THE Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. III. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1839. No. 37.

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.

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

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

All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanack.

MAY.		H. SUN.	S. SUN.	H. MOON	H. W.
18	Saturday,	4 29	7 23	0 12	3 38
19	Sunday,	4 28	7 24	0 44	4 31
20	Monday,	4 27	7 25	1 9	5 35
21	Tuesday,	4 26	7 26	1 31	6 41
22	Wednesday,	4 25	7 27	1 47	7 46
23	Thursday,	4 24	7 28	2 5	8 41
24	Friday,	4 24	7 29	2 23	9 31

First Quarter, 20th. 1h. 48m. morn.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, 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: C. C. Stewart, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Henry Gilbert, 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: Wm. Hammond, 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: James Kirk, 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.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Miscellany.

A BIT OF THE MARVELLOUS.

(From Scenes and Characters from Life, at Out and Head Quarters.)

Between thirty and forty years ago, you could not pass through Holborn, during a certain portion of the year, without observing a string of carriages drawn up near a large house, the upper floors of which appeared magnificently furnished; and the groups of well-dressed people seen going in and coming out could not, if you had a grain of Eve's curse in your composition, but make you ask who it was that received so many fashionable visitors in such a dingy district.

You were informed that the celebrated Mrs. Williams, the renowned caster of nativities and teller of fortunes, honoured Holborn by residing in it; and if you were lucky enough to meet amongst your male friends one who had paid the lady a visit, you heard that she was a very handsome, though somewhat dark woman. The females differed on the subject of her beauty, influenced, doubtless, by the good or ill fortune foretold to them.

Amongst the numerous applicants to this dusky Lilly in petticoats, she had the honour of numbering the Prince of Wales; and, although his Royal Highness endeavoured to preserve a strict incognito, he was hailed by his title on entering the abode of astrological research. The Prince did not scruple to tell the result of his visit.

"The lady informs me that I shall live to be King, although my stars decree that I am not to be crowned."

In the autumn Mrs. Williams usually visited the various resorts of fashion, Bath, Clifton, Hot-wells, Brighton, &c.; and it was during her sojourns at the two former places that what I am about to relate occurred.

No sooner was her arrival known in the city of Bladud, than her doors were besieged by persons of all classes; as it had been duly announced that a simple consultation was within the reach of the humblest, whilst an examination of the heavenly bodies to ascertain whether or not your star was in the ascendant must be remunerated by a price too exorbitant for the superstitious in the middle walks of life.

Amongst the first who found themselves confronted with this awful personage were two young ladies of family: the largest douceur was tendered; and our Cassandra commenced turning over the leaves of the mystic volume. Suddenly the book was closed, and she started abruptly from her chair. Then, leading one of the girls aside, she said impressively to her—

"I am too ill to take any trouble for that poor dear child to-day; you must leave me now, but only on this condition, that you," and she grasped the hand of her auditor, whilst her dark eyes seemed almost lit up by supernatural fire, "you must solemnly promise to come to me to-morrow, let what will have chanced. 'Tis well, now go!"

Faithful to her word, the terrified girl returned the next day.

"I ask not for your companion of yesterday," exclaimed Mrs. Williams, "she is dead."

A burst of tears from the afflicted friend confirmed the fatal sentence. This fearful tale was speedily told, and hundreds flocked to look upon and consult the same mysterious oracle.

The late Countess of M——— conceived it possible by a simple artifice to puzzle the conjurer; and accordingly attired herself in humble garb, taking with her the well-dressed governess, on whose finger her ladyship had placed her own wedding-ring. A guinea was tendered by Miss ———, whilst her mistress, trying to assume a rusticity of manner, dropped a courtsey, and offered a crown piece. Their separate palms were scrutinised by Mrs. Williams, who, after a brief investigation, turned to the matron, saying—

"Why do you suffer that woman to wear your ring? is it not enough that she has already usurped your rights? Ay, blush and tremble, girl."

Mrs. Williams was right.

An elderly maiden lady lost many articles of plate, jewelry, and wearing apparel. The unacceptable appearance had caused the most serious uneasiness to her housekeeper, a trusty creature, who never left the house, except on a Sunday evening, to attend Lady Huntingdon's chapel: but whose stay-at-home habits were broken through by the sudden determination of her lady to visit Mrs. Williams, in the hopes of obtaining some information respecting the missing property. The pious domestic talked about tampering with Satan—Saul, and the Witch of Endor, in vain.

Miss F——— had made up her mind to go; and, what was more, to take her good Sally with her, as spokeswoman on the occasion; the excellent spinster being of a nervous and timid temperament. They reached the dwelling of the Sybil; Sally gave the fee, and a list of the lost articles, adding—

"We shall be happy to pay you twice as much if you will assist us in finding them."

"*We* and us, woman!" said Mrs. Williams. "I wonder how *you* ventured to come to me," then turning to the alarmed mistress she continued, "there stands the thief."

Down dropt Sally on her knees, confessed the fact; and, in consequence of this information, the house of the pew-opener of her favourite chapel was searched, the property found, and restored.

At Hot-wells was the next scene of action.

Amongst the various extraordinary circumstances which occurred during her residence on Dowry Parade, one will suffice. A gentleman, holding a situation of considerable emolument in the Custom-house of Bristol, determined to procure, from so celebrated a votary of the planets, his horoscope; and, on presenting the usual guerdon, was desired to call on the following day for the important and scientific document. He did so, and found the lady in a most perturbed state. She appeared to be nearly overcome with strong emotion, as she bade him take back his guineas, and never, if he valued his happiness or respectability, look on her again.

Mr. O——— was a young man, certainly ten years younger than the handsome woman who strangely forbade him her presence, and he was withal a nervous man. Apprehending that sickness or death were to befall him, he besought to know the worst at once.

"Neither ill health nor dissolution is threatened; enough that disgrace, misfortune, and misery hang over you, unless you fly this moment, and pause not till you have placed half the world's distance between us."

"Why, what have I to fear from you, gentle and beautiful as you are?" demanded O———.

"Leave me, leave me," replied the equally agitated fair, "and for once defy the malign influence of the stars, whose aspects now threaten destruction to both of us."

"At least inform me what shape the impending evil assumes. I will not quit you till you have so far satisfied me."

"Listen, then, and tremble! All last night was I engaged in casting your nativity; in vain I endeavoured to persuade myself that I had miscalculated a most important event. Still there it was, as plainly written by the hand of Fate as was your birth and mine; and thus it stood—that before the moon waned *you were to become my* HUSBAND!"

Her prediction was fulfilled. In three days Mr. O——— was married to the widow; and, in less than six weeks, he found himself in jail, loaded with the debts of his wife, who had deserted him, and resumed her former name.

I now come to the fact known only to one or two who were in the immediate confidence of George IV., and which was related to me by Sir Henry, to whom the remark was addressed; his official duties bringing him close to the person of his monarch at the coronation.

No sooner was the crown placed upon the royal head, than, turning to his old and faithful servant, his Majesty said, exultingly,

"Cipriani, Mrs. Williams was a false prophet!"

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

TO THE HIGHLAND BAGPIPES.

By a private of the Scotch Volunteer Company.

Thou well canst rouse a highland heart
And hand to play a hero's part.
When o'er the field of battle sweeps
The mighty whirlwind, and in heaps
While lie the dying and the dead
Boldly through streams of blood he'll wade
Disdaining while the notes he hears
To yield to foemen's swords or spears.

Oft did the martial strains resound
In chieftains' halls, and oft around
The hills where our forefathers lived
The pibroch shrill was heard to raise
The clansmen true, some fend revived
Might call them forth to end their days
In deadly fight, 'mid claymores' clang,
While through each glen the war-cry rang.

When Wallace and the Bruce led forth
The kilted warriors of the North
Their country's freedom to defend
'Gainst Southren foes who would extend
Their vile oppression o'er the land
Then thou didst cheer the gallant band
Who fought for Scotland's liberty.
And made her sons for ever free.

In later times on Egypt's strand
Where Abercromby did command,
The "Black Watch" thou to conquest led
While glory round their name was shed,
And later still at Waterloo
The Calydonians did prove true
Though ten to one the foemen were
The "ninety-second" conquer'd there.

May Scotchmen Still thy notes revere
Which their forefathers held so dear
May future generations be
To fields of glory led by thee.

St. John, N. B., May 4, 1839.

An American Judge.—There he sat, with his hat on, a cigar in his mouth, his arms folded, and his feet over the rail, looking as sour as an unripe lemon. "Bring up them culprits," said he; and when they were brought up he told 'em it was scandalous, and only fit for English and ignorant foreigners, that sit in the outer porch of darkness, and not high minded intelligent Americans.—"You are a disgrace," said he, "to our great nation, and I hope I shall never hear the like again. If I do I'll put you on your trial as sure as you are born. I hope I may be skinned alive by wild cats if I don't."—*Sam. Slick.*

A Curious Widower.—In a village of Picardy, after a long sickness, a farmer's wife fell into a lethargy. Her husband was willing, good man to believe her out of pain, and so, according to the custom of that country, she was wrapped in a sheet, and carried out to be buried. But as good luck would have it, the bearers carried her so near a hedge, that the thorns pierced the sheet, and waked the woman from her trance. Some years after she died in reality and as the funeral passed along, the husband would every now and then bawl out "Not too near the hedge, neighbours!"

A drunken fellow being asked by a publican "to pay his score," amounting to ten pots of beer, replied, "No, no, wait till I've had 20 and then it will be a score indeed."

Irish Wit.—An English officer, who was called to suppress a riot in some part of Ireland, upon arriving upon the ground commanded the mob to disperse, when one of the number stepped up to him, and said—"you want me to beat, to be sure don't you?" "Yes," answered the officer, "and you had better go quick, for you won't like the smell of gunpowder." "The smell of powder, did you say? the divil the bit do we care for that—it's the balls we fear."

The porter of a Dublin grocer was brought by his master before a magistrate on a charge of stealing chocolate, which he could not deny. Upon being asked to whom he sold it, he pride of Patrick was greatly wounded?"

"To whom did I sell it?" says Pat "why does he think I took it to sell?"

"Then sir," said the magistrate, "what did you do with it?"

"Do wid it?" says he, "since you must know, we made tay of it."

A REPLY TO THE REPORT OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

BY A COLONIST.

LETTER V.

It happens unfortunately, that those persons who favour us with theories are seldom practical men, and that the result too frequently contradicts the prediction. That which is probable does not always happen, and that which ought to be a result, and that which occurs, are by no means identical. Hence your merchant regards with rational apprehension your political economist, and the practical statesman deprecates the adoption of the dreamy innovations of the theoretical politician. What succeeds in one country is frequently found to fail in another, and it is not sufficient that the machinery of government be perfect in its mechanism, but it must be adapted to the moral, intellectual, and political condition of the people who are to be subjected to its action. We have seen enough of rash innovation, of reckless change, and of dangerous experiments, of late years, to tamely submit to follow the prescriptions of speculative men like your Lordship. Mankind are the same every where, my Lord, and your Lordship's Parliamentary experience might have taught you that all legislators are more or less operated upon by passion, by prejudice, and interest, and that it is necessary to know the extent, the origin, and direction of these influences, if we desire to bring our plans to a successful issue. But, though mankind are all alike actuated by these impulses, they are operated upon in various degrees, and by different objects in different countries. The prejudices of Europe are not the prejudices of America, nor are the prejudices of the Colonies identical with, though somewhat similar to, those of the United States. Overlooking or disregarding these obvious truths, your Lordship's schemes have been concocted according to the political creed of a certain democratic party in this country, whose favour it was necessary to conciliate, and although you have disregarded the feelings and wishes of the loyal colonists, you have paid a reverential respect to those of the movement party in Great Britain. Of that party your Lordship may flatter yourself you are the leader, or, to use a more intelligible term, the precursor; but the very language of their invitation to your Lordship to accept this enviable situation, conveyed so distinct an avowal of their having consulted only their own convenience in that offer, and that they valued your station and influence more than your talents and stability, that your Lordship very properly rejected, in the first instance, the proferred honour. It is deeply to be regretted that your pride had not overcome your craving after popularity, and induced you to adhere to a determination which would have compensated in character for whatever you might have lost in notoriety. Your Lordship talks of a Government of the Colonies, responsible to the people of the Colonies, and of a Governor ruling by heads of departments, amenable to the Legislature. However this theory may apply to Great Britain, it is sheer nonsense as regards a dependent state. Your Lordship has lost sight of the incidents of a Colonial dependence. The power of a Governor is a delegated power, and if it be designed that it shall have a useful and independent action, it must be held responsible to the authority only that delegated it, and not to the parties governed. He is an officer of the metropolitan State; if the control over him be relinquished, or transferred to the Assembly, then the Assembly is no longer subordinate but supreme, and he ceases to be an officer of Great Britain, and becomes an officer of a foreign country. If a Governor is to be controlled by his Council, and that Council amenable to the Assembly, then the Assembly controls the Governor, the character of its political relation is changed, and it is no longer a dependent but an independent state. Such doctrines, my Lord, so subversive of the supreme authority of the mother country, were never broached until the "discontented party" advanced these claims as precursors of rebellion. By adopting their views, your Lordship has placed yourself in a very awkward dilemma. If you are sincere in the recommendations you have made, we must believe either that you are not aware of the consequences of your own schemes, or if aware of them, that you have not dealt fairly, in not candidly placing the result before us, that we might know the extent and true character of the proposed changes. Physicians sometimes withheld from a patient a knowledge of the medicines they intend to use, lest the violence of their action might deter him from taking them, or the dread of suffering might be superadded to actual pain. In general it is both prudent and humane; but if the existence of the patient is to be endangered by the dose, the medical adviser is bound to state the risk, that he may decide whether he will incur the hazard, or bear with his disease.

Your Lordship is pleased to say that a Governor should conduct his administration by responsible heads of departments. This, my Lord, may tickle the ears of the English Radicals, because it adopts the cant and phraseology of the sect, but such puerile twaddle can only excite the risibility of Colonists. Does your Lordship mean such heads of departments as the Minister of War, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Master of the Mint, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of the Dependencies, or the Post-master-General? Of these they annually read a list in the English almanacks, but that is all they know of such responsible heads of departments; nor have they any officers whose titles or duties in any way correspond to such terms. The revenue of the Colonies is the great object of attention, as it is by that alone the resources of the country are developed, and works of internal improvement effected. This is collected by the Excise or the Custom-house Officers, and by them paid into the Treasury. In the Eastern Provinces (for Lower Canada is now without a Legislature,) the accounts of those who collect and those who receive and disburse this money are audited by a joint committee of the Assembly and Council, the monies are voted by the Legislature, expended by commissioners of their own recommendation, and drawn by warrants of the Governor, in most cases after the services are performed. What more of accountability, my Lord, would you have? The Treasurer, the Excise-officer, and their subordinates, give security for the faithful performance of their duties, are paid by the Legislature, and would be instantly removed upon any complaint of malversation in office. Is not this responsibility? The Custom-house officers are appointed by the Board of Customs in London, and are under their control for this obvious reason, that it is their duty to enforce the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and because they are Officers of Great Britain, and not of the Colony. Against them, I am happy to say, there are no complaints: but if there were, they are amenable to the Board that appoints them; and will your Lordship undertake to say that that Board would not entertain the complaints? If you are prepared to make this accusation against their justice, you must have received your facts from the same person who gathered the tales of the abandoned houses of Nova Scotia, for we know of no instances to warrant such an injurious suspicion. The Militia is commanded by the Governor, officered by people of the Colony and regulated by temporary laws of the Local Legislature. Is this no control, my Lord? The Road service is provided for by grants of money from the Assembly, expended under regulations made by themselves and by Commissioners of their own nomination, or else by statute labour, the accounts of which are audited by the Courts of Session. Is there no efficient control here? All township officers are amenable to the General Sessions of the Peace for the county, from whom they receive their appointment, and to whom they annually account. Is not this control sufficient? When your Lordship therefore, talks of an officer ruling a province by means of responsible heads of departments, you speak of a state of things so inapplicable to a Colony, that it is perfectly unintelligible. As a theory this is, doubtless, very captivating; but as a practical measure it amounts to nonsense. By one of these strange inconsistencies that disfigure this report, and that can be only accounted for by supposing that there were several compilers employed upon it, your Lordship suddenly quits this train of concession to the "discontented party" and recommends that all money votes should first receive the Governor's assent before they are proposed to the Assembly. I will not enter into a consideration of the question, my Lord, whether this might not have originally been a wise measure, if adopted in the first American Legislatures, although I entertain very strong doubts about it, and rather incline to the belief, that with all the evils attendant upon the present mode, it is less objectionable than the other, but will ask whether it is possible that your Lordship can know so little of the feelings of the Colonists upon this subject, as to suppose for a moment, that they would submit to such a fundamental change in their privileges? If there is any one recommendation in the Report more than another that betrays a total want of knowledge of the feelings and prejudice of these [illegible] it is this, and no man but one who had ever [illegible] the Legislature could entertain an idea that other persuasion or force could ever effect that change. As well, my Lord, might you attempt to force back Niagara, as the stream of public opinion on this subject. It is uniform, universal, irresistible. I do not wonder at this flagrant instance of ignorance, for it is natural; it was to be expected that you should fall into error, but I wonder indeed, my Lord, at the coolness, the self-possession, nay, at the self-complacency, with which your Lordship discourses upon matters of which you know so little, and the vanity that leads you to suppose that that little qualifies you to frame constitutions to demand their immediate adoption, and to treat with indifference or contempt the less presumptuous, but more solid information of others.

The exhilirating gas which your Lordship has inhaled and caused others to inhibe, in the Colonies, has given rise to an extraordinary exhibition, in which grave and serious men have been so elated as to render themselves eminently ridiculous. Imagining their dimensions enlarged in proportion to their ideas, they have talked of a National Congress, international railroads, ship Canals, responsible Governors, dignified heads of departments, representation in Parliament (for that, too, was promised them,) munificent Viceroys, imperial body-guards, and similar absurdities, until, like the frogs in the fable, they have well-nigh burst with the unnatural inflation. It is full time my Lord, that this hallucination ceased, and that we recovered our senses, and set ourselves to work in the business of life like practical men. It is time that we rejected these delusions of a heated imagination, and called in prudent and experienced men to aid us with their advice.

There are evils in the Canadas that require prompt and firm treatment, and the constitutional societies of Quebec and Montreal, composed of men of character, property, influence, and tried loyalty—men who have given numerous and convincing proofs that they know how to defend their own rights and respect yours, are the safest and surest guides. In the lower provinces we are better without your interference.—"Laissez nous faire," was the prudent answer of the French merchants to speculative philanthropy like that of your Lordship. Be content to embrace the diseased part, and leave that which is sound exempt from experiment. It has not yet been ascertained that it is necessary or advisable to physic a whole family because one member of it requires medicine. But if this theory be worth a trial, begin my Lord with your own. The experiment can be conducted under your own eye, and if it should succeed you may indulge the hope that these aberrations will not be hereditary.

LETTER VI.

The most redeeming part in your Lordship's Report, is the zeal it displays in the cause of religion. The space devoted to this subject is so much larger than we had reason to expect, and so much greater than that allotted to your chaplain on your outward voyage, that it has somewhat taken us by surprise. It was feared that "the still small voice" would not be so audibly heard amidst the din of arms, or listened to with such devout attention at the Court of the Viceroy, and I apprehend it may still be doubted whether it has found that favour so important a subject demanded. Manufacturers wisely suit the texture and quality of their wares to the taste of their customers, and the compilers of your Lordship's Report have not lost sight of this worldly maxim. Men of all shades of belief and of disbelief, except the Church, and of every gradation of politics except Loyal Conservatives, have received their due share of commendation and encouragement. How is it, my Lord, that they have incurred your displeasure, and merited the rebuke? Have the Clergy with ill-directed zeal, joined with the Premier in expressing "their surprise and regret" at your Lordship's disregard of their feelings in your official appointments, or have cold averted looks supplied the place of benedictions? Have your Lordship's compilers sought the opportunity to ingratiate themselves with the enemies of the Church here, by disseminating their favourite opinions under the sanction of your name, or did your unexpected return preclude your Lordship from calling upon the Clergy for their defence against those slanders? In this instance as in most others, your Lordship has been too credulous and too hasty, but, like every ingenuous man will rejoice, no doubt, in being corrected. Your Lordship commences by an eulogium upon the Catholic Clergy of Canada, extolling their exemplary lives, their loyalty and many virtues. In this you do them no more than justice: they deserve this commendation, and I am happy to add my humble testimony in their favour. Had your Lordship's compilers exhibited in their Report any proof that they really valued these qualities which they extol so highly, and expressed their approbation of other persons equally conspicuous for possessing them as the French Clergy, their impartiality would have proved their sincerity, and enhanced the value of their praise. As it is, I fear it was not so much designed for Canadian as for European circulation, for French edification as for Irish conciliation. Your Lordship next turns to the Dissenter, and alludes "to the position he occupies at home, and the long and painful struggle through which alone he has obtained the imperfect equality he now possesses," and again to "the strife from which he has so recently and imperfectly escaped." Whether this condition of equality in England be perfect or not I do not stop to enquire; I merely ask your Lordship what this has to do with a Report on the state of Canada, and what other motive could have induced your compilers to introduce it, than a desire to make that Report acceptable to a party in this country, to pander to prejudice, and to add fresh fuel to the war of dissent against the Church, by enlisting sectarian sympathies against her? It is your Report my Lord, and not the Colonial Dissenter, to which I object.—I war with no man's creed: but if we appeal to England, let us appeal to its judgment, and not to its passions. Having thus attempted to conciliate favour by expressing your belief in their "imperfect equality" in England, your Lordship descants on the universality of the voluntary principle in America, and proclaims one of those discoveries that is to astonish the people of this country, not merely from its importance but its novelty—that they have no Established Church in the United States. From this your Lordship argues there should be no Established Church in the Colonies, and then very wisely leaves your readers to draw any further inference they please as to England from "the *apparent* right which time and custom give to the maintenance of an ancient institution." Here your Lordship's spirit of conciliation departed, and having made up your mind to an assault upon the Church and the Clergy, you declare, as manfully as if you were resisting the rebels, instead of that loyal and truly English body, "that you will not shrink from making known the light in which it has presented itself to your mind."

When you said "you would not shrink," my Lord, you evidently meant to convey the idea that you were about to do something unusual, something that would deter ordinary men, and required an exercise of moral courage. The word was appropriate. Most men would revolt at the idea of presenting an *ex parte* statement, would shudder at the thought of doing an act of injustice, and shrink from an attempt to alienate the affections of a people from their Clergy. Most men, my Lord, on meeting in the wilds of America with an English clergyman, would have been touched with far different feelings from those which appear to have affected your Lordship. Is it nothing to leave the home of his fathers the friends of his youth, and the refinements of life, to encounter privation and toil in a foreign land in the service of his master? Was there nothing in the mutual recollections of your common country to call up a sympathy for his exile, or awaken a respect for his sacrifice? Could you listen to his ministration, to the well known liturgy of your own Church, the prayers of your youth, and the devotion of your riper years, so far from home, without emotion? My Lord, I envy you not the nerve that enables you, "without shrinking," to represent these services as unsuited to the country, to state your preference of casual, uncertain, and irregular missionary visits, to the regular, stated, and certain offices of the Church; to exalt all other sects over it; to awaken the prejudice of all against it; and to recommend the division of its property among other denominations. When you first begin to feel a preference for itinerancy, which, in the beautiful language of Scripture, "Leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in the dust, and forgetteth that the foot may crush them, or that the wild beast may break them," did you ask the Clergy to solve your doubts? Did you enquire whether the Church had its missionary as well as its parochial clergy, or whether they did not frequently unite the labours of both? Had you done so, my Lord—had you read the affecting reports of these faithful and zealous men, you would have found abundant evidence that the Church visiting missionary in a new country is the pioneer of a stationary ministry—"The voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord,"—that he is found on the outskirts of civilization, where he clears the field and sowes the seed, and, advancing with the march of migration, leaves his appointed fellow labourer to garner up the harvest in the house of the Lord. When you extol the benefits of a French priest to a French community, how could your Lordship assert that an English Clergyman conferred no benefits on an English congregation, when you every where found the flock of one disobedient to their pastor and traitorous to their Queen, while the great body of the parishioners of the other afforded the pleasing contrast of respect for the laws and fidelity to their Sovereign? With this fact before you, now notorious to all mankind, your Lordship has been made, by your disingenuous compilers, to peril your character by asserting, "I know of no parochial clergy in the world whose zealous discharge of their clerical duties has been productive of more beneficial consequences than the French Canadians." I know of none my Lord, who are more zealous, more exemplary, or more deserving of praise, but I know of none who have been more signally and deplorable unsuccessful. When your Lordship speaks with complacency of their tithes of their having been retarded in their labours from want of means, and of the policy of a better provision for them in future had you no remorse of conscience when you assailed your own Church, represented it as having too much of the public money, as comprising none but the opulent, and lauded the policy of stripping it of its lands, to appease the craving appetite of others? More just, my Lord, as well as more generous, than those who cast lots for "the garment without a seam," you consent that it shall be rent to pieces, and distributed to each according to his necessities. Not content with making your Lordship appear in the unamiable light of acting unfriendly, your compilers have represented you as willing to act unfairly. You are made to say, when speaking of the Church Clergyman, "though he 'may' have no right to levy tithes, for even this has been made a question, he is," &c. The evident intent of this artfully-worded clause that dares to hint, but fears to assert, was to insinuate that a question exists in Upper Canada as to the right of levying tithes, and to convey an idea that your Lordship does not concur in the claim. If such were not the case, the misstatement would be superfluous, and your compilers are too acute and too subtile to hazard such assertions unnecessarily.

Can it be believed my Lord, by those who value truth, that your coadjutors in preparing this Report were not actuated by a malignant spirit of misrepresentation, when they are informed that a law exists to remove all doubts from jealous and rival sects upon this subject, renouncing all claims to such a right, and precluding slander from even insinuating the desire for an impost, when the power to levy it, if it had a legal existence, was annihilated for ever? Why, I may ask, was this ambiguous and deceptive clause introduced at all? and if there be sufficient reason for its introduction, why was it not accompanied by the explanation I have just given? The cause, my Lord, is obvious the word "tithe" is too familiar a topic with agitators not to be connected on every occasion with the Church, and if the declaratory act were to be mentioned, it would be impossible to conceal the still more important fact that the seventh of land, or the clergy reserve, was given in lieu of tithes; that the Church was otherwise provided for, and it was deemed proper it should not have two endowments of so extensive a description. On the argument against the policy of establishing a dominant Church in the Colonies, where not only none exist, but where no one that I have ever met advocates its introduction, and on the insidious application of the word "dominant" to the Church of England as now constituted in the provinces, I shall not comment. I conceive it to be addressed rather to the movement party of this country than to the Legislature or the Government. I cannot believe that your Lordship was aware of those injurious aspersions when you signed the Report, but it was your duty, my Lord to have examined it minutely before you adopted it. The publisher is held responsible in law as well as the author. Such things may be popular, but they are not respectable. Gross food like this, my Lord, excites but never satisfies the appetite of the populace, and he who ministers to its wants will soon find that he fills both a dangerous and a thankless office.

LETTER VII.

A GREAT observer of human nature has informed us, that misery derives consolation from having associates in the same unhappy condition with itself; but he has omitted to notice the propensity inherent in us to implicate others in our troubles for the sake of their agreeable fellowship. That your Lordship should desire the company of Sir John Colborne in the political shipwreck you have encountered was, therefore, quite natural, and your compilers have endeavoured to make him a fellow-passenger and joint sufferer, that you might not be deprived of the comfort arising from condolence. "The last public act," say these ingenous men, "of Sir John Colborne before quitting the Province in 1835, the establishment of fifty-seven Rectories, has completely changed the aspect of the question. In the opinion of many persons, this was the chief predisposing cause of the recent insurrection." Had your Lordship been contented with having thus distinguished but criminal man arraigned at the bar of public opinion with yourself, you would have doubtless succeeded; but, in your indiscreet haste to secure other persons, you have loosened your hold of him, and suffered him to escape. This is much to be regretted, for, by distracting attention and dividing responsibility, your own position would have been less painful as well as less perilous. Your compilers were desirous of involving the Law Officers of the Crown in their indictment, in the hope, no doubt, that legal ingenuity would discover one of those numerous devices by which the guilty so often escape "Last summer," continue these agreeable and conciliatory gentlemen the compilers of this ponderous report, "the controversy was revived with more heat than ever by the most inopportune arrival in the colony of opinions given by the English law Officers in favour of the legality of the establishment of the Rectories."

In another part we are informed that Sir Francis Head "entrapped them into rebellion;" we now learn that Sir John Colborne baited this ingenious instrument, the rebel trap, with a Rectory. Sir John Colborne then provoked an insurrection, by defining the limits of parishes, in obedience to the law of the land! But this is absurd. Then it must have been the Law Officers that gave the opinion who were to blame, not for giving an unsound opinion, for that is not questioned, but for giving it "inopportunely." Here again is disclosed one of those recondite discoveries that was to astonish mankind, and the parturition of the mountain has rewarded us with this secret in return for our anxious attendance upon it during a trying and protracted period of gestation.

Had your Lordship seen as much of the American forests as I have, you would have learned that a man who loses himself in those interminable wilds generally travels in a circle, and after exhausting his strength, and his spirits, has the mortification to find himself on the same spot from which he started. Your Lordship is in a similar situation of distress in your bewildered search after "the predisposing cause of the rebellion." You commenced with the Church, and successively encountering Sir John Colborne, the Rectories, the Law Officers of the Crown, and Sir Francis Head, returned, after great toil, to the Church again. Common humanity, my Lord, requires that we should put a man in the right road who has lost his way, and if you will give me permission, I will undertake to perform this friendly office. "The predisposing cause" of the first rebellion is to be sought for much nearer home than your Lordship is aware of, and it was unnecessary for you to traverse the seas, at such great inconvenience to yourself, and such enormous expense to the nation, to institute these interesting and laborious investigations. It consisted in a correspondence carried on in London by persons of influence and political station with certain "intelligent, able, and respectable men" of the "discontented party" in Canada, in which the mild, liberal and paternal government of the parent State was called "a baneful domination," and in which they were advised "to resist the Parliament," to agitate continually, and to keep constantly before their eyes "the glorious example of the United States." This advice was followed by promises of Parliamentary support which should sanction their conduct and embarrass the Government, and a certain portion of the press, conducted by "intelligent, and respectable men" of the "discontented party" here, by disemminating the grossest misstatements and calumnies of the local authorities led them to believe that they had the ability as well as the disposition to render them valuable assistance in their patriotic endeavours. Prompted by this advice, and relying on these promises, the "discontented party," who had nothing to lose, and every thing to gain by a revolution, boldly followed their instructions, and drew the sword.

This my Lord, was the "predisposing cause" of the first outbreak; the second found "a predisposing cause" in a certain imprudent, ill-judged and inflammatory proclamation issued by a certain Governor-General, in which he accused the Government that employed him, of all that the rebels had accused it; complained that Parliament legislated in ignorance and indifference on Canadian matters and declared that, as a man of honour, he could no longer continue to hold office under it. This "able and intelligent man," but "discontented man," repeated, "without shrinking," this edifying language before the delegates of the other Colonies in a manner so touching as to draw tears from the eyes of those who listened to the affecting catalogue of his wrongs, and at a military festival, which of all places was the most appropriate for such a recital, as it is the special duty of soldiers to canvass the orders of their superiors, he adverted in strong language to the same topics. A Lord High Commissioner defying and denouncing his Government to the rebels he was sent to quell, informing the exiles that no impediment existed to their return, and

abandoning his post when his presence was most needed, was a predisposing cause to others to follow such a laudable example. Few people are so fortunate as to have such an instructive lesson read to them by such high authority.

From this sketch my Lord, you will perceive that the Church, which enjoins on its members "to be obedient to those in authority," to "honour the King," and to "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," could not by any possibility be a predisposing cause to rebellion. I think also that your Lordship will concur in opinion with me, that, if the statement I have just submitted to you be true, both those men who were "the predisposing cause" of the first, and the man who was "the predisposing cause" of the second rebellion, ought to be impeached, and that whatever a reformed Parliament may do, no doubt can exist that an unreformed Parliament, such as once existed in this country, would have lost no time in visiting these men with that punishment which such serious offences so justly merited.

Having now set your Lordship right, I am anxious to give you some directions that will enable you to avoid a similar mistake in future.* Should your Lordship unfortunately hear of a third insurrectionary movement, you will find "the predisposing cause" in a certain Report, which certain persons unknown have recently compiled, and very properly addressed to the Queen, in which they, the said compilers, "not having the fear of God before their eyes, but listening to the instigations of the Devil, have wickedly, craftily, and of malice aforethought," deceived your Lordship's unsuspecting confidence "misstated facts" and misrepresented motives, and to divert attention from the real offenders, who travel under the assumed name of "discontented gentlemen," have raised "a hue and cry" against the Government of the Queen and the Church of God.

By following these directions, your Lordship will be able to extricate yourself from the labyrinth of crooked paths into which your compilers have so insidiously and designedly conducted you, and to arrive at the object of your anxious search—"the predisposing cause of the rebellion."

Confiscation of property was once a consequence of treason, before a reform of our criminal code reduced the offence in the scale of guilt, and applied to that crime the mitigated name of "discontent," but I am not aware that it was ever resorted to in any age as a punishment for loyalty. To pardon the guilty and punish the innocent is a modern theory, and being first promulgated in this Report is doubtless one of those discoveries so loudly proclaimed at Devenport as likely to create universal astonishment. Your compilers make you to say, "I know of no mode of giving satisfaction but by repealing all provisions in Imperial Acts that relate to the application of the Clergy reserves and the funds arising from them." Ignorant of the world, and holding the antiquated notions of Colonial simplicity, I should have thought, my Lord, it was your duty to have inquired into the right of the Church to this property, and if you found upon such investigation that it belonged to the Church, to state with that frankness and manliness that becomes a Peer of the Realm, and "*without shrinking*," that the first duty of a Government being to protect [illegible] in the enjoyment of their property, these re[illegible] must be held sacred from all interference, [illegible] far from countenancing such sacrilegi[illegible] you would resist it to the utmost of [illegible] and on the other hand, if it did not [illegible] the Church, that it was equally your duty [illegible] upon the mode of its distribution that [illegible] best calculated to promote the cause of true religion. I should have thought, that instead of embodying rumours as facts, and pretensions as [illegible] your Lordship, from the illegality of your first measures, distrustful of your own judgement on matters of law, would have called for legal opinions, and especially would have requested a perusal of that given by so distinguished a man as Mr. Justice Patteson on this subject. I should have thought it your duty to have stated to those claimants, among other proofs of the Clergy of the Church of England being the parties to whom this property belonged, these remarkable words of this learned judge—"I have no doubt that the Clergy of the Church of England are that body." I am also of opinion that the Governors of the Provinces, acting under Her Majesty's direction, cannot legally make any appropriation to others;" and thus allayed irritation by showing its injustice, and suppressed agitation by exhibiting its folly as well as its inutility. But such opinions I find are long since exploded as too primitive for this enlightened age, when Reform has enlarged our ideas as well as extended our Suffrage. I shall not here enter into any particulars of this title—it is not the place for such discussions. They would distract more attention and occupy more space than a public journal can devote to them; nor shall I enquire whether this provision was a wise one, or a convenient one, or whether an arrangement could not be made satisfactory to all and injurious to none. It is the principle to which I object, that the property of any individual or any body of men should be forcibly taken from them, and distributed among others to appease their turbulent clamours. Your Lordship is entitled to the credit of great liberality, but has no pretension to the honour of originality in propounding this doctrine. History is full of instruction on this subject, and he who will not draw the moral deserves to suffer for his obstinate refusal. In this country it has already been announced as an article of the political creed of a certain party, and will doubtless receive additional weight from the sanction of your Lordship's name. But, my Lord, in the eventful changes that are in progress, and which I fear a chastening Providence has in store for us, the division of the Lambton Estates may awaken your Lordship when too late to a knowledge of this truth, that the principles of justice are uniform, universal, and immutable, and that that which is right in Canada cannot by any possibility be wrong in England.

I am now about to take my leave of you, my Lord, for ever; circumstances over which I can exercise no control, but which at this juncture I deeply deplore, render it necessary that I should close these remarks upon your Lordship's Report. There are other subjects of great importance that require explanation, but I must leave that task to others. Having done my duty, I will await the result as becomes a good subject, with a full reliance upon the justice of that tribunal to which the matter is referred. If there are any parts of these letters calculated to give your Lordship pain, believe me, the infliction has been mutual. If I have expressed myself strongly, it is because I feel deeply, and not because I harbour any of those base propensities, now so common in Great Britain, to impair the respect that is due to rank and station. Such a motive would be as unworthy as the servile adulation you have received is mean and contemptible. The nobility of this country give stability to the Government, splendour to the Throne, dignity to the Legislature, and character to the people, and are at once its brightest ornament and its best support. When your Lordship shall have occupied the high station a few years longer to which you have been so recently elevated, and the pride of rank shall have departed with its novelty, and when the exer-

* As most of the misstatements exposed in these letters refer to matters in the Colonies, it may be as well to select a few immediately within the knowledge of the people of this country, that they may see how little dependence is to be placed on the accuracy of any part of the Report. His Lordship inserts a complaint that, although the proper height according to law is preserved between the decks of emigrant ships, the officers do not enforce the measurement between the beams. Now, it appears that the power of the officers extends to the height between the *decks* but not between the *beams*, of which the complaint is made. He next points out the ignorance of the surgeons of emigrant ships, when the ignorance consist in supposing surgeons are required by law in vessels sailing to America. He also inserts a remark relative to selecting ships which are scarcely seaworthy, when in fact, the officers are not empowered by law to select the ships at all; yet upon such grounds as these was his Lordship made by his compilers to prefer a sweeping charge of neglect of duty, upon the worthy superintendant of this department, and eleven or twelve meritorious officers of the navy who honestly discharge their functions at their respective stations. Almost every part of the Report teems with similar errors, betraying deplorable ignorance and most inexcusable carelessness in the compilers.

cise of new duties shall have superseded former habits of agitation, I make no doubt that better, calmer, and juster notions will prevail in your Lordship's mind.

The Crown and the People have an equal claim upon the protection of the Peers against any encroachments on their rights, and they best consult their own safety in a vigilant restraint of both within their legitimate spheres. An undue preponderance given to the one endangers the liberty of the subject; an opposite inclination of power perils the safety of the Sovereign; but vibration affects the harmonious action of each, and, disturbing the balance of the constitution, produces a cessation of its powers. This crisis, my Lord, is called a revolution. Similar causes produce similar effects. The Report of La Fayette, on his return from the States, subverted monarchy in France; the Report of your Lordship, equally laudatory of that Republic and its institutions is no less dangerous from its democratic tendencies to the Monarchy of England. Let us hope, that as your Lordship is as much superior to that man in principle as you are fortunately inferior to him in talent, there may be no resemblance in the result, and that the crude and undigested theories of a few visionary men will not be substituted for the experience of age.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
A COLONIST.

BY THE "LIVERPOOL."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, April 15.

Thirteen petitions against any alteration in the corn laws; four for the protection of the church in Canada; several from places in Scotland and England against any system of education not founded on the principles of the Established Church; three in favour of Mr. R. Hill's plan of postage reform; several against the Irish system of education.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, April 12.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said that he would state the exact terms of the amendment he should propose on Monday next. He should move as follows:—"Resolved, that on the 13th of March a motion was made for the production of certain documents relating to crime and outrages, and to offences connected with Ribbonism in Ireland; that the periods included in such returns were from the year 1835 to the present time; that her Majesty's ministers did not oppose the motion. That on the 21st March the House of Lords appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the state of crime and outrage, in Ireland, which rendered life and property insecure; that in consequence of the appointment of such Committee, this House had been called upon to agree to a resolution, expressing confidence in the government of Ireland and of the policy adopted of late years in the government of that country. Resolved, that it appears to this House, that the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry by the House of Lords, under the circumstances above-mentioned does not justify her Majesty's Ministers to call upon this House to withold previous inquiry into the state of Ireland, and to make a declaration respecting the policy of one branch of the Legislature, and still less to object to that policy; that it is not expedient to call in question the undoubted right of the House of Lords to appoint this committee, especially as this inquiry does not interfere with any resolution of the House of Commons, or with any measure in contemplation in that House." (Hear.)

Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE said, that as there were two great parties in that House, he wished to place upon record on behalf of that party to which he belonged, an expression of their opinion. He should therefore move, that in the event of Lord John Russell's resolution being adopted, that the following words should be added:—"That it is also expedient to effect such reform as may conduce to their contentment, and to the welfare of the people at large." (Hear.)

MONDAY.

The House and all its galleries and avennes were crowded at an early hour, and at a quarter before six Lord J. RUSSELL rose to address the House. He pointed out the unprecedented course adopted by the Lords in setting themselves up as tribunal to sit in judgment on the mode in which the prerogative is exercised. To add to the offensiveness of the proceedings of the Lords, he showed that the committee of inquiry was shamefully packed. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland said his lordship, would be unable in any one case to make a decision, without those to whom that decision may not be palatable, saying, "you have decided by virtue of the prerogative of the crown; but we know that there is another tribunal—there is a committee of the House of Lords—(loud cheers)—there is a committee sitting, moved for by Lord Roden, with a majority of more than two to one,—(Cheers.) In that committee we know we have a majority. We have chosen a jury to try the cause; or, as the petition presented by my noble friend (Lord Stanley) from Rochedale, says, 'appointed a jury to try the cause' —(cheers)—a committee having a majority in the proportion of 13 to 5; the Lord Lieutenant may say what he likes as to the remission of sentences, but we will appeal from the prerogative of the crown to the committee of the House of Lords." This, said his Lordship, was saying that the prerogatives of the crown should be submitted to the party decision of one House of Parliament. The House of Lords having adopted the unprecedent course of thus erecting itself into a tribunal to sit in judgment on the executive, it became necessary to take the opinion of the House of Commons. He next entered on the important consideration, when there is a collision between the two houses, which of them ought to give way. Where the House of Commons speaks the sense of the country, the Lords must be made to adopt the sense of the House of Commons, or the consequence must be anarchy and confusion. "It is quite true," said his lordship, "that for a long period of time, owing to the corruption of this House, to the influence exercised over it by the crown and by individual members of the House of Lords, there was no positive difference of opinions. But in former days there have been differences of opinion." Having described some of those differences his lordship proceeded to observe—

"For a considerable time, however, as I have said, owing to defects in the representation, the House of Lords and the House of Commons acted with very little difference of opinion; but immediately after Lord Grey and a reform government were entrusted by his late Majesty with the administration of affairs, it very soon happened that with respect to a question of executive government, the policy of the government with respect to Portugal, a difference of opinion did arise. The House of Lords assented to an address to his Majesty, in fact, disputing and disapproving of the conduct of this House. What was the result? An honourable member, an honourable and gallant friend of mine, immediately asked the opinion of this House—he asked whether this House agreed with the House of Lords, or whether it did not agree with him in supporting the policy of the administration.—(Hear, hear.) You cannot have the policy of the executive carried on according to the opinion of the House of Commons and also according to the opinion of the House of Lords, when they differ you must take the opinion of one or the other. I say the opinion of the House of Commons ought to be expressed on the subject; and I say if the opinion of the House of Commons differ from the opinion of the House of Lords, according to the practice of the constitution of this country—according to the power vested in the House of Commons—the opinion of the House of Commons on this subject ought to prevail."—(Loud and continued cheering.) The constitutional course, where it is believed the Commons did not speak the sense of the country, is to have recourse to a dissolution; but the way of managing the Lords is very different, and Lord J. Russell proceeded to describe it:—

"At one time," said his lordship, "Lord Grey's government, with the consent, I believe, of every member of the cabinet but one, did advise so large a creation of peers as would overwhelm the independent voice of the House of Lords." And this is the way in which it would again be necessary to proceed with regard to them, were they to be so ill advised as to differ in opinion with a House of Commons really representing the people. The exercise of patronage had been censured. "I am ready," said the noble lord, "to say that I think—as my noble friend near me (Lord Morpeth) stated last year—that the favour and patronage of the government should be given rather to their friends and supporters than to their decided and inveterate enemies.—(Loud cheers.) I know no policy or wisdom in pursuing any other course." He was aware that the extreme Reformers were unfavourably disposed to the government. Their arguments he would deal with when the hon. member for Finsbury should move his amendment; and then, too, he would restate his own declarations—not as they had been carelessly, or perhaps carefully, misrepresented by others, but as he himself had uttered them. They might be made a ground for expelling the government, but he was not prepared to unsay them, either as to Ireland or as to the rest of the empire. "Our dismission (said he) may be an evil for Ireland, but for ourselves we have nothing to regret—for ourselves we have nothing to repent." The noble lord concluded by moving his resolution.

Sir R. PEEL, in proposing his amendment, laid down two propositions: that it is not expedient, except under peculiar circumstance, to pass abstract resolutions; and that the inexpediency is aggravated when such resolutions tend to place the Commons in unjust conflict with the Lords. A vote of confidence, or want of confidence, on a single point of policy is a dangerous resource. A good government may be attacked and beaten on some one weak point; and on some one strong point a bad government may be propped and furnished with a general but false credit. A vote on a single point may, indeed, have the advantage of particular explicitness; but if, as here, you venture not to specify your men, your period, nor your principles, you only involve the house in embarrassment. Again, you cannot separate the individual minister from the entire government, and a compliment, to Lord Normanby imports a compliment to the whole Cabinet under whom he acted: just as, when Lord Glenelg's policy was attacked last year, Lord Palmerston, hastening to the rescue with the affectionate warmth of Nisus in Earyalus's peril, told the house that an a tack on Lord Glenelg was an attack on his colleagues and that no ministry deserved to stand which could vouchsafe to make one of its body a scape-goat for the rest.—(Great laughter.) No period is limited in this resolution of approval. Do you mean to include the days of Lord Wellesley and Lord Melbourne, when the former was Lord-Lieutenant, or when the latter was Chief Secretary? In that case, you will vote, what I am sure you don't mean an approval of *my* public policy, for I was Secretary for the Home Department when they held those offices. No; you mean only the days which have succeeded Lord Normanby's appointment in 1835. He came, in the last place, to consider the averments of the ministerial resolution. The principles, he said, for governing Ireland ought to be the impartial administration of law and the equally impartial distribution of mercy, without attempt at display. As to patronage, religious creeds ought not to be made a ground of selection, though political opinions might properly be so, but this should be to the exclusion of all persons belonging to any association which tend to the disturbance of the public peace; and all should be done with a never-failing regard to the maintenance of the Established Church in Ireland. This might be offensive to some who heard him, but if power were attainable only by a sacrifice of the church, he was prepared to abandon the prospect of power for ever. He took a brief review of various culpable measures of the Irish administration, particularly the indiscriminate system of pardon for effect, the appointment of Mr. Pigot, a member of the association, to be, first the legal adviser of the castle, and now Solicitor-General; and the continuance of Lord Headfort in a household office about her Majesty, after his having moved a resolution at a public meeting in Ireland, that peace could not be expected while the present church establishment should subsist. The right hon. baronet again most solemnly warned the House, especially with reference to the present state of foreign affairs, and of the population in our northern counties, against the mischief of any misunderstanding between the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. E. TENNENT rose to address the house in opposition to the motion of the noble lord (Lord John Russell.) The simple question at issue was, had the government of Lord Normanby tended to the suppression of crime in Ireland? It appeared from one return alone that 11,000 offences of a serious character had been committed, and although other returns showed that as many as 27,000 committals had taken place, that the whole number of offences was 160,000, still the hon. and learned member for Dublin had declared that crime was diminishing, and that the country was improving in tranquillity. He maintained that the conduct of Lord Normanby with respect to the liberation of criminals was unwise and ill-timed. In considering the present subject, he thought that the conduct of government, with respect to the Irish church, ought not to be disregarded, and certainly no one could say they were entitled to the confidence of the Protestants of Ireland on that ground. Their conduct to the Irish clergy had been cruel and unfeeling. The hon. gentleman then referred to the course pursued by government with respect to the appropriation clause, and read passages from the speeches of Lord John Russell to show that the government was hostile to the established church, and said this was further indicated by their having sent Lord Ebrington to Ireland.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN said that the allegations of the hon. gentleman, with regard to criminal trials in Ireland being nothing more than a mockery under the administration of Lord Normanby, were effectually disproved by the return of convictions which had been read on the previous night. According to the speech of the hon. gentleman, he ought not to vote for the amendment of the right hon. baronet, his leader, who had not introduced that amendment as a vote of censure upon the Irish policy of the government, whereas the speech of the hon. gentleman who spoke last was all through its extent inculpatory of the Irish government. The people of Ireland had reason to be deeply grateful to the noble lord who brought forward the motion before the house, for it would call forth the opinion of that house as to what line of policy should be adopted in future towards Ireland. Since the appointment of Lord Normanby to the administration of Irish affairs Roman Catholics had been promoted to the judicial bench and the office of assistant barrister, to an extent which indicated an inclination to do justice to the people. Formerly the constabulary were principally Protestants; but now there was an equal or larger number of Roman Catholics; and this was another proof of the change of policy which had taken place. Another instance was furnished by the county which he represented. For a period of one hundred and fifty years there had not been a Roman Catholic appointed to the office of high sheriff until the last year. The hon. member concluded by calling on members, however much they might feel dissatisfied with the general conduct of government, to support them in their policy towards Ireland.

Col. PERCEVAL opposed the motion, and complained of the exaggerations that had distinguished the speech of the hon. member. It would be perfect mockery in him to vote confidence in the present government, seeing that he and his family had suffered so much from its mismanagement of the interests of Ireland.—(Hear.)

Mr. LASCELLES said he reverted with pleasure to the speech made by the right hon. baronet last night, for in that speech there was no statement attributing the crime in Ireland to the existing government.—(Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman had certainly lamented the deplorable state of society which existed in Ireland, and he (Mr. Lascelles) could not help coming to the conclusion, from all the statements he had heard respecting crime in Ireland, that it was the duty at least of those who were not mixed up, and in immediate contact with, the conflicting parties in Ireland, to do their utmost to allay the unhappy irritation prevailing there, and cordially to co-operate in the measures brought forward by the government for improving the condition of the country.—(Cheers from the ministerial benches.) The hon. gentleman proceeded to contend that the motion of the noble lord (Russell) was irrelevant—it was extraordinary for a government to ask a vote of confidence on a part of its policy. Regarding the amendment of Sir Robert Peel in the light of moving the previous question, he would give it his support.—(Hear, hear.) If the government regarded the present state of affairs as a crisis it had been brought on, not by the conservatives but by themselves.

LORD POWERSCOURT contended that the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, however amiable in private character, had not, in the exercise of his functions, as it appeared to him, sufficiently upheld the supremacy of the law. By his excessive exercise of the prerogative of mercy, as well as by the manner in which he had exercised it, he had, it was asserted, materially loosened the obligations of the law in the eyes of the misguided peasantry of Ireland. It appeared, under all the aspects of the case, that, while outrage increased with dreadful strides in Ireland, in the same proportion increased impunity.—(Hear.) He (Lord Powerscourt) should therefore feel great pleasure in voting for the amendment of the right hon. baronet.

Mr. S. HERBERT contended that the House of Lords had a perfect right to institute an enquiry into the state of crime and outrage in Ireland; and that the fact of their doing so could not be construed into a vote of censure on the conduct of the government. He trusted the House would pause before it allowed itself for party and selfish purposes, to be placed in a false position.—(Hear.)

Col. CONOLLY contended that an inquiry into the state of Ireland was imperatively called for. Juries were overawed, criminals were pardoned, outrages were committed with impunity, and no redress could there be obtained for the honest and peaceable among the people. Even when good prospects offered for the employment of English capital, every such enterprise was at length abandoned, from the impossibility of obtaining protection for either property or life.

WEDNESDAY.—*Adjourned Debate.*

Mr. BARRON resumed the debate, and contended that the policy of Lord Normanby had materially conduced to the improvements of Ireland, as he could prove from public documents, and from his own personal knowledge as a land owner and a magistrate. The hon. member proceeded to detail the extension of trade and manufactures in that country since 1829. If they refused their sanction to the motion of the noble lord, they would put an end to all improvement in Ireland. Its rejection would cause joy in St. Petersburg, the camp of Don Carlos would resound with "*vivas*," and every despot in Europe would rejoice, while unhappy Ireland would be plunged into discord and anarchy.

Sir R. BATESON admitted with pleasure that Ireland had improved during the last twenty years. The conduct of the Irish landlords had been severely denounced. He could say that as far as the landlords in his part of the county were concerned, it was a foul calumny to say that they acted cruelly towards their tenants. Honourable gentlemen opposite complained of the existence of orangeism in Ireland. Why if the government continued in their present course, every Protestant in Ireland would be compelled, in self-defence, to become an orangeman. He was not an orangeman, but he must say that the orangemen of Ireland had been grossly maligned and deceived. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord, the Secretary for the Home Department, had stated that if the orange society was dissolved, he would take care that all other societies of a similar character were put down, and that no partiality should be shown. How was it, then, that ribbon societies and precursor societies were allowed to be formed publicly, and no notice taken of them. The hon. member concluded by expressing his belief that if the government of Ireland discouraged agitation, and lent itself to advance the comfort of the people, that country would soon be materially improved.

Mr. SHAW said with respect to the discrepancies in the returns of the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and the inspectors of prisons, the reasons given for them, by the noble lord the secretary of state, and those offered by the hon. and learned gentleman, were as much at variance as the returns themselves. He felt bound, as officially connected with the administration of justice in Ireland for some years, to state his conviction that the principles acted upon by Lord Normanby's government did not tend to render effectual the administration of justice, or to promote the general peace of the country. There had been a tendency in the conduct of the Irish government to impress upon the minds of the Irish people that agitation was the surest passport to distinction and office. The hon. and learned gentleman next alluded to the abuse of the prerogative of mercy manifested by the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who had gone from gaol to gaol, unattended by an official adviser of the government, and pardoning criminals without any reference to the judges who tried them. This had naturally given offence to the Irish judges, who considered themselves insulted by such proceedings. The hon and learned member next alluded to the exertions made to sustain the present administration by agitation, and concluded by expressing his belief that any government, whether Whig or Tory, which administered the laws mildly but firmly, observed real and substantial justice, and sought the support of the respectable and sober-minded classes, would advance the natural and intellectual resources of the country, and promote the happiness of the people.—(Cheers.)

The debate, on the motion of Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, was then adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, April 18.

Lord Roden inquired whether it was the intention of the Marquis of Lansdowne to attend the committee on crime in Ireland.

Lord Lansdowne intimated, that both himself and the Marquis of Normanby conceived that the committee being of a criminatory nature, they felt themselves precluded from sitting on it.

Lord Brougham asked a question as to an absurd law relating to the press in Malta.

Lord Normanby said, the ordinance was still under consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, April 18.

(Adjourned Debate.)

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. M. J. O'Connell, who supported the motion of Lord John Russell.

Mr. John Young would vote for the amendment

Mr. David Roache supported the motion.

Sir Wm. Roche would give the Home Secretary his grateful support.

Mr. Hume supported the motion, but denounced the general conduct of the ministry.

Viscount Morpeth, in a long & eloquent speech, supported the motion. The noble lord spoke for upwards of three hours.

Sir James Graham supported the amendment, after which the debate was adjourned until Friday evening (yesterday.)

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Property in *GAGETOWN*, formerly owned and occupied by JAMES BLIZZARD and at present tenanted by James Mays, as a Public Establishment.—The premises are admirably situated for business of any kind: and a Wharf having recently been erected on the property, next the public landing, will add much to its former advantageous situation. Apply to JAS. T. HANFORD.

St. John, May 10, 1839.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from Ward-street to No. 7, End of Tilton's Wharf. Entrance from west side of Ward-street.

May 10. THOMAS HANFORD.

LONDON BROWN STOUT,

And Pale Brandy.

Just Received and on sale—

25 CASKS (each 6 doz.) superior London BROWN STOUT—Quarts;
5 half pipes superior Pale BRANDY;
10 half pipes Pale Hollands GENEVA.

May 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Ladies' Boarding and Day School.

MISS KIRK respectfully announces that she will open a morning Class, on Wednesday, the 1st of May, at her residence in Union street, near the *Golden Ball*, for the instruction of Young Ladies in *Grammar, Geography and History*, and the use of the Globes—the number will be limited to twelve. Hours, from 9 till 11. ☞ Instruction on the Organ given at Miss K's. residence.

April 19.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MAY 17, 1839.

By the arrival of the Steamer *Liverpool* at New York, we have Liverpool papers to the 20th of April.—The House of Commons took up the question upon Ireland on the 15th, and were engaged in adjourned debate on the 19th.

No further news respecting the Disputed Territory is given in any of the English papers, and the great question again appears to remain under the guidance of Lord Palmerston and the American Minister!!

Liverpool, April 20.

THE *LAMB*-ING SEASON.—The Ministers are good men, excellent Christians. They follow the Apostle's advice and take care of their own.—Lord Melbourne's brother, Sir F. Lamb, is made a Peer and now shines forth as Baron BEAUVALE.—Had it only been VEAL instead of VALE, the change would have been more miraculous from LAMB. But we are assured by the Ministerial papers that he deserves this honour. We have no doubt that he deserves it—but we are quite sure that he never would have obtained it, had he not been Lord Melbourne's brother. It is the LAMB *connection*, not the *Austrian* treaty, which has translated, him into VEAL. We say this, because when we see a Plunket pitchforked into one bishopric and the curly-wigged and dandy brother-in-law of Sir John C. Hobhouse thrust, to his own astonishment, into another, when we see all and every thing both in Church & State, carefully bestowed according to the ties of blood and relationship, and when we see that the very existence of merit is not recognized beyond the pale of consanship to the Whig Aristocracy, and when we hear an insolent whigling, an Anson, or some such name, proclaiming in the House of Commons that high birth is a pledge of a man's superior honesty in a place of trust—when we see and hear such things, it is impossible to conceive for a single moment that any promotion or reward dealt out by the Whigs is meant as a reward for merit. The persons upon whom they bestow their favours, may be deserving—but this is accidental—the favours are given to the Aristocratic connection, not to the deserts, of the fortunate individual. Thus we would not subtract one iota from the merits of Sir F. Lamb. He may be all that is said of him and more. What we maintain is this—that it is Lord Melbourne's *brother*, and not the able diplomatist, who has been promoted.—*Chronicle.*

Trial of the Earl of Stirling.—The trial of Alexander Alexander, assuming the title of the Earl of Stirling, for being accessary to the crime of forging certain English and French documents to fill up two links which the Lord Ordinary (Cockburn) found to be wanting in the evidence of his pedigree has been postponed till the 20th inst.

Gazette Announcements.—The Queen has granted the dignity of Viscount of the United Kingdom to J. Baron Ponsonby, G. C. B. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the sublime Ottoman Porte, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, &c. of Viscount Ponsonby, of Imokilly, county of Cork: and the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom to Sir Frederick Jas. Lamb, C. C. B., Ambassador Extraordinary to Vienna, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, &c., of Baron Beauvale, of Beauvale, Nottingham.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Thursday the marriage of the Marquess of Douro, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, and the Lady Elizabeth Hay, a daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Tweeddale, was solemnised according to the service of the established church, at St. George's church, Hanover square. This marriage has created greater interest in the higher circles than any other that has taken place for some years past. On the arrival of the Lady Elizabeth Hay, accompanied by her bridesmaids, her ladyship was charged by the assembled people, and on her ladyship entering the church there was an unusual anxiety to catch a glimpse of the fair betrothed. His Grace the Duke of Wellington appeared in excellent health and spirits. The ceremony was performed by the Honorable and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, dean of Durham, uncle of the noble bridegroom. A great number of the family circle were present. At the termination of the marriage the wedding party repaired to the family residence of the Marquess of Tweeddale in Belgrave-square, where a sumptuous *dejeunner* awaited their arrival. In the front drawing-room was placed the grand wedding cake. It was of very large dimensions and weighed upwards of 100 pounds. Round the cake were baskets of sugar-work, filled with orange flowers, tied tastefully with white satin; in the intervals were ornamental sugar-work; at the extreme edge were armorial bearings of the Duke of Wellington and Marquess of Tweeddale, placed alternately, bunches of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and favours being very appropriately inserted on each side. The crests of both the noble families were also introduced. On the top was a large bouquet of orange blossoms and white roses, round which were placed several small cornucopias, containing small bouquets of orange flowers; the whole was surmounted by two doves resting lightly on the flowers, the effect being very harmonious. The Marquess and Marchioness of Douro left town in the afternoon for Strathfieldsaye, to pass the honeymoon.

Lord Brougham was sufficiently recovered to leave Paris on Sunday for London. His lordships indisposition is said to have arisen from his having swallowed a needle.

Steam Navigation to India.—In the forthcoming miscellaneous estimates there is an item for "fifty thousand pounds, being an estimate of the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expense of steam communication to India, by way of the Red Sea, for one year, to March 31, 1840."

Mr. Secretary Labouchere has sold his elegant mansion, in Hamilton-place, adjoining the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham's, to ——— Bevan, Esq., for the sum of £20,000. The right hon. gentleman, who recently succeeded to a large fortune by the demise of his father, the wealthy banker, has purchased one of the new mansions in Eaton-square.

Lord John Russell has issued a circular, calling on the lord-lieutenants of counties to keep an eye on the sale of arms within their jurisdictions, by itinerant and other venders. He states that to sell or purchase arms for the purpose of resisting the law is illegal, and that all training of armed men not authorised by the constituted authorities is also illegal, and renders those concerned in it liable to imprisonment or transportation. He therefore requests the different lord-lieutenants to be on their guard against these practices, and to procure depositions with regard to any seditious meetings held within their jurisdiction.

EXECUTION IN CARLOW.—John Nolan was executed yesterday week, at Carlow, for the murder of his aunt, and a child only seven years old.

PAGANINI.—The physicians despair of being able to prolong the days of this eminent artist, who appears to have lived for some time past by positive enchantment. It is said that Paganini will leave a fortune of ten millions of francs (£400,000.) which, according to his last intention, will be divided among his musical colleagues both in France and Italy, whose number is rated at between 700 and 800.—*France Musicale.*

Registration Barristers.—In the forthcoming miscellaneous estimates, there is an estimate of the sum required "to pay the allowances and expences of the barristers employed in revising lists of voters, &c., £13 000." And an agreeable note follows, stating that "a sum of £3792 1*s.* 8*d* has been paid from civil contingencies to make good the deficiency of the grant of last year."

It appears from the official chronicle of court news, that Sir James Clark (dismissed by the Duchess of Kent for his part in the Lady Flora Hastings scandal) has been in attendance on the Queen; but that her Majesty has "*not* suffered from the inclemency of the weather.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—We regret to learn from a correspondent that the noble lord was taken suddenly ill at the close of last night's debate, but medical advice having been sent for, his lordship recovered, and was very shortly enabled to return home.

The Paris papers are perfectly free from any warlike tone, in reference to this country; but the Ministers have stated that the Bay of Fundy is not the Atlantic, and until that is decided positively, one way or the other, it will be perfectly useless to attempt to settle the Boundary Line, by surveys of any commissioners.

The affair of the Queen and Lady Flora Hastings continued to cause much excitement; and is likely to detract much from the popularity of her Majesty.

Parliament not being in session at the time the packets sailed, there was no important official action transpiring in regard to the Boundary Question. The state of the present yearly revenue tho' it sounds well in comparison with what it was in 1838, is not so cheering when actually rated. Although it exceeds that of the past year by over two millions, yet the contrast is not fair, taking into consideration that in 1838 the national income fell nearly four millions beneath the expenditure. The expenditures have increased nearly two or three millions since Parliament met, and the revenue was declined by nearly three millions.

The Revised Pension list has made its appearance in England, and the entire sum to be annually provided out of the civil list amounts to £130,000.

The Canadian Prisoners.—Upon the motion of Lord Brougham, a return of the names of persons tried for political offences in Canada since the first of October, 1837, with the result of the trial and sentences, was ordered to be laid on the table of the House of Lords.

The British Government are putting twenty brigs of war in commission to put down the Slave trade carried on under the Portuguese flag.

THE MINISTERIAL INDICTMENT.—A correspondent of the *Manchester Chronicle*, writing from London, in reference to the approaching trial of the ministers, says:—"I have no manner of doubt, the ministers will have a majority; but the question is whether it will not be so minute an one as to render it ludicrous for them to go on upon it. To be sure, Lord John Russell announced that he adopts the declaration of Lord Melbourne, and that the ministry will cling to office so long as they have a majority of one. *But Lord John falsified this declaration in quoting it.* What Lord Melbourne said was this—that, taking the appropriation clause as passed by the House of Commons as the basis of his government, he could continue to keep the ministry together as long as they had a majority in the commons *upon that point!* But where is the appropriation clause now? Where is this *point d'appui* and bond of union? It is a fact, that on Friday last the ministry were actually out for two hours; and that it was only on the "tearful entreaty" of the queen, that they adopted the present course in order to prolong their existence yet a *little longer*. The speaker on Friday told Sir W. Gossett that the ministry were out, and that that day was the pleasantest he had ever passed in the House of Commons, as it was *the last*. He was to get his peerage. O Connell seems to have the entire arrangement of the present crisis. At his request, Lord John Russell has postponed the trial from the 11th to the 15th in order to allow him more time for "*the simultaneous agitation of all Ireland.*"

Mr. Stanley, secretary to the treasury, has written to the parliamentary supporters of the ministry, to be at their post on the 15th April, as the debate on that night will decide the fate of the government.

The combined armies of Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic confederation amount, according to the calculations of a Frankfort paper, to 1,400,000 men —700,000 furnished by Austria, 400,000 by Prussia, and 300,000 by the other states of the confederation.

The King of the Sandwich islands has promulgated a law, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the importation of ardent spirits of any kind into those islands, except in small quantities, for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and imposing a duty of one dollar and a half a gallon on wines.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel, who have usually passed the recess at Drayton manor, purpose this year remaining in town. The grand entertainment to be given by the right hon. bart. and his lady on the 10th instant, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Duchess of Gloucester, will be the first grand party this season. Upwards of five hundred cards have been issued for the coming party.—*Standard.*

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—On Saturday week, a boy about seven years of age, a son of a person named W. Solomans, of Risca, undertook for the wager of a sovereign, to run from Risca to Newport with the Tredegar coach, and to reach the post-office in this town before it. Accordingly, the child started from Risca with the coach, and kept with it until it reached the top ascent, and outstripped the coach, winning the wager, to the delight of every one who witnessed the extraordinary performance. The distance is about seven miles and it was completed in forty-five minutes. Considering the age of the boy, we think this a feat almost unprecedented.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

We are credibly informed that when the rumour of Sir Herbert Taylor's death was conveyed to the Home-office, Lord John Russell immediately sent to the clergyman of St. Katharine's demanding the charter of the foundation. His lordship's zeal, no doubt, was extremely praiseworthy in endeavouring to provide for some whig-radical friend before his proximate loss of office; but it would, perhaps, have been rather more decorous to have waited till he had ascertained whether the report of Sir Herbert's death were actually true. But the whigs are famed for selling the skin of the bear before the animal is caught,—and, whether reputation is to be won or lost, the rapacity which characterizes their acts is ever predominant.—*Morning Herald.*

IRON HOUSES.—The efficiency of iron to the application of steam vessels have been so successfully introduced, that we notice an elegant plan of a sea cottage of that description hung up in the Tontine Coffee Room, which seems so admirably adapted that we have no doubt they will soon be in very general use. The plan referred to seems to have six rooms, kitchen, and laundry, and other conveniences, for the small sum of £250, or if a double house of fourteen rooms, £500. This is not half the price of a common house with similar accommodation, and can be ready for possession in two months. The iron trade of this neighbourhood should each set down one by way of introducing them.—*Glasgow Courier.*

PORTSMOUTH, April 2.—The whole of this neighbourhood has been thrown into the greatest state of excitement and alarm within this last few days, by the most atrocious and cold blooded murder which has taken place, since that of the families of Mars and Williams, in Ratcliffe-highway. These are the circumstances which have transpired:—At two o'clock, A. M. last Saturday the 31st inst. William Jones, a shoemaker, of Gosport, returned home with his foreman and two apprentices, from some society of which they were members. William Jones being very much intoxicated. His wife imprudently (considering the state he was in), upbraided him for his conduct, and incensed him to such a degree, that he stabbed her twice or three times in

and Oxford will ultimately redeem the character it has lost in returning one Radical to parliament.

DEFEAT OF THE SALFORD LIBERALS.—The friends and partisans of Mr. Joseph Brotherton have sustained a most humiliating defeat, in the neighbouring borough, during the present week. The occasion was the annual meeting of leyapayers to pass the accounts of the overseers, and to elect fresh officers in their stead, when not only did the conservatives reject the accounts—on the very proper and justifiable plea that they contained items that the overseers were not justified in charging upon the ratepayers, but that conservative overseers were appointed by a majority of at least 15 to 1. This result is important, not only as showing the strength of the conservative party—a very gratifying point of view, but as rescuing the list of parliamentary voters from the custody of persons whose past conduct was no guarantee for the purity and fairness of their future acts. Convenient "accidents" and "oversights" to the disadvantage of Mr. Garnett's friends will not hitherto occur so frequently as they were wont to do, and even in political warfare some degree of care and accuracy is desirable. However, we can well afford to forego a little pleasantry at the expense of our opponents in the present instance; though, whilst we compliment the conservatives on the success of their exertions, we cannot help congratulating the *Reverend* Mr. Brotherton on the prospect now open to him of retiring to the congenial quietude and seclusion of private life.—*Manchester Courier.*

That incorrigible caitiff, Mr. Joseph Hume, economist and Greek loan jobber, has absolutely had the face to proclaim his indignation that her Majesty the Queen Dowager, should have been permitted to go out and be allowed to return passenger in the Hastings; for, as the *Standard* justly remarks, his hullabaloo really amounts to this—the Queen having volunteered to defray to the last farthing the extra expenses of her voyage out and home; yet, this same caitiff, who has the impudence to talk of the quantity of money thrown away upon officers of the navy, had not a single qualm of conscience in assisting to vote away two millions and a half of the public money, in aid of one of the foulest and most disgraceful jobs that has ever been perpetrated in this or any other country—we allude to the Irish Railway Commission! This precious conservator of the public treasure has the audacity to complain of the absorption of a few thousands per annum, in pay and pensions, to the veterans of the late war and suggests, for he insinuates as much, if he dares not recommend it, that upwards of 4,000 officers of the British navy should be deprived of their half-pay and pensions, because it is their misfortune to be unemployed. Nay, a British naval officer, Captain Pechell, who assisted in the perpetration of the foul job alluded to, and who has been a participator in many other jobs hardly less disgraceful, actually stands by while this villainous caitiff is being vituperated, without uttering one syllable in behalf of his oppressed and slandered brother officers.—*United Service Gazette.*

WAR OFFICE, April 5.—23d Foot. Second Lieut. A. Cathcart, to be First Lieutenant by purchase, vice Barrow, who retires; A. J. Jones, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant by purchase vice Cathcart.

FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies was occupied on Saturday with an investigation of the systematic corruption practised during the late general elections. The cases occupied the one day's sitting almost exclusively.—The Vicomate Decazes was admitted to take his seat, there being no sufficient proof of the irregularities alleged to have taken place at his election; but the return of M. Emile de Girardin, one of the most zealous partisans of the fallen Administration, was annulled, on a plea which ought either to have prevented his admission on former occasions, or to have been overlooked now. His exclusion from the Chamber was voted by a majority of 200 against 185, after a powerful speech from M. Hennequin, who sought to show that M. de Girardin, by the neglect of his parents, at the time of his birth, had forfeited many of the most important privileges of a Frenchman.

The election for President of the French Chamber of Deputies has passed off more promptly than was anticipated, M. Passy, the court candidate having been chosen on Tuesday at the first ballot. The number of members present was 431, so that the absolute majority requisite for the nomination of a candidate was 216. On an examination of the balloting box, the votes given in favour of the respective candidates were found to be as follows:—in favour of Mr. Passy, 223, Odillon Barrot, 193, Dupin, 9, Dufaure, 3.

On the preceding day, (Monday) the several parties held meetings to arrange their plans for the important battle. The members of the *centre gauche* met at M. Gauneron's, where it became evident that the defection of M. Passy, in allowing himself to be put up as the court candidate, had spread confusion and distrust.

SPAIN.

Letters and papers from Madrid of the 9th instant have reached us. The Supreme Council of War has decided that it is important to try General Cordova, whose offence renders him only amenable to the ordinary tribunals of the country. One of Espartero's paymasters is missing, having taken with him in his flight 70,000 dollars belonging to the army of the North. Don Carlos remains at Tolosa.

PORTUGAL.

The Iberia arrived at Falmouth on Monday with the Peninsular Mails, including that from Lisbon.

The Ministerial interregnum continued, without any immediate prospect of an arrangement. The Queen was anxious to keep at least two of her present ministers, Sa da Bandeira and Manoel de Carvalho, and this desire on the part of the Sovereign appears to have formed the chief impediment to the formation of a Cabinet. It was still believed by many, that her majesty would have recourse to the bold expedient of closing the Cortes for a few months, to allow time for the reorganization of the Government.

Colonel Vidal, late Governor-General of Angola, is to be prosecuted for having received bribes (of £200 per vessel!) to authorize the carrying on of the slave trade.

EAST INDIES.

We are happy to state, that very satisfactory accounts have been received from India. The British troops have taken possession of Hybradad and Bukkar, without any resistance on the part of the natives. The possession of these places will give the complete command of the Indus. The Ameers of Scinda have submitted to the British government. Sir H. Fane retains the command of the troops. The state of British interests is represented as highly satisfactory.—*Globe.*

AUSTRALIA.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival of Col. Gawler, governor of South Australia, at Adelaide. He landed in the second week of October, and was escorted by one hundred gentlemen on horseback from Holdfast Bay to the town. The day was kept as "a close holyday;" and the new governor was heartily welcomed. It was hoped that he would soon put an end to the differences which prevailed under his predecessor. The accounts continue to represent the new colony as remarkably prosperous.

CHINA.

Intelligence has just been received of another dispute with the Chinese, which has ended in the stoppage of the trade. This event took place in December, in consequence of the implication of Mr Innes, a merchant, in the smuggling of opium. The Chinese have insisted that Mr. Innes shall quit China before the trade is re-opened. This he had not done, and the stoppage continued.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, dated the 27th ult. states that the Sultan, in answer to a joint note, presented to him by the English, French, and Russian Ambassadors, on the subject of the warlike preparations proceeding in the capital, assured them of his pacific intentions, but was still continuing his armaments. The fleet, composed of 27 sail was to be ready for sea in the course of ten days. The new treaty has been declared by the French Ambassador to be suspended until fresh instructions can be received from France. The English supposed it to be in force, but in reality it is not so, nor can it be until fresh orders are sent from Downing street, relative to the basis of the nine per cent.—In the interim, trade is annihilated, and monopolies continue in full force. Good paper was scarce, and the exchange rose to 104 3-4.

At a Meeting of the President and Directors of the late CITY BANK, held at the Banking House on Saturday, 11th May, 1839—THOMAS LEAVITT, Esq. presided as Chairman.

On motion of WM. WRIGHT, Esq. seconded by JOHN V. THURGAR, Esq.:

Resolved unanimously, That in closing the concerns of the late City Bank, and taking leave of its Officers, the late President and Directors deem it an act of justice to record the high sense they entertain of the services rendered by those Officers since the Bank commenced its operations; that the zeal, ability and gentlemanly deportment of the Cashier, THOMAS JONES, Esq., seconded as it was by the unvarying good conduct, assiduity, and intelligence, of the first and second Tellers, Mr. M'LEOD, and Mr. WATERHOUSE, has been in the opinion of this meeting conducive to the best interests of the Institution, and fully entitles them to the thanks of the Stockholders.

Resolved unanimously, That this Meeting views with sincere regret the loss of situation occasioned to the late Officers of the Bank by the union which has recently been effected with the BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK; but that regret is greatly alleviated by the reflection that the valued talents displayed by those gentlemen in their several stations, must at all times hereafter command respect, and lead the way to other employments no less eligible than those they have recently held; and that the Chairman be requested to communicate to the late Messenger, Mr. BOWYER, their entire approval of his conduct during the whole course of his employment by the City Bank.

Resolved unanimously, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to Thomas Jones, Esq. Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Waterhouse.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published.

THOMAS LEAVITT, *Chairman.*

DISPUTED TERRITORY.—We are informed that the Warden of the Forest, Mr. McLACHLAN, and his assistant, Mr. BEATON with other British subjects, were forcibly driven off from the territory at *Fish River*, by a *posse* of Americans from the State of Maine, armed and unarmed, amounting to about thirty persons.—Mr. BEATON had arrived at Fredericton with intelligence for His Excellency the Governor.

FIRE.—On Sunday night last about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a fishing establishment on Navy Island, in this harbour; a large quantity of Nets, barrels of fish, &c., were wholly destroyed.

A young man named *Lanagan*, who had been employed on the island, ran to the King's Square, and commenced ringing the fire bell for the purpose of giving an alarm; some altercation took place between Lanagan, and a Watchman named *George Noble*, when unfortunately the latter struck Lanagan on the head with his stick, which caused his death on Monday.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against the Watchman, who has been committed to prison for trial.

Present of Plate to St. Luke's Church, Portland Village.—We have this week seen a very neat and elegant communion service of silver, consisting of a Flagon, two Goblets, two Salvers, and two plates; intended for the use of the altar in St. Luke's Church; They bear the following inscription—

ST LUKE'S CHURCH, PORTLAND.
PRESENTED BY
John Wilkins Smith, Esquire.
PORTLAND, NEW-BRUNSWICK.
A. D. MDCCCXXXVIII.

(The handsome gift cost £125 14s. Sterling.)

We have also been informed that an excellent bell intended for the same edifice, is expected shortly from London, it is a present from JAMES WHITE, Esquire, High Sheriff of this City and County. The above in connection with donations from other liberal minded individuals which we have previously recorded, evince a noble and highly praiseworthy spirit of disinterested liberality.—*Gaz.*

At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Hotel Company, held on Monday last, for the purpose of choosing five Directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were re-elected:—Messrs. Thomas Nisbet, E. De W. Ratchford, T. L. Nicholson, James Whitney, M. H. Perley.—And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Thomas Nisbet was re-appointed President, and John Kirby, Secretary.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Fredericton, 9th May, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief having been pleased to accept the services of Captain Priestly, late of the 43d Light Infantry, assisted by some non-commissioned Officers, for the purpose of giving instruction to certain Battalions of Militia in Drill during the present summer; His Excellency hereby notifies the appointment of that Officer as Staff Adjutant to the Militia Forces of the Province.

The necessary arrangements for carrying this measure into effect, will be communicated in a circular letter from the Adjutant General to the Commanding Officers of the Battalions concerned,—of whose cordial co-operation with Captain Priestly, His Excellency entertains no doubt.

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

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—John Duncan to be Commissioner for examining and reporting upon Steam Boats.

DINNER TO THE HON. JOSEPH CUNARD.—Agreeably to previous announcement, the Public Dinner to the above named Honorable Gentleman took place on Friday last.

At seven o'clock the company, amounting to upwards of one hundred individuals—by far the largest company we ever saw assembled in Miramichi on a similar occasion—took their seat at the table; and it must have been highly gratifying to the feelings of the Honorable Guest, to see thus assembled, persons in various stations of life, from different parts of the river, foregetting all prejudices and party feelings, mingling together to pay him a tribute of respect.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

HALIFAX, May 7.

ARRIVAL OF THE 8TH REGIMENT.—H. M. Ships Pique, Andromache, and Wanderer, arrived on Sunday last, in 17 days from Jamaica, with the 8th Regiment. They disembarked at two o'clock yesterday. The 8th Regt. left Halifax about five years ago, and brings back some familiar faces, but few of the gallant corps who left our shores in health and vigour, have withstood the effects of the pestilential climate.

H. M. steamer Medea also arrived on Sunday last from Bermuda. The Medea was fired into at night, between Havana and Jamaica, by a French man-of-war brig. One man was killed and several wounded. The commander of the brig mistook her, it would seem, for a Mexican vessel,—and immediately on discovering his error, apologized to Commodore Douglas, who it is said accepted his apology. There appears to be something mysterious connected with the affair—for it is altogether improbable that the Frenchman could have been so ignorant as he pretended, of the national character of the Steamer.—*Times.*

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Doctor Gray, Frederick A. Wiggins, Esq., to Frances Catherine, eldest daughter of Robert Bayard, Esquire, M. D. &c.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. James McKinley, to Miss Mary Ellison.

On the 2d instant, by the same, Mr. John Barron to Miss Catherine Conley, all of the Parish of Portland.

In Portland Village, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Chipman, to Miss Jane Nelson, all of that place.

On Monday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Israel Moodie, to Miss Rachel Dempster, both of the parish of Hampton, (K. C.)

And, on the same day, by the same, Mr. John Garrick, to Miss Sarah Clockes, both of the Parish of St. John.

At Fredericton on the 7th instant, by the Rev. J. Kirkmyre, A. M., Mr. Samuel Watts to Miss Judith Barry, both of the Parish of Fredericton.

At St. Stephen's, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. S. Busby, John Porter, Esq. to Miss Ann Whitney.

At Halifax, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. John Scott, James De Wolf Fraser, Esq. of Windsor, to Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Charles R. Prescott, of Cornwallis.

At Clements, N. S. on the 23 January last, by Elder John C. Austin, Mr. James John, to Miss Henrietta Hains, both of Lower Granville.—Also, by the same, Mr. William Gavill, to Miss F. A. Derling, of Digby.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., Mr. Benjamin Brice, Grocer, of this City, aged 48 years.

At Bay de Verte, on Monday, April 29th, in the 69th year of her age, Mary, the beloved wife of George Chappell, Esq. a native of Yorkshire, England. She spoke evil of no one, and lived at peace with all—her most amiable disposition secured to her the esteem and love of all who knew her—and her memory will be long cherished in their affections.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth Beek, wife of Joseph Beek, Esquire, of that place, in the 58th year of her age, much regretted by her relatives and numerous friends.

At Yarmouth, on the 27th April, Miner Huntington, Esq. aged 76 years.

At Bathurst, St. Mary's River, Gambia, on the 1st Sept. last, of a fever, Mr. Charles H. Grocock, formerly a Merchant of this City, aged 29 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, May 10, ship Meteor, Brown, Hull, 42; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Brig Hibernia, Fenoron, Kinsale, 32; to order, ballast—113 passengers.

John, Butters, Liverpool 33: Isaac Ketchum, merchandize.

Westmorland, Smith, Liverpool, 41; N. S. DeMill, merchandize.—On the 19th ult. lost topmast, foreyard, and mainmast head, in a heavy squall from S. W.

11th, schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, 3; Master, assorted cargo.

12th, schr. Ion, Hammond, Halifax, 7; sugar.

16th, ship Clarence, Betts, Demerara, 19; J. Ward & Sons, ballast.

17th, H.M. S. Crocodile, Bermuda, 4 days.

CLEARED.

Ship British Queen, Dodne, Liverpool, timber.
Chester, Lawson, Liverpool, timber.
Fingalton, Primrose, London, timber.
Sarah, Kinndy, Bristol, timber.
Roby, Westcott, Liverpool, timber.
Speculator, Pope, Gloucester, timber.
Albion, Whitney, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Sir Allan McNab, Bingay, St. Kitts, fish &c.
Sarah, Wilson, Jamaica, fish and lumber.
Addington, Bustin, Berbice, fish and lumber.
Schr Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, pig iron,
Caroline, M'Graw, Halifax, salt.
Union Jack, Norris, Boston, pig iron.
Sarah, Larkin, Halifax, salt.
Russell, Nickerson, Halifax, salt.
Brilliant, Mitchell, Philadelphia, plaster.
Ion, Hammond, Halifax, salt.

Br. ship Europe, stranded at Long Branch, below New York, was somwh hogged and buried in the sand, that there was no expectation of getting her off or saving the iron in her. 250 crates, and 100 sacks salt, had been saved, and it was expected that most of the other crates would be.

Spoke 23d ult., lat. 43 42, long. 49 40, barque Lord John Russell, 8 days from St. John for London.

Capt. Wilson, of ship Providence, spoke April 17, lat. 44 22, long. 53, ship Hebron, from New Orleans for Havre de Grace, out 30 days—all well.

Arrived at Liverpool, 17th April, ship Britannia, Atchison, from Philadelphia.—Sailed from Liverpool, 15th April, ship Samuel Jameson, for St. John, and America, Mackie, for Quebec.

Dartmouth, April 8.—Sailed, the Amethyst, for New Brunswick.

Whitby, April 13.—Sailed, the Harrison, Children, for St. John.

Cleared in New York, 6th inst. brig Clara, Cook, for this port.

Cleared at Quebec, 30th April, schr. John, Barry, for this port.—3d May, schr Mary & Margaret, Hoffman, do.—Entered for loading 2d May, schr. Gaspe, Picket, do.

The Brig British Union, belonging to the Hon. Joseph Pope, sailed from Bedeque for Plymouth in November last, and has not since been heard of.—*Prince Edward Island Gazette.*

HALIFAX, April 11.—Arrived H. M. ship Cleopatra, from St. John, N. B.; schr. Nile, Caroline, and Russell, from do.

MIRAMICHI, May 7.—First arrival.—We were much gratified yesterday morning to see a schooner working her way up. There are four square rigged vessels in the river waiting for a fair wind. It will be seen by our shipping list that one (the James Dempister, 30 days from Exeter) has been reported.—*Gleaner.*

The Spartan, at Yarmouth, left at Nevis, April 12th, brigt. Saphire, Cook, to sail for St. John, in ten days.

Brig Allegro, Phelan, of and for this port, loading at Liverpool, was expected to sail about the 13th April.

Ship Aid-de-Camp, from St. John, at Londonderry, lost rudder &c.—Sailed from Londonderry, 12th April, Londonderry, Hattrick, St. John.—Sailed from Gravesend, 12th April, Hebe, for St. John.—Cleared at Liverpool, Mary Coreline, Lawson, for Quebec.—Ships Brothers, Poole, at Cork, 14th April, Rebecca, Drake, at do. 16th.—The Warrior, from Hull, for St. John, put into Long Hope, on the 13th April.

FIRST ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.—The *Rainbow*, Captain Arnold, formerly of the *Procris* 31st March from Portsmouth, arrived in port this afternoon, being the first from sea. She was followed by the *Procris*, 2nd of April from Poole. The *Arabian*, Captain Allen, 30th of March from Greenock, was towed up from Pointe St. Lawrent, by the St. George steamer, and passed the *Rainbow* in the harbour. The *Canada*, Allen, is expected up next tide, having sailed from Greenock on the 2nd of April.—*Quebec Gazette.*

AUCTION SALES.

PEWS—BY AUCTION.

On SATURDAY 1st June next, at 11 o'clock will be sold by T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq. *at his Auction Room:*

A PEW in the Gallery of Trinity Church, near the Organ, and Pews Nos. 109, and 110, on the ground floor of St. John's Church.

Also, the following Pews for default in payment of Rent, viz., Trinity Church Gallery, Nos. 1, 8, 13 and 45.

St. John's Church, ground floor, Nos. 19, 23, 27 31, 35, 38, 55, 79, 80, 83, 87, 89, 96, 97, 99, 101 102, 104.—Gallery, Nos. 2, 8, 15, 21, 28.

By Order of the Vestry.
May 17. GEO. WHEELER, *Vestry Clerk.*

Millinery! Millinery!!

Per "Sophia," from London;

MRS. MILLAR has received her spring assortment of Pattern BONNETS, Dress Caps, Turbans, Collars, Collaretts, &c. &c., to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John, by whom she has been so liberally patronized.

Also, a choice assortment of FLOWERS, suitable for the season. *May 10*

James Lockwood & Co.

(North Market Wharf,)

HAVE received per ship *Hawick Kerr*, part of their Spring Supply of MANCHESTER GOODS, which they are opening, and offer for sale on liberal terms.

☞ Their LONDON GOODS, by the *Sophia* and *Hebe*, are daily expected, also the remainder of their MANCHESTER GOODS, by the *Marchioness of Bute*, from Liverpool.

St. John, 30th April, 1839

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per the ship Orbit, *from Liverpool, and* Sophia, *from London, a handsome assortment of Domestic and Fancy* GOODS, *as follows:—*

CARPETING: Black, Blue, Brown and Rifle Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy rib'd Buckskins, Gambroons and fancy Drills; plain & striped Satinetts & Cassimets,
Plain and printed Moleskins, Doeskins, do.
Plain and figured Merinos; do. Saxony, do.
500 pieces of painted and printed Muslins;
300 do. White and Grey Shirting;
100 do. Regattas and striped Shirtings;
50 do. Plain and figured Gro de Naples, Figured Satins, printed Challie, and Lama Dresses, Mouslin de Laine, do. Blond, Gauze Veils, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs;
Silk Lace Gloves and Mitts, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid, do;
White, printed and emboss'd Hose; Maids and children's do; white and coloured Stays;
Silk filled centre Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Plain and printed Challie do;
Paris printed Shawls; worsted and cotton do;
Brooks' best Cotton Reels and Balls;
Sewed Muslin and Lace Collars and Tippets;
Tambowed ditto; do. sewed Muslin Trimming;
Jaconet, Book, Mull, swiss mull, & check Muslin,
Irish Linens, Damask Table Cloths & Napkins;
Tabaret—a splendid article for Curtains, &c.
Parasols and Umbrellas;
Ladies' Tuscan, Dunstable, & Devon BONNETS;
Christy's best fashionable Beaver and Gossamer HATS; Cotton Warps, &c &c.

The whole will be sold at the very lowest price, for Cash only.

JAMES BOWES.

Market square, May 17, 1839.

N. B.—Remainder of the Spring Supply, hourly expected per the *Hebe* from London.

St. John Mechanics' Institute.

THE Rev. Mr. ANDREW will deliver his third and last LECTURE, which will be also the concluding lecture for the season, before the Mechanics' Institute, at the St. John Hotel, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

S. J. SCOVIL,
May 11. *R. Secretary.*

CARD.

JAMES HOWARD, MERCHANT TAILOR, &c. takes this opportunity most respectfully to return his very sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their past patronage of him; more especially to those Gentlemen who have recently come forward so liberally to his assistance, thereby enabling him to resume, in a manner to him most gratifying, his business: to which, by the most untiring assiduity and attention, J. H. assures those friends, that their confidence in him shall not be abused.

For the variety, the fineness of texture, and the most fashionable shades, his supply of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c. &c. is at present without competition in the City; which, with acknowledged skill in his ART, J. H. confidently trusts to a discerning public for a share of their patronage and support.

Prince William street, May 17th, 1839.

☞ Fifteen Journeymen Tailors are wanted immediately. None need apply but the very best workmen, to whom the highest wages will be given.

OATS.—1500 Bushels excellent Russian OATS, for sale by
May 17. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

MR. WHITNEY has removed to Mr. Raglor's House, in Germain-street, immediately opposite the residence of Wm. Scovil, Esq. where he may be consulted as usual, from 9 till 5 o'clock each day, is the various departments of DENTISTRY. *St. John, May 17.*

☞ NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid any Person or Persons from cutting Timber or in anywise trespassing on a certain Lot of Land known by the name of the *Granger Grant*, (except all those who have a proper title thereto,) situate at Letete, near St. Andrews, Province of New-Brunswick.

JOHN C. AUSTIN,
One of the Heirs of said Grant.
Clements, N. S. May 7, 1839.

TIMBER & DEALS.

FOR SALE.—300 Tons White Pine TIMBER, average 14 in.—Also—at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, 300 M. feet of DEALS, apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
May 17.

To Let,

FOR one year or more, On *Fort Howe*, that commodious Cottage owned by the late James McMinch, consisting of 4 rooms with 3 fire places, 1 sitting room and large pantry with frost proof cellar and Wood house, together with a Barn and other out buildings, with a Garden and other Lots. For further particulars, please apply to Mrs. McNINCH on the premises.
Portland, May 17, 1839.

17th MAY, 1839.

JUST received per *Sophia*, from London, and *British Queen*, from Liverpool:—ONE THOUSAND Gentlemen's Fashionable HATS, from 5s. upwards. Also—SIX THOUSAND pairs BOOTS and SHOES, from 1s. upwards.
W. G. LAWTON.

BACON, HERRINGS, &c,

1 TON prime BACON; 400 boxes Smoked HERRINGS;
80 bags Fine SALT.—Lately received and for sale low by THOMAS HANFORD.
17th May, 1839.

MAY 1st, 1839.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Per *Fingalton*, from London, and *British Queen*, from Liverpool, consisting of—

PRINTED Muslins, and Mousline de Laine DRESSES;
Plain and Figured Lutestrings and Sarsnets;
Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, in great variety;
Plain and Fig'd Satins; Parasols & Umbrellas;
A large assortment of Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery, of every description.
White and colored STAYS; Netts and Laces;
Muslin Edgings, Insertions and Flouncings;
Worked Collars; Gent's Stocks and Braces;
Black Bombazines and Crapes;
Fancy Buckskins and Broad CLOTHS;
Silk, Twist, Threads and Cottons;
Black and White Braid, Cotton Cords, Tapes;
Paste Boards, sheet Willows, Pins and Needles;
Printed Cottons; Furniture and Lining Cottons;
Grey and White SHIRTINGS; Regatta stripes;
Ticks; Merinos and Shalloons;
Fancy and Plain Satinetts; Moleskins;
Checks, Stripes, and Homespuns;
Cantoons and Fancy Trowser stuffs; Flannels;
Serges and Green Baize;
Plain and Fancy Draggets; Cotton Velvet;
Ducks, Canvass, and Oznaburgh;
Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, Diapers;
Jaconet, Book, Mull, and Check'd Muslins;
Bishop Lawn; Linen and Cotton Cambric;
TARTAN SHAWLS, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

Paints, Paint Oil, &c. &c.

Received per ship SOPHIA, *Risk, from London.*

60 CWTS. No. 1 London White Lead, 28lb. kegs; 20 cwt. best Yellow Paint, 14lb. and 28lb. kegs; 10 casks best Boiled LINSEED OIL; do. Raw, 2 chests INDIGO; 60 Brass Compasses, assorted sizes; 60 Wood do., 6 doz. Log Glasses, 1 and 28 seconds, 2 doz. square Binnacle Lamps; 6 Superfine Ensigns, from 3 to 7 yards, 40 do. Union Jacks, 2 to 3½ yards, 1 doz. half hour Glasses.
May 10. JAMES OTTY & CO.

Just Arrived,

A CHOICE selection of Tuscan, Luton, Dunstable and Rutland STRAW BONNETS—which are now ready for inspection.
May 3, 1839. JOS. SUMMERS & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Having removed to the commodious Fire and Proof Warehouse and Cellars fronting on the East side of St. John Street, one door North of Mr. WALKER's, with additional entrance from the Arcade,

Offers for sale a very extensive stock of—

WINES, BRANDY, GENEVA, WHISKEY, Porter, Teas, &c., with all his usual variety of choice Bottled WINES, comprising Port, East India, and L. P. Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Marsella, Bucellas, Hock, Champagne, &c.

20 Casks London Brown Stout and PORTER, 3 and 4 dozens each;

100 Packages Congo, Souchong, Hyson, Gunpowder and Twankay TEAS, and

by early expected arrivals will receive a very increased addition to his present Stock.

Agency and Commission business transacted as heretofore.
May 3, 1839. W. H. STREET.

For sale by James Lockwood & Co.

50 TONS well assorted refined and common IRON—in quantities to suit purchasers.
30 Brls. pow'd Venetian Red,
11 Hhds. PORT WINE.
May 3.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

JUST received per "Elizabeth" from New York.—50 barrels RYE FLOUR, 50 do. Corn Meal.—For sale on reasonable terms by
May 3. J. & J. ALEXANDER, *King-street.*

RECEIVED

Per the ship "Ward" from Liverpool and "Atlantic" from Glasgow:

5 PIPES BRANDY—"Martell's brand,"
20 Bags Pot Barley, 1 cwt. each:
16 Bales Cotton Warp; 20 pieces Bunting, assorted colours;
70 Kegs Wrought Nails from 4dy to 24dy.
2 " Pump Tacks—*Iron.*
1 " Copper Pump Tacks,
1 " " Nails, 2 1-2 inch,
125 Bags Spikes from 3 to 9 inch,
18 Doz. Paint Brushes, assorted; 5 do Clamp do.
4 " Long handled Tar Brushes,
4 " Short ditto,
8 " ships Scrapers; 4 do Mops & Handles,
2 " Box Coffee Mills;
4 " Speaking Trumpets;
3 " Japaned Bread Baskets;
3 " " Water Pitchers;
2 " " Wash hand Basins;
3 " Block Tin Tea Pots, assorted sizes;
3 " Coffee Pots, "
4 " Tureens; 6 do. Water Dippers;
5 " Cooks Lanterns; 6 do. Signal do.
4 " Forecastle Lamps; 2 do. oil Fillers;
4 " Tin Candlesticks, with snuffers;
6 " Tinder Boxes, complete;
6 Gross Sail Needles, assorted sizes;
6 Dozen Palms.
JAS. OTTY & CO.
St. John, May 10, 1839.

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Brandy, GENEVA, &c.

Landing ex "Sophia," from London:

PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks choice old PORT;
Butts, Hhds. and Quarter Casks Brown, Pale and dark golden Old Sherry; Pipes E. I. Madeira: Pipes, Hhds. Qr. Casks MADEIRA—(*Blackburn's brand.*)
Pipes & Hogsheads Madeira—(*Houghton's brand.*)
Hhds. Calcavellos, Lisbon, Sauterne,
Pipes & Hhds. dark & pale BRANDY—(*approved brands.*)
Hhds. best Scheidam GIN;
Puncheons very old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. London B S. PORTER;
Hhds. London PALE ALE; Clarets, La Rose, Latour, Chateau Margaux, Haut Brion;
and for sale by W. P. RANNEY.

In addition to the above the Subscriber offers for sale at his Establishment in Prince Wm. Street, an extensive and well selected Stock of—

PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, BRANDY, GENEVA, WHISKEY, &c. and a large variety of Bottled WINES—comprising—E. I. Madeira, L. P. Madeira, L. M. Madeira, Sherry, Port, CHAMPAGNE, Burgundy, Stock, Hermitage, CLARET, Barsac, Sauterne, Bucellas, Marsalla, Teneriffe, Catalonia, Cherry Brandy, &c. &c.

London Bottled PORTER;
90 Packages—Congo, Souchong, Gunpowder, Hyson, Twankay TEAS; *of the Clifton's cargo.*
Refined SUGAR, in casks and tierces.
20 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT.

Also, expected by the *Hebe*, from London, a further supply and a choice assortment of Continental WINES, in Bottle.

Agency and Commission Business transacted as heretofore.
May 10, 1838. W. P. RANNEY.

WINES, &c.

Just received from Madeira, via London:

A FEW Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. Casks of fine old mellow Madeira WINE;

and from London, ex "Sophia":

30 Boxes fine London Mould CANDLES,
30 " Dipt "
12 " Sperm "
20 " Yellow SOAP.
May 10, 1839. W. H. STREET.

CONFECTIONS, &c.

THOMAS GARD has on hand a few Boxes superior CONFECTIONS—*consisting of—*

Mixtures.

Sugar Plums, Almonds, Stomachic Carroway, Cassia Buds, Acidulated, Peppermint, Lemon Drops, &c.

Candies.

Barley, Winter Green, Horehound, Cream, Striped, Kisses, &c. &c.

Lozenges.

Peppermint, Cayenne, Cinnamon, Ginger, Toulou.
Fancy Cakes, Pastry, Jellies, Blancmange, as usual.

A few respectable young men can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, and every attention paid to render them comfortable.
Cross Street, St. John, April 26.

FOR SALE.

JUST Landing, ex schr. "*Britannia*," Smith, Master, from Halifax; 5 casks PALE SEAL OIL; 5 Straw colored do.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
May 10.

Flour, Corn Meal, Tea, &c.

300 BARRELS CORN MEAL;
100 Do. WHEAT FLOUR;
125 Bbls RYE FLOUR; 40 barrels TAR;
29 Chests and Boxes best Congo TEA;
300 Bushels Yellow CORN; 300 lbs. best Indigo;
A few Barrels and Kegs Soda Crackers;
40 Bags Fine Table Salt; 6 do. Black Pepper;
5 Bales Cotton Warps; 12 Kegs Tobacco.
GEO. M. BURNS,
May 3. 4w *N. Market Wharf.*

Store To Let.

Possession given 1st May next,

THE Store at present occupied by W. D. W. Hubbard, Esq.—Apply to the Subscriber.
April 26.—4i. S. K. FOSTER.

CARD.

THOMAS GARD has been induced for the convenience of the Public, to remove part of his stock of CONFECTIONS, &c. to the Market square, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Joseph Summers & Co., where he intends to keep a General Assortment of first rate articles in his line together with the delicacies of the season.

The patronage of the Ladies' is respectfully solicited, and all orders will be punctually attended to.

Ginger Beer, Lemonade, &c.
St. John, May 3, 1839.

NEW GOODS,

Just received per ship WARD from Liverpool.

—CLOTHS,—

SUPERFINE Black, blue, brown, olive, and invisible greens,
Do. black, blue, and fancy Cassimeres,
Do. grey, &c. &c. (cheap.)

—Bronzed and Lacquered Ware,—

Lustres, Glass Drops, one, two and three lights; Candlesticks, Candle lamps, Table do., Card Racks, Tapers, Bells and Inkstands.

—German Silver and Plated Ware,—

Table, dessert, tea, mustard, salt, and caddie Spoons; table and dessert Forks; silver mounted Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, ivory handle Butter Knives, Fish do., plated Castors, Liquor Frames, &c.

—Japaned Ware,—

Cash, tinder and spice Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Bread Baskets, Ink Stands, Slop Buckets, Tea Cannisters, Nursery Lamps, &c.

—Britannia Ware,—

Tea and Table Spoons, tea and coffee Pots, toddy and soup Ladles, Water Plates, Bed Pans, Ink Stands, &c.

—Brass Ware,—

Toddy Kettles, Candlesticks, wire Seives, Racking Cocks, Butt Hinges, door buttons, Curtain Bands, do. Pins, Knobs, Cabin Hooks, Escutcheons, Fire Irons, Till Locks, Cupboard do., Pad do., Stair Rods and eyes, Weights, Window Pullies, &c.

—Hardware,—

Large and small Sad Irons, C. S. Hand Saws; trying, smoothing and jack Planes; iron paste Jiggers, plastering Trowels; rim, pad, cupboard, chest, till, mortice, and drawer Locks; Norfolk Latches, H L Hinges, square Bolts, wood Screws, iron and tin'd Kettle Ears, Hat Hooks, Fire Irons, counter Weighing Machines, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Italian Irons, Flanch Coffee Mills, Box do., iron squares, iron Weights, Dish Covers, block Tin and Wire, iron Butts, Carpenters' Brads, iron Candlesticks, Cork-screws, Mill Saw, taper and pit-saw Files, flat bastard do., shoe Rasps, carpet Tacks, French Latches, Carpenters' Rules and pointed Compasses, Nails, from 28d'y to 4d'y; shoe Nails and Tacks, iron Shovels and Spades, &c.

Ladies' Rose Wood Work Boxes.
Do. do. do. Dressing Cases,
Gentlemen's do. do. do.
Writing Desks, Tea Caddeys.

—Cutlery,—

Setts ivory handle Knives and Forks, black do.; ivory Table Knives, do. Carvers, do. Steels, setts buck and stag handle Knives and Forks; Dessert do. do., buck handle Carvers, pocket Jack Knives, Putty do., Shoe and Butcher's do.; cards fancy Scissors, Raisors, in cases; pickle Knives, &c.

Combs.—Side, back, ivory and dressing Combs.

Brushes.—Hair, hat, nail, tooth, comb, room, carpet, hearth, paint, scrubbing, stove, counter and bottle Brushes; fancy Telescope do.

Baskets.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned having formed a connection under the firm of

ALEXANDERS, BARRY, & CO.

have taken that Building lately erected by John Robertson, Esq., fronting on Nelson street, where they will transact a *Wholesale Importing General Commission Business.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, Jun.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN H. BARRY.

Saint John, N. B. April 5, 1839.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make advances on Cargoes of LUMBER, consigned to his Friends in Barbadoes, to amount of $8 per M. on Merchantable BOARDS and PLANK, and $2 per M. on long Pine and Cedar SHINGLES, by Drafts at 90 days on Cavan, Brothers & Co., London, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New-York, on receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance. The vessels will, after touching at Barbadoes, be allowed to proceed to St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, and Trinidad, provided the Markets at these Islands are better than at Barbadoes.

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

NOTICE.

A DISSOLUTION of the Co-partnership between the Subscribers, heretofore subsisting under the Firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, having by mutual consent this day taken place:—The Stock of the said Firm will continue exposed for sale at the usual place of business till the first day of May next. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims, to exhibit the same for adjustment.

W. H. STREET,
W. P. RANNEY.

St. John, 1st April, 1839.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to that new store in King street, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Scott, *now the red front.*

Reference to former advertisements.

April 26. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

NOTICE.

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

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES WHITNEY
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 23, 1838.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

	Jamaica. { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar,	
Barbados,	Demerara,	Trinidad,
Antigua,	Dominica,	Grenada,
Saint Lucia,	Saint Kitts,	Saint Vincent,
Tobago,	Berbice,	Saint Thomas,
Porto Rico,	Saint Croix,	

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

☞*NO CURE, NO PAY.*

New-York, September 15, 1838.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS.—Gentlemen:—Feeling deeply indebted to you for the valuable service you have rendered me, I do most cheerfully inform you that my wife is entirely cured of the Salt Rheum by the use of your Remedy and Syrup of Sarsaparilla. She had been very severely afflicted with the disease, in her face, for six years; had tried various medicines, both internal and external, but without producing any good effect, until by the advice of a friend who was cured by your medicine she was induced to use it, and, I am thankful to say the result has been a perfect cure.

Your's, respectfully, JOHN CHAPMAN.
79 Chatham st.

From this and numerous other certificates of its virtue received by the Proprietors, (which will be exhibited on application) every person can see the superior efficacy of this valuable medicine on diseases of the skin. Salt Rheum, Jackson or Barbers' Itch, Ringworms, Tetter and Scald Head, &c. are effectually cured by it. In rising 3000 cases it has not failed in one; and in all it is warranted to cure, or the money will be refunded. Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York.—Sold at wholesale and retail by special appointment by A. R. TRURO, Circulating Library, Princess Sreet, St. John, N. B.

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, restleness, ill-temper, anxiety, languor, and melancholy, which are the general simptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

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

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters:—At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Gagetown, Mr. J H. Bonnell; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter McClelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Peticodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville.

February 8, 1839.

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal support received since commencing business in this City, and would respectfully inform them that he has removed his Cabinet and Upholstering Establishment to a part of the premises owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Hay, as a Chair-making Establishment, situated in Prince William Street, a few doors South of the Bank of New-Brunswick, and nearly opposite the residence of Wm. Jarvis, Esquire: and trusts, from his usual attendance to, and experience in business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

☞ Every article in the Cabinet and Upholstering business executed with neatness and dispatch.

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for past favours, begs to state, that he has now on hand a general assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, amounting to upwards of 600 Pairs, among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco, Doeskin, and Opera Boots—the latter a beautiful article for summer wear; Gent's. Morocco and Doeskin Bootees, Oxonian shoes and Pumps, Galoshes, &c.; strong Boots and Shoes in variety.

In point of style, quality and variety, the above stock cannot be excelled by that of any other Boot and shoe Manufacturing Establishment in the Province.

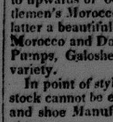
D. PATERSON.

Sign of the Golden Boot, Dock street, a few Doors from the Market Square.

☞ Every article in his line made to measure, with despatch.

April 19, 1839. 6m.—Sent. 8w.

City Boot and Shoe Store.



THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public for the liberal support afforded him during a period of five years, begs to inform them that he has fitted up that Shop in *Prince William Street*, one door South of Dr. Walker's, formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Ginley, as a Dry Goods store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of *BOOTS and SHOES*, of every description, which shall be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He would also state, that as he is now furnished with first class workmen, and determined that every article in his line of business shall be made of the best materials and in the neatest manner, the public may rest assured that no attention on his part will be wanting to secure their support and patronage.

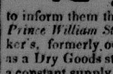
JAMES HINDS.

☞ Wanted immediately, two or three Journeymen Shoemakers.

22d March. 1839.

☞NEW ARRANGEMENT.☜

Weekly Trip to Windsor.



THE steamer NOVA SCOTIA, T. REED, Master, will leave this on

MONDAY—For Eastport and Saint Andrews, return on Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY—For Digby and Annapolis, return the same evening.

☞ Time of leaving St. John, 7 o'clock, a. m.

THURSDAY Evening—For Windsor, returning on Friday—leaving Windsor the same tide she arrives.

For further particulars, enquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting Room of

April 26. E. BARLOW & SONS.

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.

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine	BOARDS;	
74,000 do.	do.	do. two inch PLANK;
114,000 do.	do.	Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do.	do.	do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do.	do.	Spruce Boards;
15,000 do.	1½ inch Spruce	FLOORING;
35,000	eighteen inch	SHINGLES;
65,000	twenty-two inch	shipping ditto;
11,000	feet superior seven inch	SIDING;
81,000	feet Pine and Spruce	Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

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.

Spanish Cigars.

JUST received, at the *Hibernian Hotel*, 21,000 Spanish CIGARS, a superior article, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also on hand—A stock of good LIQUORS; and a Table with *Substantials* always ready from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 11 at night:—a good supply of fresh Oysters, and plenty of good *Ennis-showen* to wash them down.

The subscriber pledges himself that every attention will be paid to those who may honour him with a call.

JAMES NETHERY.

Hibernian Hotel, Nov. 16, 1838.

Per ship "Mozambique,"

FROM GREENOCK.

14 HHDS. Refined Loaf SUGAR;
50 boxes Mould Candles, short 6's;
50 boxes best quality SOAP;
1 pipe superior Old PORT WINE;
2 bales CARPETINGS, handsome patterns.

April 12. JOHN V. THURGAR.

PILES, HÆMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.—The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "I acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured.—These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is by name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most sceptical.—The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health.—Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation in this fact.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR, Is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to feel as being uncovered, and sometimes even shut society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the possession of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietor.

DR. SCUDDE'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness

THIS never-failing remedy is been used many years with distinguished success, at the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Dr. Scudd, and confidently recommended as an extraordinary and wonderful remedy for either partial or complete deafness in all its stages.

By the timely use of this purest Oil, many who have been completely deaf, have been restored to perfect hearing after using from three to ten flasks. This may appear strange, but it nevertheless true. The Acoustic Oil is not presented to the public as a nostrum, but as the prescription of one who has turned his attention exclusively to the Eye and Ear, and who pledges his profession reputation upon the success of this remedy.

Dr. Scudder has numerous certificates, but hesitates to publish them, as he considers them unnecessary to so truly valuable an article as the Acoustic Oil. Its immense sale is the surest proof of the estimation in which it is held. It is presented as a public blessing, enabling the aged parent to mingle in conversation with his children, and to reply to their numerous questions with facility from which he had previously been debarred by a distressing partial or complete deafness.

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

Composed of herbs and roots principally, and has been found by long experience to be highly useful for the cure of the various diseases to which horses and cattle are subject, viz. distemper, hidebound, drowsiness, loss of appetite, ward strains, yellow water, inflamation of the eye fatigue from hard exercise, &c. It carries off gross humours, prevents horses from becoming ill or foundering, purifies and cools the blood, &c.

Rev. Dr. Bartholow's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

An agreeable cordial, and effective Remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, Colds, Pains in the Breast, Influenza, Hard Breathing, & Difficult Expectoration.

Dr. Shubnell's *Celebrated RheumaticNerve, And Bone Liniment,*

Applied morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling or the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contractions of the limbs and will take swellings down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises and sprains.—It gives immediate relief; it strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.—A few drops on sheep's wool applied to the ear of deaf persons, will by constant application, cause them to hear in two month's time.

West's Patent Chlorine Emetic and Pills, for the cure of the most inveterate Ring Worms, Salt Rheum and all eruptions and disorders of the skin.

Eustace and Temple's Valuable Gonorrhœa Mixture, for the cure of the most obstinate chronic and common cases of Gonorrhœa in five days.

All the above Medicines for sale by Comstock & Co., New-York, and at the Circulating Library, Princess Street.

Jan. 4, 1839. A. R. TRURO.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of *Flour*, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 23, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

Received per ship "Mozambique," from Greenock.

60 PIECES Grey COTTON; 70 do. White Cotton;
2 Bales Cotton Lamp Wick; 1 bale Thrums,
12 Bales Sheathing Paper,
8 Casks PUTTY, in 14 lb. bladders,
30 Boxes Soap; 20 boxes Mould Candles,
20 do. Dipt Candles; 1 bale Pump Leather,
20 Dozen (Thomson) Screw Augurs,
5 Hhds. Loaf SUGAR,
420 Pots from ½ gallon to 10 gallons,
160 Bake Pans and Covers.

Also—In Store:

36 Kegs Wrought Nails, 10dy to 20dy,
40 Cwt. Sheathing Nails, 6 to 3 in.,
45 Coils 2 and 3 yarn Spun yarn; 50 do. Marline and Housline; 75 coils Ratline;
80 do. CORDAGE, from 1 to 4 inches,
8 Bags Black Pepper; 20 pieces Russia Duck,
50 Barrels Canada Fine FLOUR,
1 Pun. Malt Whiskey.

JAS. OTTY & CO.

April 5, 1839.

SPRING GOODS.

Just received per ships Mozambique, Evergreen, and Wakefield:

140 BOXES Mould and Dipt Candles, 36 cwt. Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes Glasgow SOAP,
20 hhds. GENEVA; 1 hhd. Blacking,
50 puncheons Treacle,
31 hhds. fine crushed SUGAR,
10 do. Refined do.; 66 boxes Caper TEA,
200 Ladies' CLOAKS,
1400 Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
200 Mousline de Laine DRESSES,
100 pieces Chintz and striped Muslin Garments,
60 do. Chintz Aprons,
500 do. Grey and White Shirting,
500 do. Prints and Stripes; 150 do. Checks,
Bales and boxes Moleskins, Shawls, Drills CLOTHS, Handkerchiefs, Ticks Jaconets, &c. &c.

Apply to JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER, *No. 12, King street.*
Or ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO. *Nelson street.*

5th April, 1839.

Per Ship British Queen, from Liverpool:

AND FOR SALE LOW:

10 HALF Pipes, 20 Qr. casks, } Pale Sherry WINE,
10 Hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY—superior,
100 Half, and 100 Quarter Drums FIGS,
100 Boxes HARD YELLOW SOAP,
100 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
50 Coils Ratline and CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 threads to 3 inch,
2 Casks Salmon, sind, and Herring Twines.

April 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Cordage, Oakum, &c.

Received per ship British Queen, from Liverpool:—

300 COILS CORDAGE, from 6 thread Ratline to 4 inch;
60 Coils MARLINE and HAUSELINE,
60 Coils 2 and 3 Yarn SPUNYARN,
50 Do. White ROPE, from 4 thread to 12 thread,
8 doz. Hand Lead Lines; 10 doz. Log Lines,
6 doz. Bed Cords; 2 doz. Water laid deep sea Lines; 6 doz. 15 thread Cod Lines,
20 doz. sail TWINE; 1 Bale Bleached DUCK,
1 Mat WHITE OAKUM,
169 Bundles best Parish Picked OAKUM.

26th April. JAMES OTTY & CO.

BUTTER.

25 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER, ex *Nile*, from Halifax.

April 26. THOS. HANFORD.

SHOE STORE.

Corner of King & Germain streets.

JUST received per ship *Fingalton* from London, SEVENTEEN PACKAGES, containing Ladies', Misses, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, *of every description, Color, Quality, and price that can be named, from the cheapest to the best in the City*; Gentlemen's and Youth's summer Dress Shoes and Boots; Pantaloon Straps of every kind; Fleecy Cork Soles; Children's Waist Belts; Straps for Clogs, &c. Silk Laces; Silk Ferritts, Galloons and Seaming; and a variety of other articles.—For sale Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—Further supplies shortly expected from Liverpool. STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

May 3, 1839.

Palmetto Braid.

310 PIECES Palmetto BRAID, a superior article, for sale at the store of

April 19. CRANE & M'GRATH.

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Received per ship ALEXANDER EDMOND *from Liverpool:—*

20 IRON stock'd Anchors, from 1-2 cwt. to 5 cwt.; 200 fms. 3-8 in. close link'd Chain; 200 fms. 7-16 do.; 250 fms. 1-2 do.; 95 fms. 9-16 do.; 190 fms. 5-8 do.; 110 fms. 11-16 do.; 180 fms. 3-4 do.; 75 fms. 7-8 do.; 75 fms. 1 do.; 48 fms. 5-8 in. cross bar'd do.; 75 fms. 3-4 do.; 16 Gun Wheels, assorted sizes.

May 3. JAMES OTTY & CO.

Pig Iron, Potatoes, Bacon, &c.

Received per barque "Bellona," from Newry:

50 TONS No. 1. scotch PIG IRON, 1342 Hampers Irish Potatoes,
2 Tons OAKUM; 3 casks miner's Shovels,
20 Dozen Farmer's Spades, 20 do. ballast Shovels,
8 Bales Irish Bacon; 5 brls. Irish Pork,
1 Tierce Irish Beef,
40 Bundles Plough Plate IRON.

April 26. WM. CARVILL.

FLOUR and MEAL.

The Subscriber has just received per schr. "Compeer" from New York:

100 BRLS. Corn MEAL, 50 brls. RYE FLOUR.

IN STORE—150 barrels Canada Fine FLOUR, fresh and Sweet. JAS. T. HANFORD.

May 3, 1839.

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber has received ex ships Mary, Robert Bruce, and Jane Walker, part of his Fall Supply, consisting of the following articles, viz.:

SUPERFINE black, blue, and brown Broad Cloths, plain and striped Cassimeres, plain and ribbed Buckskins, blue pilot Cloth, plaid beaver Cloths, white and red Flannel, Welch and Saxony ditto, Saxony Cloths, Camblets and Cambleteens, ladies' cloths, double ducape silk for ditto, plain and figured Silk, ditto ditto Merino, lining Cottons, white and brown ditto, bed ticks and Irish Linens, printed Calicoes, book, mull, swiss mull, and jacona Muslins; bishop's Lawn, bobbinetts, Laces, Quillings, sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions, sewed and tambour muslin Collars and Capes, lace ditto ditto, small wares, hosiery, winter Boots, blankets, plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, cotton ditto ditto, filled centre ditto;—The whole will be sold very low for cash only. No patterns given, or goods allowed to leave the store without being settled for.

N. B.—Furs and London Goods, daily expected.

JAMES BOWES.

Market Square, Nov. 2.

New Vessels for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the following Vessels, now on the stocks, and which will be completed in July and August next, or earlier if required, viz:—

A BRIG of about 240 Tons, say 84ft. 6in. keel, with 7 feet rakes, 23ft. 9in. beam, and 15ft. hold.

A Brig of about 140 Tons, say 68ft. 6 in. keel, 6ft. rakes, 20ft. 9in. beam, and 12ft. hold.

A Brig of about 240 tons, say 85ft. keel, 7ft. rakes, 24ft. beam, 14 1-2ft. hold.

The two first have Hackmatack transoms, stern posts, sternheads, sightheads, and top timbers; red pine waterways, and are being built at Parrsboro' N. S. from whence they can be towed by steamers at a small expense. ☞ *Persons wishing to view* them, can be landed at the ship-yard from the steamers going to Windsor. The latter vessel is being built at Bay Verte, and has Hackmatack stern, sternpost, apron, transoms, toptimbers, wales, and topsides. These Vessels are copper fastened, and no pains or expense have been or will be spared in their construction. They are under the superintendence of shipwrights of high standing and will bear the strictest scrutiny and comparison with the best vessels built in either Province.

For terms and further particulars, apply to the Hon. F. RATCHFORD, at Parrsboro, Mr. JOHN CAREY at Bay Verte, or to

April 12. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

☞ Cargoes of Deals will be furnished (if required) for each vessel.

NEW AND ELEGANT

PAPER HANGINGS,

Velvet Borders, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received per schooners "*Union Jack*" and "*Amethyst*," from BOSTON, and Brig "*Norfolk*" from PHILADELPHIA, his season's supply of

FRENCH & AMERICAN

Paper Hangings,

with COMMON and *VELVET* BORDERS of every width and color, to match. His assortment now contains

Ten Thousand Pieces,

and comprises all the various quantities, from the *CHEAPEST* to the *VERY BEST* ever offered for sale in this City.—*Prices run from 10d. per piece upwards.*

STEPHEN K. FOSTER,
Corner of King & Germain-streets.

St. John, April 26, 1839.—3m.

For Sale.

400,000 FEET white pine BOARDS for shipping;
300,000 feet Spruce Deals; 50 Cords Lathwood;
100 M. Spruce Shingles; 15 do Red do.
100,000 feet seasoned Spruce Flooring;
50,000 " " Boards,
400,000 " " Pine Boards and Plank.

—In Store:—

50 Firkins Cumberland Butter; 50 bbls. superfine FLOUR; 75 bbls. Corn Meal; 80 boxes best Yellow Soap; 15 chests fine Congo Tea; 20 boxes Starch; 150 boxes Raisins.

February 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

JUST RECEIVED,

And on sale by the subscriber:—

42 SMALL Casks, each 18 gallons, Sicily Madeira WINE;
10 half-pipes Old Cognac BRANDY,
5 half-pipes Pure Old Hollands GENEVA,
10 small bags Black PEPPER.

—IN STORE—

30 puncheons Prime Retailing MOLASSES.

April 5. JOHN V. THURGAR.

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Soap, Candles, &c.

Just arrived and for sale by the Subscriber:

100 BBLS. Extra superfine Wheat FLOUR;
200 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
50 Boxes Mould Candles—short 6's,
50 Puncheons Prime Retailing Molasses.

Also, A few Packages of salmon, seine, sind & herring TWINES; 50 Coils 6, 9 and 12 th. Ratline.

Dec. 28. JOHN V. THURGAR.

RICE.

JUST received, per *Amethyst*, from Boston: 10 Tierces of RICE, of superior quality; and will be sold low while landing.

Jan. 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

OFFICES! OFFICES! OFFICES!

FOUR spacious, well-lighted, and comfortable OFFICES, immediately above the subscriber's shop, entrance from Prince William-street, to be Let from 1st May next, at moderate rents, by

Feb. 8. JAS. MALCOLM.

TO LET, for a term of years—

A LOT OF LAND in Lower Cove, fronting on Carmarthen and Queen streets, an eligible situation for a Grocery or Retail store. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel.

Jan. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per Evergreen, from Liverpool:

4 CASES, containing 200 *Mons de Laines* DRESSES; 100 pieces Chintz and Striped Muslin Garments; 60 do. Chintz APRONS; 7 trusses Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
5 Bales, containing 150 pieces grey and white Shirting; 250 do. PRINTS; pieces Drills, Ticks, Buckskins, Jaconets, &c.
1 Bale, containing 20 pieces Striped and Plain Cassimeres and Kerseys.
36 cwt. LIVERPOOL SOAP.

JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER.

April 5.

Lines and Nets.

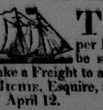
AN additional supply of Cod and Pollock Lines, Salmon and Seine Twines and Herring Nets, just arrived per *Rebecca*, for sale by

March 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

ALE.—10 Hhds. very superior ALE, from the Brewery of '*Robert Lawson*,' just received and for sale by

April 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

For Sale or Charter.



THE fine fast sailing schooner VICTORY, of 80 Tons burthen per Register, now in this Port, will be sold on reasonable terms, or will take a Freight to any Port on application to JOHN MICHIE, Esquire, at Miss Thomson's—or to

April 12. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

SHOE STORE.

JUST received per Ship *British Queen*, from Liverpool, a new supply of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, of all descriptions, qualities, and prices,—Girls', Boys' and Children's do. Gentlemen's Wellington and Clarence Boots; Patent Leather Pumps (*Slippers and Ties*): Calf Pumps of all qualities; Light Dress and Walking Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's. FLEECY CORK SOLES for Shoes—and a large assortment of Children's superior Patent Leather Waist Belts, &c. for sale cheap.

S. K. FOSTER, *King Street.*

St. John, April, 26, 1839. 2m.

3d. January, 1839.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

Just received per "James Lemon" from Liverpool

23 CASES 22, 24, 26, 28 & 30 oz. Sheething COPPER;
10 Tons Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
Composition Sheathing Nails, 1 1-8, 1-4 & 1 1-2in.

—IN STORE—

Composition RINGS—*of all sizes*;
Ditto Spikes 7, 7 1-2, 8 & 1-2 and 9 inches,
Ditto Bull Bolts, 12 & 14 inches long,
SHEET LEAD, 4, 4 1-2, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10 lb. pr. ft.
Patent SHOT, of all sizes.

The above articles will be sold at cost and charges, on application at the above establishment.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Cod Fish for sale.

234 QUINTALS of COD FISH, in store, for sale by

Feb. 15. CRANE & M'GRATH.

TWINES & LINES.

The subscriber has just received by the Hebe—

26 BALES, containing Salmon, Seine and Herring Twines; Cod LINES; and Herring Nets.

Also—just received—3 Tons OAKUM.

January 4. JAMES T. HANFORD.

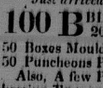
MOLASSES.—300 Puns. very superior retailing MOLASSES, *now landing ex brig Robert, from Cuba*—for sale low by

April 5. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

A NAIL MACHINE, just imported, may be had on application to

March 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TEAS.



30 CHESTS E. I. Company BOHEA, received per Nile; a few Chests "Chiton's" fine Congo, Souchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder.

ALSO, An Invoice of 200 Packages Souchong, Congo, Young Hyson, &c. per *Amanda* from Liverpool. For sale low by

March 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Tea, Candles, Shawls, and Cloaks.

Just received per Wakefield, from Liverpool:

109 BOXES Mould and Dipt CANDLES, 60 Boxes Caper TEA,
4 Bales Woollen SHAWLS—the choicest variety of patterns ever offered in this market,
2 Boxes containing 200 CLOAKS—a new article.

For sale low by

JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,

29th March. *No. 12, King street.*

Boards for Sale.

150 M. FEET Pine Shipping BOARDS, 100 M. do. Refuse do.

March 29. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Per 'Jas. Lemon.'—3d. Jan, 1839.

NAVY BOLT CANVAS.

17 BALES containing 300 Bolts best double boiled Navy CANVAS;
2 Bales Sail Twine.

The above is a consignment and will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

ON SALE,

1 A ANCHOR, 21.2; 1 do. 23.0; 1 do. 27.0; 1 Anchor of each 11, 12, 14, 15 & 16 cwt.
2 CHAIN CABLES, 1 1-2 in. 90 & 105 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 1 3-8 90 "
1 Ditto, 1 1-4 90 "
1 CHAIN, 7-8, 75 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 7-8, 90 fathoms, close linked,
1 Ditto, 3-4, } 60 Fathoms, Bar Chains,
2 Ditto, 5-8, }
Close linked Chains, 7-16, 1-2, and 9-16 inches,
Topsail Sheets and Ties, Bobstays, and Bowsprit Shrouds; 2 sets Patent TRUSSES;
20 Tons 1 1-4 and 1 3-8 Round Refined IRON;
6 Tons 1 1-4 inch common Round Iron;