THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1838. No. 31.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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Weekly Almanack.

APRIL.	R. SUN.	S.	MOON.	W.	H.
7 Saturday,	5 29	6 35	4 44	10	28
8 Sunday,	5 28	6 36	5 1	10	46
9 Monday,	5 26	6 37	Rises	11	22
10 Tuesday,	5 25	6 38	7 32	11	49
11 Wednesday,	5 23	6 39	8 41	morn.	
12 Thursday,	5 20	6 41	0 52	0	17
13 Friday,	5 18	6 42	11 2	0	54

Full Moon, 9th. 9h. 22m.

Public Institutions.

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: John Robertson, Esq.

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

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

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

Miscellany.

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

No. VI.

I now propose giving you, as promised in my last letter, an account of an excursion up the valley of the St. John, above Fredericton, to the remote settlement of Madawaska.

We left head-quarters on a fine morning, late in September, in a two-horse waggon, hung upon the wooden springs in common use, as alone capable of resisting the action of wheels over the rugged paths, which too frequently pass under the imposing and deceptive name of high roads in this part of the world. Some miles above Fredericton we passed Indian Village, the principal residence of the Milicite Indians: it contains from sixty to seventy low wooden huts, with a chapel and house for the priest, and a successful hunter has built a large two-storied house, which he occupies—not altogether to the satisfaction of his brethern, who, of all men, are most averse to innovation of any kind.

We next passed French Village, a straggling settlement of Acadians, which supplied us with canoe men for our ultimate progress up the river: the Acadians manage these frail barks quite as skilfully as the native Indians, and as they are moreover cheerful, and light-hearted, most travellers prefer their society to that of the dogged and melancholy red man. The road now passed through a colony of "imported negroes;" their log huts are in all respects inferior to the Indian wigwams, and it cannot be denied that the experiment which has here been tried, of converting the slave into an industrious and independent free-man, has proved a decided failure. Leaving these piebald settlements behind us, we crossed the river, sixteen miles from Fredericton, into a district more rugged and broken than that which we had left, and the belt of cleared land along the margin of the water is in many places so narrow that the dark forest approaches to the very gates of the farm-steading: one is, indeed, surprised to observe how frequently worthless land of this description, is cleared at vast labour and expense, while the country abounds in excellent soils, and even upon the same property may often be found uncleared uplands of very superior quality; but the people everywhere cling with the utmost tenacity to the banks of the rivers, where there is generally some island, or other strip of alluvial soil, to compensate for the poverty of the land adjoining to it, and in all new countries where roads are few and bad, the immediate vicinity of a river is of primary importance in the choice of a location.

We had been upwards of nine hours on our journey, and had completed a distance of only thirty-four miles, when our jaded horses drew up at one of those tavern farms which here accommodate the traveller with bed and board. I have little to say in commendation of these houses of entertainment, where the usual relations between guest and landlord are totally reversed, and the former taught to feel, on crossing the threshold, that he, and not the host, is the person obliged: there is small comfort to be found in most of them, and least of all, that sedulous desire to please which reconciles one to bad cheer. We were resolved, however, to take things as they came, and we found that by adapting ourselves to the customs and manners of the people we could generally command attention to our wishes: on the present occasion our landlady evinced a laudable alacrity in providing for our wants: mutton chops with cranberry sauce were soon smoking on the board, and a cold apple-pie with cheese—genuine American concomitants—completed the repast, while the tea-tray—the invariable accompaniment of every meal—supplied us with a wholesome beverage.

At day-light, on the following morning, we were again upon the road: the opposite bank of the river presented, for many miles after starting, an unbroken wilderness, with one small clearing near the river, where the proprietor of this valuable property has built a house and offices, to which the sounding title of the "Barony" has been given. These extensive grants have much retarded the settlement of the country; they are invariably to be found in the most desirable situations, and, while they contribute nothing to the public service, they rise in value with every improvement that takes place around them, until the period arrives when they can be sold to advantage. The legislature ought at once to follow the example of the adjoining states, and tax these wilderness estates, so as to compel their proprietors to bring them upon fair terms into the market.

Eighteen miles of wretched road, through a generally poor and stony district, brought us to a tavern, where we baited our horses, and repaired the vehicle, which had sustained some damage from the ruts, rocks, and corderoys over which which we had passed. We ourselves had endured not a little from the same cause; but, regardless of our own sufferings, we again pushed forward, at our waggoner's command, enjoying new vistas of wild woodland scenery at every turn and angle of the road, which winds its broken way along the rugged bank of the St. John. There is nothing inviting to the agriculturist or settler in the general appearance of the land we had hitherto passed over on our morning's ride; the soil is poor and stony, and in some places masses of granite are the only crop which nature seems disposed to yield. At a future period, when the log hut shall be replaced by the neat cottage, and the frame-work abode shall give way to the substantial manor-house, these blocks of granite may be turned to good account; at present they furnish excellent grind-stones, which the vicinity of the river affords the ready means of transporting to a distance.

A few miles further brought us to Gibson's mills, an extensive and thriving establishment of grist and saw mills; altogether the most purpose-looking concern we had yet seen; and soon afterwards the road runs for some miles along a natural terrace, considerably elevated above the bed of the river, upon which are situated some excellent farms; one in particular attracted our attention; house, offices, and fields, were all in high order and repair; good fences, cattle fat and sleek, barn well stored; everything, in short, forming a bright contrast to the slovenly and neglected farms of almost all the old settlers in the country. We stopped to make some inquiries relative to the proprietor of this thriving farm: it was almost unnecessary! He was a practical farmer from Ayrshire, who had been only three years in the country, and had already shown his "lumbering" neighbours what the energy, skill, and industry of an "old countryman" can accomplish. Will they follow his example? No! While a stick remains in the forest they will stick to lumbering, and neglect their farms, until, one after another, want and ruin overtake them, and the present race of agricultural woodsmen shall pass away entirely.

A few miles above the Ayrshire farmer's domicile we again crossed the St. John, into the parish of Woodstock, one of the best corn districts in the province: the steril and stony banks which too frequently rise abruptly from the water, here disappear, and, as in other favoured parts of the valley, Nature fully atones for previous miles of indifferent soil; her wild and rigid features are relaxed; the rugged cliff and broken hill no longer hold the river in their stern embrace, but, receding to a distance, leave an ample plain of great fertility, along which we drove for some miles through the prosperous settlement of Woodstock, and halted for the night sixty-one miles from Fredericton.

In the course of this day's journey we had an adventure with a bear, which I must now relate:—We were proceeding at our ordinary slow pace along a difficult road, when we perceived a horseman, who had been riding for some time a short distance in our front, suddenly pull up, and after a moment's pause he rapidly fell back on our party for support, followed for some paces by a large she bear with two cubs at her feet, in whose defence this display of courage was exhibited: all was now bustle and preparation; but before we could get our guns ready for action Madame Bruin trotted off into a belt of wood bordering the river, and into which we instantly pursued her; but, although we beat the cover closely, assisted by some countrymen who had joined the chase, we could not obtain another glimpse of her; a circumstance which we could in no way account for, until told by an old man that he had seen her swim across the broad river with her young ones on her back almost immediately in front of us. Bears are numerous in most parts of the province, and almost every barn-door we passed was decorated with a skin or two hung up to dry. They occasionally commit great havoc in the corn-fields and gardens, and when hungry they have no sort of objection to a bit of pork or mutton. The legislature therefore sets a price upon their heads, and whoever presents a bear's snout to the provincial secretary becomes entitled to a reward of five dollars: the skin besides is valuable, and I am assured that the flesh is palatable, and the heart a delicacy, but my own experience enables me to do no more than vouch for the satisfactory flavour of a well-prepared ham.

The bear of this country is of a small black species, and by no means fierce, or prone to do battle with mankind. They go to bed for the winter in some cavern, or hollow tree, which is hermetically closed by the first fall of snow, and there they certainly remain for months together without food or sustenance, as they lay up no store in their dens, nor are their traces ever seen upon the snow during the season of retirement. They are sometimes—although rarely—discovered in their winter quarters, which are generally selected with great judgment and sagacity, as the following case will prove: a party of lumbermen were returning from their work one evening at the close of last winter, when their attention was attraced to a large tree by the fierce barking of a little dog which refused to quit the spot. Nothing, however, could be discovered about the tree to justify the little animal's anger, and it was not until one of the men had struck it repeatedly with his axe that they perceived the snow moving on the trunk at some distance from the ground and to the amazement of the party, the head of a large bear speedily appeared covered with a white wig, as large and graceful as that of the Lord Chancellor. Bruin lost no time in commencing his retreat, but the men set upon him with their axes during his awkward descent from his abode, and soon despatched him.

At the wretched tavern where we passed the night we got nothing half so good as a bear ham for dinner; and the noise at the tap immediately under our apartment, combined with the smell of new rum, so effectually disturbed our rest that we were glad to resume our journey at the first dawn of day. The road, for some miles, passes through a tolerably well cultivated country, which slopes down gradually to the river, on both banks of which are seen many a neat cottage and well-cleared farm. We halted to bait and breakfast eighteen miles above Woodstock, and at Presqu'isle, five miles further, above which the road is nearly impracticable for wheels, we dismissed our waggon, embarked in the canoes, which were here awaiting our arrival: our little fleet was soon in motion, each canoe manned by a French lad, who poled it against the stream at the rate of about three miles an-hour, the frequent occurrence of shoals and rapids, the water being unusually low, rendering our progress, even at this slow rate, a work of great difficulty and labour. From the bed of the river we could see nothing of the country; on both sides our view was circumscribed by high banks, clad with the primeval forest, with, at long intervals, an occasional scrap of clearing, and the desolate and dreary shanty of the emigrant or woodsman standing in the midst of scathed and blackened stumps, which had recently undergone the action of fire to hasten their decay. Nothing can be more wild and gloomy than this part of the valley, and, as if to cast a yet deeper shade upon the landscape, a heavy thunder-storm arose, which speedily drenched us to the skin; while the bright flashes of lightning which followed each other with fearful rapidity, scaring the coot and wild fowl from their haunts, so unnerved our Acadians, that we were often placed in great danger of an upset; we, however, weathered all the dangers of the storm and of the navigation, and soon after nine o'clock reached a farm-house, where we gladly received permission to pass the night.

The interior of our farm house afforded slender promise of good cheer, but we were not fastidious travellers, and we had reason to congratulate ourselves upon having fortunately taken up our quarters with kind-hearted people, who were disposed to do all in their power for our comfort. A large wood fire soon blazed in the capacious hearth, within which we sat enveloped in the vapours which arose from our wet carpet-bags, and dripping garments; while the rapid movements of the busy housewife afforded the pleasing assurance that preparations were in progress for our evening meal: her best china was produced, and a strong infusion of Bohea prepared: anon a savoury smell arose, the hissing of a frying-pan was heard, and in a few minutes a "despatch cook," flanked by a couple of trenchers of delicious buck-wheat cakes, smoked upon the board: the dairy supplied us with excellent cream and butter, the poultry-yard with eggs, and the woods with maple sugar; so that the tea was the only article of our repast for which our host had to send to market; the family, also, were almost entirely clothed in the home-spun of the country; and these facts alone may prove, that even in the least favoured parts of the province—such as this,—industry and management alone are wanting to insure a comfortable independence to the settler.

Our canoes were again under way at day-light in the morning, but, tired alike of being cramped up in these paste-board craft, where the uninitiated may scarcely move without the risk of an upset, and of the tedious up-stream navigation, I took my gun in my hand, and, with the river for my guide, dashed into the wilderness.

There is a death-like stillness in the American forest, unlike anything I have elsewhere experienced: the lively note or cheerful song of the feathered choristers which enliven other woodlands is here unheard; the monotonous hammer of the wood-pecker, as he toils for his daily food, or the plaintive chirp of the nimble squirrel, as he flies in alarm from the approach of man, are the only sounds which awaken the slumbering echoes of the vast and gloomy solitude. A walk of some miles brought me again to the river, just in time to catch my canoe, in which I was glad to complete the remainder of the day's journey to Tobique, one hundred and ten miles from Fredericton.

On the following morning we left the Tobique settlement on horseback; having sent on our canoes the previous evening, to pass the rapids, and the portage at the grand falls to the Upper St. John. For many miles below Tobique the settlers are few and far between; and above, there are, at the most, half-a-dozen huts between it and the commencement of the Madawaska settlement, a distance of thirty miles. We had a forest ride of twenty miles before us, and at the end of the first three we crossed by a deep ford, the Aroostook river, which ranks first among the tributaries of the St. John; while the Tobique on the opposite shore may, perhaps, claim to rank as second. They are both fine streams, with good land, covered with fine timber on their banks, which are almost entirely unsettled; the former, indeed, running as it does through the disputed territory, is closed against the emigrant. The bridle-path we followed through the forest led us over a succession of fine table-lands, covered with heavy timber, and indicating a soil of the first quality; and during the ride we had the satisfaction of filling our bags with birch and spruce patridges, which we found in great numbers basking in the sun upon our path, or hopping tamely among the stumps and decayed branches alongside of it. We saw, also, numerous flights of the graceful pigeon of the country, with its red breast, and long tapering tail, which give it, while on the wing, so strong a resemblance to the green parrot of India: these birds emigrate annually from the Southern States, arriving in New Brunswick in May; in the untrodden fastnesses of which they build their nests, and rear their young, departing again in October for the rice fields of Carolina.

The day was so far spent when we reached the old military post at the Grand Falls, that we were induced to defer our inspection of them till our return; and embarking, therefore, in our canoes, we again pushed forward with good speed along the still deep water of the upper river, to the first house of the long, straggling settlement of Madawaska.

From the Eastport Sentinel, March 21.

The Joint Select committee of the Legislature of Maine, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message, and other documents relating to the North Eastern Boundary, have made a Report, accompanied by the following resolves. We doubt not they will meet the approbation of the Legislature, as well as of the people of Maine.

Resolved, That the Legislature heartily respond to the sentiments of the Chief Magistrate of the State, in recommending an earnest demand upon the General Government, to put an end to the intrusive and unjustifiable jurisdiction over our citizens and soil by a foreign power.

Resolved, That perceiving no ground of hope that Great Britain will yield to the rightful claims of Main, while by procrastination or diplomacy it can be avoided, we deem it the imperative duty of the General Government to run and establish the line according to the Treaty of 1783, and, that the State demands an early accomplishment of this object.

Resolved, That the use which has been made of the territory by the British Government, as a thoroughfare for its troops, and a place on which they have encamped without authority, is a palpable outrage upon the United States, and a fresh cause of complaint.

Resolved, That the government and all executive Officers ought to take prompt and effectual measures to cause all laws to be rigidly enforced against persons who may assume, or attempt to violate the rights of the State, or of the citizens occupying the disputed territory, and that measures be taken to arrest offenders against those laws, and cause them to be brought to trial before our own judicial tribunals.

Resolved, that the opening of a winter-road from the Aroostic to the mouth of the Madawaska river, is all important, as enabling this state to extend the protection of its laws to the people of Madawaska and vicinity; and that Massachusetts be requested to co-operate with this State in effecting this object.

BOUNDARY LINE.—*Another Proposition.* The Governor of maine has transmitted to the Legislature further correspondence just recieved from the President.—We have not yet had the perusal of these documents, but understand the President proposes that Maine shall authorise him to negociate for a conventional line of boundary: to which the Governor strongly objects, and insists upon running the line according to the treaty. The subject will receive the action of the Legislature we presume as soon as the documents are printed.—*Maine Daily Journal.*

BOUNDARY REPORT.

The committee on the Northeastern Boundary to whom was referred the able and highly interesting message of the Governor, of the 14th inst. in relation to recent propositions from Washington, have made a report (which we shall soon publish,) concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is not expedient to give the assent of this State to the Federal Government, to treat with that of Great Britain for a conventional line for our North Eastern Boundary, but that this State will insist on the line established by the treaty of 1783.

Resolved, That as this State has never heretofore given her assent to appoint an Umpire under the treaty of Ghent in 1814, but has protested against the same, and as she believes it to be a grave question whether the provisions in the treaty for this purpose has not done its office and is therefore no longer in force, she is not now prepared to give her assent to the appointment of a new Arbiter.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage of the Bill for the survey of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States, &c. now pending in Congress.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit to the President of the United States one copy of his Message to the Legislature on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, and of this Report and Resolutions, and one copy of the same to each of the Heads of Departments at Washington; one copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and one copy to the Governor of Massachusetts.

NEW INVENTED STEAM-ENGINE.—The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* says—At the British Alkali works, Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove, a steam-engine, invented by a labouring mechanic, is daily in full operation, which will certainly supersede every other now in use, as the simplicity of its construction, the smallness of its size, and the almost nothingness of its cost, will necessarily bring it speedily into notice among all persons whose business may require the aid of so useful an auxiliary. Its size not more than twice that of a man's hat, and the expense of a five-horse power will not exceed in cost half a score pounds. Its form is cylindrical, being about 18 inches in diameter, and 22 deep. The steam is admitted through a hole in a hollow circular belt (attached to a wall), upon which it revolves, and works it by a diagonal action, against an upright piston, being forced out by pressure of a diagonal plate, which divides the interior into two portions. The rotary action is beautifully managed by means of a perfectly spherical steam-tight joint, at the end of a fixed inclined arm, towards which joint the upper and lower surfaces of the interior part of the cylinder are made to slope, after the form of the exterior of an hour-glass. Upon these the diagonal plate performs its revolutions, such movement being permitted through an opening (from the circumference to the centre), equal in width to the thickness of the before-named upright piston, up and down the sides of which it continually works. To the centre of the bottom of the cylinder is fixed a shaft, having attached to it a wheel which communicates the motion that may be required; and this is all the machinery of which it consists! When, therefore, we consider the saving of weight of metal, size, and expense, which will necessarily be gained by its adoption, and look at the incalculable advantages which such desiderata afford to steam navigation, our scientific friends will not consider us too bold in asserting that this invention will speedily revolutionise the whole system in this department of mechanics. Patents have been procured from every European government, and from the American; and no secret is made at the works in showing it to the public, either in action or in separate pieces, and in a model which is kept for the purpose.

THE MARINER'S WIFE.

"Oh who would be seamen's wife,
Oh! who would be a seamen's child?
To tremble for her husband's life;
To weep because her—infant smiled."

We can scarcely conceive a situation more wretched than that of the wife of an active sailor, from the time she weds until the scene of life is closed. The anxiety which her husband subjects her too, will prey upon and finally destroy the finest constitution. Every wind that blows, is a source of fear; every rain that falls causes sorrow; every cloud that arises is big with the fate of her nearest friend. These feelings which tug at the heart strings, are honorable to the nature of woman, but noble and generous ss they are, they are poisonous to her existence, and sink too deeply into the breast to be eradicated. One parting scene is hardly over before another must be endured—one happy meeting succeeds another only to make the pain of parting more severe. These are not trifles but facts which many a bosom will acknowledge to be true; they are too true to be trifled with. In how many instances are their worst fears realized—how many wear the weeds of widow-hood at an early age—how many have children that never knew a father's care. Those who make long voyages pass but a small part of their time with their families; a few month at home, answer for years at sea, and they finally drop away, before they have hardly bestowed a thought upon death; or without in many instances leaving competency for his family, and she who has borne up against taouble in her early life has to struggle with poverty in its decline.

Incendiarism—Atrocious Attempt to Destroy a Family.—It has never been our lot to detail a more diabolical attempt to destroy our fellow creatures than that which was made on Friday night last to burn in their beds an inoffensive widow and her family. The person upon whom this attempt was made is a widow named M'Nulty, who lives, or did live at the time of the fire, at Barleyfield, parish of Kilteccomogue, six or seven miles from this. On Saturday last she came before the magistrates at petty sessions in this town, and swor to the following facts:—In some time after she retired to rest on Friday night she was awoke by the heat and crackling of the burning timber of the house, which was in flames about her. She sprung out of bed, and regardless of her property, in fact all she possessed in the world, she hastened to an inner room to rescue her children who slept there. Having aroused them, the entire family proceeded to the only door which was in the house, but—horrible discovery!—found that another door was made fast outside, to prevent their escape. The feelings of the wretched women at this moment may be well conceived—it is impossible to detail them. With the devour'g element rapidly approaching where she stood with her children, the burning roof, on the point of falling in, and no means of escape for herself or family, what must have been her condition? The fear of a horrible death caused the unfortunate mother and her children to make a desperate effort to force the door, in which they fortunately succeeded, as the stick by which it was fastened gave way and allowed the family to rush almost naked from their dangerous position in the house, and escape the fate intended for them by the cold-blooded miscreants who had fired their dwelling. It appeared that the murderous wretches had taken the barn door off its hinges, and placed it outside the door of the dwelling-house, which they could not make fast outside; and secured it with a piece of timber in such a manner as was nigh leaving the doomed family to be consumed with all their property. This widow woman was in comfortable circumstances, but has been reduced to poverty. Her cattle and crop with all her household furniture and wearing apparel, have been consumed; but yet was she thankful that herself and her children had escaped. She estimates the amount of her loss, at the lowest calculation, at £75 for which she will, of course, petition the judge at the ensuing assizes.—*Mayo Constitution.*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—A few nights since, as Thomas James, Esq. (son of Captain James, of Ballycristal,) with his lady were returning home from Newtownbarry their carrage was stopped on the road, about a mile from the latter, by some of our "fine and well disposed peasantry!" who dragged the coachman from his seat, and having knocked him down and severely beaten him, were proceeding to assault Mr. James, when happily some of his father's tenantry who were coming up at the moment interfered; a sharp scuffle ensued, which ended in the ruffians who made the attack, betaking themselves to flight.—*Wexford Con.*

THE CIVIC BANQUET.

The plate in the hall (all at the Queen's table being gold) was estimated at nearly £100,000.

The following are some of the articles of handsome gold plate used at the Queen's table and sideboard, supplied by Messrs. Brook and Son, Poultry;—four splendid large richly chased monteths; sixty-two rich embossed two-handle cups and covers; twelve splendid rich chased bowls; eighteen very large and richly chased edge scroll salvors; twenty-four smaller ditto; three splendid chased beakers; seven very fine gold chased antique salts; thirty chased two-handle cups; ten magnificent embossed flagons; thirteen elegant chased tankards, some in bold relief, very beautiful; twenty-six large rosewater dishes, chased with groups of figures, Feast of the gods, and in bold relief; fourteen elegant antique large embossed ewers, various, to correspond with rosewater dishes; twenty-two splendid scroll arm candelabras, bold chased plinths and pedestals; one splendid plateau with chased figures in groups; four plateaus, chased edges in bold relief; one splendid plateau with chased figures in groups; four plateaus, chased edges in bold relief; one large splendid silver chandelier, with branches, formed of dolphins for her Majesty's drawing-room. Total value about £150,000.

The gold plate for the royal table, furnished by Emanuél Brothers, of Bevis Marks, was of the most costly description and elaborate workmanship. In the centre of the table was a magnificent epergne supported by figures of the three Graces, on Sphynx pedestals, surrounded by a wreath of vine and oak leaves. On either side were two massive candelabra *en suite*, on which the royal arms were displayed in burnished gold. The soup and sauce tureens, cellarets, dishes and covers, claret jugs, &c, were of the same costly material, and ornamented in a similar manner. The massive gold dinner and soup plates for her Majesty's use were ornamented with vine borders, chased centres and emblazoned with the royal arms. The knives, forks, spoons, salvers, liqueur stands and other *materiel* were equally unique and splendid—worthy alike of the good taste and opulence of the most wealthy metropolis in the world.

The plate for the royal table consisted of five dozen dinner plates, various patterns, one dozen soup plates, a dozen fruit plates, eight ice-pails with basins and covers, a tea and coffee service, three dozen knives, three dozen forks, and three dozen spoons.

For the dessert service, three dozen spoons, three dozen knives, and three dozen forks; two dozen helpers, two dozen sugar spoons, four dozen ice spoons, four pair of grape scissors, four finger basins, two large salvers, four smaller basins, four pair of bottle stands, four pair of salt-cellars and spoons.

Of silver plate there were five silver soup tureens and ladles, ten sauce tureens, three pair of fish knives, twelve dishes and covers, twelve warmers, twelve smaller ditto, three pair of flat dishes and covers, &c.

Besides the above, vast quantities of gold and and silver plate were lent by different private gentlemen through Mr. Bleaden, amounting in value, as we have said to somewhere about £400,000. In fact, all our description can afford but a very meagre and indequate idea of the splendour and attractions of this truly magnificent spectacle.

In the passage between the retiring room and the drawing room was an object which attracted her Majesty's eye—a chandelier, lent to the Corporation by the Goldsmith's company, composed of solid chased gold, weighing 100 ounces.—*London paper.*

A NOVEL TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.—A carriage has just been built for George Newman, Esq. of Bedford-place, Kensington, which, for elegance and and comfort in travelling surpasses any thing ever seen. It is divided into two compartments, one being used as a drawing room or bed-room, with every comfort, convenience, and elegance that could be desired. The ante-room contains a table, drawers, and culinary utensils; the drawing-room, reclining sofa, sofa bedsteads, six chairs, table, cupboards, &c. &c., and a splendid chandelier of nine lights in the middle. A stove and fuel for warming is also taken. The length of the carriage is 25 feet, the breath 9, height of the body 9, and length of drawing room 20. The whole weighs 2 1-2 tons.

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.—An afflicting spectacle of insanity, followed by a melancholy result, was witnessed a few days ago at the lunatic hospital at Sammur.—A lady and gentleman went to visit the establishment, accompanied by their child, a little girl five or six years old. As they passed one of the cells, the wretched inmate, an interesting young woman of twenty-five, who had irrecoverably lost her reason, through the description of a seducer and the death of her illegitimate offspring, suddenly made a spring at the little girl, who had approached within her reach. In the height of her delirium, the poor creature fancied the stranger's child her own long lost darling, devoured it with kisses, and bore it in triumph to the further end of her cell. Entreaties and menaces having proved equally ineffectual to induce her to restore the child to its terrified mother, the director of the establishment was sent for, and at his suggestion the maniac was allowed to retain peaceable possession of her prize, under the impression that, exhausted with her own frantic violence, she would fall asleep, when the child might be liberated from her without difficulty or the employment of harsh means. The calculation was not erroneous; in a few minutes the poor sufferers eyes closed in slumber, and one of the keepers, watching the opportunity, snatched the child from her arms and restored it to its mother. The shriek of delight uttered by the latter, on receiving her treasure, awakened the poor maniac, who, perceiving the child gone, actually howled with despair, and in a paroxysm of ungovernable frenzy fell to the ground—to rise no more. Death had released her from her suffering.—*Galignani.*

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—Several letters have been recieved in town which mention that an officer of the Royals, when proceeding with despatches from His Excellency the commander to the American General, Wool, was grossly insulted and assaulted in passing through Albany and other places on the road to the General's Head Quarters. The fury of his dastardly assailents was such, that he narrowly escaped Lynching, for the execution of which summary punishment his reble assailants appeared every way eager. General Wool, it is said, has since sent in one of his "Aids" to Sir John Colborne, to express his regret at the gross violence offered to an officer proceeding in the sacred character of an Ambassador, and at the same time to assure His Excellency of his utter inability to repress such outrages. Here is a pretty picture of the high state of civilization existing amongst a people who modestly claim to be the most intelligent on the face of the globe!—*N.Y. Journal Com.*

A KNOWING COON.—Two passengers coming down the Mississippi in a steamboat were shooting birds &c., on shore from the deck. Some sporting conversation ensued in which one remarked that he would turn his back to no one in killing racoons—that he had repeatedly shot fifty a day.

What o' that?' said a Kentuckian, 'I make nothing of killing a hundred coon a day, ord nary luck.—'Do you know Captain Scott of our state?' asked a Tennessean bystander. 'He now, is something like a shot. A hundred coon, why, he never pints at one without hitting him. He never misses, and the coons know it. 'Tother day, he levelled at an old 'un in a high tree, the varmint looked at him and then bawled out, 'Hallo Captain Scott, is that you?'—'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well, don't shoot,' said he, 'it's no use, hold on, I'll come down, I give in!' which he did. It is unnecessary to add that this was the last hunting story.

A parent may leave a patrimony to his son but how soon it may be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon may it be squandered! When he leaves him a sound constitution, an unblemished reputation, a good education, an inward abhorrence of vice, in any shape or form, these cannot be wrested from him, and are incomparably better than thousands of gold and silver.

MODERN DEFINITIONS.

Newspaper Patron.—A fellow who subscribes for a paper, and stops it in a few months without paying up.

Nonsense.—Two young ladies kissing each other.

Umbrella.—An article you may borrow or steal as you see fit.

Affection.—To sing under a lady's window three hours by moonlight.

Flattery.—Physic that makes every body sick but those who swallow it.

Interesting.—A horrible murder or an execution.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend, for instance, that either his *Cammomile* or his *Aperient Pills* will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, the Lungs and the Liver, by which 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 flacid prostrate weakness: and an unjuie quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of its for digesting wholesome and solid food, and thus impovish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blamed for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs; it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet, or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? so the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or either prostrating causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never effected by the blood, until after the blood has been effected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

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

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or seperately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them:—Dyspepsia, in all its forms, Biffous and Liver affections, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nauseas incicent to mothers; Flour Albus; Fever and ague; Incipient Consumptions or Declines, whether of the Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Inebriation, or Detirium Tremens: spasmodic Affections of all kinds, Rhumatism, whether Chronic or Inflamatory, Nervous and Billous Fevers of every variety, scorfuta, or Rheum and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin, Restlessness at night and daily irritability melancholy, the summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons, Worms and Flatulency with bad breath, Chlorosis, and Palpatation of the Heart or Head, Changes of Female Constitution: and for impared and disorganised constitutions in either sex which have been permanently relieved by any other medicine. A single trial of Dr. W. EVANS' Medicines to any of these cases will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and introduce 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 farther 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 excrutiating 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, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, 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 emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

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

MARY DILLON.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. *Wm. Evans'* celebrated *Cammomile and Aperient Anti-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, lenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar fœtid 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 lassitude 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 to 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, ecruciating 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 4th 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 Catarrhall, the Apostematous, and the Tubercular. In catarrhall consumption, the cough is frequent and violent, with a copious excretion of a thin, offensive, purulent muscus, sometimes, but not frequently, streaked with blood. There is generally a soreness about the chest, with transitory pains shifting from side to side. Its ordinary cause is a neglected cold, and is therefore a common kind of consumption in a climate subject to such sudden and extreme changes as ours. 2. In Apostematous Consumption, the cough returns in fits, and is for some time dry, with but very little expectoration, and that very difficult. There is often in this kind, a fixed, dull, circumscribed pain the chest, which is increased by lying upon the side.—The dry cough at length changes to a copious expectoration of purulent matter, which occasionally threatens suffocation, although many other painful symptoms are temporarily relieved. At this stage, the disease is rarely if ever cured. 3, In Terbercular Consumption, the cough is short and trickling, and is often an excretion of the watery, whey like sanies, sometimes tinged with blood. The pain in the chest is slight, and there is an almost habitual elevation of the spirits. This variety is usually the result of a scrofulous taint in the system generally, which when thus seated in the lungs, can seldom be arrested in its fatal progress unless met in its first advances.

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

British News.

THE GLASGOW CONVICTED COTTON SPINNERS.—EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE BY MR. O'CONNELL.

House of Commons, Feb. 13.

Mr. Wakely, on Tuesday, presented several petitions praying for inquiry into the case of the cotton-spinners convicted of conspiracy at Edinburgh. He then moved for a committee of inquiry into the "constitution, practices, and effects of a society which had long existed in Scotland under the title of the Association of Operative Cotton spinners of Glasgow and its neighbourhood."

Mr. O'Connell said that he had taken an active part at the risk of his popularity, in attempting to put down a system of combination in Ireland. By law, combination was allowed in every class of workmen, for the purpose of obtaining higher wages; this they could do for themselves, but the moment they attempted to coerce others crime commenced. Mr. O'Connell then described the effect of the combination of the workmen in Dublin, which was most complete and effectual in all its arrangements. He had interviews with deputations from various trades; and had never met with men of more ability, seldom with men of more information, than those with whom on such occasions he had come in contact; but they had put down all public discussion, and rejected all sound advice. The fault was not his, but theirs, and they must abide by the consequences. The effect of their own combination had been to deprive the workmen of Dublin of profitable employment in more instances than he had time to enumerate. The combination of the tailors had raised the price of clothing so much, that it was customary for men to go to Glasgow, stay two days there, and buy a suit of clothes. He remembered when there were four principal shipbuilders in Dublin; now nothing was built there larger than a boat. The employers were prevented from taking apprentices or men who did not subscribe to the regulations of the conspirators: who assassinated one man who worked in opposition to their rules, in the presence of twenty persons, in Dublin. On a late occasion, a Mr. Fagan had two boats built on a new principle, and gave an order for ten more; but the workmen "turned out," and the timber was actually sent from Dublin to Belfast, were the work was done. He was fully able to prove that tradesmen in Dublin paid three shillings a week for the hire of murderers, who were called "welters." Three murders had been recently committed by these men. There were daily outrages; but the difficulty of getting evidence was very great. Not a day passed but some crime was committed. On Thursday last, the house of a timber-merchant was set fire to, after he had received twenty-two threatening notice. About a fortnight before Mr. O'Connell left Dublin, a manufacturer had taken two orphan children as apprentices whose parents had died of the cholera; but his workmen turned out and obliged him to dismiss the children. The system extended to the country. In Cork, within two or three years, thirty-seven persons had had their eyes burnt out by vitriol thrown upon them. He contended that the inquiry should extend to England. From Manchester these unions took their origin.—The State of the North of England demanded investigation. Every effort was made to inflame the minds of the people. At a meeting in Manchester, held on the 5th of February, and attended by delegates from forty-eight places, the Rev. Mr. Stephens spoke as follows:—"If the Poor law were established it should be eye for eye, tooth for tooth, wife for wife, child for child, man for man, and blood for blood, so help him God!" Mr. Oastler said—"He knew that hunger would produce effects more oppressive and awful to certain individuals than even the Commissioners' conduct had been to the people; he knew the assassin's knife would be used." This man also said—"Before I would submit to such an act, I would set the whole kingdom in a blaze. I am no incendiary; I have affection in my heart; I am willing to work, and should not blush to ask for my parish pay; but if I I am told I should not receive it unless I consented to be separated from my wife, I would, if I were to be hanged for it, kill him on the spot." Mr. Feargus O,Connor call O'Connell "an arch fiend:" and several at the Manchester meeting called out that "O'Connell ought to be shot." Mr. O'Connell then said, that as he had never yielded to the taunts and malignity of the aristocracy, now he would not give way to the working classe, who, he believed, were decidedly in error. It had been said that his exertions would be directed against the working men only: but he was for inquiring into the conduct of the masters also, and would move as an amendment to Mr. Wakley's motion—

"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the origin, nature, and extent of trades unions or combinations of workmen or employers of workmen in the United Kingdom, add the tendency of such unions or combinations to affect the free distribution of wages, labour, and employment; and also their tendency to induce the commission of outrages against persons and property, and the perpetration of murder; and also to report such suggestions for improvement in the existing laws against illegal combinations or societies as they may deem requisite,"

Mr. Spring Rice, complimented Mr. O'Connell on his noble sacrifice of popularity to the performance of a public duty. A more splendid example of public integrity and firmness had never, he believed, been displayed, and it could not fail of commanding the esteem of men of all parties. He considered it the duty of Government to take the proposed inquiry into its own hands, and would propose—

"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act of the 6th of George the Fourth, and generally into the constitution, proceedings, and extent of any trades unions or combinations of employers or workmen in Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell, said he would withdraw his amendment, in favour of that of Governmet.

Mr. Hume, thought that the inquiry should be conducted by Ministers; and recommended Mr. Wakley to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Wakley, expressed his surprise at the extraordinary picture of the state of society in Ireland which Mr. O'Connell had drawn. It had been stated that under the Whig Administration all was peace and prosperity in the Sister Isle; but now it appeared that every day brought its concomitant outrage. He would withdraw his motion; but if the Glasgow cotton spinners were sent out of the country, he would bring forward another, calling upon the Attorney-General to prosecute as many noblemen as were concerned in the Orange Association.

The motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Spring Rice's amendment carried.

From the John Bull, January 14.

It must be evident, that we have not anything like space sufficient to publish the voluminous papers on the subject of Canada, which occupy so large a portion of the public journals, nor perhaps is it necessary. We give our readers the current despatches; and if they compare those with what has been going on for some time, our end will be achieved—our object answered.

Lord Gosford's despatches from Canada, and Lord Glenelg's from England, present to the world, perhaps, two examples of twaddle, upon a large scale, far beyond the most sanguine expectations of anti-Whiggery. Lord Gosford, who went to Canada knowing the real position of affairs—at least, we suppose so, because his own despatches admit as much—begins tampering and temporizing with Mr. Papineau. He proceeds by disbelieving anything like "armed resistance;" and so he calculates and calculates, till somewhere in August last, the following correspondence takes place between the Governor and Mr. Papineau.

[Here follows the correspondence relative to the dismissal of Mr. Papineau from the Militia.]

Now, we leave the whole of the case here. The thing lies in a nutshell. Here Mr. Papineau not only insults Lord Gosford, as the Representative of the Sovereign, but continues his letter, avowedly for the purpose of abusing him personally. This Papineau Lord Gosford permits to go on as he pleases, assuring poor dear Lord Glenelg, that as to "armed resistance" there was no chance of it, and offering to come away at the earliest opportunity, if necessary; and this Papineau having insulted Lord Gosford both in his public and private capacity, heads a rebellion, which induces this same Lord Gosford to offer a thousand pounds for his apprehension, after he has deluded his victims and run away—and this, the man that Lord Gosford conciliated, and coaxed, and took insults from,

Lord Gosford's offer of resignation was caught at with an energy, seven weeks after date, by Lord Glenelg, who, finding Radicalism at a very low ebb, thought it better, as he says in his despatch, to get away this Lord Gosford, who "was so deeply implicated" in liberality, and to leave the chopping up of the rebels to a gallant and distinguished officer, who cared for nothing but doing his duty.

But oh! the letters from the Doldrum-office in Downing street—look at them. Every despatch contains an excuse about "unavoidable delay," "necessity of delay;" all is postponement and procrastination; and so it has been to the very last minute; and we are not sure that the vital despatches of poor Lord Gosford were not the first posted off by Lord Glenelg, and put by till the "morrow," before they were read.

There is but one person in the whole of this farce—or tragedy, perhaps, who stands clear out of the mess, and that is Sir Francis Bond Head. He has behaved like a wise man—like a brave man—like a true man; and see the result. He gave up all his military support to assist the conciliators, *alias* the Radicals, and stood firm upon his own ground—Upper Canada is tranquil; the people confident in the support of the Governor, have rallied round him and rescued him and themselves from a rebel faction. Sir Francis Head's reward is a recall, which the lying Ministerial papers said, was at his own desire. We said it was not. Is there anything in the gallant, manly despatches of that high-minded man indicative of any desire to be recalled, or of any expectation of a recall; not a bit of it. Poor Lord Gosford, it is true, is too eager to shuffle off an authority which he has not firmness to maintain, and poor Lord Glenelg is too happy to get away his Radical friend; but Sir Francis Head, in the full glory of his triumph over insubordination, is recalled *without his knowledge*. We suspect Lord Glenelg will repent of this measure.

The Radicals, we should think, would see what Ministers think of them, just as much as the honest trades of Dublin see what O'Connell thinks of them. To please the Radicals, Lord Gosford was sent to Lower Canada; Sir Francis Head having no particular politics was sent to Upper Canada; but because Sir Francis Head, with perfect independence and sound judgment, kept Radicalism down in the one Colony, and Lord Gosford, full of Radical prejudice and no judgment at all kept it up in Lower Canada, both Governors are recalled; Gosford, because he has brought his Colony into rebellion by conciliation and is so far pledged that he cannot now with any decency, hang the gentleman who insulted the Sovereign in his person, and himself personally, without outraging his principles; and the other, because he has maintained perfect tranquillity, in opposition to the principles upon which this very Lord Gosford acted; so that just at the moment that Radicalism has amounted to pure rebellion, Lord Gosford comes away, in order to permit Sir John Colborne to enforce martial law against the rebels, and Sir George Arthur, a liberal Radical politician, is sent out to supersede Sir Francis Head, who, without one single soldier, of a regular force, has overthrown the only manifestation of misrule which has appeared in his jurisdiction.

We repeat, that the twaddle now printed between these two Lord G.'s, Glenelg and Gosford, would be absolutely disgraceful to two decent old washer women. Nothing can more dreadfully expose to the world, the extent of intellect and attainment necessary to a Cabinet Minister, than the publication of such things as these. If it were not that we are engaged in another servile war, the whole thing would be ludicrous in the extreme, and when we recollect the whole history of the Commission and the Commissioners, and the anxiety to send them out, and poor Lord Glenelg's greater anxiety, one afternoon, when he wished to get Lord Gosford back again, it really is enough to make one stare.

Six months ago, we said, take Mr. Papineau by the throat, indict him for treason, and hang him, and everybody stared; no blood was shed then. Lord Gosford said, "armed resistance was not likely." If that had been done, and Mr. Papineau, being convicted, had been hanged, all would have been well; now poor Lord Gosford; after blood has been shed, and mischief to a great extent been done, offers a thousand pounds to catch Mr. Papineau, in order to hang him.

We suppose the Radicals will find out how far the present Ministry will support them; just as long as they can serve their purposes and no longer.—Lord Gosford was a Radical, he has brought Canada into rebellion. Lord Glenelg immediately calls him home, and serds out balls and bayonets, by wholesale, to put down what would never have required putting down if it had not been encouraged to favour the Radical Ministerial elections in England; for let it never be forgotten, the listless Glenelg knew, and so did his more active colleagues, although poor Lord Gosford did not, what must happen in Canada if they did not interfere; and yet, lest the beaten and defeated Humes and Roebucks, and the rest of the *clique* should rebel against them here, in the elections, no measures were taken at the time when they would have been efficient.

It is said that the papers taken from the rebels, implicate some of our leading Radicals, not excepting the Member for Kilkenny, late the pride of Middlesex; other names are mentioned, which we not repeat; all we know is, that an attentive perusal of the papers which, thank God, are upon the table of the House of Commons, and which, with certain supplementary documents, will come under the consideration of Parliament, will give the country the most perfect idea of the manner in which her best interests are supported by the worst Ministers that ever took advantage of youth and innocence, to ride rough-shod through a palace.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

To my Attentive Audience,

I feel myself under the necessity of addressing you, altho' I have become almost incapable so doing on account of the enfeebled state of my lungs. About six weeks ago, my performer, who had always conducted himself properly towards me, and to whom I had become quite attached, deserted me. I remained inactive for one Sunday, and on the following Sabbath was performed on by a young lady who brought all my lungs into action without exhausting me. This felicitous state of things I enjoyed for several weeks, until a gentleman from foreign parts attempted me. To recount the horrors of that awful day rends my heart ("et animus horret meminisse") Suffice it to say that I omitted that day after many heart rending shrieks and groans had been extracted from me. The young lady again visited me and I in some measure recovered from the state of torture in which the foreigner had placed me, and was becoming quite convalescent—when lo! an apparition, which awakened all fears for my safety, I beheld seated before me a lady and gentleman, the one at my keys and the other at my stops. As this was the first time I had ever been in such predicament, you may imagine my horror when the lady commenced thumping me violently like a pianoforte, which I despise: upon the whole, I received a precious drubbing from her of the keys, and a like punishment from him of the stops, who seemed to exercise command both on the lady, myself, and all around me; he looked as tho' he were "monarch of all he surveyed."

I have not the slightest objection to petticoat government, as I before intimated, but save me from the horror of being commanded by both powers—"no man can serve two masters."

I now warn all persons who shall attempt me hereafter, that I am so utterly reduced by this last attack, that they need not be surprised if I give not forth those harmonious sounds which I was accustomed to do: and in conclusion, I earnestly call upon all concerned to delay not the selection of a person for me, who shall

"Guide the fingers o'er the dancing keys,
Give difficulty all the grace of ease,
Pour forth a torrent of sweet notes around,
Fast as the thirsting ear can drink the sound."

O. O.

TO LET,

THE House and Premises next adjoining Cheap Corner, in Princess street, and now occupied by the subscriber.

ALSO, a store on the South Market Wharf, in the Building lately erected by J. M. Wilmot, Esquire. Apply to EDW. M. HOYT.

March 23, 1838.

SUGAR.

17 THIERCES bright Jamaica SUGAR, for sale by

March 16. JOHN ALEXANDER.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, APRIL 6, 1838.

Her Majesty's Ship *La Pique* arrived this morning from Halifax, with the Head Quarters of the 65th Regiment.

SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD arrived at New-York on the 28th ult. on his way to England. Sir GEORGE ARTHUR arrived at Toronto a few hours before Sir Francis left.

CITY ELECTION.

Return of Charter Officers, to serve the ensuing year:—

Kings Ward, Henry Porter, Esq. Alderman; Mr. John Knollin, Assistant,; Mr. Lewis Fairweather, Constable.

Queens Ward, John Humbert, Esq. Alderman; Mr. Robert Ray, Assistant; Mr. Ebenezer Herrington, Constable.

Dukes Ward, Thomas Harding Esq. Alderman; Mr. William Hagerty, Assistant; Mr. William Aikins, Constable.

Sidney Ward, Gregory Van Horne, Esq. Alderman; Mr. Ewen Cameron, Assistant; Mr. Alexander Moody, Constable.

Guy's Ward, Robert Salter, Esq. Alderman; Mr. Thomas Coram, Assistant; Mr. David W. Craft, Constable.

Brooks Ward, Geo. Bond, Esq. Alderman; Mr. Joseph Beattey, Assistant; Mr. Jabez Sweet Constable.

The following persons are appointed additional Constables, for the ensuing year:

Samuel J. Deforest, Levi Lockhart, Jas. Leach. *for King's Ward.*

James Stockford, Robert W. Nowlin, Edward Bennison, *Queen's Ward*

William Fearaby, Richard Bradley. *Duke's.*

George Stockford, *Sidney.*

George W. Bulyea, Wm. Buchanan, *Guy's.*

Francis Smith, *Brook's.*

John R. Partelow, Esquire, was elected Chamberlain.

His Worship the Mayor appoints Joshua Bunting, High Constable.

The Bank of New-Brunswick has declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the half year ending 31st ultimo.

From the Royal Gazette, April 4..

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, to be Mayor; James White, Esquire, to be Sheriff; James T. Hanford, Esquire, to be Coroner, Of the City of St. John, for the current year.

SHERIFFS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Edward W. Millet, York County; John F. W. Winslow, Carleton; John Hazen, Sunbury; Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Queen's; Asa Davidson, King's; Colin Campbell, Charlotte; William P. Sayre, Westmoreland; Richard M. Clarke, Jun'r. Northumberland; LeBaron Drury, Kent; Henry W. Baldwin, Gloucester.

SUPERVISORS OF GREAT ROADS.

George Anderson.—From Saint John to Saint Andrews. To give Bond in the sum of £4000.

Honorable Harry Peters.—Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis—Gagetown to the Nerepis Road. Bond £1600.

David Crocker.—Richibucto to Chatham—Newcastle to Restigouche. Bond £3700.

Nathaniel Hubbard.—Fredericton to the Finger Board. Bond for £1200.

Benjamin L. Peters.—Saint John to Hayward's Mills, on the Road leading to Nova-Scotia; Saint John to Head of Bellisle. Bond £2500.

Alexander Goodfellow.—Fredericton to Newcastle, Bond £5000.

L. Bradshaw Ramsford.—Fredericton to Saint Andrews. Bond £6000.

James A. Maclauchlan.—Fredericton to the Canada line; Woodstock to Houlton. Bond £4400.

Honorable A. E. Botsford.—Hayward's Mills to the Nova-Scotia line; Dorchester to Shediac; Shediac to the Bend of Petiodiac. Bond £2550.

We have much pleasure in complying with the request of the Gentleman who furnished us with a copy of the annexed letter for publication in the Royal Gazette:

"Montreal, March 24, 1838.

"Sir, I have just been made aware of the very handsome grant of money voted by the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, to relieve the soldiers wives who were left in St. John, when the 85th Regiment was ordered to proceed from thence to Lower Canada, in December last.

"Be pleased to convey to the Honorable House my grateful sense of the assistance thus afforded by them. The kindness received from the inhabitants, by the different divisions of the Regiment on their march through the Province, demands also our warmest thanks. Without that claim to their friendship which a long residence amongst them might inspire, the just cause which we were about to maintain was deemed sufficient reason to extend it to us. Generosity is the character of Britain and her sons, and the generous conduact of the people of New Brunswick adds to the many proofs they have given, that theirs are truly British hearts.

"It is gratifying to find that in asserting the supremacy of our most gracious Sovereign, Her Majesty's troops are acting in unison with the feelings of her loyal subjects in the North American Provinces, who though resident at a distance from the shores of old England, reverence her institutions, and are prepared to defend the genuine freedom which they secure.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"your obedient servant

"F. MAUNSELL,

"*Lieut. Colonel, 85th Lt. Infantry.*

The Honorable Speaker of the House of Assembly, Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

MONTREAL, March 20.—We have seen a letter from an officer at AMHERSTBURG, of the 12th March, which states that accounts had been received there of forty of the Americans wounded in the engagement at Point Pele Island, on the 3d instant, having been taken in for treatment at the hospital in Portland, and that about thirty or forty were drowned in their precipitate flight across the ice. About a dozen of the company of the 83d, who had pursued the runaway brigands about four miles, fell through the ice, but were fortunately rescued by their comrades.

We learn from Toronto, that on the 13th instant *General* SUTHERLAND, who had been taken prisoner off Point au Pele, by Colonel Prince, was put upon his trial before a Court Martial, composed of Militia Officers, in pursuance of an Act passed during the last session, to protect the inhabitants of Upper Canada, "against lawless aggressions from subjects of foreign countries, at peace with Her Majesty." The Court was composed of the following officers:—

Colonel Samuel P. Jarvis, *President.*
Colonel Kingsmill, *Queen's Own.*
Colonel W. B. Robinson, 2*d Simcoe.*
Colonel Carthew. *Royal Foresters.*
Major Garnett, *Queen's Toronto Guards.*
Major J. W. Dewson, *Royal Foresters.*
Major Henry Fry, *Royal Foresters.*
Captain John Powel, *Queen's rangers.*
Colonel Fitzgibbon, *Judge Advocate.*

The deportment of Sutherland is said to have been calm and collected. On his trial, he stated himself to be a lawyer. He was furnished with a copy of the charges against him, and allowed to consult council, who were not, however to plead for him. He is represented to be a tall muscular man of about five feet eleven inches in height—with bold and strongly marked features; a full quick, light grey eye, dark sallow complexion, and black hair. He was dressed in a sort of half-military blanket frock coat much resembling those frequently used by the Indians—with dark blue buttons, collar, and cuffs; grey pantaloons, with seams of dark blue.

On the second day, the trial was interrupted, in consequence of the prisoner having attempted, during the night, to bleed himself to death, by opening veins in his arms and feet. He was discovered in a state of great exhaustion.—*Gazette.*

MARCH 22d.—By the last despatches from England, wherein His Excellency the Administrator of the Government is informed of the Earl of Durham's mission, we are happy to find that the appointment of commander of the Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, held by the different Governors of the Colony down to Lord Aylmer's time, and abolished when his lordship was succeeded by the Earl of Gosford, has been revived, and conferred upon Sir John Colborne, who has hitherto acted as Lieutenant General Commanding.

We also learn with infinite satisfaction from the last, *Quebec Mercury*, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to honour His Excellency with a letter, under her own hand, expressing in the most flattering terms, Her Majesty's approbation of the valuable services which Sir John Colebourne has rendered to his country, during the late insurrection in this Province.

AMHERSTBURG.—We regret to state that corporal Miller of the 32d Regiment, engaged in the action of the 2d instant, has since died of his wounds. Several of the wounded men have been required to undergo amputation. It is well that we retain Pelo Island; but we have paid a price for it, considering it was ours by previous right, that calls aloud for retribution.—*M. Transcript.*

Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington on the subject of the destruction of the Piratical Steamboat Caroline.

F. B. HEAD.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits, for the information of the House of Assembly, in addition to the correspondence already communicated to the House, relative to the destruction of the Piratical Steam vessel "Caroline," the accompanying copy of a despatch and its enclosures, which he yesterday recieved from his Excellency Henry S. Fox, Esq. Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on that subject.

Government House, 3d March, 1838.

(Copy) Washington, Feb. 6, 1838

Sir,—With reference to the letter, which by direction of the President you addressed to me on the 5th and 19th ultimo, respecting the capture and destruction of the Steamboat "Caroline" by a Canadian force on the American side of the Niagara River, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York,—I have now the honour to communicate to you the copy of a letter which I have recieved upon that subject from Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, with divers reports and depositions annexed.

The Piratical charecter of the Steamboat "Caroline," and the necessity of self-defence and self preservation under which her Majesty's subjects acted in destroying that Vessel, would seem to be sufficiently established.

At the time when the event happened, the ordinary laws of the United States were not enforced within the Frontier District of the State of New York. The authority of the law was overborne publicly by piratical violence; through such violence Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada had already severely suffered, and they were threatened with still further injury and outrage. This extraordinary state of things appears, naturaly and necessarily, to have impelled them to consult their own security, by pursuing and destroying the vessel of their piratical enemy, wheresoever they might find her.

I avail myself of this occasion, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. S. Fox.

The Hon. John Forsyth.

(Copy) Department of State, Washington, Feb. 13, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 6th instant, communicating a copy of a letter from Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, respecting the capture and destruction of the steamboat "Caroline" by a Canadian force on the American side of the Niagara River, within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, together with the reports and depositions thereto annexed.

The statement of the facts which these papers present, is at variance with the information communicated to this Government respecting that transaction; but it is not intended to enter at present upon an examination of the details of the case, as steps have been taken to obtain the fullest evidence that can be had of the particulars of the outrage; upon the receipt of which it will be made the subject of a formal complaint to the British Government for redress. Even admitting that the Documents transmitted with your note contain a correct statement of the occurrence, they furnish no justification of the aggression committed upon the Territory of the United States—an aggression which was the more unexpected, as Sir Francis Head in his speech at the opening of the Parliament of Upper Canada, had expressed his confidence in the disposition of this Government to restrain its citizens from taking part in the conflict which was raging in that Province; and added, that having communicated with the Government of the State of New-York, and with yourself, he was then waiting for replies. It is not necessary to remind you, that his expectations have been met by the adoption of measures on the part of the United States, as prompt and vigorous as they have been successful in repressing every attempt of the inhabitants of the Frontier States to interfere unlaw

Before the Queen, I am commanded to convey to you Her Majesty's entire approbation of the course which has been pursued by yourself and by the Earl of Gosford, with reference to the transactions which they detail. I am not in possession of the information on which the warrants for the arrest of certain individuals have been issued, but I have no doubt that they were such as to justify that proceeding, under the actual circumstances of the country.

It is highly satisfactory to Her Majesty to find that the measures which you adopted had produced so decided an effect, in suppressing the insurrection in the neighbourhood of the Richelieu, and that on the occasion of the last expedition under Colonel Gore, no resistance was offered to Her Majesty's troops, but that, on the contrary, the *habitants* gave every assistance which was required for the purpose of transport. The disposition thus evinced by the *habitants*, the abandonment of St. Denis, and of the other villages in the neighbourhood, by the armed insurgents, and their apparent dispersion, may, I trust, warrant the expectation that, under a firm but temperate administration of the power at present vested in the local Government, the time is not far distant when the authority of the law will have been fully vindicated and tranquility restored to the Province. Her Majesty's Government can, however, entertain no doubt that, after the events which have recently occurred, and under the circumstances still actually existing in a part of the District of Montreal, the proclamation of martial law could not properly have been longer delayed, but had become indispensable to the maintainance of the Queen's authority and the protection of the loyal inhabitants of that District. In the adoption of this extreme measure, Lord Gosford only anticipated the instructions which I addressed to you in my Despatch of the 6th December, for your guidance in the event, which has since unhappily taken place, of this exercise of the prerogative becoming necessary for the suppression of actual revolt. Deeply regretting, while they fully admit this necessity, Her Majesty's Government have observed, with much satisfaction, the recommendation addressed to you, by Lord Gosford, in his letter of the 5th December, and the determination which you have expressed to the General Commanding in Chief, to restrict the operation of martial law within the narrowest limits which shall be consistent with the public safety, and not to withdraw from the ordinary tribunals any cases which can properly be left to their decision. Her Majesty's Government are also assured that Lord Gosford exercised a sound discretion in not having recourse to this measure without the most conclusive evidence of the inadequacy of any milder remedy to meet the existing evil. His proclamation of the 29th of November was dictated by a spirit of enlightened humanity, and will, I trust, be effectual in recalling some, at least, of the misguided peasantry to their allegiance to their Sovereign.

The Queen cheerfully accepts the tender of services which has been made to Lord Gosford by a considerable number of the inhabitants of Quebec, and is pleased to sanction the conditions proposed by his Lordship, for the corps of volunteers to be raised in that city. I am further commanded to express to you the high sence which Her Majesty entertains of the zeal and the loyalty of that large body of her subjects in Lower Canada, who have enrolled themselves on the present occasion for the defence of the Province and the suppression of revolt.

I trust that you will have been enabled, as soon as the season may have allowed military movements, to effect the dispersion of the insurgents in those parts of the District of Montreal, in which, from the last accounts, they appeared still to be assembled in considerable numbers. Her Majesty's Government, however, entertain the fullest confidence in the judgment and discretion which will have governed whatever measures you have adopted with a view to this object, or in reference to the general state of the Province. I have, &c.

GLENELG.

HALIFAX, March 28.

Her Majesty's ship Vestal, arrived on Tuesday morning, in 23 days from Cork, bringing 180 soldiers, part of the complements of the 65th and 93d Regiments.—The Hercules, 74, which sailed four days previous, arrived this morning, and brings portions of the 15th, 34th, 65th, and 85th Regiments, in all about 400 men.

The Minden, 74, had sailed from Gibraltar for Bermuda, with the 11th Regiment, recently stationed at Zante.

The Vestal only brings Portsmouth dates to the 28th February.

The Inconstant Frigate is reported to have arrived at Portsmouth from Halifax.

ADULTERATION OF FLOUR AND TEA.—Mr. Clarke, the operator at Apothecaries' Hall, has been engaged by the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty in analysing 1467 sacks of flour which were lately lying in warehouses at Hull. He took samples from each sack, and in some he found that upwards of a third was plaster of paris and ground bones, two of the most abominable ingredients, and which the stomach of neither man nor beast is capable of digesting. He sent specimens of this stuff baked, in many of its processes, to the Lords of the Admiralty. The persons who owned it, and who were about to send it to Spain or Portugal, were fined in the penalty of £10,000. Mr. Clarke has also analysed some Souchong tea, and found there was 25 per cent of lead ore in it. [*Leeds Intelligencer.*]

Mr. Joseph Francis, of New York, has invented an improved hydrogen life-boat; and one which he lately built for the packet ship *United States* was lately exhibited. It is 28 feet long, and 5 1-4 feet beam, is of the best material, clinker built, and copper-fastened throughout, and has a double ceiling—within the boat are 14 tubes, 13 feet long, placed from the keel to the gunwale, containing 52 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, which will buoy up 4000 lbs. of iron, while the boat is filled with water. To the sides are attached 20 life ropes, which with the boat, are capable of giving support to 100 persons in case of necessity. In the bottom of the boat is a plug-hole, through which the water escapes as fast as six men can bail it into the vessel; and the experiments tried have convinced those who have examined her, that it is the best invention for the preservation of life in case of shipwreck, that has ever been offered to the merchants and masters of vessels for their patronage and support.—*Montreal Gazette.*

NEW-YORK, March 28.—The steamer *Sirius* was to leave London on the 28th March, and Cork harbour on the 2d day of April, for New-York. She is not one of the large steamers intended to be employed in this line, but is chartered by the company, in order to make the experiment at an earlier date than they otherwise could if they waited for the completion of the great vessels now building for that purpose. The *Sirius* is said to be a new and beautiful boat of 700 tons burthen, and 320 horse power; while the leviathans intended for the line are to be 1800 tons burthen.

Mr. M. J. Tobias, the celebrated watchmaker, of Liverpool, died in New-York on the 21st ultimo, of apoplexy.

A duel, the result of a trifling dispute, was fought at New-Orleans on the 14th ult. with rifles. The distance was fixed at thirty paces, and one of the parties fell dead at the first fire.

Accounts from Cincinnati represent that city as being in a very flourishing condition; no less than thirty-three steamboats having arrived there in one day (the 16th) whose aggregate tonnage was 5,185 tons!—*Emigrant.*

FALMOUTH, FEB. 15.

Wreck of the Packet Ranger.—The fearful, tremendous hurricane which has prevailed from E. S. E. for the last 24 hours along this coast, and, although partially unbended, still blows a gale, has left behind it tokens of its visitation in the wreck of Her Majesty's packet *Ranger*, which packet broke from her moorings at five o'clock a. m. from which period, for three hours, guns were continually fired by her. The constant fall of hail and snow prevented its being known on shore what position the vessel was in, from which the reports were heard as signals for assistance. On the weather becoming a little clear, she was discovered to be the packet above mentioned, and an express soon arrived at Capt. Plamridge's to report the event. The sea had driven her broadside on the shore, under Trefusis-Hill, on the spot were the Queen, transport, was lost some years ago. In short space of time the coast was lined with seamen belonging to the packets, with their Officers, and the gallant Commodore of the port, who had hastened round to the point, about four miles distant from Falmouth by land, and were engaged in saving her stores, &c. It is to be hoped that she will yet be able to be got off on the next spring tides, if the continuance of the recent gales does not shatter her frame. A man named Andrews was drowned. An instance of great intrepidity occurred to-day. When the wind was at its height, two men were seen on board a coal hulk in the harbour, exerting themselves to the utmost in pumping her, and likewise a coal bag hoisted on a spar, indicating distress. It being known that the hulk was leaky, the circumstance was talked of among a crowd of persons who were looking on as one of the greatest peril, and unless the men were taken off immediately, that they would perish. At this moment, Lieutenant Field, R. N. happened to be passing, and on his hearing the circumstance, hastened to the pier, and engaged a six oared longboat to attempt to rescue the poor fellows from destruction. The gallant officer not only bribed the boatmen with his pocket, but likewise shared their danger, and after very great exertion they happily succeeded in liberating the men from, to all appearance, a watery grave. Lieutenant Field is in Command of the Rapid, the South Australian Commissioners' brig, awaiting despatches in this harbour. It is to be hoped that this meritorious, noble act will meet with the reward it deserves from the Government.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Captain William Mainland, of the brig Roseway, to Miss Ann Longmire, all of this city.

At Moncton, on the 8th March, by Wm. Chapman, Esq. Mr. William Robertson, of Hopewell, to Miss Almira, fourth daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Chapman, of the former place.

At Coverdale, by the same, on the 15th ult. Mr. Thomas Colpits, of Salisbury, to Miss Ann Margaret Weldon, of the former place.

At Fredericton, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. William Henry Kendall, to Miss Frances Biggs.

At New Jerusalem, by the Rev. R. Milner, Mr. James Pender, to Miss Jane Menzies, both of that neighbourhood.

At Sussex Vale, on the 21st March, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Duncan M. Campbell, of Campbleton, in the Parish of Sussex, King's County, to Prudence Barbara, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Sproul, of the same Parish.

At Eastport, 2d inst. Capt. William Shackford, to Miss Mary Lincoln.

DIED.

On Friday morning, last Maria Bayard, in the 15th year of her age, third daughter of Robert Bayard, M. D. &c. after a long and painful illness, which she endured with the most exemplary patience and submission, evincing the support and consolations of entire confidence in the promises of God.

On Saturday last, after a long and severe illness, Mr. William Richey, in the 30th year of his age, leaving a wife and three small children.

On Tuesday last, after a short illness, Victoria Margaret, infant daughter of Alexander Wedderburn, Esquire.

At Union Point, on Thursday last, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Edward G. Cunnabell, aged 76 years, an old and respectable inhabitant.

On board the brig *John M. Cullum*, at St. Lucia, on the 16th January, Mr. Stephen Crosby, of Saint Andrews, aged about 35 years.

On the 9th instant, on board the Clorinda, during the passage from Jamaica to St. Andrews, Charles Earle Whitlock, aged 18, son of Mr. Thomas Whitlock, of St Andrews.

On board the barque Thames, at Demerara, Timothy Keleher, aged 18, son of Patrick Keleher, of the Ledge, St. Stephen.

Drowned, from on board the ship *Wilson*, on a voyage from St. Andrews to Liverpool, Mr. James Campbell, fourth son of the Sheriff of Charlotte.

At Yarmouth, on the 22d ult. Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Dane Chipman, aged 31 years.

At Chebogue, on the 23d ult. in the 28th year of her age, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John F. Scott.

At Eastport, on the 2d inst. Mr. Gilbert Harris, aged 73. On the 28th ult. Miss Lucy Ann Lincoln, aged 20 years.

At Campobello, 21st ult. Mrs. Hannah Batson, aged 94 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, 30th, brig Niger, Kinney, Savannah, 19; Wm. & Thomas Leavitt, pitch pine timber.

1st April, schr. Mary Elizabeth, Valpey, New-York, via Eastport, 7; Charles M'Lauchlan, steam machinery.

2d, brig Deveron, Cameron, Greenock, 50; Hugh Doherty, assorted cargo.

Schooner Zela, Smith, Philadelphia, 9; Charles M'Lauchlan, flour and meal.

Tripoli, Paterson, Boston, 3; T. L. Nicholson, assorted cargo.

3d, ship Emeline, Pettingell, Bermuda, 12; W. H. Street & Ranney, ballast.

Brig Charles, Monell, Brier Island, ballast.

4th, Brigantine Adeline, Brown, Yarmouth, ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Jane Walker, Whyte, Liverpool, timber.

Brig Roseway, Mainland, St. Kitts, fish & lumber.

James D., Dickson, St. Andrews, ballast.

Linnet, Clements, Yarmouth N. S., salt.

Schr Thistle, Robinson, Boston, salt.

Elenor Jane, Fields, Boston, plaster.

Industry, Watson, Machias, ballast.

The brig Fenwick Keating, Alanby, of and for this port, from Liverpool, has been spoken, making for Cork, with loss of rudder, &c.

The brig Rosalind, Capt. Grouch, 150 days from Canton, and 48 from Ascension, with a cargo of Teas, arrived at Halifax on the 21st ult.

Spoken on the 1st Feb. the Frederick, of St. John, in lat. 48, long. 16.—*Lloyd's List.*

Arrived at Savannah, 10th March, barque Rebecca, Pickance, Jamaica.—At Charleston, 11th, brig Edwin, Potter, Jamaica.

The ship Ruby, Westcott, and Shannon, Leadbeater, sailed from Savannah for Liverpool, on the 17th ult.

Arrived at London, 13th Feb. Hebe, Wright St. John.—At Cork, 21st, Columbus, Pentreath, do.

Sailed from Liverpool, Feb. 14, Victoria, Rusland, St. John: from Cork, 13th, Pons Æli, Mills, do.

The Victoria put into Cork on the 19th, with loss of spars, and was expected to be ready to sail the 22d.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.—A brig was run down off Holyhead on the night of the 11th inst. by the Troy from Charleston, and all on board perished.

Cork, Feb. 13.—The Adelaide, Groves, from Halifax to London, has been towed into this port, much damaged, and with loss of sails, &c. having encountered a heavy gale 21st ult.; the master washed overboard.—The Governor Douglas, from Padstow to St. John, N. B. has put in here with loss of mizen mast, sails, bulwarks, &c. and five of the crew. *Feb.* 16th—The Tiger, of Miramichi, from Southamton to Swansea, came on shore in Kelly's Cove this morning—crew saved.

Widlow, Feb. 16—A large barque is at anchor about two miles from the shore: since she was first observed, all her masts are gone overboard—she can only be seen occasionally.

The John Stamp, East Indiaman, went to pieces on the coast of Newry, Ireland, in the gale of Feb. 22. Several of the crew were drowned. About 2000 bales of cotton were saved. The gale of Feb. 15th and 16th, off Cork, was the severest ever known there. The shore was strewed with wrecks,—few lives lost.

We find the following in one of the morning papers. It seems to be an injudicious plan to send vessels already disabled on this coast during the winter, and tempestuous season of the year. Both boats, we believe, were bound to New York for repairs.

The British steamer City of Kingston, Capt. Gibbs left Norfolk on the 16, for New York, and has not since been heard of.

The British steamer Sir Lionel Smith, which left Jamaica for New York, about the last of January, was spoken on the 26th Feb. short of fuel. She had previously had her masts shattered by a stroke of lightning, and at the time she was spoken, was lying to. On the 28th, an English steamer was seen lying to off Hatteras, supposed the Sir Lionel Smith, the wind at the time blowing a gale. As nothing has been heard of this boat since, it is feared that she has been lost.—*New York Albion.*

Brig Cygnet, at Boston, from Surinam, spoke 23d ult lat. 26.30, lon. 61, Br. steamer Sir Lionel Smith, 10 days from Kingston, Jam. for New-York, and furnished her supplies. She had been within 40 miles of Sandy Hook, and blown off, with loss of boats, &c. Her steam was down, and she was steering S. under sail. Capt. F. thought she would make for St. Thomas.

☞ A *Pro re nata* Meeting of the Reverend the Presbytery of St. John has been appointed by order of its Moderator, the Rev. A. M'Lean, to take place in St. Stephen's Church in this City, on Wednesday next, 11th inst. at noon.

St. John, 5th April, 1838.

New Spring Goods.

JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 12,

KING STREET,

Has just received per brig "Deveron," from Glasgow, part of his Spring Supply of Dry Goods, consisting of—

1354 PIECES Cotton BANDANAS, of every description and price,
20 pieces Chintz Aprons,
100 ditto assorted Printed Calicoes,
20 ditto Checks, of superior quality,
40 ditto striped and plain Ginghams,
40 ditto grey Shirtings; 20 do. White, do.
60 dozen printed Cotton Shawls,
25 ditto do Worsted, do.
16 ditto rich filled centre, do.
10 ditto 4-4 printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
6 ditto 4-4 rich filled centre, do.
4 ditto 8-4 very fine Plaid Shawls.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale, on the lowest terms, for good payment.

Also: by the same vessel: 5 Hogsheads Refined LOAF SUGAR. *April 6, 1838.*

OLD COGNAC BRANDY.—Per brig *Deveron*, Capt. Cameron, from Greenock: A few Hogsheads "*Martell's*" prime Cognac BRANDY.
April 6. JOHN V. THURGAR.

£20 Reward.

WHEREAS the subscriber's SHED, adjoining Messrs. Waterbery's premises in Nelson street, was feloniously entered by some person or persons unknown, and a quantity of PORK and BEEF stolen therefrom, the above REWARD will be paid to any one who may succeed in discovering and apprehending the Thief or Thieves,—one half on the Commitment for Trial, and the remainder on Conviction.
3d April. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are cautioned against trusting any of the crew of the Barque *Emeline*, under my command, as accounts which may be so contracted will not be paid by me.
GEORGE PETTINGELL.
St. John, 3d April, 1838.

SAINT JOHN Sacred Music Academy,

To be opened on Tuesday Evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, at Betts' Long Room, King street.

William B. Bradbury, Teacher,
From the "Boston Academy of Music,"

WILL commence a Course of Instruction in VOCAL Music, on the Pestalozzian System, on the above evening.

All who are desirous of obtaining a thorough and scientific knowledge of Vocal Music, are invited to attend. ☞ Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to examine the system before they decide, are respectfully invited to attend the first and second evenings, free of expence *if they discontinue.*

Mr. B. is of the opinion, with many others, that "there are few persons indeed so destitute of natural qualifications as to be unable to learn to sing agreeably by *resolute perseverance* in a *judicious course of practice.* There are instances even of distinguished performers, who commenced their musical education without the slightest hope of gaining any strength sufficient to qualify them for the profession, who have nevertheless attained a most respectable rank in the art. Such cases indeed are rare, but there are multitudes in private life who have *literally made a voice.* The musical talent is wanting then in only a few. Most of those who suppose themselves to be destitute of it, have only let the time in which the talent, small in itself, was capable of developement, pass by unimproved. But if this talent has been conferred by the Creator on so many, and indeed with few exceptions on all, then Vocal Music is an object of *universal cultivation.*" Mr. B. would further state for the encouragement of those who feel desirous of learning to sing, but think themselves deficient in "natural qualifications," that in a school *of one hundred and seventy five Pupils* taught by him in a Town where there was a *general attendance, seven* only were advised to discontinue for want of musical talent. He would therefore invite all who are anxious to acquire this delightful art, but who, persuading themselve that they have no "voice" for singing, have never brought their faculties to the test, to make the attempt; and he assures them that if, after a sufficient trial, it should be necessary to advise them to discontinue for want of a musical ear, the advice shall be seasonably given, and the money refunded.

It is very desirable that all who intend attending this Course, should be present at the commencement of the school. As something new is introduced every evening, punctual attendance will be indispensably necessary.

☞ Mr. B. is having a large Music Board so constructed that he can give all his Pupils a knowledge of the Key board of the Piano Forte and Organ, without additional charge.

Reference may be had to the following Gentlemen, Officers of the "St. John Sacred Music Society":—Messrs. A. Lawrence, C. Melick, J. Bustin, Z. Estey, S. K. Foster.

School to be continued for a Term of Six Months.—Terms: £2. payable half in advance.
St. John, 6th April, 1838.

STOLEN.—On Saturday last, from the subscriber, a large Newfoundland DOG, white and black spotted. If found in any person's possession after this notice they will be prosecuted.
27th March. JAS. MALCOLM.

Cigars, Oranges & Currants.

LANDING ex *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—10,000 finest Havana Cigars; 10 boxes fresh Oranges; 1 cask Currants. For sale by
April 6. J. MALCOLM.

Cloths, Cloths.

Call and see! Call and see!

The subscriber has on hand the following stock of superior Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash or approved Paper:

☞ Persons wishing to purchase will please call and inspect the same.

10 PIECES sup. Imperial Purple, woarded.
9 Do. do do Mulberry, do.
15 Pieces do do Black,
10 Do do do Invis. Green, do.
9 Do do do Olive,
15 Do do do Blue,
12 Do do do Brown,
6 Do do do Oxford,
7 Do do Double Mill'd Olive.

CASSIMERES.—6 Pieces black, 6 do. steel, 3 do. drab, 6 do. blue, 4 do. Oxford, 10 do fancy.
EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
Prince Wm. street, March 23.

Jamaica Produce.

The subscriber offers for sale the following articles, now landing ex Brig *Morris*, from Montego Bay:

63 PUNS. RUM, 24 casks Sugar, 5 Puns. Molasses, 132 HIDES and 13 Horns, 1 ton Ginger, 210 Cocoa Nuts.
Jan. 19. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE,
At Auction, on Tuesday, 17th April next:

THAT valuable and eligible Dwelling HOUSE and Lot, owned and occupied by John Doherty, adjoining the city Brew House, Union street. It has a spacious Garden on the lot, and is a desirable residence for a respectable family.

The Premises can be viewed at any time between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock each day.
March 30, 1838.

On MONDAY the 21st May next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold on the premises;

THAT most valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN ADAMS fronting on King street 40 feet, and extending 100 feet in the rear—at present occupied by Mr. Israel Fellows, and others.—The premises are too well known to require a more particular description. Terms at sale. JAMES L. HANFORD.
March 20. *Auctioneer.*

CARD.

LIEUT. COL. BOOTH, K. H., the Officers, Non-commissioned officers and Soldiers of the 43d Light Infantry, and more particularly the married soldiers, beg to offer their warmest thanks and acknowledgements to the inhabitants of St. John, N. B., for their handsome and liberal Subscription in aid of the Soldiers wives and children of the Regiment, who were left in that city on its departure for Canada last year, and also for their very great kindness to them ever since that period.

Head Quarters, St. John, (Lower Canada.) March 16, 1838.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice, that my Brother JOHN DOHERTY, having gone to reside in St. John, N. B. I have appointed him my sole Agent in transacting my business in the Province in future, and have furnished him with full powers of Attorney for that purpose. HUGH DOHERTY.
Londonderry, 10th February, 1838.

$20 Reward.

STOLEN, from the residence of the Subscriber, about a fortnight since, a Patent Lever GOLD WATCH, Plain Double Back, Barrel Edged, Enamel Dial with seconds; Maker's Name, Thos. Hilsby, Liverpool: a silver Guard was attached to the watch when she was taken.

Any person returning said watch to the owner will receive a reward of £5, and no questions asked.
ABRAHAM B. SMITH.
Norton, March 30, 1838.

ON HAND,

And for sale at low rates by the Subscriber:

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

Together with a good assortment of GROCERIES of every description. Please apply to
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
Scoullar's Brick Building, King street.
March 30, 1838.

WANTED,

A Situation as Clerk, in a respectable Office, by a young man about 21 years of age, who has had considerable experience in a Warehouse in Liverpool. A line addressed A. B. left at the Post-Office will have immediate attention, and satisfactory references will be exhibited. Salary not so much an object as a respectable situation.
30th March, 1838.

Flour, Fishing Lines, Ratline, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, from on board the ships Frances and Albion from Liverpool:

300 BRLS. extra superfine FLOUR, 2 casks salmon & Herring Twines, 100 coils Cordage and Ratline, from 6 thread and upwards. J. V. THURGAR.
24th March, 1838.

FOR CHARTER,

THE fine fast sailing new brigantine "LINNET," Clements, Master, at anchor in the stream, will take any good charter that may offer for Ireland or elsewhere, if applied for at once.
March 30. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

MOLASSES.—Just received per schr. *Woodlands*, from Halifax: 50 puncheons prime Retailing MOLASSES, which will be sold low while on the Wharf. THOMAS P. CRANE.
6th March. North Market Wharf.

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.

Genteel Boarding House to Let.

For one or more years from the first day of May next:

THREE large parlours, sitting room, six bed rooms, kitchen, wood house, cellar, and barn, well calculated for a genteel Boarding establishment, in that pleasant situation next to Trinity Church, in Germain street. Apply to STEPHEN HUMBERT,
Feb. 9. *on the premises.*

To Let,

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

Offices to Let.

SEVERAL Offices in the first and second Flats of that new building erected by THOMAS H. PETERS, Esquire, at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, to let, and possession given on 1st May next. Apply to
Jan. 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

Pure OCTOBER.

THE subscribers would inform their customers and the Public, that their Cellars are now furnished with a stock of October ALES, of the best qualities, in Wood and Bottles, at their usual low prices. KELTIE & YOUNGER.
8th Dec. 1837.

Wanted to Purchase,

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 16x9x3. Apply to
Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Whisky and Loaf Sugar.

Landing ex "Jane Walker," from Greenock:

10 PUNS. High proof Scotch WHISKY; 2 hhds. Loaf SUGAR.—To be sold low if taken from the Wharf.

IN STORE.—10 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM. JOHN ALEXANDER.
March 16. *King street.*

COALS.

160 CHALDRONS best Bristol HOUSE COALS; 20 chaldrons sydney ditto in the coal yard lately in possession of Mr. GEORGE W. POTTER, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and at the lowest rates, by
March 23. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

PHILADELPHIA CORN MEAL—100 Barrels just received and for sale low by
Feb. 2. THOMAS HANFORD.

FURNITURE On Hand, and for Sale.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

ALL applications for Lots in the New BURIAL GROUND, belonging to the Corporation of Trinity Church, must in future be made to the subscriber. It is requested that the Purchase-money due for certain lots now occupied, be paid without delay. GEO. WHEELER.
Feb. 23, 1838. *Vestry Clerk.*

Just Received, a Fresh supply of
Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

For sale at the Circulating Library.
St. John, April 6.

☞ For sale also at Mr. *John Elliott's*, Norton bridge King's County, and at Mr. *Gale's* Drug store, Fredericton.

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

is now prepared to receive Goods intended for sale, and to attend to such orders in the above line as his friends and the public may be pleased to entrust to his management.
16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Princess Street.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of Books, among which are a variety of splendid Annuals, beautiful Transparencies, Lithographic and other Prints. Portraits coloured and plain of QUEEN VICTORIA, QUEEN ADELAIDE, KING WM. 4th, &c. &c. for sale at moderate prices.
March 23. A. R. TRURO.

Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received an extensive assortment of WATCHES, consisting of, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver cased Detached Patent Lever WATCHES; Jewelled and Plain Vertical ditto; Gold Guard and other Watch CHAINS; Seals, Keys, Gold Finger RINGS in great variety; silver Guard Chains;—which, together with his former stock of Watches, CLOCKS, Silver Plated Candlesticks and Cruet Stands; Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard SPOONS; silver Sugar Tongs, and a great variety of other articles, will be sold wholesale or retail for cash or approved Paper.

JAMES AGNEW,
Clock & Watch Maker, &c. Dock-street, St. John, N. B.

P. S.—Ships' Compasses and Quadrants touched and adjusted. 19th Jan. 1838.

STEAMER NOVA-SCOTIA.

Arrangement for March.

THE Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA, THOMAS REED, Master, will commence her trips on Monday the 12th of March, for Digby and Annapolis,—stopping one hour at Annapolis, and returning to St. John the same evening, if the weather is fine;—go to Eastport on Wednesdays and Fridays, and return the same evenings.—Time of starting from St. John, 7 o'clock A. M.

The NOVA-SCOTIA is fitted with an extra Fire Engine, and no expense has been spared to make her an efficient Boat.—She will stop the first Friday and Saturday in each month during the season, to clean the boilers.

☞ The public are respectfully requested not to go on board the Boat at St. John until after the Passengers have landed.

For further information, apply to the Master on board at Hanford's Wharf, foot of Duke street, or at the Counting House of
E. BARLOW & SONS.
St. John, 3d March, 1838.

ABSCONDED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on Monday morning last, an indented apprentice named JOHN TITUS, son of Benjamin Titus;—This is to caution all persons against harbouring or trusting him on my account, as in the event, they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.
JAMES SPRINGER.
Waterborough, Queen's (Co.) March 6, 1838.

Slops, Blankets, Sheathing Nails, &c. &c.

4 CASKS, containing an assortment of Red Flannel Shirts; plain & twill'd Flushing Trowsers; Hose; Monkey Jackets; Tam O'Shanter Bonnets; Guernsey Frocks; Pea Coats; Cravats; Vests; Cotton Shirts, &c.

3 Bales of FLUSHINGS; Green Borking; Rugs, Blankets, &c. 6 casks Sheathing Nails, &c.
March 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FRESH ground FLOUR, from the Mills, in barrels and bags. For sale by
2d March. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Chairs & Looking Glasses.

The Subscriber has received per Schooner *James Clarke* from Boston:—

56 BUNDLES, comprising Cane, Rush, and Wood bottomed CHAIRS; large Rocking and Nursing do.; which, with a handsome assortment previously received, selected by himself at the Manufactory, are well worth the inspection of persons wanting a supply.

Also, per Schooner Wave from Boston.

1 Case of LOOKING GLASSES. And has on hand a large assortment of his own manufacture. The whole of which will be sold at reasonable rates at his Shop in the Building next North of the Post Office, Germain street.
March 2. FRANCIS M'DERMOTT.

The Subscriber,

Will furnish at all times, at his Establishment in the Market Square,

PICKLED pork, corn beef, cooked Meats of all kinds, fresh eggs, superior oats, geese and other Poultry, salt Mackerel and Herrings, HOT SOUP from eleven till four, Hot Mutton and apple PIES. ALEX. McQUEEN.
Jan. 12, 1838

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province, requests all persons having claims against him, to lodge them with Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, who are authorised to settle the same. JAMES INGRAM.
St. John, Feb. 23, 1838.

Coals at Reduced Rates.

PEMBERTON, and Orrel House Coals, for sale at 32s. per Chaldron, by
March 23. THOMAS HANFORD.

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.

CONTRACT FOR COMPLETING A BRIDGE.

To Civil Engineers, Contractors and Others.

THE President and Directors of the ST. JOHN BRIDGE COMPANY will receive Tenders until the 15th day of May next from Civil Engineers and others, for a Contract to complete the Bridge commenced by the said Company over the River St. John, in the City of St. John, in the province of New-Brunswick. It was intended to construct the Bridge upon *Town's* plan, with a Double Truss; but when about half the Truss had been raised, the chains, on which the temporary staging erected, parted, and all the temporary works were carried away. The span between the faces of the abutments is 437 feet, and the Piers are elevated to a sufficient height to make the Roadway 70 feet above high water mark. These piers, with the roadways connecting them with the land on each side are finished, and in good condition. The Company will receive Tenders for raising the Truss prepared in the original plan, and completing the bridge therewith: 2, for finishing the Bridge with timber, or any other plan at the choice of the Contractor: 3, for completing a Bridge of Suspension, the roadway to be suspended from Wire Cables, or Iron Chains—in either case, the Contractor will be expected to find all materials, with the option of taking such as have been collected by the company at a valuation: and satisfactory security will be given for payment the moment the work is completed.

A plan and particular description of the works as they now stand may be seen at the office of the Company in St. John.

By order of the Board,
W. H. STREET, *President.*
St. John, March 2, 1838.

REMOVAL, Nov. 24.

The Subscriber has removed his business to the new Store lately erected by Messrs. I. & J. G. Woodward, South Market Wharf where he offers for sale

10 CHESTS Congo Teas 6 tierces bright Sugar, 10 kegs good Tobacco, 2 tierces Rice, 50 bbls. Canada FLOUR, 50 bags yellow Corn, 30 bags Corn Meal, 20 bbls. Navy Bread, 2,500 feet 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, GLASS, 3 cwt. Putty, 50 kegs assorted Paints, 1000 bushels Liverpool SALT, 20 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 1 cask Saleretus, 2 bbls. dried Apples, 10 kegs assorted Nails, 1 cask Tea Kettles, Pots and Bake Pans, Chest Locks, Hinges, Knives and Forks, &c.

50 Pieces Grey Cottons, 100 bundles cotton Wharps, 25 pairs Rose Blankets, 30 reams Writing and Wrapping paper, 50 doz. cotton Braces, 10 doz. check shirts, 10 doz. Homespun and Moleskin Trowsers, Duck Frocks and Red Shirts, Buckskins and Moleskins, cotton Wool Batting and Wadding, 1 case Beaver HATS, 10 doz. Rugs and Counterpanes, 5 pieces Bedticking, Shirting and Lining cottons and cotton Reels, 20 sides Sole and Neats LEATHER, 50 doz. Homespun Socks, 10 dozen cotton do. Also: 500 feet finished Ash OARS.

Together with a great many other things to tedious to mention, cheap for cash.
GEORGE M. BURNS.

NEW WINTER GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED.
Joseph Summers & Co.

Have received per *Niger*, from London: the ships *Superb* and *Frances*, from Liverpool, their FALL SUPPLY of well selected GOODS, which are offered at the lowest prices:

BLUE, pilot cloth, buckskin and extra mill'd black and Regulation Grey Kerseys; Ladies' Pelisse Cloths; superfine Scotch Carpets (handsome patterns), chintz furniture cottons, fringe and bindings; toilet fringe; real Welch and thick mill'd Flannels, red do.; rich SILK VELVETS; French Merinos; double width do.; Gro de Naps; Ducapes; blonde lace, quillings, &c.; real Witney Blankets, of superior quality, all sizes; black bombazines; Paramatta, black and coloured crapes

DEMERARA RUM.—10 Puncheons for sale at lowest market rates, by
Feb. 23. THOMAS HANFORD.

Flour, Flour.

NOW landing, and for sale low by the subscriber: 100 Barrels Wheat FLOUR, of excellent quality.
Feb. 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

NEW STORE.

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

BALES Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;
Cassinetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks, and Scotch Homespuns.
Cases Fine Irish Linen, Lawns and Brown Holland; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;
Hats; London Pins;
Cases and Bales London Slops;
Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
Hhds. single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;
Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;
Kegs 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;
Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;
Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

ORREL COALS,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, &c.

100 CHALDRONS ORREL COALS—*(warranted unmixed.)*
28 cases Sheet Copper, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 oz.
230 bolts Copper, 5-8 to 1 1-8 inch.
1 ton composition Sheathing Nails, 1 1-8, 1 1-4, 2 1-2 & 2 3-4 inch.
1 ton composition Spikes, 5 to 9 inch,
Copper Clinch Rings, 5-8 to 1 1-8 in.
200 fathoms 3-8 in. short link'd Chain, (proved)
200 fathoms 7-16 ditto.
400 fathoms 1-2 in, 5-8 in, 9-16 & 11-16 Chains—with fittings complete,
10 tons 3-4 in. to 1 3-8 Round Iron.
now landing ex ship *Mozambique*, at Black's wharf.
ALSO,—20 kegs Beef Tongues, for family use.
January 5. JOHN ROBERTSON

More NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have, in addition to their former Stock, just received per barque HEBE:

SILK VELVETS; rich figured SATINS;
rich fig'd Gro de Naples; black and white satin Shoes; Lace Mitts and Gloves; Fur Gloves,
Two bales Brussels Carpeting,
Superior Hearth Rugs; Raven sewing Silk;
Paris Coat Buttons; French Merinos,
Indiana and Parametta, black and colored,
4 Chests Indigo; 12 bags PEPPER,
Boxes best London Mould CANDLES, &c. &c.
Which with their former stock on hand, comprises as good an assortment as any in the City, and upon equally advantageous terms.
CORBET & TRENTOWSKY.
St. John, 8th December, 1837.

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,
St. John, N. B. 28th Jan. 1837.

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

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

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

Conditions made known, and every information given on application at this Office.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

Rum & Sugar—*Per Louisa Ann.*

35 PUNCHEONS Strong Jamaica RUM
8 Hhds., 16 Tcrs. and 45 Bbls. prime SUGAR; 20 Bags PIMENTO; 6 Casks LIME JUICE; 8 Tons Logwood; 2 do. Lignumvitæ,
Landing from the above Vessel, and for sale low from the wharf.
November 17. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.

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

Flour & Meal.

100 BARRELS Philadelphia sup. FLOUR (in Bond.); 150 Barrels CORN MEAL; Just received by the schooner *Leo*, and will be sold from the wharf at a small advance.
Dec. 26. JAMES T. HANFORD.

India Rubber Manufactory.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, North side Market square:
100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;
20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.
India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and curtains, nurses' aprons, travelling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capes, &c. made to order.
Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.
☞ The above articles are manufactured of the pure Gum Elastic, in such a manner that they do not crack or chafe by wear, and are very light and durable.
ALSO FOR SALE: 200 pairs India rubber shoes; Oil skin Jackets and Trowsers, Trunks, side and back combs, raisins, saleratus, pepper, sugar, candles, tea, soap, tobacco, earthenware, and leather.
All which will be sold at very low rates for cash or approved paper.
☞ The highest price given for old india rubber shoes, &c. JOHN HAWKESWORTH.
January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

WE the Undersigned, certify, that we have used the India Rubber BELTS, manufactured by John S. Hawkesworth of the city of St. John, and find the same to wear and work well, and in every respect to answer the purposes for which they are intended. We have much satisfaction in recommending them for general use.
M. H. PERLEY,
for the Lancaster Mill Company.
HARRIS & ALLEN.
I. & J. G. WOODWARD.
HENRY SCOVIL.
J. D. EMERY.
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.
10th January, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

No. 1., Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water street.

The Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general, to his FALL GOODS, received by the Ships Frances, Edward Thorne, and Wakefield, from Liverpool, viz:

50 PIECES black, blue, mulberry, invisible green, Adelaide, brown and superfine Broad CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES.—Black, blue, Oxford grey, fancy striped and checked.
BUCKSKINS.—Black, fancy, striped & checked.
KERSEYS.—Double mill'd olive and drab.
PELISSE CLOTHS.—Waterloo, blue and olive.
PILOT CLOTHS.—Double dyed Blue.
Grey Padding, Mohair Coating, blue & olive.
Boxes dip't Candles, patent metalic Wick do. moulds; Liverpool Soap; bags Porter Corks and Taps; bags Spikes and kegs Nails; boxes 7x9 to 12x14 Glass.
HARDWARE.—Patent Counter Weighing Machines, do box Coffee Mills, Flanch do.; Box Irons, polished steel Fire Irons, Common, do do. do. for kitchens; Kent Hammers; Iron Squares; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes; single and double Plane Irons; Weights, 7, 14, 8, 28 lb. do. 4lbs. down; Fire Guards for Grates, large & small Wire Fenders, with and without plates, patent wire Lanterns, do Dish Covers, block Tin do; tin'd Frying Pans; Norfolk Latches; Rim Locks, 6 to 10 inch; mortice, trunk, chest cupboard, till, pad and stock, do.; Italian Irons; tin'd Iron Tea Kettles; Iron, Butt, H & HL Hinges, do. Screws; steel Nut Crackers, do Snuffers; Cork Screws; Hat Pins; Reeps and Files; Carpenter's Chissels; Thomson's Augers; cross cut, hand, and whip Saws; Carpenter's Brads; Candlestick Springs; Iron Candlesticks; Iron Wire, No. 14 to 22; Iron Shovels & Spades, Tin'd Kettle Ears, Iron Spoons, &c. &c. &c.
BRASSWARE.—Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Toddy Ketties, with and without stands; Warming Pans, Hanging Shop Lamps, Chair Nails, Fire Irons, Large Butts, Wood Screws, Curtain Bands and Pins, Drawer Knobs, Hat Hooks, Cocks in variety, Padlocks, Window Pullies, brass top Fountain, &c.
JAPANED WARE.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Cash, Tinder and Spice Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Cake & Bread Baskets, socket Lamps.
BRONZED AND LACQUERED WARE.—Lustres with Glass drops, one two & three lights; Candlesticks, Speal Cups, Card Racks, Bells; Ink Stands, a new article; Hat and Umbrella stands; Candle Lamps, Glasses & Candles, for do.; Telescope Hearth Brushes.
GERMAN SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—Table and Dessert Forks; Dessert, Tea, Mustard, salt & caddie Spoons; sugar Tongs, toddy Ladles, Pencil cases, large Candlesticks, Chamber, do.; Snuffers and snuffer Trays, Nutt crackers, Castors, Liquor Frames, (a new article.)
BRITANNIA METAL.—Table & tea spoons, Tea and coffee Pots, Toddy and Soup Ladles, Bed Pans, Ink Stands, do. with covers; pewter Water Plates, a new article.
BRUSHES.—Hair, hat, nail, tooth, comb, room, carpet, hearth, plate, crumb, whitewash, paint, marking, shoe, scrubbing, stove, Turk's head, counter, table, bottle and tar Brushes.
BASKETS.—Oval and square, with and without covers; Reticules, plate and bottle Baskets.
Wooden Shovels for grain or snow.
Butter Prints; copper coal Scoops; Ladie's rose wood Work Boxes, and Tea Caddies, Travelling Desks, Blacking.
STATIONERY.—Reams pot, laid, wove and copying Paper; wrapping and blotting, do.; ruled Books, Quire, do., Memorandum, do., Lead pencils, Port Folios, Ink Powders, Wafers, black and fancy sealing Wax, Quills.
CUTLERY.—Sets balanced Ivory handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, sets tip, fore-buck; stag, buckland shaun buck Table & Dessert Knives and Forks; do. Carvers and Forks, fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butchers' Knives, from 7 to 10 inches, saws, steels, Cleavers and Mincing Knives, cards of single and double bladed Pen Knives, doz. single and double bladed Jack Knives; cards Scissors; large and small size Tailors' shears, a few pairs silver Pickle Knives and Forks; Also, a few cases (for children) with knife, fork and spoon, plated on steel, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste, &c.
GLASS.—A few dozen Cut Tumblers, plated and wood Castors and Stands; ass'd colors Flower, Glass, and colored Liquor Bottles.
CHEESE.—A few Stilton, double Gloucester, Pine Apple, do., Cheshire Cheese.
Which with Merinos, Bombazetts, Camblets, Shalloons, Hats, and a great variety of other Goods, he offers low for Cash or approved payment.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
St. John, Dec. 15, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per ship Wakefield, his FALL SUPPLY of *Fancy and other GOODS*,—viz:
Plain and ribbed Buckskins,
Sattinetts and Moleskins,
Saxony & Welsh Flannels; white & red do.;
6-4 Merinos; Prints; Regatta Shirting,
Book, jaconet and checked Muslins,
Bishop's Lawn and Swiss mull do.;
Shawl pattern and twilled Dresses,
Challis, Mantua, and Silk Muslin ditto,
Plain and figured Irish Poplins, Silks, &c.
Rich sewed Muslin Dresses; do. Trimming,
Lace and muslin Capes, Collars, Pelerenes,
Blond Capes and Collars,
Blond lace Veils, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,
Black and white lace Veils,
Do. do. blond lace Edgings and Quillings,
Linen Lawns; French Linen Cambric,
Laces, Edgings, and Quillings,
Linen Edgings and Insertions; dress Caps,
Black, white and coloured Ostrich Feathers and Plumes; Feather Flowers;
Fur Trimming, in great variety;
Bohemian, Imperial and Diadem Combs,
Tortoise shell Combs; ornamented ditto,
Back and side ditto; ivory and dressing do.;
Gilt Bracelets and Clasps; Jewellery,
Black, white, grey and printed Merino Hose;
Mohair ditto; worsted ditto,
Black, white and grey lambs' wool ditto,
Kid and winter Gloves,
Merino and lambs' wool half Hose,
Chamois-lined Cloth Boots and over Shoes,
Prunella and leather Shoes; children's ditto,
Comforters; Cotton balls and reels,
Linen Cambrics; Bed Ticks,
Plush and Fur Caps; grey & bleached Wadding;
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold LOW for Cash only.
St. John, Dec. 15. JAMES BOWES.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

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

Landing,

Ex ship Westmoreland, from Shields:

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

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale.
St. John, October 27, 1837.

LONDON GOODS,

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

1700 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES;
14 Pieces black and coloured SILK VELVETS;
300 Pieces Ribbons, assorted;
40 Pieces Plain and Figured Gro de Nap;
600 dozen Cotton Reels;
Figured and Plain sarsnets; black Bombazines;
Barcelona, Brussels, India, Thibet, and Filled Handkerchiefs; 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes;
Black, White, and French White Satins;
Lambs' wool and Worsted Hosiery of every description;
Breamer, Berlin, Woollen, Kid, Plain, silk, and Lace Gloves; Lin'd Gloves of all kinds;
Ladies' Kid and Lace Mitts;
Infants' Mittens, in white, coloured, lambs' wool and silk;
White and coloured Stays in great variety;
Quillings, Bobbinetts, Tattings, Edgings, Footings and Laces; Black Lace Veils;
Black and White Blond Quillings;
Coronation Braids; Sheet Cane; Threads;
Boys' Leather Belts; Cotton Cords;
Blue Lasting; Gents. Stocks; sewing silks;
Twist, Worsteds and Yarns;
Black and coloured Gimp Trimmings;
50 pieces BROAD CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Petersham, and Ladies' Cloth, assorted colours.
—ALSO—
Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—
Plain and Figured Merinos (good and cheap,)
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Cotton Checks, Stripes and Homespuns;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Huckabac;
Black and Brown Hollands, Russia Duck;
Dowlas, Canvas, and Osnaburg,
Dark Cantoons, Grey Satinett;
Cotton Ticks, coloured Counterpanes;
Waddings and Buckrams;
Salisbury Red, White, and Blue Flannels;
Green Baize, Druggetts and Paddings;
Grey and White Shirtings; Regatta stripes;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book, mull, Nainsook, check'd and strip'd MUSLINS;
Check'd Woollen Shawls;
Thibet Handkerchiefs; Cotton Velvets;
Lining Cambrics and Rolled Jaconetts;
Gentlemens' Beaver HATS;
An assortment of Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings of every kind.
☞ The whole of the above having been purchased with cash during the late panic, will be disposed of at prices far below any thing of the kind in this market.
15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

Molasses.

20 PUNCHEONS very superior Molasses, just landed and for sale low by
Dec. 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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

Oatmeal and Butter.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscriber, 2 Tons fresh ground OATMEAL, from Truro, and Twenty Firkins Cumberland Butter.
Nov. 24. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Bear Skins.

44 SUPERIOR BEAR SKINS, London dressed, for sale by
Dec. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WHEAT FLOUR.—Fresh ground American Fine and Superfine FLOUR, just landed and for sale by
December 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Warren's Blacking.

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

DEALS WANTED.

A FEW small Cargoes of Bright Deals are required immediately, for which the highest market price will be paid and prompt dispatch given by E. DEW. RATCHFORD.
Nov. 24.

Just Received,

A FRESH supply of real Welsh Flannels, various qualities; Cotton Batting, Merinos, and Paramatta's.
Dec. 29. JOS. SUMMERS & CO.

REMOVAL.

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

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

Jamaica Spirits, Butter, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, and for sale low—
13 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM; 20 Firkins Prime Butter.
Nov. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FLOUR.

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

SUGAR & TEA.

Landing, ex schooner Salde, from Halifax:
IN STORE.
TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.
39 chests very fine Congo TEA,
100 catty boxes of 14 lbs. each; 6 large chests Bohea; 3 chests best Hyson;
20 boxes, 6 lb. each, Fine Hyson,
3 chests Best SOUCHONG.
☞ These Teas are all warranted of the very best quality, and will be sold cheaper than any other parcel of Teas in this city, for cash or approved Notes. JAMES MALCOLM.
29th september.

Soap, Candles, &c.

Now landing, from on board the ship *Ward*, from Liverpool:
30 BOXES Mould Candles, short 6's;
30 Boxes Dipt do. 10's and 12's;
40 Boxes of Hard Yellow SOAP.
Also: 2 cases, containing salmon, seine, and shad TWINES.
January 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Candles, Lemons, Grapes.

Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber:
25 BOXES (each 24 lb.) SPERM CANDLES, at 24. 6d. per lb. by the Box, *Cash*; A few Jars Grapes, Boxes Fresh Lemons, boxes and half boxes Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. as cheap as at any other Establishment in the City. JAMES MALCOLM.
St. John, Dec. 22.

Just Received,

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

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

SHOE STORE.

Cork Soled Shoes, &c.

THE subscribers have just opened a Package of shoes, &c. suitable for the season, viz:
Ladies' cork soled waterproof shoes, lined with chamois; Do. do. lined with linen; Do. Russia kid and seal skin Walking shoes; Girls' and Boys stout boots and shoes; Gentlemen's very stout Walking shoes, &c. L. & S. K. FOSTER.
☞ No article sent from the store without an order.
March 9, 1838.

Corn Meal & Rye Flour.

TWO HUNDRED barrels Corn Meal; 50 bbls Philadelphia Rye Flour; just received and for sale low by THOMAS HANFORD.
October 13.

Best Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
Candles, &c.

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

BRAZIL HIDES.—300 superior Dry Salted Pernambuco HIDES, for sale by
October 6. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Rum, Wine, &c.

FIFTEEN Puncheons High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 150 pipes, hogsheads and qr.-casks Marsalla WINE; 10 hhds. Fine Pale Rotterdam GENEVA, for sale by
Nov. 30. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Dantzic Fine and Superfine Flour, now landing from ship *Hebe*, and for sale on reasonable terms by
Dec. 8. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Sugar and Pork.

34 HHDS. superior Porto Rico SUGAR
100 bbls. Nova Scotia fat PORK
Now landing and for sale low from the wharf.
Oct. 13. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

To Let,

THAT Shop in the subscriber's House in Prince William street, at present in the occupation of S. NICHOLS, Esq. J. T. HANFORD.
November 22.

Cognac Brandy, Wines, &c.

Now Landing, ex the Eliza Ann, *Bogart, Master, from Liverpool:—*
10 HHDS. best quality old Cognac BRANDY, "*Martell's*" *Brand;*
10 Hogsheads Sicily Madeira WINE.
—IN STORE—
A few hogsheads and quarter-casks superior Old London Particular MADEIRA;
A few Cases containing each 2 dozen of Hock, Moselle, and Claret WINES;
Ditto ditto Port and Sherry WINES;
5 hogsheads superior Hollands GENEVA;
20 bags PEAS, each 4 bushels.
Dec. 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Valuable Stock of GOODS from Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water-street, to a new Building lately erected by E. FARLEY & Co. Prince William-street, adjoining the Stone Building of Mr. John Walker, where he still hopes to merit their kind patronage.
E. C. WADDINGTON.
St. John, February 16, 1838.

LONDON GOODS.

A SMALL consignment, per ship *Hebe*, consisting of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dressing cases, Travelling cases, Work Boxes, Toilette Glasses, Telescopes, Thermometers, children's Toys, &c. will be sold low *by the package only*, on application to
Dec. 16. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

On Hand,

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

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

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their very liberal patronage since he first commenced business, and now begs to inform them that the above Articles will be disposed of for *Cash* only, as low as can be found in any other establishment in New Brunswick. ☞ *No second price asked.*
1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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