Friday, he heard of the accident at Leeds-street Chapel. Himself and fellow-workmen were ordered to go and assist in clearing the rubbish. Witness described the process of moving the men from the ruins in words that corroborated the testimony of the first witness. He said, he had assisted to carry Fairhurst, whose head was smashed to pieces, so that the brains were dropping out. Fairhurst was carried to the Rose and Crown, public house. Six others were extricated, badly hurt, from the rubbish.

George Nelle Amott, one of the house surgeons of the Northern Hospital, stated, that about five o'clock on Friday evening, six men were taken to the house all of whom were badly hurt. One of them, Thos. Williams, was so severely injured that he died about an hour and a half after he arrived. His skull was fractured at the front, the ribs of the left side were shattered, he had a compound fracture of the left thigh, and several other injuries sufficient to cause death. Mr. Amott was of opinion, that the evidence of some of the other men might be taken at the hospital.

Joseph Yates Ashton, solicitor, stated, that he was the professional adviser of the trustees of Leeds-street Chapel. A contract was entered into between them and a joiner of the name of Ambrose Hill, and a stonemason, of the name of George Robinson, to erect a new chapel in Great Homer-street, and to take down the one in Leeds-street. They were to use the old materials in the erection of the new building. Another contract was entered into, but it had nothing to do with either the joiner's or stonemason's work. By the terms of the contract, the old materials were to be the property of the contractors. The trustees had nothing at all to do with taking down the building. The contractors had the whole management of that.

The Coroner said it would be necessary to have the evidence of the men at the Hospital who were actually employed in the operation. He should, therefore, adjourn the inquest till eleven o'clock on Monday, (this day,) when it would be resumed at the Northern Hospital.

We are sorry to add, that William Curry, another of the men, of whom very faint hopes were entertained from the first, died yesterday morning. His ribs and one leg were fractured, and one of the bones of the former had penetrated his lungs. He has left a wife and a large family completely unprovided for.

By advices from Newfoundland, we learn that the late doings in the Assembly there, had attracted general attention in the Mother Country, particularly among the mercantile interest concerned in the Newfoundland trade. A numerous meeting had been held at Liverpool, and a Memorial, as follows, was unanimously adopted:—

To the Honorable Lord Glenelg, Principal Secretary of State for Her Majesty's Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants of Liverpool, trading to, and connected with, the Island of Newfoundland.

Humbly sheweth—

That the Memorialists are possessed of property in the said Island; that several of them have resided there, and that all of them are interested in the prosperity of the Colony.

That the Memorialists have had occasion to deplore the existence of strong political dissensions in the Island ever since the institution of the Colonial Legislature; and that although they are satisfied the great body of the people are still orderly and peaceable in their disposition, yet to so serious a height as this party feeling arisen amongst them that the Memorialists are filled not only with unfeigned grief, but with great apprehension and alarm.

That the Memorialists are apprised by the latest intelligence from St. John's the capital of the Island that the House of Assembly had committed to prison for an alleged breach of its privileges, a respectable individual—a medical practitioner in the place; and that upon his discharge by writ of *habeas corpus*, the Judge of the Supreme Court and the High Sheriff of the Island, who, in the exercise of their respective functions, had discharged him, were themselves taken into custody by order of the House.

That the Memorialists, while they refrain from pronouncing any judgment upon the character of such proceedings, are impressed with the solemn conviction, that they place in imminent peril the interests and even the safety of the Colony; and that they point to the necessity of investigating the nature of the Elective Franchise by which the House of Assembly is constituted.

That the Memorialists respectfully and earnestly disclaim being actuated by political motives in addressing your Lordship at the present juncture, being indeed, amongst themselves, of different and adverse political sentiments: and from a regard only to the safety of their property, and to the peace and well being of the Colony generally, they venture urgently to pray—

That such measures may be adopted by her Majesty's Government, as may, in its wisdom, be calculated to allay the party ferment which exists in Newfoundland; and meanwhile, before the season is too far advanced, that additional troops may be sent out for the more effectual protection of life and property in the Island.

And the Memorialists will ever pray, &c. &c.

From the Quebec Gazette.

NEW CUSTOMS ACT.

We have been obligingly favoured with the Imperial Statute, "Anno primo et secundo Victoriæ Reginæ, cap. 113, An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs—16th August, 1838," which contains the following clauses affecting the trade of the Colonies:—

VI. And whereas articles of cutlery and hardware of foreign manufacture, and packages of such articles, have been imported into the United Kingdom and into the British possessions abroad, bearing the names or marks of British manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, to the great prejudice of such manufacturers: And whereas it is expedient that regulations should be made for the prevention of such importations; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, any articles of cutlery or hardware of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles, imported into the United Kingdom or into the British possessions abroad, bearing the names or marks of such British manufacturers, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized, prosecuted and condemned, and the proceeds thereof distributed and applied in like manner as any goods now are directed to be seized, prosecuted and condemned, and their proceeds are directed to be distributed and applied, under any law or laws relating to the Customs.

XII. And whereas it is expedient that true information should be had at every port in Her Majesty's dominions whether all the vessels registered at such port are actually in existence and entitled to the privileges of British registered ships, or not; be it therefore enacted, that the person or persons registered as owner or owners of any British ship or vessel which shall have been lost, or taken by the enemy, or burnt, or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, or which shall on any account have lost or forfeited the privileges of a British ship, shall, immediately upon obtaining knowledge of any of the circumstances aforesaid, give notice in writing of such circumstances to the Collector or Controller of the Customs at the port of registry of such ship or vessel.

XIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases where any British registered ship or vessel shall have been absent from the port of registry for the space of three years, the person or persons registered as the owner or owners of such ship or vessel shall in like manner give notice in writing to the Collector or Controller of the Customs at such port, stating therein the cause of such absence, and that the said vessel has not forfeited her privileges as a British ship.

XIV. And be it enacted, that every such owner or owners failing to give such notice in either of the cases aforesaid, or making any untrue statement in respect of any such ship or vessel, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds.

XXV. And be it enacted, that whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs expedient to establish a coasting trade for the removal of goods generally, or for the removal of any particular goods, between neighbouring ports of different colonies similarly circumstanced in respect of duties, in any of the British possessions abroad, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to issue directions for that purpose, and from and after the publication thereof in the Gazette, or other public paper printed in the said Colonies to which such coasting trade has been extended, the same shall come into and be in full force and effect; and such coasting trade shall be subject to the like rules, regulations, penalties and forfeitures as the said Commissioners are authorized to make for the carrying coastwise of any goods under the provisions of the said Act for regulating the trade of the British possessions abroad.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 9, 1838.

The English Mail arrived here yesterday from Halifax, bringing Falmouth papers to the 6th of October. The most important intelligence is the moving of Russian troops towards Persia; and a general expectation that a war between England and Russia will take place very shortly.

The Queen Dowager, had left London for Portsmouth, to embark on board H. M. ship *Hastings*, for Gibraltar and Malta; at the latter place, the Queen Dowager purposes spending the winter for the benefit of her health.

Her Majesty the Queen has subscribed £300 in aid of Church extension in Scotland.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, embarked on board the *Braganza*, Peninsular steamer, at Falmouth, for Gibraltar, accompanied by Colonel Cornwall and suite.

FALMOUTH, October 6.

A letter from Constantinople of the 6 inst., published in the *Commerce*, reports that the Sultan had forwarded a magnificent present for her Majesty Queen Victoria, composed of a necklace of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, of the value of upwards of £12,000. The casket in which it is enclosed is closed by an enamelled plate, on which is represented the cipher of the Sultan, the whole surrounded by diamonds of great value. Lord Palmerston, continues the letter from which we quote, has been decorated with the order of Nichan Ihihar.

Portsmouth, Sept. 29.—The brig Racer, 16, is commissioned at this port, by Com. George Byng, report says, for the West India station.

FRANCE.—The quarrel between France and Switzerland, when just on the point of proceeding to extremities, has been terminated by the resolution announced by Prince Louis Bonaparte to quit the country. It is said that he comes to England.

SPAIN.—The Christinos have suffered another severe defeat. Alaix, Viceroy of Navarre, while escorting a large convoy from Pueste la Reyna to Pampeluna, was attacked on the 19th by the Carlist General Garcia. The Queenite force was said to be 7000 infantry and 400 cavalry of whom 200 were killed, 500 wounded, and 550 made prisoners. General Alaix was carried, mortally wounded, to Pampeluna, where he died next day. The Christino accounts confirm this disaster. General Van Halen has been appointed, through the influence of Espartero, to succeed Oraa in the command of the army of the centre. Two of the best officers in the Queen's service, Pardinas, and Aspiroz, have resigned in consequence.

PORTUGAL.—The elections run in favor of the Septembrists. In Lisbon they have a decided majority. In the country the partizans of Miguel are daring and powerful. Should Carlos succeed in Spain, Donna Maria will have little chance of remaining in Portugal.

This miserable country is in a state of anarchy. The Miguelite guerillas traverse the country with impunity—the liberals are masters of the towns, where riot and murder prevail. The elections are going against the Chartists. Poor Donna Maria may yet pay another visit to Falmouth, and think herself but too happy to see it again.

THE EAST.—Russian troops are moving with great activity towards Persia. According to present appearances, a war between England and Russia cannot be long deferred. The object of Russia is evidently to give a treacherous support to the Schah, to convert Persia into a Russian province and thus obtain an advanced point from which to advance into India.

It is said that Nicholas proposes to expatriate the Poles on a very extended plan; and that as many as half a million will be sent into other and distant provinces, their places to be occupied by Russians.

By the Hindoo, Calcutta papers have been received of the date of the 19th of May inclusive. Their contents are not gratifying. A company of Assam Light Infantry have been ordered to keep the pass between Burmah and Nepaul, and to intercept all letters which it may be attempted to forward. Other incidents with which these papers acquaint us predict the chances of war, or disturbance in that district of India. The Queen's regiments and two corps are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service on the Assam frontier. No further information of moment appears in the Calcutta journals.

LONDON, October 4.

The Foreign news to-day is unimportant.

The Portsmouth papers of this post contain accounts of the embarkation of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide on Wednesday.

The average price of wheat on Thursday was—for the week, 62s 11d—for six weeks, 68s 7d—duty, 16s 8d.

Lord John Russell has returned from Ireland to Liverpool, where, notwithstanding the patronage of the Radical Mayor, he has been received with the most mortifying contempt.

The only news of much interest now in the progress of the Registration, which in almost every place are most triumphant for the Conservatives. In Middlesex, the gain up to Thursday was nearly 400, and increasing daily.

Corn Exchange.—The present short supplies from farmers are only to be accounted for by their believing that the wheat is a short crop, and that it is wise to dispose of the barley which is a large crop. Our best samples of new wheat are worth from 70s to 74s per quarter.

Liverpool.—The farmers continue at home, with the pleasing prospect of securing their crops in good order.

Portsmouth Sept. 22.—The Hercules, 74, Capt. T. Nicholas, has left Plymouth for Cork, there to embark the 52d Regiment for Halifax Rumour says she will remain on that station, attached to Vice Admiral Sir Charles Paget's squadron.

The Admiralty are putting a few 68-pound guns into the ships capable of carrying them, and the Horse Guards are furnishing the army with percussion muskets.

The Stromboli steamer is ordered to be completed immediately.

Provincial Legislature.—The General Assembly is prorogued to Tuesday the 15th day of January next, then to meet for the despatch of business.

Army Movements.—On Wednesday morning, three companies of the gallant 11th Regt., under the command of Major Bloomfield, proceeded from this Garrison for Fredericton; and on the evening of the same day, extra Steam Boats were employed to bring the 65th Regt. from Fredericton. The 65th is to proceed forthwith to Quebec, and will be taken by steam boats to the Bend of Petticodiac, from which place the regiment will proceed to Shediac, and there embark in ships for Quebec.

This morning the Grenadier Company, under Major Shawer, forming part of the Head Quarters of the 11th Regt. proceeded to Fredericton, accompanied with their fine Band.

Part of the 65th arrived here this morning.

Canada Frontier.—Various reports are in circulation respecting the movements of *American sympathisers*, and the Canada rebels, for the purpose of invading the Canadas.—It is, however, true, that correct information has been furnished to the Commander-in-Chief, of a number of secret societies having been formed along the whole frontier line, and that their respective members are bound by oaths of secrecy and fidelity.

In Upper Canada, the Lieutenant Governor has issued a Militia General Order, calling out once more a portion of the gallant Militia, as a volunteer force for the defence of the Province, and to be fully prepared to meet the aggressions of the pirates and brigands.

We notice, by the arrival of the British Queen, James Whitney Esq., has imported two Engines of 75 horse power each—equal to 150 horse, of a very superior description, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co. of Liverpool, to be put into a new Boat, the keel of which is now laid, and is 155 feet long; her length between perpendiculars will be about 150 feet, her breadth 25 feet, and depth 13 feet. This is to be a thorough sea boat, with very little or no rigging, having only sufficient as braces to the paddle beams, similar to those of the Great Western. We are informed by Judges that the model is beautiful, and understand that great pains will be taken in fastening, and that she will be finished superior to any thing yet in the country. The boat is to be called the North America.

The said Boat, we believe, is intended to run from Saint John to Portland or Boston, and will afford every facility for travellers to and from the Provinces.

A Loyal Address to the Queen.—This pleasing little Poem, by Mr. A. S. Gore, of this City, is now before the Public, and we think, will meet a favorable reception. The Author displays great poetical talent, and sound loyal principles are exhibited in its pages. The price is very moderate, and we wish the Author abundant success in a rapid sale of his pleasing publication.

Philosophical Society.—On Tuesday evening Dr. Woodd, from Queen's County, gave a Lecture on Heat, &c., at the Society Room; his demonstration was good, but it was much to be regretted that the dampness of the weather caused some of the experiments to fail.—We hope that other scientific gentlemen will favor this growing institution with the benefit of their abilities.

School of Arts.—Mr. Foulis Lectured last evening on Nitrous Oxide; several persons partook of the exhilirating Gass, which afforded much amusement to a crowded audience.

Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.—At an adjourned meeting held at the Carlton House, New York, on the 16th October, to receive the report of a Committee previously appointed: the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Resolved, that it is expedient to form a Company in this city to be called the "*American Atlantic Steam Navigation Company*," and to obtain an act of incorporation, with the view of building a Steam ship or ships to navigate the ocean."

A committee of twelve gentlemen was appointed to obtain subscriptions, in shares of $500 each.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

From the Montreal Transcript.

We abstained in our last number from noticing the warlike rumours of the day, which have since been so generally noticed by the press as to relieve us from all scruple or delicacy. The Courier of Thursday gave an extract from a correspondent's letter, which stated that about an hour previous the commander-in-chief had received a despatch of a very serious character. The Quebec paper, the Canadian, published on Wednesday, has the following:

"Serious Rumour.—A report circulates in this city since yesterday, of too serious a nature not to be contradicted by those who have it in their power if false—or to remain unnoticed if it be founded. The journals understood to be in the confidence of those in authority, are silent. In noticing this report we give an opportunity to those papers of tranquilizing the public mind. It is said then that Lord Durham has received a despatch from the President of the United States, informing him that there is formed at N. York, a committee, composed of persons of considerable importance, with a view of favoring a revolution in the Canadas, and that they have opened a species of loan, from which to supply funds. The President, Van Buren, has added, that the government of the U. States could do nothing to stop such proceedings, and that even should he arm the American militia, to cause neutrality to be respected, that measure would only be the means of furnishing arms to the authors of this species of external conspiracy. In consequence he recommends our government to stand prepared."

From the Herald.

The tug of war is again about to commence in real earnest, and the government and the royal inhabitants of the two Canadas are now to have a trial of strength with American sympathisers and French rebels, for the purpose of deciding which party shall have possession of the country. Sir John Colborne has received the most positive information that along the whole frontier line in the states of New-York, Ohio and Michigan, the most extensive preparations are making for an invasion, and there is no doubt but that Vermont and Maine will also turn out their hordes of buccaneers for a similar purpose. Sir John Colborne has once again thrown himself on the loyalty of the volunteers of this city, and we are sure that his appeal to their patriotism will not be made in vain. The lieutenant colonels of the different volunteer battalions in town were yesterday summoned to attend Sir John Colborne, who has given directions that they be again organized, their arms and accoutrements properly examined and repaired, and a sergeant in each company placed on permanent pay. The men are to receive half a dollar a day when on duty, and the officers the same pay as those of the line, but without rations. The cavalry and Queen's light dragoons are also to be organized. Sir John Colborne has written, we believe, to the Government, to know if the ultimate intention is to keep the colony, as, by pursuing the same truckling course which they have, he declares it quite impossible for him to subdue rebellion or repel invasion, even with his present force, which will require to be considerably augmented. The *incapable dastards* at Downing street are the sole cause of our present troubles, for, had they *ordered every rebel to be hanged summarily*, instead of *fattening them all winter in a comfortable prison*, and then releasing them, we would not have been in the enjoyment of peace. We hope the indignant voice of the people of England will hurl them from seats which they have disgraced, while they have plunged their fellow countrymen into all the horrors of war, and placed the integrity of the empire in jeopardy. Six thousand of militia are to be embodied in Upper Canada. We hope that both soldiers and volunteers will, this time, see the paramount necessity for sustaining the government all trouble about prisoners, and for depriving any who may fall into their hands, of ever having a chance again to repeat their game. The enemy will not give any quarter, and let none be given to him.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

More Sympathy.—We learn that the greatest activity prevails in all the Government departments at Toronto, as well as the other military posts on the frontier. Extensive preparations are also making at this station. The garrison will be increased to 2000 bayonets. This is just as it should be.—We have long been silent on the subject of sympathy, though we were well aware that the most extensive organization was going on—the brigands boast of having generals of experience in their service—that they are plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition, of every description, even including field artillery. That they are abundantly supplied with money and provisions, and number upwards of 40,000, ready for the invasion of the Canadas so soon as the winter sets in. We hope it is true, and that they really are in earnest—that they will come in sufficient numbers to be easily discovered, and remain long enough in one place to give our troops an opportunity to find out their whereabout.

From the Same.

We learn from the seat of Government, that a despatch had lately been received by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, from Mr. Fox, the British ambassador at Washington, stating that the Government had communicated to him the intelligence that clandestine preparations were going forward on the frontier, under the subterfuge of assembling for other purposes than that of levying war on the Canadas. That, however much disposed the American Government might be to put a stop to such proceedings, yet they were so cautiously conducted that there was no law by which they could constitutionally do so.

From the Toronto Colonist

There is every reason to fear that the present posture of our affairs—the recent proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, and the effect they have had in producing the resignation of the noble Earl at this juncture—will inspire the disloyal with renewed energy, and that the refugees and pirates on the opposite frontier will now feel encouraged to proceed with their traitorous and unhallowed schemes, which for some time past they have been industriously concocting at private meetings, with the purpose of renewing their predatory incursions on this country and on its unoffending inhabitants.

Adjutant General's Office,
Toronto, 23d October, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received certain information that an extensive conspiracy has been formed, by numerous unprincipled and rapacious inhabitants of the neighboring friendly States, with a view to force upon this Province the domination of the said conspirators, and to visit the loyal inhabitants of this Province with lawless war, plunder and devastation.

The Lieutenant Governor, in anticipation of an adequate exhibition of force and activity on the part of the government of the United States, who continue to declare a most friendly disposition towards Great Britain, has forborne to call upon the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, to prepare to defend in arms their institutions, their families, and their homes; but the Lieut. Governor now conceives that the time is come when it would be unjust to Her Majesty's loyal people, to risk the consequences of a failure on the part of the most friendly foreign government, to preserve peaceable relations towards these colonies; and therefore for the purpose of preventing the apprehensions which might naturally arise among a peaceable population, in the vicinity of a rapacious enemy, the Lieutenant Governor is induced to call out once more a portion of the gallant militia of Upper Canada, as a volunteer force, in the full confidence and certainty that the wicked and lawless designs of the public enemy will be met by a corresponding exhibition of the loyal and gallant feeling which has always distinguished Upper Canada, when engaged in regular war, as well as when threatened with aggression from pirates and brigands.

The Lieutenant Governor will therefore forthwith issue orders to some distinguished officers, to call out a portion of the militia of the province.

The Lieut. Governor assures the loyal inhabitants of the province, that he is in full possession of the designs of the enemy, who have nominally many among them who have not forgotten their allegiance to Her Majesty, or their duty to their Canadian brethren, and only appear in the ranks of the brigands at present, to save themselves from insult and violence.

By command of His Excellency,
Sir George Arthur.

RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adjt't General, Militia.

Private letters from Montreal state, that a party of refugees and *sympathisers* had landed on a British Island off French Creek, probably the old rendezvous of Grindstone Island, from which they will remove as speedily as before, on the appearence of any force coming against them.

H. M. troop-ship *Athol*, Commander Bellamy, arrived this morning, in 30 days from Plymouth, has on board 500 men and officers, detachments to the several regiments serving in Canada.

Three deserters, we believe from the 85th regiment, were brought in here on Tuesday, under charge of Capt. Kerr, and party from Brantford. They were arrested in the woods by a party of Indians, and marched into Brantford, from whence they were transmitted to Toronto by boat.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

In the United States District Court at Albany, the case of the United States *vs.* Van Rensselear, the redoubtable land pirate general, came on for trial on the 15th inst., but was postponed until the next October Session in 1839, in consequence of the absence of witness. The Court might as well have dismissed this case entirely and had done with the farce, with as much show of law and justice as it has been ended here.—*Courier.*

From our Montreal Correspondent.

Montreal, Friday, October 26.

"Nothing new to day. A private letter from Kingston mentions that a private expedition had left that place to scour the "Thousand Islands" in search of Bill Johnson."

"Montreal, Saturday evening, Oct. 27th.

"The extract from the Canadien respecting the despatch from the American Government, and expressions of Sir John Colborne yesterday to the Volunteer Officers, have kept the public mind in a feverish state of excitement all day. Nothing has been talked of but war and rumours of war. Coupled with these circumstances, the warlike preparations

the other military posts on the frontier. Extensive preparations are also making at this station. The garrison will be increased to 2000 bayonets.

A few days ago, we published the correspondence which recently passed between Sir John Harvey the Lieutenant Governor of Brunswick, and the Governor of the State of Maine, with respect to a proposed survey of the Boundary Line, under the authority of the latter. We have since learned, from the New Brunswick papers, that this survey has actually been commenced, under the direction of Mr. Deane. The persons employed, are accompanied by a party of Indians and American citizens and were seen at Madawasca in the beginning of the month. Thence they proceeded up the *Grand River*, crossed the portage to the *Ristigouche River*, and, decending thence, they proceeded to the imaginary highlands, near the River St. Laurence, where their operations commenced. The *Fredericton Gazette* expresses satisfaction at finding the object of this Commission of Survey to be nothing more than to ascertain, by actual examination, the practicability of running the Boundary Line, according to the construction of the treaty of Ghent; and adds, that it were to be wished, that such an exploration had long ago been made—a measure which might have divested the question of its present difficulties. That may be all true; but, for our part, we could have rather wished that the survey were the mutual act of both nations, and not an *exparte* one, if we may so term it, set on foot solely to gratify the selfish curiosity, and the ambitious yearning of the State of Maine for the actual possession of the territory in dispute. Though no evil consequences should ultimately result from the survey now going on, yet we would wish that it had not been permitted to be carried into effect, without the presence of a corresponding party from New Brunswick. This not having been the case, we may rest assured, that when the question comes to be finally decided upon the American authorities will not hesitate to deduce the most favourable conclusions they possibly can, in order to make good their claims to such a boundary as may be most conducive to the aggrandizement of the State of Maine, which is now, contrary to sound policy, right, precedent, and the principles and even letter of the Federal Government of the United States, a party in the pending question.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Eastport, October 31.—This morning, about two o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the alarm of *Fire*, which was found to be in the house near the windmill, owned by Capt. John Shackford, Sen., and occupied by Capts. Sprague, and Joseph Lincoln. It originated in the shed adjoining.—how, we have not learned—and had made such progress when discovered, that before the engines could arrive, the shed, and that part of the house to which it adjoins, were wrapt in flames, and before a sufficient supply of water could be obtained, the flames were bursting from every part of the roof, and it appeared impossible to prevent its being utterly consumed but by great exertions on the part of the citizens its total destruction was prevented.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton,
3d November 1838.
Militia General Orders.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in Chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of Lieutenant George Waterbury, of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, and to permit him, from ill health and long service, to retire with the Rank of Captain.

Patrick Murphy, Gent. is appointed Quarter Master, with the rank of Ensign, to the 2d Battalion Carleton Militia, vice Rourke, whose appointment is cancelled.

By Command,
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable Amos E. Botsford, to be Assistant Auditor General, and ***

Joseph Beek to be Register of Deeds and Wills in the County of York, in the room of Henry G. Clopper, Esquire, deceased.

We understand that in consequence of an application from Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne for an additional Regiment to be sent to Canada before the close of the navigation, Her Majesty's 65th Regiment which has for some time been destined for that service, will embark to-morrow morning and proceed by steam to the Bend of the Petitcodiac, the Head of the Bay of Fundy, and march from thence to Shediac where Her Majesty's ships *Andromache* and *Athol*, are waiting to receive and convey them to Quebec.

By this arrangement much fatigue to the Soldier is avoided, and the Regiment is carried to the point where its services may be required in a more efficient state and in a much shorter time than it could have been by any other route.

We hear that the 65th is expected shortly to be replaced in this Province by the 36th Regt. and that the Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 11th will be removed from St. John to Fredericton.

It is due to the 65th Regiment to state that its conduct while in this place has been marked by that regularity and good conduct which must ensure for them the good wishes of the Inhabitants of Fredericton, as well as the approbation of the authorities both civil and military.—*Royal Gazette.*

ANOTHER NEW SHIP.—Launched on Saturday, from the building-yard of Mr. James Briggs, in Portland, the splendid Ship DARBY. This ship will measure upwards of 700 tons; she is finished in a very superior manner and will carry a large cargo, and we hope will prove a profitable ship to her enterprising owner, James Kirk, Esq.—*Courier.*

The sloop Minerva, in passing through the Falls near this city Friday afternoon, on her way to Fredericton, grounded on one of the Islands, and when the tide left her she fell over, and filled with water. A great part of the cargo, we understand, will be much damaged; and as it consisted principally of winter supplies for persons in the upper part of the Province, the loss and disappointment to all concerned must be very serious, particularly as the accident has happened at a time when the convenience of river transportation must shortly cease.—*Ib.*

On Tuesday a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of Peter Johnston, Colored man, who on leaving the Store of his employers, (Crookshank & Walker,) the Evening previous, it being very dark missed his way and fell off the North Market Wharf, by which accident he was killed.—Verdict accordingly.

☞ In consequence of the increased circulation of the Chronicle, we have to request that advertisements may be handed in previous to 12 o'clock on the day of publication.

MARRIED.

Last evening, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. RICHARD WHITESIDE, Jun., to ELIZA JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob Snider, all of this City.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Nevens, to Miss Jane Barnett, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Monday evening by the same, Mr. John M'Guire, to Miss Martha Ferguson.

At Bridgetown, N. S. on the 18th ult. by the Rev. J. Robertson, Mr. J. Robinson, to Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Amos Piper, all of that place.

At Calais, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Whitwell, Mr. Freeman H. Todd, merchant, of Saint Stephen, to Miss Adeline Boardman, of Calais.

At Eastport, on the 25th, Mr. Edmund Snow, to Miss Eliza Ann Harrington. Mr. Warde H. Bailey, to Miss Jane Waide.

At Fredericton, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. John Allen, to Miss Margaret Powers.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, after a short but painful illness, Miss Eliza Daly, in the 19th year of her age, much and sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

On the 24th ult. Lionel, infant son of Mr. Lionel Anderson, aged 10 months and 17 days.

On Tuesday last, Peter, infant son of Mr. J. M'Namara, aged four months.

In the Parish of Woodstock, on the 13th instant, after a lingering illness, Capt. George Ball, aged 86. Captain B. was a native of New-York, and during the Revolutionary war served as a Lieutenant in the corps called the American Legion; at the Peace, 1783, he emigrated to this Province and was disbanded on half pay at the St. John. He has ever been esteemed a sterling, upright, honest man—has left behind him an aged widow, who, in his death has lost an affectionate husband,—a numerous family a kind father, and society one of its most valuable members.

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning, Henry G. Clopper, Esq. in the 46th year of his age. In him society has lost a valuable member, and his family an affectionate husband and father.

At Pembroke, (Maine.) on the 26th ult. Miss Rebecca Deforest, aged 28 years.

At Chicago, on the 1st October, after a short but severe illness, aged 45 years, Samuel M. Greenwood, Esq. of New-York, formerly of Halifax.

At Halifax, on the 3rd inst., in the 64th year of his age, the Hon. James Tobin.

At Cornwallis, on the 8th ult., Mr. Abel Benjamin, in the 77th year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, 3d, brig Ina, Forward, Bermuda, 12—Crookshank & Walker, ballast.
4th ship Cybelle, Smith, Milford, 40—order, ballast.
Frederick, Flemming, Baltimore, 6—S. Wiggins & son, shingles, wheat, oats, &c.
5th, ship Albion, Huggins, Liverpool, 49—John Hammond, coals and merchandize.
Brig Constitution, Sewell, Carlisle, 50—H Doherty, ballast.
Napoleon, Caleff, Philadelphia, 6—D. C. Perkins, flour, meal, &c.
6th, Niger, Kinney, Sydney, C. B.—T. Leavitt.
7th, ship Mozambique, Cronk, Greenock, 38—J. Robertson, merchandize.
Brig British Queen, Cook, Quebec, 16—J. Whitney, beef, flour, and steam machinery.
8th, Forth, Lamb, Liverpool, 56—R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.
Dee, Grange, New-York, 6—J. Barber, ballast.
9th, schr Hazard, Crowell, Halifax,—Ratchford & Brothers, fish and oil.

CLEARED.

Ship Clarence Betts, Demerara, fish and lumber.
Wolga, Cood, Hull, timber.
Acadia, Smith, Liverpool, do.
Commerce, Bryson, Liverpool, timber.
Schr. Thistle, Atkinson, Cork, deals.
Adventure, Johnston, Belfast, deals.
Wave, York, Portland, plaster.
Samuel Gould, Smith, Montego Bay, fish.
Amethyst, Larkin, Boston, assorted cargo.
Deposit, Drinkwater, New-York, plaster.
James Clarke, Beck, Boston, coals.

Ship Gipsey, from Greenock, to this port, with a full cargo of merchandize, was lost on Cape Sable, last week.

Spoken, in lat. 42 10, long. 64 30, brig Fenwick Keating, 3 days from this port for London.

Schr. Emperor, hence at Philadelphia, 25th.

Brig Eliza Ann, Bogart, of and from this port, had arrived at Dublin in 21 days. Brig Seagull, Foreman, hence at ditto 21st sept.

The Dibdin, for St. Andrews, put back to Liverpool on the 26th sept. leaky, having been struck by a sea in long. 20.

Nile, Vaughan, hence at Halifax, 31st, 57 hours.

THE MALABAR.—It appears that the ship's gig, in charge of a midshipman and manned by eight men, was despatched for this place on Friday night, in case she might be able to make a speedier passage than the barge. This has not been the case: she has not yet been heard of, and we fear the worst may be expected regarding her, as it blew pretty fresh towards morning.—*Picton Observer.*

HM ship Malabar arrived at Halifax 31st ult.

The Thomas Ritchie, arrived at Quebec, had on board ten of the crew of the Lady Ann, of Newcastle, wrecked on the Island of Anticosti, about six miles from the wreck of the Airthrey Castle.

Brig Lady Williamson, of and for Sunderland from Bathurst, with a cargo of timber and deals, went ashore on or near the Magdalen Islands on the 9th ult.—crew saved—vessel and cargo expected to be saved.

During the gale of 20th ult. the ship Sterling, with a very valuable cargo from Great Britain to Quebec was wrecked near Gaspe—cargo and crew saved. The Lady Colborne, with a general cargo from London for Quebec, capsized near Point Mackerel, entrance of Chaleur Bay. The master, first mate, part of crew and a number of passengers, in all 42, were drowned. Among the latter was an elderly gentleman with a large family, of whom two sons only were saved; upon the body of the gentleman was found over £1000 in Bank bills—part of the cargo drifted across the bay to Caraquit. A large sum of Government money was on board.

The schooner Swift, Hopper, from Malaga, for Montreal, with a cargo of brandy and fruit, went ashore on or near the Magdalen Islands on the 15th ult—vessel lost—crew and part of cargo saved.

Capt. Cobb, of the Hibernia, arrived at New York, states that on the 10th at 9 o'clock, a. m. when in lat. 45 40, long. 45 45, he passed the steam packet Great Western from New York for Bristol, out 5 days and 17 hours.

The Sir S. Chapman arrived at Halifax, spoke, 14th ult. lat. 30 1-2 lon. 64 40, schr. Adeline, of and from Bath for St. Domingo. Passed on the 18th, lat. 33 14, lon. 66 20, Am ship Rowland, of Portland, steering W. On the 19th inst. lat. 34 1-2, lon. 67 20, boarded the wreck of an American schr. called the *Adeline* of S——' about 100 tons burthen, on her beam ends, waterlogged, masts and bowsprit broken, (mainmast partly cut) anchors and chains still on board, her cargo seemed to consist of salt, provisions, codfish, herring, &c. apparently a Boston cargo, some barrels were branded "Boston, June, 1838," she seemed to have been waterlogged about two months.

Miramichi, Oct. 30.—The barque Earl Grey, Hays, from London, for this port, went ashore in the snow storm and gale of the 20th instant, on the north side of the entrance to this harbour—is a total wreck, and condemned.

The Silksworth, from Sunderland, bound to Quebec, went ashore in Shippegan Gulley, on the 20th inst. We understand she has not been got off.

The barque Colborne, Kent, from London, bound to Quebec, with goods and passengers, struck on Point Macroe, on the north side of Chaleur Bay.—The ship had floated off at the latest dates, and schooners were employed towing her to the shore.

The brig Traveller, Ward, from Limerick, for Quebec, got on shore off Richibucto on the 20th inst. She had been got off uninjured and arrived at Richibucto, where she will load.

The brig Breeze, of Cork, Parker, master, from Liverpool, bound to this port, went ashore on the 25th inst. on Point Escuminac, and has become a total wreck.

We understand that several vessels have been cast ashore on the coast of Newfoundland during the late gales.

Irish Pork, Irish Pork.

The Subscriber is now landing from Londonderry—
40 BBLS. Prime Mess PORK, } *Graham's*
25 Half barrels do. } *Brand.*
A superior article (put up expressly) for family use.
Which will be sold on reasonable terms for good payments, at the store of T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq. Water street. H. S. GAULT.
November 2.

STOVE SALT.—250 Bags Fine SALT.—Apply to J. & J. ALEXANDER.
November 2.

Prime Fall Mackerel.

110 BRLS. No. 2 and 3 Fall MACKEREL, for sale at a moderate price while landing.
Nov. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

St. Andrews Grammar School.

WANTED, on the first day of November next, a MASTER for the above School. Any person applying for the above situation, must be fully competent to give instruction in the Greek and Latin Languages, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History and Mathematics. The emoluments are, One Hundred Pounds per annum from the Province, with tuition money, under the direction of the President and Directors. Testimonials as to moral character and ability will be required.—Apply to the Rev. Dr. ALDEN, President.
St. Andrews, July 26, 1838.

St. John, N.B. Nov. 9, 1838.

Just Published, and for sale by the Gross, Dozen or otherwise:

THE MERCHANTS' & FARMERS' ALMANACK for 1839, containing a variety of useful information and amusing extracts.
WILLIAM L. AVERY,
Nov. 9.—(3 ins. Sentinel) *No. 3. Prince Wm. st.*

Almanacks.

In the Press, and will be published at the Courier Office about the 15th instant:

THE New-Brunswick ALMANACK for 1839, containing the usual variety of useful and interesting matter. *Nov. 9.*

Fresh Fruit, &c.

Just received at No. 2, Water Street:
100 BOXES Fresh Bunch MUSCATEL RAISINS; 100 half boxes ditto;
50 Kegs MALAGA GRAPES;
1 Carroteel ZANTE CURRANTS;
50 Barrels WINTER APPLES,
All of the growth of 1838.

IN STORE—12 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 20 puncheons Prime Molasses; 2 tons Liverpool Soap; 50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles; 100 Quintals Codfish; 50 Quintals Pollock, &c. &c.
For sale low by
Nov. 9. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

SUGAR.—26 Tierces, just received and for sale very low by
Nov. 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Composition Spikes.

1 TON of Composition Spikes, of a proper size for the bottoms of large ships, for sale by JAMES T. HANFORD.
November 9.

FALL GOODS,

PER MOZAMBIQUE:
300 PIECES PRINTS; 50 do. White Shirtings; 265 do. Grey ditto;
65 Pieces Checks and Stripes;
14 do. Carpeting, (ass.) 15 Rugs, plain and fig'd.
10 Pieces Union and Scotch PLAIDING,
12 Doz. 4-4 assorted Shawls;
6 Pieces CLOAKING, (a new article,)
7 Bales Woollens; 7 hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
5 hhds. Sherry WINE, 1 pipe Port ditto,
2 Puns. AGUA, (Islay,) 5 do. TREACLE,
26 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours,
33 bbls. Bastard Sugar; 30 boxes Soap, *Glasgow.*
60 Boxes Candles.
The whole of which are offered at the subscribers' usual prices. JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,
Nov. 9. No. 12, King street.

CARPETING.

JUST opened, several Pieces of very handsome Scotch Carpeting, yard wide; Druggets, Green Baize, and Pilot Cloths.
Nov. 9. JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

Cordage, Loaf Sugar & Candles,

PER MOZAMBIQUE.
8 HHDS. and 16 Tierces Refined LOAF SUGAR; 10 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
30 Boxes Mould Candles. 30 do. White Soap,
280 coils CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread ratline to 8 1-2 inches,
180 bolts Canvass, 2 Puncheons WHISKEY,
100 Chaldrons best SPLINT COALS.
The whole of the above will be sold low, if taken from the vessel. JOHN ROBERTSON.
9th November.

New Fruit Crop--1838.

50 JARS GRAPES; 175 Whole, half, and Quarter boxes best Bunch Muscatel Raisins; 20 Drums Figs; 5 bales Almonds; 5 do. Hazel NUTS—for sale by
Nov. 9. JAMES MALCOLM.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received by ships *Albion* and *Frances*, his Fall supply of GOODS from Liverpool, viz:

IRON japanned Coal Scoops and Hods; Patent Weighing Machines; 6 to 10 inch rim Locks; setts Iron Weights, 4lb. down; 7, 14 and 28 lb. do. Iron Butt Hinges; cast steel Masons' Trowels; Plastering do; boxwood screws; chest, trunk and till Locks; 6 and 7 inch Mortice do; Trunk handles, block tin candlesticks, men's and boy's skates, Patent spring do; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fancy lacquered and bronzed table lamps and glasses; wall do. one and two lights; fancy patent candle lamps; plated snuffers and trays; do. candlesticks, new pattern; do. do. with sides, silver mounted; brass Toddy Kettles; block tin Dish covers; Polished steel snuffers, do. trays to match; Japann'd Ink boxes; setts black and white bone handle Knives and Forks; stag ditto, buck ditto, dessert ditto, rivet handle ditto, Ivory handle table and Dessert ditto, double and single bladed Pen ditto, Butchers' ditto; scrubbing and white wash Brushes; black lead, fancy stove, setts shoe, fancy hearth, telescope and other Brushes; boxes patent Metallic Wick Candles, for candle lamps; boxes 8's, 10's, 12's Dip Candles; boxes SOAP, and a great variety of other Articles, which with his former stock on hand, will sell low for cash or prompt payment, at his store, Prince Wm. street.
Nov. 9. E. C. WADDINGTON.

BRANDY.

ON Consignment—30 Quarter casks COGNAC will be sold at a low rate by
Nov. 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

School of Arts.

MR. FOULIS will deliver his 12th Lecture on Chemistry, on Thursday evening next.—Natural Phenomena—the effects of Light as a Chemical agent will be considered—a recapitulation of the leading subjects that have been brought before the course, will be given, with many experiments, and their application to the further advancement in the study of chemistry.

As this Lecture will conclude the first Course, and the experiments proposed numerous, the Lecture will commence precisely at 7 o'clock.
November 9.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Per Ship "*British Queen*" from London; "*Ward*" and "*Jane Walker*" from Liverpool:
PIPES O. L. P. Madeira WINE; ditto Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Teneriffe WINES;
20 Quarter Casks Sicily Madeira WINE;
20 Hhds. first quality Cognac BRANDY;
20 Hhds. prime pale Hollands GIN;
50 Boxes London Moulds, wax wicks, short 6's
100 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
100 Boxes hard Yellow SOAP;
2 Tons first quality London White LEAD;
20 Bags black PEPPER;
20 Bags best Pot BARLEY:
—ALSO—
2 Bales best bleached CANVAS,
Small Ratline, Cordage and Hawsers,
Salmon, Shad, Herring and other Twines.
November 2. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. MILLAR has just received per *British Queen*, from London, a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the LADIES of Saint John. *Also,*
A choice assortment of TOYS, a rich and new article. *October 26.*

Grapes, Quinces, Biscuit, &c.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for sale:
10 JARS MALAGA GRAPES; 4 Barrels Quinces; 4 ditto Chestnuts;
20 Bbls. Silver skinned Onions;
30 ditto Winter Apples; 4 do Cranberries,
10 boxes fresh Raisins.
Nov. 2. JAS. BUSTIN, *King street.*

QUINCES, Apples, Lemons, Rice, Saleratus and Maccarom, just received ex schr. *Amethyst*, for sale by JAS. MALCOLM.
October 12.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscribers, on the North Market Wharf:
300 Barrels very superior No. 1, Fat HERRINGS.
Nov. 9. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

ON MONDAY next 12th inst. at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Room:
400 BARRELS Canada superfine FLOUR, principally sour.
6 Hhds. Jamaica SUGAR;
30 Cases Cuba, do—*White and Brown;*
25 Chests Bohea Tea; 100 sides Canadian Sole Leather; 3 M. superior spanish Segars—and other articles.
☞ *No reserve and no postponement.*
Nov. 9. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

ON FRIDAY, 16th November, instant, will be sold by the Subscribers in front of the premises:
THAT well known and very valuable Freehold Property in the Lower Cove, lately owned by Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, and now occupied by Mr. E. DYER, comprising a well finished Dwelling House of three stories, together with the Wharf and Lot whereon it stands.—Terms at sale.
Nov. 9. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FARM FOR SALE.

On Monday, 18th November.
BY virtue of a licence from the Governor and Council, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, at the ALBION HOUSE, Church st. on the above named day, a Farm of LAND with its improvements, belonging to the Estate of the late Peter Peddie.
Terms liberal and known at time of sale.
J. HOOPER, *Administrator.*
Oct. 19, 1838.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN HICKS, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
HENRY JACKSON, jun. } *Executors*
JOSEPH STEWART, }
Norton, King's County, Oct. 15, 1838.

TEA.

100 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA, ex *Atlantic*, from Clyde.
Nov. 2. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

New-York Oysters.

JUST received at the Hibernian Hotel—Two barrels New-York OYSTERS in good order, also a quantity of Shediac OYSTERS fed and fatted, which will be sold in any quantity, on immediate application as above. JAMES NETHERY.
Nov. 2.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber has on hand a few bbls. Cumberland large CRANBERRIES:
—ALSO—
500,000 superficial feet first quality DEALS;
300,000 m. Shipping Pine BOARDS;
80 Cords Lathwood;—A large stock of seasoned Pine Lumber of every description, and scantling Spruce, all sizes:
300,000 Sawed Laths—good,
50 M. Pine Shingles, 18 inches;
30 Tons screwed HAY, in bundles, 2 1-2 cwt;
20 Hhds. choice retailing Molasses;
50 Bbls. Hamburgh superfine FLOUR;
50 Half ditto ditto.
20 Chests Congo, and 20 ditto Souchong Teas,
Buffalo Robes, a good assortment of Grocerier, of all kinds. For sale on liberal terms by
Nov. 2. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

India Rubber Shoes.

JUST received a large lot of Men's, Women's and Children's India Rubber SHOES of a very superior quality, for sale cheap by the dozen or retail. L. & S. K. FOSTER.
November 2. *King street.*

Birch Timber for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a quantity of BIRCH TIMBER, of superior quality, averaging 14 inches.—Terms liberal and payments easy. JOHN W. SCOTT.
November 2.

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber has received ex ships Mary, Robert Bruce, and Jane Walker, part of his Fall Supply, consisting of the following articles, viz.:
SUPERFINE black, blue, and brown Broad Cloths, plain and striped Cassimeres, plain and ribbed Buckskins, blue pilot Cloth, plaid beaver Cloths, white and red Flannel, Welch and Saxony ditto, Saxony Cloths, Cambletts and Cambleteens, for ladies' cloaks, double ducape silk for ditto, plain and figured Silk, ditto ditto Merino, lining Cottons, white and brown ditto, bed ticks and Irish Linens, printed Calicoes, book, mull, swiss mull, and jaconet Muslins; bishop's Lawn, bobbinetts, Laces, Quillings, sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions, sewed and tambour muslin Collars and Capes, lace ditto ditto, small wares, hosiery, winter Boots, blankets, plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, cotton ditto ditto, filled centre ditto;—The whole will be sold very low for cash only. No patterns given, or goods allowed to leave the store without being settled for.
N. B.—Furs and London Goods, daily expected.
JAMES BOWES.
Market Square, Nov. 2.

Valuable Property For Sale, at Little River.

THAT valuable Property at Little River, in the parish of Sheffield, lately in the occupation of Jas. Tapley, John Tapley, and —— Lowell, being Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, containing 1500 acres, more or less, in the grant to S. Ryers and others. The Property embraces both sides of the stream, and besides having a considerable portion of Upland and Intervale under cultivation, has the advantage of one of the best Mill Sites in the Province. The resources for a supply of Spruce Timber are perhaps unequalled. Persons desirous of purchasing will meet with liberal conditions by an early application to the Subscriber.
☞ *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons cutting or hauling Timber, or otherwise trespassing upon the above property, will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.
St. John, Nov. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or to Let.
THE subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property in Queen street, consisting of a large House, containing Fourteen Rooms, all newly papered and painted; the Lot is 100 feet by 40, with good yard and Out Buildings. The two lower flats are at present unoccupied. If the subscriber cannot sell, he is desirous of renting them; they contain seven rooms.
Also, the Store in Water street, formerly occupied by the subscriber, till the first of May next; Rent moderate. Please apply to
Oct. 26. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, Stephen Miller, Esq: Woodstock, John Bedell, jun. Esq: Andover, (Co. Carleton,) Mr. Jon. P. Taylor; Gagetown, W. F. Bonnell, Esq: St. Andrews, Wm. Kerr, Esq: Chatham, (Miramichi,) Geo. Kerr, Esq: Bathurst, William Napier, Esq: Dalhousie, A. Barberie, Esq: Norton, Mr. John Elliott: Sussex Vale, Major Evanson: Richibucto, James D. Weldon, Esq: Londonderry, N. S. Mr. James K. Fulton: Amherst, Mr. J. A. Chipman: Canning, (Queen's County,) Mr. Reuben Hobin; Sheffield, Mr. N. H. DeVeber: Wilmot, N. S. Mr. Lawrence Phinney: Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, Esq: Digby, Post Master:

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
TO THE
VICTORIA HOUSE.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN. begs most respectfully to announce to his Customers and the Public, the arrival per *British Queen, Glasgow*, and *Evergreen*, of part of his

FALL SUPPLY.

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTES PART OF THE STOCK;
BRIGHT, Black and coloured GRO DE NAPS;
Plain and figured Silks, Satinetts, and Irish Poplins;
Checked, striped, and shaded Washing SILKS;
Mousseline de Laines; plain and figured CHALLI DRESSES;
Coronation, Victoria, and Orleans Dresses;
Muslin, Cambric, and Swiss Prints;
Something quite new and rich in fancy and shaded Grecian SATINS; and
Lutestrings for Bonnets, and an immense variety of Ribbons to match;
Velvets in every shade, for Bonnets, with Trimmings to match;
French Blond Laces and Edgings;
Thread, Lile, and Gimp Edgings and Laces;
Sewed Capes, Collars, and Cuffs;
Nets, in all the different colours, breadths, and qualities;
French Brocaded Satins and Velvets, for Vests;
Hosiery and Gloves in great variety;
Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool, Merino, and Shammy Vests and Drawers;
Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Collars, Shirts, and Braces;
Mc'Intosh's Waterproof CAPES and COATS;
French and English Stays and Umbrellas;
530 Printed DRESSES;
1500 Pieces Printed CALICOES;
200 ditto FURNITURES—with Linings to suit;
300 ditto Grey Cottons and Sheetings;
150 ditto striped and checked Shirting;
250 ditto Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS;
A very extensive and varied assortment of FURS.
And daily expects per ships Jane Walker, Forth, *and* Mozambique, *the remainder of his Fall GOODS—among which are the following:*
200 ditto CLOTHS—in every shade and quality;
100 ditto fancy Kerseys, Doeskins, and Buckskins;
100 ditto Pilot CLOTHS, PETERSHAMS, and BEAVER CLOTHS;
500 Pairs of BLANKETS;
500 ditto white and coloured FLANNELS;
400 Pieces 3-4 and 6-4 MERINOS;
Which, together with his present assortment, will embrace the best Stock for extent and variety ever before offered in this Province;—and as they have been all selected in the best markets for cash, he is enabled to sell them at such prices as will defy competition.
☞ *No Goods allowed to leave the Establishment without being paid for.*
Saint John, 26th October, 1838.

SAINT JOHN
SACRED MUSIC ACADEMY.

MR. BRADBURY takes this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his friends of this city, for the liberal patronage he has received since his residence here: also of intimating to them his intention of opening Fall and Winter classes for instruction in the science of VOCAL MUSIC.

The Academy will consist of two Classes. The first will be composed of such as have already acquired a knowledge of the Elements of Music, and can read plain Psalmody readily. In this Class the requisite acquirements will be pointed out, and all necessary instruction given for Solo, Trio, Quartet and Chorus singing. Particular attention will be given to *correct Musical expression and Rhythm or Time.* Rhythmical, Rhythmico-Melodic, and Dynamic exercises will occasionally be introduced for practice.

The second Class will be composed of such as wish to receive an *Elementary* course of instruction. In this Class it will be Mr. B's. aim to communicate to his Pupils a distinct and practical knowledge of the science, and to enable them to perform *at sight* any common Church Music.

The First class will meet one evening each week. The Second, two evenings.

Names may be left at the stores of Messrs. Z. Estey, S. K. Foster, J. Bustin and Geo. H. Hay.

☞ Mr. Bradbury will open a School in Carleton on Tuesday evening the 21st inst. A general invitation is given the first and second evenings to all who may wish to examine the system of instruction.
St. John, 18th October, 1838.

Fall and Winter Boots & Shoes.

Just received per ships "British Queen," from London, and "Evergreen," from Liverpool, the following assortment of Boots and shoes, viz:—
WOMEN'S black Cloth Dress Boots of every pattern, lined with fur, chamois, &c.; black blue, and grey Cloth Over Boots; do. do. do. do. drab and black Pilot Cloth snow Boots of all qualities; drab cloth and carpet Carriage Boots; single and double sol'd Prunella Boots, lined with chamois and fur trim'd; black Prunella do. of every quality; Cork sol'd Boots; seal skin and Russia Kid stout Boots; white, black, and col'd satin slippers; French Kid and Prunella assorted do.; Prunella slippers, Ties and Walking shoes; Russia Kid, seal skin, and Morocco do. do. do.; silk quilted shoes; Cork sol'd Waterproof shoes, lined with chamois, &c.; fancy carpet slippers; lin'd and common webb do.: low priced House shoes of all kinds.

GIRL'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Black cloth Dress Boots of every size, quality and pattern; black and drab Pilot Cloth snow Boots, do. do. do.; black and col'd Prunella Boots; seal, Russia Kid, and Cordovan do.; white and black satin slippers; French Kid and Prunella Opera do.; Prunella Ties, slippers and Walking shoes; seal skin and Russia Kid do. do.; fancy carpet and lin'd Webb slippers and low priced House shoes of all kinds.

MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wellington, Clarence, and Coburg Boots; Dress and Half-Dress shoes and Pumps; strong Walking shoes; black and col'd Roan House slippers, Webb do.; fancy carpet do. lin'd with chamois, flannel, &c.; Cloth over shoes; Pilot and Kersey over Boots, &c. &c.

BOY'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Stout Calf Bootees; do. shoes, Pumps; Cordovan Boots and shoes of all sizes; black and drab cloth snow Boots, and low priced Boots and shoes of all kinds.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Black Cloth Boots of every size and quality; Pilot Cloth snow Boots; black and col'd prunella Boots; do. do. do. shoes and Ancle straps; Carpet and Webb shoes; black and col'd Morocco and Roan Boots and shoes; Ancle strap'd shoes of every description, and a great variety of other kinds.

CLOGS, &c.

Men's Clogs and Goloshoes; women's patent self-adjusting Cork soled and spring Clogs; French single and double spring do.; Wood Clogs of various patterns; Leather Goloshoes; Girl's and Children's Clogs of all sizes, &c. &c. &c.
For sale wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Trunks of all sizes for sale cheap.
L. & S. K. FOSTER.
St. John, Oct. 19, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, That EDWARD M. HOYT and CHARLES P. BETTS, lately carrying on business under the firm of *Hoyt & Betts*, having assigned their property to us in trust for the benefit of such of their creditors as shall within One month after public notice given for that purpose, come in and execute the deed of assignment, under the terms and conditions therein expressed;—the said deed of assignment is left to be executed at the store of the subscriber, Charles M'Lauchlan, in Nelson-street, whereof all persons interested are required to take due notice.
CHARLES M'LAUCHLAN,
ALEX. ROBERTSON.
St. John, 13th October, 1838.

HAVANA CIGARS.—10,000 Havana Cigars, a superior article, landing ex schr. *Emperor*, from Philadelphia, for sale by
Oct. 5. JAS. MALCOLM.

BLANKETS.—400 Pair 9-4 and 10-4 Rose Blankets, ex ship *Ward*, from Liverpool.
26th October. J. KERR & CO.

FRESH OYSTERS,

IN excellent order and of a superior quality, may be had at the ALBION HOUSE, by the Barrel, bushel, peck or otherwise—only 1s. 3d. per dozen in the shell.
October 12, 1838. WM. NETHERY.

To Blacksmiths.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, will hear of an excellent situation on application at the *Circulating Library.* August 31.

New Fall Goods.

Per *Robert Bruce*, from Liverpool, consisting of—
PLAIN and Figured MERINOS; Printed cottons and Furnitures; Regatta shirtings;
Cotton checks, stripes and homespuns;
White and Grey shirting cottons; Green Baize;
Tartan shawls in great variety; Twill'd serges;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns; Paddings;
White, red, and Salisbury Flannels;
Plain and check'd Druggets; cotton Ticks;
Black and col'd cotton Velvets; Shalloons & Bombazetts; Beaverteens and Moleskins;
Plain and check'd American Homespun;
Lining Cambrics and roll'd Jacconets;
Cambric, Jacconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Damask Table Linens;
Lawns, Diapers, Duck, Hollands, Union Dowlas, Canvas & Osnaburghs, Black & White Wadding,
With an assortment of BUTTONS and Tailors' TRIMMINGS of every kind.
ALSO—per *British Queen*, from London;
An excellent assortment of
Black and col'd silk VELVETS; plain and fancy Ribbons; figured and plain silks in great variety; embossed and plain sarsnets; colored satins; black Bombazines and crapes; a very extensive assortment of MUFFS, BOAS and OPERAS; lined gloves of every description; lambs wool and worsted Hosiery; Netts, Laces, Edgings and Quillings; blond Quillings; Ladies cloths, buckskins, doeskins, pilot cloths, petershams and broad cloths; a superior lot of tartan SHAWLS; stays, Umbrellas and willows; cotton reels; tapes, braids and gimps; black and colored bandanna handkerchiefs; gent's. stocks and braces; long and short lace GLOVES, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Two Thousand pairs BOOTS and SHOES.
The whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest market prices,
W. G. LAWTON.
Market square, Oct. 26, 1838.

Just Received—per Adelaide.
AN assortment of very superior real Whitney BLANKETS—For sale by
Sept. 7. J. SUMMERS & CO.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of this City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Business carried on heretofore by JAMES OTTY, will in future be conducted in the same premises by the subscribers, under the firm of JAMES OTTY & CO.

JAMES OTTY.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

St. John, October 12, 1838

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the subscriber, are hereby requested to present the same for settlement at the store of JAS. OTTY & Co. and all persons indebted to him are required to make payment to Mr. WM. Robertson, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

JAMES OTTY.

St. John, October 12, 1838.

Notice.

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

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL

NOTICE.

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

☞Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES WHITNEY
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May 1838.

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Business,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

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.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his new and improved SOFA BED. The prices vary according to the pattern and finish, from 5 to £15. The lowest prices asked, and no abatement. They are all warranted, and kept in repair one year, free of expense. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, and private families who study economy, are invited to call and examine them. In many cases they save more than the cost in rent and fuel.

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,

HORSFIELD STREET.

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

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

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

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.

St. John, August 3d, 1838.

India Rubber Manufactory.

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

100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;
20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.
India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and curtains, nurses' aprons, traveling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capps, &c. made to order.

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

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

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

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

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

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

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

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

10th January, 1838.

Warehouse to be Let.

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

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

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

Locust Trenails.

Just received per schr. *Deposite* from Norfolk:

3,268 LOCUST TRENAILS, of large size, for sale from the vessel.

19th Oct. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BUTTER.—30 Firkins, warranted, fresh for family use—received this day, and for sale low

Oct. 19. by THOMAS HANFORD.

Lumber.

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

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

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

Look Here!

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

Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

Also a few cases of superior Skeidam GIN, and a few fresh OYSTERS in good order.

July 27, 1838. WM. NETHERY.

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON. *Attorney.*

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.

Caper Souchong Tea.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 Boxes Caper Souchong TEA, for sale by

Aug. 17. JAMES MALCOLM.

Chain Cables, Anchors, Cordage, &c.

5-8 3-4, 7-8, 15-16, 1, 1 1-8, 1 1-4, 1 3-8 & 1 1-2 inch Chain Cables, cross bar'd & close links.

Anchors from 1 cwt. to 25 cwt. for wood stocks,
Ditto " iron stocked.
2 tons Cordage, assorted;
2 tons assorted spunyarn, 2, 3 & 6 yarn;
200 bolts Canvass, assorted;
20 crates of Crockery, assorted;
20 matts Wine Bottles;
30 quarter Casks Teneriffe Wine;
500 Pieces Grey Cottons, striped Shirtings, Apron Checks, and dark and red striped Homespun,
100 Dozen Scotch Bonnets,
4 casks tinned and untinned Teakettles;

Aug. 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Chains, Cordage, Oakum, &c.

Received per "Liverpool."

300 FATHOMS 3-8 Inch best Short linked CHAIN;
140 fathoms 7-16 inch short linked Chain,
100 " 1-2 " "
100 " 9-16 " "
150 " 5-8 " "
100 " 3-4 " "
100 " 7-8 " "
10 ANCHORS, assorted sizes,
10 Gin Wheels, do; 2 doz. Crow Bars, for timber,
12 dozen Timber Boat Hooks,
20 Coils 6 thread Ratline,; 40 do. Spun Yarn,
10 do. Houseline and Marline,
20 do. 3 thread White Rope,
20 do. Deep Sea Lines,
20 Dozen Hand Lead Line; 20 do. Log Lines,
1 Bale Sail and Roping Twines,
1 do. Warrington Boiled Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
1 do. Bleached Ducks; 1 do. Oznaburgs,
2 Ton best parish picked Oakum, in 1-2 cwt. Bundles; 2 Matts White Oakum.

JAMES OTTY.

August 17.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Adelaide, Davison, Master, from Liverpool:

CUT GLASS quart DECANTERS, Pint do. do.,
" TUMBLERS,
Plane "
" Wine Glasses to match,
" Glass Tumblers—narrow bottoms,
" Wine, "

Sept. 14. E. C. WADDINGTON.

British Goods.

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

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

Sept 26. J. KERR & CO.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

IRON, &c.

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

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch Pig IRON:
10 do. English Iron, assorted,
5 do. Refined do. do.
4 do. Swedish do. do.
100 boxes Tin Plates, IC. IX. DC. DX & DXX.;
12 Anvils, assorted; 80 bundles blister Steel
19 pairs Forge Bellows; 1 cask Rivets,
1000 Pots, assorted, 1-2 to 20 gallons,
754 Pans, do. 10 to 17 inches,
130 Bakepans and Covers, 10 to 16,
300 KETTLES, assorted, 0 to 4,
1 cask Smoothing Irons,
2 bundles sheathing COPPER,
200 bars Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 and 1 inch,
50 sheets Brass, 57 ingots block TIN,
18 bundles sheet Iron, 18 to 22,
134 Sock Plates, for Ploughs,
20 dozen Ballast Spades; 60 do. Common do.
4 casks steeled Shovels; 5 cases Irish LINEN,
40 bundles 5-16 Round Iron, 30 do. 3-8 do. do.;
20 do. 1-2 do. do.; 200 bbls. prime Oatmeal;
10 puncheons Irish Whisky; 1 cask 7-16 Coil Chain,
100 chaldrons Liverpool Coals.

WM. CARVILL.

St. John, May 11, 1838.

INDIGO & SHOE HEMP.

Per ship Robert Bruce, from Liverpool.

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

Sept. 28. J. KERR & CO.

FLOUR &c.

NOW landing ex schr. John from Quebec, 300 barrels fresh ground Canada FLOUR; of very superior quality 20 barrels prime PORK; 10 barrels PEASE; for sale by

St. John, October 5th. JAMES T. HANFORD.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

Just received by the subscribers & for sale cheap:

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

Sept. 14. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

NEW GOODS.

Joseph Summers & Co.

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

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

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

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

Market square, St. John, June 1.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

St. John, June 8, 1838.

Soap & Starch,

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

For sale cheap by

Sept. 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

Jamaica Rum, Sugars, &c.

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

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

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

14th Sept.

Wanted to Purchase,

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 11x9x3. Apply to

Nov. 17 WILLIAM CARVILL.

Manchester Goods.

EX ship *Magnificent* from Liverpool.—600 Pieces Plain and Printed COTTONS, now opening.

17th August. J. KERR & CO.

FINE BOHEA.—50 Boxes Fine BOHEA of superior quality. Apply to

August 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Tobacco.

13 KEGS No. 1 Richmond, just received and for sale by

Aug. 31. THOMAS HANFORD.

PORK.—50 barrels Hamburg Prime Mess Pork, per schooner *Lazy*, for sale by

Aug. 31. JAS. T. HANFORD.

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

7th Sept. J. T. HANFORD.

Flour, Glass, &c.

RECEIVED, per schooners *Lazy* and *Mary Jane* from Quebec: 250 bbls. Canada Fine FLOUR, 4000 feet 8x10 GLASS.

Also, per schr. Eleanor Jane, from Boston: Peas, Apples, and Onions.

August 31. CRANE & M'GRATH.

IRON! IRON!!

The Subscriber is now landing ex barque "Beverley":

5514 BARS British IRON, assorted from 5-16 in. to 3 inches, round;
From 1-2 inch to 4 inches Square;
From 1 1-4 inch to 3 by 3-8 inch Flat;
From 1 1-4 inch to 4 by 1-2 inch do.;
From 2 1-2 inch to 3 1-2 by 5-8 inch do.;
One Chain CABLE, 1 1-4 inch,
—Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for good payments.

June 15. WM. CARVILL.

CANADA FLOUR.—150 Barrels Gananoque Fine FLOUR, in excellent order, for sale by

7th Sept. J. T. HANFORD.

IRON.

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

Sept. 21 RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

28th Sept. J. MALCOLM.

Whisky, Nails, Candles, &c.

Per Mozambique, from Greenock:

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

ALSO IN STORE.

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

August 3. JAMES OTTY.

Printing Paper.

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

September 7.

Madeira Wines, Brandy, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber:

1 PIPE, } Blackburn's Choice Old
2 hogsheads, } London
2 qr. casks, } PARTICULAR MADEIRA.
20 qr. casks, each 30 gallons Cognac BRANDY;
10 Half pipes Fine Hollands Geneva.

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

31st August, 1838.

Confections, Soap, Paper, &c.

Landing this Day from the ship "Jane Walker."

30 BOXES Pale Yellow White SOAP;
200 Reams Wrapping Paper;
1 Tierce Whiting; 1 do Lump Black;
1 do Servant's Friend, 1 do Sulphur;
1 do Epsom Salts; 1 barrel stamped Weights;
1 hhd. assorted Confectionary.

—For sale cheap by

July 6. J. MALCOLM.

JUST received, on Consignment,—105 pieces grey and white Cottons; 2 pieces Osnaburgs, 4 dozen Men's Caps; and 50 bushels white Beans; which will be sold low if applied for immediately.

14th August. CRANE & M'GRATH.

BUTTER.—40 firkins Cumberland BUTTER, just received and for sale by

September 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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

sept. 28. JAS. T. HANFORD.

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

sept. 28. JAS. T. HANFORD.

In Store,

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

Sept. 28.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

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

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

June 8, 1838.

Loaf Sugar.

Landing ex ship Mozambique from Greenock:

12 HHDS Refined Sugar, for sale cheap by

August 31, 1838. JAS. MALCOLM.

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

September 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Flour, Pork, Beef, &c.

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

September 21.

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

September 28. THOMAS HANFORD.

Dr. Benjamin Brandeth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

THE Subscriber has been duly appointed under seal and signature of *Dr. Brandeth*, as sole Agent for Saint John, and has just received the genuine Pills, which will be sold at 1s. 3d. per box, with full directions—in the fullest confidence of the merits of this medicine over all others now offered to the public as a grand assistant of nature.

Sept. 7, 1838.—6i A. R. TRURO.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

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

J. BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 8th day January, 1838.
PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

CONSUMPTION.—Of this disease, in one or other of its forms, four thousand persons have died in the city of New York within the last seven years; this is proved by the city bills of mortality; and its victims throughout the country, have been in almost the same proportion to the population. Consumption (or Marasmus Phthisis) is of three kinds, the Catarrhal, the Apostematous, and the Tubercular. In catarrhal consumption, the cough is frequent and violent, with a copious excretion of a thin, offensive, purulent mucus, sometimes, but not frequently, streaked