THE Weekly Chronicle

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"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

February.		R. Sun.	S. Moon.	H. W.
24	Saturday,	6 47	5 40 Sets.	11 29
25	Sunday,	6 45	5 41 7 26	ev. 42
26	Monday,	6 43	5 42 8 47	1 28
27	Tuesday,	6 41	5 45 10 7	2 5
28	Wednesday,	6 40	5 46 11 26	2 44
1	Thursday,	6 37	5 49 Morn	3 43
2	Friday,	6 35	5 50 0 43	4 14

New Moon, 24 Feb. 7h. 24m.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

From the Royal Gazette, Feb. 14.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, the "Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick," held its general Committee Meeting on Thursday, February 8th; and its Anniversary Meeting on Friday, the 9th, in the Parish Church of Fredericton.

On Thursday, prayers were read by the Rev. H. Jarvis, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Somerville. After Divine Service, the General Committee proceeded to make the annual appropriation of the funds of the Society. By the Treasurer's account then submitted, it appeared that a balance was in his hands of £329 8 4, which was increased by monies paid at the meeting to £389 6 7; of this amount the General Committee resolved to place at the disposal of the Executive Committee £200, for "Missionary visits to neglected places;" £50 for "a supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church;" and £80 for aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels—instructing the Executive Committee to comply in all cases with the recommendations of the local Committees.

On Friday, prayers were read by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, after which, the Venerable the Archdeacon delivered an Address to the Society, which will be printed in the Report. The Archdeacon, as first Vice President, took the Chair; when the Report of the appropriations of the General Committee having been read, the same were confirmed, and the following Resolutions passed:—

That an application be made to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, on behalf of this Society, to aid in the maintenance of one or more visiting Missionaries; and that they be made acquainted with the exertions of this Society, to provide for the wants of neglected places

That each Local Committee of the Society be requested to furnish a list of such Sunday Schools as are now, or may be within the next three months, set on foot within their respective districts, and which they may deem worthy of assistance from the Society; and that on or about the 1st of June next, the Executive Committee do consider such returns of this kind, as may be by that time in their hands, and divide among them the sum appropriated to this object—alloting to each School its share of the amount, either in money or books, as the Local Committee may desire.

That the Archdeacon, Dr. Somerville, Mr. Berton, and Mr. Dibblee, be a Committee to purchase books to the prescribed amount; and that the Executive Committee do dispose of them with due attention to the recommendations of the Local Committees.

That an advertisement twice inserted in the Royal Gazette, (the last time ten days before the Meeting,) be deemed sufficient notice for a Meeting of the Executive Committee to the Members thereof.

That the subscriptions to the society be considered as becoming due at each anniversary Meeting.

That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to accept the office of Patron of the Society.

That Her Majesty's Attorney General, and Solicitor General, and William F. W. Owen, Esquire, Captain, R. N., be nominated Vice Presidents of the Society.

That Henry G. Clopper, Esquire, be re-elected Treasurer.

That the Rev. Frederick Coster be re-elected Secretary.

That the Rev. John M. Sterling be re-elected Assistant Secretary.

That the following Gentlemen be elected Members of the Executive Committee:—

George F. S. Berton, Esq.		Fredericton,
George Clements,	"	Douglas,
John T. Coffin,	"	Westfield,
Samuel Carman,	"	Saint Mary's,
Richard Ketchum,	"	Woodstock,
Samuel Scovil,	"	Waterborough,
Ebenezer Smith,	"	Hampton,
John C. Vail,	"	Sussex.
Justus S. Wetmore,	"	Kingston,
Charles P. Wetmore,	"	Fredericton,
Thomas Wyer,	"	Saint Andrews,
Benjamin Wolhaupter,	"	Fredericton.

That the unanimous thanks of this Meeting be given to the Venerable the Archdeacon, for the Address delivered this day to the Society, and that he be requested to allow the same to be printed in the Report.

That the thanks of the Meeting be also given to the Rev Dr. Somerville, for the Sermon preached yesterday before the General Committee; and that he be requested to allow the same to be printed.

(Signed) F. COSTER, *Sec'y.*

Fredericton, February 10, 1838.

At the close of the proceedings on Friday, the Archdeacon and Clergy went, by appointment, to Government House, and presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the following Address:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the Archdeacon and the undersigned Clergymen of the Archdeaconry and Province of New-Brunswick, avail ourselves of the first clerical meeting which we have held since Your Excellency's assumption of the Government of this Province, to add one more to the many testimonies of respect which you have received.

It were almost superfluous for us (even if a shorter time had elapsed since those events took place,) to declare our full participation in the sorrow which filled the hearts of all his subjects at the demise of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth; as well as in the hope and delight with which all hailed the accession of our present Most Gracious Sovereign; for we belong to a Church, whose glory it has been from the earliest ages, that her Clergy, both in their principles and practice, have been ever unquestionably loyal.

This proved distinction Your Excellency may be well assured, that we shall under all circumstances maintain; nor shall we be found less zealous in our endeavours to support that glorious Constitution in Church and State, which has come down to us from our forefathers, from whatever quarter it may be assailed.

From Her Majesty's present advisers we have no particular favours to acknowledge. Our Church has for some years ceased (but from no defect of duty on our part,) to be distinguished from other religious bodies by any exclusive instances of ministerial bounty; and no hope is held out to us of being any more regarded as we used to be under Her Majesty's revered Predecessors. But our loyalty was not bought by favour and patronage, and it can exist independently of their continuance. We feel that our powers to render valuable service to the State is circumscribed and diminished by the circumstances to which we have been reduced; but the Land and the Institutions of our Fathers are as dear to us as ever; and our prayers shall be constantly offered up, that our latest posterity may continue blessed, as we and our Sires have been, in an intimate and inviolable connection with them; and may never incline to those who are given to change.

Although we doubt not in the least Your Excellency's willingness, as an avowed Member of the Church of which we are Ministers, and a regular and exemplary attendant upon her ordinances, to befriend us—we have no complaints to make, nor any favour to ask which, even without solicitation, we are not certain to receive.—We are confident that nothing would induce Your Excellency to withhold that protection and support to which the Church by Law established in this Province is fairly entitled: and we shall always delight in making such returns of respect, affection, and duty, as may be within our power to offer.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obecient humble Servants,

(Signed,)

George Coster,	*Archdeacon.*	
Jerome Alley,	Rector of	St. Andrews,
Elias Scovil,	"	Kingston,
Samuel R. Clarke,	"	Gagetown,
James Somerville,	"	Douglas,
Sheffington Thomson,	"	St. Stephen,
John Black,	"	Sackville,
Abraham Wood,	"	Grand Lake,
A. C. Somerville,	"	Bathurst,
H. N. Arnold,	"	Sussex Vale,
Wm. W. Walker,	"	Hampton,
S. D. Lee Street,	"	Woodstock,
John Dunn,	"	Grand Manan,
Henry S. Jarvis,	"	Richibucto,
F. Coster,	"	Carleton,
Chris. Milner,	"	Westfield,

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

To the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Established Church, &c. &c. &c.

Venerable Sir,
and Reverend Gentlemen,

For your expressions of personal respect towards myself, I tender you my warm acknowledgments.

The death of our late beloved Sovereign, was an event which was mourned by all classes of His Majesty's subjects, as the accession of our present most Gracious Queen was hailed with universal hope and delight.

That these feelings pervaded a body which has gloried in its loyalty from the earliest ages, can no more be doubted than that they were fully participated in by the Clergy of that branch of the established Church planted in this loyal Province.

While, as a Member of that Church, one deeply interested in her prosperity, as well as in my capacity of Her Representative Head in this Province, I fully appreciate those feelings of ardent loyalty which, unbought by favour or patronage, can exist independent of their continuance, yet, without more fully adverting to the causes which may appear to you to have cast a temporary shade upon the favour by which the established Church had been heretofore pre-eminently distinguished, I do not hesitate in claiming for Her Majesty's present advisers as strong a desire to maintain Her in all Her just Rights, and to perpetuate Her in Her close and indissoluble connexion with the State, as any of their Predecessors at any period of Her History. For myself, I trust I shall not be found wanting upon any occasion, upon which I may be appealed to, in rendering all the support in my power to an establishment, which I feel to be associated with all that is great, all that is venerable, all that is pure, in the History and condition of the British Empire.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.
Lt. Governor.

Government House, Feb. 9, 1838.

[*From the Toronto Patriot of January* 26.]

We have just received the following per post:—

Malden, U. C., 13th Jan. 1838.

To General Sutherland at Gibraltar, U. S., and all others whom it may concern.

I make this voluntary and unbiassed statement for your information and guidance, and for my own satisfaction. I am a prisoner here, and severely wounded in the head. I am treated with respect and kindness by the Colonel Commandant and his officers, and by the Medical attendants, by the nurse, and by all around me.

You, as well as I, have been all deceived as to the feelings and opinions of the people of this Province. As far as I can learn, see, and judge, so far from being disaffected to their laws, Constitution & Government, they are as much attached to them, and as determined to support them, as any people in the civilised world. They have rallied to this Frontier from all parts; and there are not less, I am credibly informed, (and I believe it,) than from two to three thousand men, well armed and ready to defend themselves against any attack.

In this state of affairs, allow me to entreat and implore you to disband yourselves and to return home. To gain the point we aimed at is utterly impossible. To prevent further blood-shed is our duty; nothing can be gained by further hostile operations, and as your friend and comrade, engaged, —as I foolishly thought,—in the cause of Liberty,—an opinion founded upon false reports and misrepresentations, I again implore you to separate—to return home.—and to abandon a cause so utterly hopeless, and, as I now perceive, so thoroughly unjust.

Witness my hand at Malden,
this 13th January, 1838.

(Signed,) W. W. Dodge, of Monroe.

Witnesses.
Warner Wing, } Of Monroe,
John Tull, } Michigan.
John Prince.

Sandwich, U. C. Jan. 15, 1838.

I hereby Certify that a statement, of which the above is an exact copy,—was delivered by Mr. Dodge to me, for Mr. Sutherland, in whose hands it has been placed. I also Certify that a letter of a similar purport were delivered by the prisoner Mr. Robert Davis to me for Mr. Sutherland, Mr. George Lawton, and Mr. Hugh Davis his brother, in whose hands they had been placed.

John Prince.

Head Quarters,
Chippewa, January 20, 1838.

Sir,—The services of the Militia and Naval Force under my command being no longer required upon this Frontier,—and having received the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to permit them to return to their homes, I have issued an order to that effect.

I think it due to those brave and loyal men, to express to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the high sense I entertain of the services which they have rendered to their country. It was to me (who have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with nearly all the Men of Gore, and with many of the Officers and men of the other Militia Regiments and the Naval force) a most gratifying spectacle indeed, to observe in the ranks, men, whose aggregate private property cannot fall short of a million sterling—and serving with all the zeal and alacrity of youth—enduring privation and fatigue which nothing but the highest sense of duty and patriotism could induce men to undergo.

So excellent and praiseworthy has been the conduct of all those gallant men, that it would be invidious in me, even were it possible, to mention the name of one who has, more than another, shown greater zeal in the service,—devotion to our beloved Queen, and to the institutions of our dearly prized country.

Whilst the noble spirit which now animates the brave Militia of Upper Canada continues to exist, (and sure I am that it will only cease in death,) we can have no fears for our present or future safety. The undaunted Militia of this Province will always be found prepared to take their place by the side of Her Majesty's Regular Forces; and, with the best understanding existing between them, it is not too much to say, that Upper Canada is unconquerable.

Allow me, in the name of the Militia lately under my command, to express to you their readiness at all times to take the field, to put down rebellion or to repel invasion—and I beg leave to add, that so far as my own poor services are concerned, they are altogether and heartily at the disposal of the Government, in whatever situation they may be required.

I cannot but express my admiration of the conduct of the Indian Force under Captain Kerr, an old and valued officer. They have been under my command upwards of five weeks,—and, during the whole of that period, such has been their exemplary behaviour, that I have not heard a single complaint against them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
Allan N. MacNab,
Col. Com'g M. & N. B,

Lieutenant Colonel Strachan,
Military, &c. &c. &c.

Government House, 24th Jan. 1838.

Sir,—I have had the honor to lay before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor your communications of the 20th instant, and am commanded by His Excellency to assure you that he receives with pleasure the testimony you offer him of the important services, which have been rendered to this Province by the gallant Militia—by the Naval Officers, and by the Indian warriors who have been under your command, and which it will be the duty of His Excellency to make known through Her Majesty's Government to our Sovereign the Queen.

As the Lieutenant Governor has already had an opportunity of personally expressing to these brave men his unqualified approbation of their behaviour, His Excellency desires me to observe that it only remains for him to acknowledge the courage, decision, and ability which have distinguished your own conduct in the important duties which have been entrusted to you.

His Excellency commands me to assure you that he will never cease to remember the promptitude with which you obeyed the sudden call he made upon you for assistance, and he has no hesitation in acknowledging that to your loyal exertions he is considerably indebted for the successful repulsion of the late disreputable invasion of this noble Province by its allies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
J. M. Strachan, Lieut. Col.
Military Secretary.

Colonel the Hon. Allan N. MacNab.

Assistant Adjutant General's Office,
Chippewa, Jan 13, 1838.

The Lieut. Governor, on receiving intelligence that the pirates had been forced to abandon Navy Island, which is now in possession of the combined forces on the frontier, recommended immediate arrangements to be made for the return of a considerable portion of the Militia to their homes.

The Lieut. Governor, however, could not allow these gallant defenders of their country to return from a position which they so successfully maintained without coming to the frontier to thank them in person for the loyalty they have evinced, for the manly and soldier-like resolution they have shown, and for the good temper with which they have been so long subjected.

The Lieut. Governor feels confident that Her Majesty, the Queen, will admire their conduct, that the Province will greatly appreciate it, and that every militia-man who has been serving on this frontier will to the last hour of his life, reflect with honest satisfaction, that he was one of those who gallantly defended the laws and institutions of this noble Province from one of the most mercenary and unparalleled invasions which it has been the misfortune of history to be called upon to record.

The Lieut. Governor desires to thank Her Majesty's Forces on this frontier for the discipline and good conduct they have evinced since their arrival at this station.

Brave and loyal Highlanders of Lochiel:

The few remaining rebels, who dared to insult the authorities of this noble portion of the British Empire, have absconded from its dominions, and the only enemies we have now to encounter are a band of pirates, who under American leaders, have invaded our territory, for the avowed object of plundering our lands, and subverting our revered institutions.

I feel confident, if this unprincipled aggression should continue, that, in one body, you will advance to exterminate the perfidious invaders of our liberties; or, like Highlanders, perish

"With your hacks to the field,
And your feet to the foe,
And leaving in battle
No blot on your name,
Look proudly to Heaven
From the death-bed of fame!"

Government House, Jan. 13, 1838.

Montreal, Jan. 30th.—We neglected to mention in Saturday's Herald, that besides the sixteen prisoners brought to town by Lieut. MacDonald of the St. John's Volunteers, he had under his charge fifty-three pairs of pistols, three carabines and a large quantity of Bowie knives, confiscated to the Crown. It appears that they were brought to this country from New York on speculation, and did not belong to the rebels, but as it is against the law to import arms without permission from the authorities, they were very properly seized, and are now in the Ordnance Office.—*Herald.*

A SONG OF WATERLOO.

BY A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF THE ROYAL DRAGOONS.

Comrades, stay, the sun is still,
Awhile beneath the eastern hill,
But when his beams proclaim the day
We'll cheerfully begin the fray
With those proud sons of Gaul.
Then one more glass to Britain's isles,
Where liberty with beauty smiles;
Where maidens' eyes with love are burning,
Anxious waiting our returning—
They say—they say—
That they'll ne'er wed a coward slave,
But live and ever mourn the brave
Who in the battle fell.

Daylight breaks, and soon the sun
Shall shine, as he was wont upon
The Gallic crest beneath our brand,
As when we free'd the Lusian land,
And fair Iberia too.
La Mancha's plain and Badajos,
With bastion high and sunken foes,
Attest the Gallic eagle quailing,
Whilst we his haughty crest were trailing—
Away—Away—
Napoleon's star is on the wane,
And we will quench it on the plain
This day at Waterloo!

TO FARMERS.

Keep your Land rich.—This is to be done by manuring, by pasturing and by alternating crops Most of this country, I believe, is devoted to cattle and sheep husbandry, for which it seems well adapted: and these branches of husbandry afford ample means of enriching the soil and of enlarging the grain and root crops. Cattle and sheep make manure—manure make grain, and grass, and roots; these in return feed the family, and make meat, and wool; and meat, milk and wool are virtually money, the great object of the farmer's ambition, and the reward of his labours. This is the farmer's magic chain, which, kept bright by use, is ever strong and sure; but if broken or suffered to corrode by neglect, its power and efficiency are lost.

You possess all the earthly element of a good soil, clay, sand and lime. It is *your* province and *your* duty to husband and apply the vegetable, and most essential element of fertility—MANURES. These are as much the food of your crops, as your crops are food for your cattle, or your family; and it is as vain to expect to perpetuate good crops without manure, as it would be to expect for beef and fat mutton, from stinted pasture or buckwheat straw. We see then that manure are the basis of good husbandry, whether we have reference to tillage or cattle farms: and that tillage and cattle reciprocally benefit each other.

It results from these facts that a farmer should till *no more land than he can keep* DRY *and* CLEAN, *and* RICH: *and that he should keep no more stock than his crops will feed well, and that can be made profitable to the farm.*

The farmer who makes but thirty bushels of corn, a dozen bushels of rye, or a ton of hay, from an acre of land—and there are not a few who fall short of this—is hardly remunerated for his labor; but he who gets these measures from half an acre, and every good farmer ought at least to do so, realizes a nett product of one half the value of this crop, or receives twice as much for his labor as the first does. The reason of this is, that the one permits his acre to become poor, either from not saving and applying his manure, or from spreading it and his labor over to much land, or by cropping it too long, while the other keeps his land rich, and thereby saves half his labor. How is this disparity increased when, instead of being double, the crop of the good farmer exceeds that of the bad farmer four-fold, incidents that very often happen on adjoining farms? If the latter gets one hundred dollars per annum for his labor, the former gets four hundred dollars for his labor. No inconsiderable item this, in the aggregate of a man's life, or in the profit and loss account of a large farm.

So with our animals. The food which parsimony, or indolence, or ill judged economy, doles out to a beast, and which barely *keeps* him two years, would if judiciously fed out, fatten him in six months; and thereby convert three quarters of the food into meat, milk and money, in the other case, is expended to keep the animal alive. Time is money, as well in fattening animals and feeding crops, as in other expenditures of human labor.

The Marchioness of Westminster sets a proud example to those blessed with the gifts of fortune, annually expending £2000 in educating, partly clothing, and in some instances feeding, the poor children of Eccleston, Aldford, Pulford, Poulton, and Doddlestone, parishes in the immediate neighbourhood of Eaton Hall, Cheshire, in addition to extensive benevolence to the indigent of other places.

The Queen, it is said, has taken the first step towards to her coronation, by ordering a crown to be made. It is to be of very small dimensions; to be worn on the back of the head, in the manner we see in the portraits of Queen Elizabeth. The devices to be employed as ornaments are the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, the oak leaf, and the fleur-de-lis. There are to be no colored jewels whatever in it, nothing but diamonds.

Melancholy Circumstance.—On Wednesday week as Mr. Bell, third son of Mr. Bell of Rosebank, parish of Closeburn, Dumfrieshire, was loading a fowling-piece in his father's kitchen, for the purpose of shooting crows which were destroying the wheat on the farm, having proceeded so far with the charge, he rested the gun against a table in order to tear up some wadding to send home the shot. While engaged in this business, he unfortunately had his head leaning over the muzzle of the fowling-piece, when, horrible to relate, it went off, and the shot perforating between the eyes, literally carried away the forepart of the head. Mr. Bell lived for about twenty minutes after the accident.—*Scotch paper.*

Two against two.—A gentleman by the name of Man, residing near a private mad house, met one of its poor inhabitants, who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and leaning upon a large stick, exclaimed, "Who are you, sir?" The gentleman was rather alarmed, but thinking to divert his attention by a pun, replied, "I am a *double* man; I am man by name, and man by nature." "Are you so?" rejoined the other; "why I am a man *beside* myself, so we two will fight *you* two." He then knocked down poor Man, and ran away.

Endearments.—A gallant wag lately sitting by the side of his beloved, and being unable to think of anything else to say, turned to her and asked why she was like a tailor.

'I don't know,' said she with a pouting lip, 'unless it is because I am sitting beside my goose.'

'This is a world of change,' said a sober moralist in a hotel the other day.

'Zounds!' cried the bar-keeper, 'if you find it so, I wish you would change some of my bills, for I cannot get a fip high or low.'

Eloquence at the English Bar.

True eloquence has, of late years, most grievously declined at the English bar. I am not sure whether there be not now a greater number of sound lawyers in Westminister Hall than at any former period: but surely, no one who knows any thing of the subject will pretend that, in point of genuine eloquence, the bar of the present day can admit of a moment's comparison with that of a former period. At present I know of no master-spirit in Westminster Hall. We look in vain for an Erskine or a Brougham; we look in vain in our courts of law even for such men as but lately conf[illegible] on Scotland and Ireland, by the br[illegible] forensic displays in either country. [illegible] either of a Jeffrey or of an O'Co[illegible] hence is this? What is the cause of this decline in true eloquence at the English bar? I have heard various reasons assigned for it; but I cannot concur in any one which has yet been mentioned to me. The most common hypothesis is, that there is now a greater number of cases before our courts, and that consequently those barristers who possess the greatest abilities are retained in so many cases, that they are, to a certain extent, obliged to make their forensic exhibitions a matter of mere business; which, it is said, precludes that attention to their matter and style, which is indispensable to the loftiest order of eloquence. I cannot see any force in this. If such were the case, how happens it that none of the junior counsel, whose minds are not destracted by an accumulation of business, give no indications, in any of their efforts, of the possession of true eloquence? Besides, the most successful, and most celebrated lawyers at present in Westminster Hall, did not leap into an overpowering business. Many of them remained for years unknown to public fame, after being called to the bar.

Why did not they distinguish themselves by eloquence and oratory of a commanding order, before their minds were distracted by the multiplicity and extent of their professional business? The simple answer is, that none of them have possessed any more than they now display, the higher attributes of genius. My own decided opinion is, that adventitious circumstances of any kind have nothing to do with that dearth of genuine eloquence which is so manifest in most of the forensic efforts of the present members of the bar. I am satisfied that the real cause is to be found in the absence of the higher order of genius, and in nothing else. Wherever there is this order of genius it will rise superior to all accidental circumstances; its innate energy will overcome every obstacle which would oppose its manifestation, and cause it to burst forth on an astonished and admiring world. If there were any incipient Erskines or Broughams in Westminster Hall at present, the light of their genius would soon break out in their oratory, in all its dazzling splendour.—*Bench and the Bar.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Fredericton.
Wednesday, February 14.

FISH BOUNTIES.

The Bill for the encouragement of the Cod and Scale Fisheries was committed. Mr. H. T. Partelow in the Chair.—On the first section being read, Mr. Hannington opposed the section. He considered the principle of the bill to be wrong; but even setting aside that, he saw no reason why persons fishing in open boats should not be equally entitled to bounty as those who owned larger vessels.

Mr. Brown observed, that this bill grew out of the Report of the Committee of last year, who had investigated the condition of the Grand Manan Fisheries, and also out of the Report of the Select Committee on the Fishing interests, of this Session.—The bill contemplated giving a bounty on fish in such a way, that all the parties engaged in the fishery would receive a share of the bounty. As to open boats; the practice of fishery in them had been produced by the former bounty, which was given to the owners of the vessels only, and thereupon great numbers of persons preferred fishing in a small boat of their own, to shipping themselves on board larger vessels which did not belong to them. But this bill would induce them to leave that unprofitable mode of fishing, and to prosecute the business in larger vessels, because the bounty would be divided between all the persons concerned. He (Mr. B.) was opposed to the theory of bounties altogether; he admitted the principle in political economy, that when a business would not support itself without a bounty, it ought to be abandoned; but the present case was an exception to the general rule. Unless the fishermen of this Province were so protected by bounties, as to be put on an equal footing with the Americans, they could not prosecute the trade profitably at all, even in our own waters; and, moreover, fishermen did not receive their just share of the Provincial revenues in any direct shape at all, although they contributed to them. They did not travel on the roads or navigate the rivers of the country, and consequently they received no direct benefit from the appropriations expended on those objects; and therefore, as they did not get their share of the revenue in other ways, this bill should be passed, to encourage fishermen, and to protect the fisheries, by allowing them a bounty.

Hon. Mr. Speaker said, that the argument of the Hon. Member (Mr. Brown) was principally founded on the Report of the Grand Manan Committee of last year; but, if there was any truth in that Report, it was not at all necessary to grant a bounty of this kind. That report said, that Grand Manan was surrounded by one of the finest fisheries in the world, that the people possessed the greatest facilities imaginable for prosecuting the fishery successfully, as the fish were more plentiful and of a better quality than in almost any other known locality. Therefore, with all these advantages, it could not be necessary to encourage that fishery by a bounty from the public chest. He did not believe such a bounty would have the effect contemplated by the Hon. Member for Charlotte; the poor fishermen would not really get it: it would all go into the hands of men of capital, who could afford to fit out vessels for the fishery; and there was so much machinery in the bill, that it never could be carried into operation. He was against all bounties; the principle was bad; the grain bounty was only a bounty to farmers, to induce them to raise their own bread, which the common principle of honest industry ought to induce them to do; and the same was the case with the fish bounty. He hoped therefore that both these bounty bills would fail. All that was necessary for the fisheries was that measures should be taken to induce the Parent Government to protect them, by keeping some small men-of-war constantly cruising about them; and those fisheries were so valuable in themselves that they would be fully prosecuted under such protection, without any need of a bounty. But as long as foreigners were allowed to trespass on the fishing grounds of this Province as they now did, their successful prosecution by our own fishermen was quite out of the question, and all the bounties that could be given would not prevent foreigners robbing us of our property to a very great extent. Therefore, the best thing that could be done would be, to pray the Home Government to send out an armed force to protect the fisheries; but the Province could not give sufficient bounties to induce people to abandon other occupations, for the sake of becoming fishermen; all such things must be left to find their own level. The Hon Speaker then entered into a variety of details, connected with the practical provisions of the bill; and concluded by expressing a hope, that this and another ridiculous bill (the grain bounty bill) would both go by the board.

Mr. Wyer contended that the fisheries were one of the most important interests of the Province, and ought to be encouraged. The Americans gave large bounties, and therefore their fishing vessels were highly successful, while ours were unable to get a living. The fisheries encouraged the raising of seamen, and consumed large quantities of imported goods; and a bounty was necessary to enable them to cope with the Americans. The poor fishermen had no other encouragement whatever, they participated in no other appropriations, and if they were not encouraged by a bounty they would be ruined. Other countries gave such bounties, and this Province ought to do the same. If this bill was imperfect, let it be amended; but certainly it ought to pass.

Mr. Brown said, that the question simply was, whether the fisheries should be allowed to go to decay, and abandoned as unworthy of attention, or not. If this bill were lost, such would be the result, but such a result would be very injudicious and improper. The fisheries were a permanent source of wealth, and therefore they ought to be encouraged and protected. It was absolutely necessary, not only to protect the fishing grounds, but to encourage the fishermen also. The old bounty was discontinued only on account of the then state of the finances; the Province was then in debt, and could not afford to continue any bounties. The fisheries had been encouraged in the Mother Country; protective bounties had been long in operation; under their operation for about nine years, the produce of the fisheries had gradually but immensely increased, so that the Government were now withdrawing the bounties. That was the only way in which bounties should be adopted at all; they should be used only to set a business in operation, and when that object was fully effected, they should be withdrawn; and he hoped, in the present case, that the bounty would not be required longer than five or six years. The Hon. Member then proceeded to enter into the details of the bill, contending that it was fully calculated to effect the intended object.

Mr. Weldon read the report of the Select Committee on the subject, and strongly insisted on the importance of encouraging the fisheries; and on the facts, that under the former bounty the fisheries flourished, but that since it had ceased, they had rapidly decayed. The Hon Member, also, in the course of his observations on the details of the bill, strongly animadverted on the unwarrantable intrusion of the Americans on our fishing grounds. The bounty would require only about £3,000 per annum from the Provincial funds, and it would induce people to fit out vessels for the fisheries and to revive a most important source of wealth. If an abundant supply of fish, for home use and exportation could thus be secured, a few thousand pounds yearly would be well bestowed.

Hon Mr. Johnston fully admitted that the fisheries were in a depressed and unprofitable state, and would be desirous of giving every facility to remedying the evil, and affording encouragement to that branch of trade; but he had great doubts whether this bill would answer the purpose. Many years ago, a similar bill was passed, and after two years' experience it was found that very little benefit was derived from it; the provisions of the bill were then extended, so as to include fishing vessels belonging to Nova Scotia; but, although many vessels belonging to Nova Scotia were then engaged in the trade, yet they were almost entirely manned by fishermen from that Province, and therefore the object of the bill, for encouraging our own fishermen, was not effected. It was also discovered that the Americans participated greatly in the benefits and the bill; American vessels, owned and manned by Americans, were registered in British ports, in the names of persons residing in this Province, and drew the bounties from the revenues of this Province, for the benefit and encouragement of foreigners; and as this bill was only going back to the old system, it would not answer the purpose intended. The people of Grand Manan and the Bay of Passamaquoddy were mostly located in the midst of one of the valuable fisheries in the world; but there was such a great want of capital among them, that they could not fit out such vessels as were contemplated by this bill to be entitled to the bounty; and therefore the bill would not benefit them, but the old system of men of capital embarking in the trade and deriving all the benefit of the bounty, would be revived. If he (Hon. Mr. J.) could be satisfied that any efficient mode of granting a bounty, to produce all the desired effects, could be devised, he would cheerfully go with it; but he could not support this measure.

Hon. Mr. Speaker said, that the Hon. Member for Charlotte had argued, that the object of bounties was, to get a business into operation, and had instanced the case of Scotland, where the bounty had been nine years in operation. But in this Province such a bounty had existed for sixteen years; and therefore the experiment had been fully tried, and the bounty had been very properly withdrawn

after so long an operation. The system had been greatly abused, both by Novascotians and Americans, and a very small proportion of the bounty had been actually expended in the country. The Provincial fishermen themselves had been in the habit of carrying their bounty money down to Eastport, where they purchased articles subject to high duties in this Province, and then smuggled them in; and thus the revenue was actually defrauded to a very great extent, by means of the very money which was granted from that revenue for the encouragement of trade. The system then was abandoned, solely in consequence of the great abuses that had been practised; and if it should be revived, the same result would be again produced. The Hon. Member for Queen's County (Mr. Johnston) had said quite enough to convince the Committee, that they should not sustain this bill.

Mr. M'Leod opposed the bill. He thought that bounties generally were objectionable, unless they were intended, as in the case of the Agricultural bounty, to make up for some deficiency that had lately occurred. But this case was on a very different footing from the grain bounty; a sufficient bounty could not be given, to induce fishermen to bring their fish to this market in preference to others, where they could get a higher price. The price of fish was now so much higher in the United States than here, that even if this bounty were given, the fishermen would still sell in preference to the Americans. The Hon Member concluded, after drawing some comparisons between the fisheries of England and this Province, by stating that he was entirely against the bill, because it would not produce the effect intended.

Mr. Jordan briefly opposed the bill.

Mr. Hannington contended that the fisheries already enjoyed a bounty, by the exemption from duty of the various articles used in their prosecution; and then moved that the consideration of the bill be *postponed for three months.*

Mr. Stewart, Mr. Allen, and Mr. J. M. Wilmot supported the bill.

Mr. M'Almon also supported the principle of the bill, but contended that the bounty should be so much per quintal on the fish taken, and not on the vessel.

Mr. Wyer made some further observations in favour of the bill.

Mr. End said that there could be but one opinion, that the fisheries must be protected and encouraged, and he would do every thing in his power to promote that object. But this bill would not do it; it was raked out of the ashes of the old act, which had never done any good to the poor fishermen, but had merely been the instrument, by means of perjury and deception, of putting money into the pockets of the rich merchant. If some means could be devised, by which the operative fishermen would be benefited, he would go with it, but he was against this bill. When he first came into the House, he found these two twin brothers, the grain bounty and the fish bounty Acts, in existence; they always went hand in hand, and were as inseparately connected, for all legislative purposes, as the Siamese twins. Both had died a natural death, and been laid in the same grave. Various attempts had been made to resuscitate them, but in vain; and as they had never produced the effects contemplated by their establishment, let them now lie in peace.—This bill was not the way to encourage fishermen or to protect the fisheries, and therefore he was against it; for he would go for any measure to encourage the deep sea herring fishery, or to open any new track in that important pursuit.

Mr. Brown replied to Mr. End, maintaining his former views.

Mr. Gilbert opposed the bill, and spoke warmly in favour of the *Grain* bounty.

Hon. Mr. Johnston contended that there was nothing in this bill to secure the bringing of fish to our own markets. Even if the bounty were given on catching the fish, there was nothing in the bill to prevent the parties carrying their cargo to a foreign port for sale. There was also no security at all, that the operative fisherman would be benefited; because, although the bounty was partly to be paid to them in cash, in advance, by the owners of the vessels, yet there was nothing to prevent the owners bargaining with the men, that such advance should be considered as part of their wages; and therefore the operative fishermen would gain nothing by the bounty; their wages would be regulated accordingly, and the whole bounty would go to the merchants.

Mr. Partelow was disposed to support a bill to effect the desired object, of giving a bounty to operative fishermen on the quantity of fish taken and brought to market. He could not say exactly whether this bill would completely answer the purpose, but he hoped it would not be hastily thrown out, as it might easily be so amended as to render it suitable for its intended purpose. It had been reported by a Select Committee, appointed to consider the subject, and had been prayed for by petitions from the parties interested, and was therefore entitled to every attention. The reasons why the former act had been allowed to expire had been fully set forth by the Hon. Member for Charlotte (Mr. Brown), the principal of which undoubtedly was, the want of funds; and since that period the fisheries had been neglected for want of proper encouragement. The Treasury was now overflowing, and therefore the experiment should again be made. He hoped the Committee would now report progress, and let the bill be so amended, that the difficulties complained of might be removed.

The Committee then agreed to *report progress*, &c.—*Simpson's Reports.*

February 9.

Read a third time as engrossed,—A Bill the more effectually to prevent the abuse of Banking Privileges. *Resolved*, That the bill do pass.

The Honorable Mr. Johnson, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House

Report from Thomas Barlow and Moses H. Perley, Esquires, Commissioners appointed for providing a Dredging Machine for the River Saint John, accompanied by a plan of the same.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James Whitney, of the city of St. John, praying a grant may pass refunding him the amount of duties paid on steam Machinery imported from the United States; and also

A Petition from the said James Whitney, praying the usual grant may pass for carrying the Mail between the said city, and Digby and Annapolis in Nova Scotia. He having severally read the same. And the Rule of the House as to the introducing of Petitions, being dispensed with, *Ordered*, That they be received and referred to the Committee of supply.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Read a second time, A Bill to authorise the appointment of a Master of the Rolls to the Court of Chancery in this Province, and to provide for such Officer.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

On motion of Mr. Weldon, The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration, of a Bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislature, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the II. Section being under consideration, it was moved that the blank providing for the daily allowance to Members be filled up with fifteen shillings. And upon the question, the Committee decided as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Hanington, Barlow, Partelow, H. T. Partelow, Freeze, M'Leod, Fisher and Brown.

NAYS.—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. Crane, Messrs. Weldon, Wilson, End, M'Almon, Palmer, Stewart, J. M. Wilmot, Taylor, Connell, Woodward, Hayward, Hill, Wyer and Gilbert

When it was decided in the negative. And upon the question for filling up the said blank with twenty shillings, it was carried in the affirmative, and the allowance to be received at any one Session limited to the sum of fifty pounds.

" *Message to the House of Assembly, 13th Feb.* 1838

" J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

" The Lieutenant Governor submits to the House of Assembly a Report of the Commissioners, appointed in pursuance of Resolutions of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, to run out and ascertain the line of division between this Province and the province of Nova-Scotia, with an account of the expense incurred, amounting to £162 5, for which the Lieutenant Governor recommends to the House to make provision.

" J. H."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR:—The Legislature has now been long enough in Session, to enable us to form some opinion of the working of the changes, which have lately been effected in our Colonial Constitution. What these chabges are, seems not to be generally understood; but great and important they needs must be, to have produced such a change, as the Hon. Mr. Executive Councellor, Dictator, Speaker, Simonds says, they have wrought in him. In his speeches, on the election of Speaker, and on the debate on the Audit office, when he and his Assistant, the Hon. Mr. Executive Councellor Johnston, attempted a feeble defence, against all the rest of the House, of the illegal erection of that useless extravagant department:—that notable device of His Excellency's Executive Council, to provide a larger salary for the Hon. Mr. Executive Councellor, Auditor General Robinson, and a more honorable and lucrative office, than those of Clerk of the Peace for the county of York, and Serjeant-at-Arms to the Assembly, for the Dictator's Brother-in-law, Mr. Assistant Auditor, Justice of the Common Pleas, Register of Wills and Deeds for the County of York, President of the Central Bank, &c. &c. Clopper:—Mr. Simonds declared, that he was of the same height and magnitude, as he was, during the last Session, when he filled the Speaker's chair,—but that though unchanged in figure and volume, he was still a changed man, for his opinions had been changed, by the changes which had taken place in the Constitution. What those changes are, is well worthy enquiry,—for something very extraordinary must have been effected, thus to metamorphose such a notorious radical leader, and reformer, as Mr. Simonds, so emphatically, a man of the people, into Provincial Prime Minister, and Dictator to the Executive Government of the Country. But before we enter upon an enquiry with what the changes are, let us first consider, whether these changes were necessary, and how they have been brought about.

Unhappily for the British Empire, and more particularly, for its Colonies, the seals of the Colonial office, were, in an evil hour, put into the hands of a certain old woman, formerly known as Mr. Chas. Grant, lately enobled by the title of Lord Glenelg, but commonly called *Doldrum*,—whose picture is one day to adorn or disfigure the walls of the Assembly, and for which next Session, a grant must be passed by the Legislature, for such sum as will purchase a Bill of Exchange for *One Thousand Pounds* sterling; for such is to be the cost of *Doldrum's* picture, dressed in his robes as a Peer. In this, as in all other communities, there has been felt the "pressure from below:" these have been a number of aspiring ambitious individuals, covetous of the honors and emoluments of public offices, who to serve their own views, and bring about their own aggrandizement, have kept the country in a state of constant ferment and agitation, by clamouring for *reform*, as they call it. The democratic reform party in this Province, was extremely insignificant, their whole importance being derived, from their having a few of their leaders in the Assembly, and their possessing an unlimited controul, over the Newspapers of the country. That in themselves, they were truly insignificant, has been shewn in every instance, in which, in this City in particular, an opportunity was given, for an expression of public feeling. For example, on the return of Messrs. Crane and Wilmot from their deputation to *Doldrum*, it was purposed to give them a public dinner. But so weak and low, were the Reformers that they could not accomplish their object, without soliciting the aid of anti-reformers; nor could they insister in their party, a person of sufficient respectability to be put into the chair, but were obliged to apply to the brother of the Solicitor General, then a member of His Majesty's Executive Council, but who to the eternal disgrace of His Excellency's Executive Councillors, has been left out of the new Executive Council. The proceedings at that famous champ[illegible] dinner, are not exactly known, in con[illegible]fiting accident which befell Mr. Bl[illegible] invited to act as Reporter; but it is [illegible]stood, that a disagreement ensued, and that the reformers were left in a contemptible minority. The next opportunity, for an expression of public feeling which occurred, was an occasion of a Petition to the King, drawn up, it was said, in the Committee Room of the Assembly, praying for the removal of Sir A. Campbell, and a majority of His Majesty's Executive Council, and sent down both here and elsewhere for signatures. With all the diligence which could be used, only NINE signatures could be procured to it, and none of those were first chop. The next, was the Address on the departure of our late excellent Governor, the worthy associate of Sir John Colborne and Sir Francis Head. To this, nearly two hundred signatures of the highest respectability were obtained in less than six hours, and the brave old warrior, the greatest man beyond compare, who ever set foot in this Province, except the Royal father of our young Queen, was attended on his embarkation, with every testimony of respect and esteem, by all the respectable portion of the community.—The next, was the address to Sir John Harvey expressing approbation of the provisional appointment of the additional Executive Councillors. Immense pains were taken to procure signatures; placards were posted up in the streets; yet in a number of days, more than double that of the hours employed in the same purpose for the address to Sir A Campbell, the signatures scarcely exceeded these appended to the other, in number, while in respectability, they fell infinitely short of them: and what a deputation to present it!—The next was the general Election. It was known that one of the late members would not again offer himself, but so degraded has the Assembly become, in the eyes of the respectable and qualified part of the community, from the conduct of the Reformers in it, that no one could be prevailed upon to offer for a vacant seat for the most important County in the Province, but a Nova Scotiaman, and a country tanner.—The next was a public dinner proposed to be given those—as the placard published on the occasion stated,—who approved of the measures, of the administration of Sir John Harvey. This proposal was found to meet with so little favour, from the respectable part of the community, that it was deemed advisable to alter the plan, and make it not a political but merely a complimentary dinner. It did not however take place at all.—Now all these instances, and others might have been added to the list, clearly show, how insignificantly the Reformers are in this part of the country, and how completely both *Doldrum* and Sir John Harvey have been deceived, in thinking it necessary not only to grant every thing which their grasping ambitious leaders chose to demand, but in so doing, to use Mr. Executive Speaker Simonds' language, to "change the Constitution of the country."

For a long time the public mind was kept in agitation by the Civil List question. That has been settled, and the Crown revenues have been surrendered to the Assembly. But if appearances are to be trusted, the far greater part of the community, of those at least who are competent to look an inch beyond their nose, have began to participate in the views of those who opposed the surrender, and to think, that these revenues would have been expended to greater advantage by the executive than by the Assembly, and to wish that an arrangement had not taken place, which has laid the prerogatives of the Crown, prostrate at the feet of a few selfish ambitious demagogues. A few little matters have transpired, which will serve to shew, by what principles these men are guided, and how utterly at variance their practice is, with all the professions which they made, before their assumption of the Dictatorship.

No one can ever forget, Mr. Simonds' speech, when he presented the Civil List Bill to Sir A. Campbell; nor his allusion to the "blessings of responsible Government," which were to be the precious fruits of that bill, if passed into a law. Nor can we forget, his oft repeated maxim, that there is no need of secresy in governing a Province: nor his pledge to his constituents at the last election, to make known to them whatever should pass in the Executive Council. Now mark how this maxim is contradicted in practice; how this pledge is forgotten! and then let him say, who can, as we enjoy the "blessings of responsible government," who is responsible for this wicked secret expenditure of the public money!!

During the Greely business, which has been absorbed by the more stirring events in the Canadas, the Triumvirate, viz: Mr. Dictator Simonds, his Assistant Mr. Johnston, and Deputy Assistant Mr. Shore, advised Sir John Harvey to write to the Governor of Maine, to beg to be informed of his intentions, with respect to Greely. Sir John's letter has not been published, but Governor Dunlap's reply has been; and it is not often, that a piece of more scorching sarcasm, or bitter irony, sees the light, than that production. The Triumvirate could not think of permitting Sir John to send his letter by the common Mail: Oh! no. A special Messenger must be sent with it! and of course, no one could be found deemed worthy, to convey such a letter, but the son of an additional Executive Councillor. Accordingly the selection was made, in favour of the eldest son of the Hon. Geo. Shore, Captain on half pay, Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, Adjutant General of the Militia Forces &c. &c., "whose emoluments of office are not fixed, as Lord "Glenelg says they ought to be, on a moderate and "frugal scale: whose habits of domestic expendi-"ture, are not simple and economical; but who is "an injurious instance, of the official servants of "the Crown living in a style, far exceeding that, "of the most wealthy members of the Agricultural, "Commercial and Professional classes." Sir Francis Head wishing to open a communication with the Governor of New-York, selects one of the Judges for that purpose; but our native youth, are of such superior calibre, that one of our law students skilled perhaps in the arts of drinking brandy and water, and driving tandem, was deemed far better qualified for such an employment, then the Judges of our sister Colonies. Master John Shore accordingly proceeds to Augusta, and delivers his Dispatches, Governor Dunlap tells him, he cannot reply to such a letter without the advice of the Council. Master Shore asks, if he shell wait for a reply; and is answered, that no necessity is seen for his waiting. He then asks for a receipt for his dispatches—to which the Governor replied, "oh! you look like a gentleman, so I suppose they will take your word for having delivered them." And with this satisfactory answer Master Shore returned.

Not deterred by this occurrence, His Excellency's Executive Council advise him to write to the British Minister at Washington, to inform him that British Troops were about to be marched to Canada over the disputed territory, in the occupation of the British Government, over a road constructed by British men and British money, by which British mails have been carried from time immemorial.—Of course a special Messenger must be found for this also, and Master Francis Stratton another Law student was selected. The only answer which this letter produced was it is said, an expression of surprise, that it would have been written.

All this is extremely amusing; but these young gentlemen could not travel without incurring expence, and these expences were to be provided for,—and here was exhibited, a master stroke of ingenuity. Let me ask your readers, if they ever heard any of Mr. Simonds' bitter invectives against an allowance for the contingent expences of the Province;—if they have read the resolutions of the Assembly, condemnatory of the Contingent fund—or *Doldrum's* declaration that he did not ask for any allowance for Contingencies? If they have, they would expect that the existence of such a fund had terminated! But let them attend! When the Solicitor General returned from his deputation to Downing street, an order was issued by the Secretary of State, for the payment of his expences out of the Crown revenues. Sir A. Campbell, however, paid them out of the balance of the Contingent fund, then at his command. Now in order *secretly* (Mr. Simonds had already discovered, the necessity of secresy in matters of government) to pay Master Shore and Master Stratton, and acting Quarter Master General Maclauchlin certain disbursements for the expences of himself, Mr. Simonds, his nephew the Hon. W. Robinson, Provincial Aide-de-Camp and others on the Greely expedition—His Excellency's Executive Council order the amount of Mr. Street's expences, to be reimbursed to the contingent fund, out of the Civil List surplus: and then out of it, One Hundred and Twenty pounds was paid to Master Stratton, seventy pounds to Master Shore, and seventy six pounds to Mr. Maclauchlan, who could produce an order, to receive that money, though he had none to show when he presumed to interfere with the Commissariat Officers. Not only is this large sum paid for carrying foolish letters, and playing the fool: but look at the manner in which it is done. Look at the attempt at secrecy! and yet there is no necessity for secrecy in governing a Province. For myself, I know of only one more such profligate waste of the public money, and that also is connected with a contingent fund, and also wrapped in secrecy:—for notwithstanding the Dictator's assertion that there is no need of secrecy in governing a Province; it is found necessary to keep the Contingent Bill of the Assembly a secret. In that Bill for the long session of last year, there is actually a charge of £430 for the Members' postage, being at the rate of £6 a day!! When such charges as these are made upon the government and Assembly contingencies, no one need wonder why they are kept secret!!

B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Never has there been in this Province, an instance of a man's opinions and sentiments undergoing such a rapid change as have the opinions and sentiments of Mr. Executive Councillor Speaker Simonds, since his elevation to the council. Principles,—if I may dignify *his* as such, which he has been advocating for the last ten years, have been now cast off like an old garment, and we hear him speaking in favor of measures, against the adoption of which he has not only been violently opposed, but even abused in no measured terms those persons who presumed to countenance and support them. With what language would he have upbraided the Executive council of last winter if they had presumed to recommend the establishment of the Board of Audit, and with such salaries: it would have served him to harp upon and agitate the country for ten years at least: but now, let us examine his own conduct with regard to it; he says, in his printed speech (see debates on the Office of Audit) "The Assembly having concurred in the views of "Lord Glenelg upon other subjects, and not having "expressed any disapprobation to the establishment "of an Office of Audit, it was reasonable to infer "that none existed; so stood affairs on the arrival "of the Lieutenant Governor." Now the facts I believe are just the reverse, for it was Lord Glenelg who concurred in the views of the Assembly, and not the Assembly with those of his Lordship; and with regard to the Audit Office, the Governor was ordered to ask the advice of the Assembly as to the propriety of such an establishment; this ought to have been done at the short session in July, and why was it not done? "hang it don't you know!" A number of the members were *consulted privately*, and gave it as their opinion that *the thing was premature*, and of course after that it would not have gone down in the House. The news however of the death of his late Majesty, gave hopes that a *new* House of Assembly, with a little management would not refuse to support the *new* Executive council in their creation of a *new* Office of Audit, and in order to shew that it would cost the Province nothing, Sir John Harvey writes to Lord Glenelg thus—"this extra expence" meaning the difference between the old salary of the Auditor of £400 and the £1000 which was the estimated expence of the new office, "will be met as nearly as possible by the diminution "which has taken place in my own salary, and I "shall rejoice that that reduction can be applied to "so useful a purpose." And Mr. Executive councillor speaker Simonds speaks thus in the House of Assembly, "the salaries might be considered large, "but the expence would be defrayed from the sur-"plus fund, and no additional grant would be re-"quired. I am surpriped," said he "at the oppo-"sition which has been offered, when it is under-"stood that the overplus which remained after the "civil list was paid, was to be expended in the "manner alluded to." Now here we have Mr. Simonds again; for years has he been declaiming against the amount of the Civil List,—for years has he been insisting that if any saving could be made by the reduction of any salaries borne upon that list, that the Province should get the benefit of it; but now all at once he turns round and urges the House to sanction a lavish and useless expenditure of public money *because it comes out of the overplus which remains after paying the Civil List.* Talk about patriotism and "the blessings of responsible government" after this, if you like,—it is all stuff: Mr. Simonds is now what he has been ever sighing to be—an Executive Councillor, and does not view things as he used, indeed he has become so short sighted lately that he can only see through *Councillors' spectacles.*

The despatch from Sir John Harvey to Lord Glenelg was dated 4th August, in which he says he would lose no time in establishing this Audit Office. Now there is one question which I would like to ask Mr. Executive councillor Simonds, and which I am sure he will be delighted to answer, so averse is he to any secrets with regard to Public Accounts.—*What proportion of £800 was paid to the Auditor and his Assistant for their services from the commencement of their duties, which must have been after the 4th of August*, 1837, (the date of Sir John Harvey's despatch to Lord Glenelg) *to the 1st of January*, 1838? Task him this question as a constituent,—I ask it as an admirer of the principle of responsible government,—I ask it for the information of the people at large,—and surely if he still retains that same regard for them which before he became a Councillor, he has so often professed, he will cheerfully answer the question.

It is really refreshing withal to see how constitutional he has become of late; he has discovered that "the Public Accounts could not be constitutionally "audited by a committee from the popular branch, "which might be under peculiar influences, &c. *How much afraid he is of the popular branch all at once!* Well really those Councillors' spectacles are a most wonderful invention! but for them, both he and the House must have persevered in the same unconstitutional course which they have been pursuing for the last twenty years in perfect ignorance. It is much to be desired however that Mr. Simonds' *constitutional discoveries* will not take a wider range, or all the benefits and advantages which were anticipated by the passing of the Civil List Bill, will be swallowed up, and the country will be left saddled with £11,500 per annum, which will be paying for reform at a pretty expensive rate.

It would be as well, before creating any more new offices, to ascertain the exact number of Mr. Simonds's, and one or two other of the new Privy's brothers-in-law, cousins, second cousins, and nephews, in order that an estimate may be made of the reduction and savings consequent upon the late reform, and for the purpose of shewing the advantages which have accrued to this Province from the *blessings of Responsible Government.* X. Y. Z

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, FEBRUARY 23, 1838.

No later European dates have been received during the past week.

In consequence of the late heavy drifts of snow, travelling has been greatly impeded. There are two Western Mails now due which are not expected to arrive here until Monday next.

CANADA.—It was expected that Sir JOHN COLBORNE would be sworn into office as Governor-General on the 13th instant at Montreal; on which joyful occasion the inhabitants proposed illuminating their city.

The Honorable and gallant Colonel MACNAB had returned from the Frontier to Toronto and resumed his place as speaker of the House of Assembly.

A meeting of the Canada Merchants now in Liverpool, (several of whom arrived on Monday by the *Independence*) was held at the Queen's Arms Hotel, on Tuesday. It was numerously attended, and a resolution was unanimously agreed to, that the state of affairs in Canada demanded the most energetic and prompt measures, and that a deputation, consisting of those merchants at present in this country, direct from Canada, should wait upon *Lord Glenelg*, and explain to him, in the fullest manner, the deplorable condition of the British residents in Canada, in consequence of the struggle which a vigilant government should have prevented.—Among the merchants present were the following: Allan Gilmore, Esq. of the house Allan Gilmore & Co. Quebec; Alexander Rankin, Esq. of the firm Gilmore, Rankin, & Co. Miramichi; Jas. Roger, Esq., of the firm Roger, Deane, & Co. Quebec; Charles E. Levy, Esq. of the firm C. E. Levy & Co. Quebec; Jas. Moore, Esq. of the firm Moore Brothers & Co., Montreal; Geo. W. Osborne, Esq. of the firm Atkinson, Osborne, & Co. Quebec, &c. —*Liverpool Mail, 28th Dec.*

A matrimonial alliance is on the tapis between Lord DOURO, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, and Miss ANGELA COUTTS BURDETT. It was stated that Sir Francis Burdett and his daughter had been at a recent party at Apsley House, on the special invitation of the Duke of Wellington. The fortune of Miss Burdett, left her by the Duchess of St. Alban's, amounts to nearly two millions sterling.

Miss Angela Coutts Burdett is arranging the purchase of the princely property, Worksop Manor, and intends to hold a maiden court in Nottinghamshire, in rivalship of that of our youthful Queen in Middlesex. There is a certain *piquancy* in the contrast which places the highest personage in the realm in emulation with the richest commoner.

Amongst the items in the charge on the Civil List is £100,000 for the pay of the salaries of the great Officers of her Majesty's household.

Her Majesty's ship Satellite arrived at Halifax on Sunday the 11th inst. from Jamaica, via Bermuda, with $270,000 for the service of Government.

NONTREAL, Feb. 8.—The pirates boasted after leaving Navy Island that they had lost but one man by the constant cannonading of the Royal Artillery, but it now turns out that the loss of life was very serious. An officer of Col. Macnab's staff, who visited the island in company with Sir Francis Bond Head, Colonel Hughes and Macnab, states that

"They found the island in a most desolate condition; the ground and trees were torn up in every direction by our artillery, whose fire must have been fearfully destructive. He wonders how Van Rensselear managed to keep his men on the Island as long as he did, for independant of the danger of their position, their accomodation was most wretched. The hovels they slept in were literally no better than so many pig-styes, and for their fortifications, nothing could be imagined more flimsy—they could not have been sustained five minutes had the attack been made."

A pit had been found in which about a hundred dead bodies were deposited, covered with brushwood. A correspondent of the Hamilton Gazette says

"Our guns raked the woods dreadfully. We found several graves newly made and bloody Bearers. I think they must have burned many of the killed, as one of their houses which was burned contained a very large quantity of human bones.—We found Mrs. Mackenzie's gloves in her bed, and a nice little pair they are. Myself and squad are stationed on the Island.

"A deserter from the Island yesterday stated, that from 70 to 80 of the rebels were killed by our shot; he was an old pensioner from Toronto, and acted as Adjutant to the rebels."

Another correspondent of the same paper says:

"In my opinion, two or three hundred men would have taken Navy Island at any period, during the time the rebels were in possession of it.—The scoundrels have undoubtedly been in great distress both by cold and want of provisions before they left. A few beans, two small pieces of pork and some cannon shot were found on the Island when the first boat landed from this side. All the fortifications on the Island consisted in the few saccades seen from the bank on this side of the river, and the huts they had erected for shelter are described by those who visited the island yesterday, as the most miserable possible for men to exist in, at this season of the year. The island is now occupied by a detachment of the 24th Regiment.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—ARREST SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.—On Sunday last, Mr. Proulx and Mr. Hubert, both Members of the Provincial House of Assembly were safely lodged in gaol, under a charge of High Treason, by Mr. Alexander Comeau. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Louis Joseph Papineau, a namesake and, we believe, cousin of the fugitive Speaker, together with three individuals respectively named O'Dwyer, O'Callaghan, (not the Doctor) and Murray, were brought into town under the escort of a detachment of the Montreal Cavalry and part of a company of the St. John's Volunteers commanded by Lieut. Lett; and were all safely lodged in prison.—*Herald.*

Two prisoners were brought into town this morning from St. Therese. One, of the name of Watts, was formerly Postmaster at that place; the other's name is Labrie.

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have passed a vote, granting one hundred guineas for a sword, to be presented to the Honorable Speaker of the House, Colonel MACNAB, for his conduct in suppressing the late rebellion, and during the period that he commanded the Upper Canada volunteers on the Niagara frontier They have also passed a vote for a picture of the Speaker, to be hung up in the House. Seventy five guineas were also voted to purchase a sword, to be presented to Captain DREW, R. N. for his gallantry in capturing the piratical steamer *Caroline*, off Schlosser.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6th.—A detachment of the Royal Montreal Cavalry left this on Saturday last, under the command of Sergt. Spiers, escorting arms and ammunition to St. John's L. C., and returned this afternoon, bringing with them one prisoner, Louis Papineau. Shortly afterwards a detachment of the St. John's Loyal Volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Lett, arrived at the new gaol with three prisoners, charged with seditious practices, Capt. Patrick Murray, Michae Dwyer, and Peter O'Callaghan. These men were arrested last Friday night by a detachment of the latter corps under the command of Lieut. Macdonald, near the south-west river, 12 miles from St. Johns. Captain Lay and a large detachment of the same corps left St. John for Henryville at ten o'clock yesterday morning with the arms and ammunition brought out by the Royal Montreal Cavalry.

On Sunday evening last, Messrs. Hebert and Proulx, M. P. P., were brought to town by Comeau, the bailiff. They were charged with High Treason. —*Transcript.*

FEBRUARY 10.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces, is to be sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Lower Canada, at the Government House, in this city, on Tuesday next, the 13th instant.

In the evening of the same day, we understand, that the city will be illuminated, as a mark of respect to His Excellency, on assuming the Government of the Province. We have no doubt that every loyal subject will use his utmost exertions to render the illumination worthy of so auspicious an event.

QUEBEC, Feb. 9.—Yesterday's *Quebec Gazette*, published by authority, contains a proclamation by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, dated the 7th instant, appointing and commanding a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for having appeased the late seditious tumults, and put an end to the rebellion which has been so lately raised up amongst us, and restored the great and public blessings of peace; to be observed throughout Her Majesty's Province of Lower Canada, on *Monday, the twenty-sixth February instant.*

The same Gazette contains a Proclamation proroguing the Provincial Legislature from the 19th February to the 19th March next.

February 12.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been obliged to postpone his departure in consequence of a hurt received by falling on the ice in the street on Friday last.

The swearing in of Sir John Colborne, as Administrator of the Government, will have to be postponed for a few days, as he can only legally act in the absence of the Governor in Chief.

It is with surprise and indignation that we have been informed, on the authority of private letters and the Quebec Morning Herald, that Lord Gosford has actually paid the Honourable traitor Debartzch a thousand pounds on account of the losses he has sustained in the destruction of his property by his "dupes" in the "loyal" village of St Charles. We thought that Lord Gosford could not by any possibility have insulted the British and Irish population of this province in a more wanton manner than by thanking the inhabitants of St. Charles for their "loyal" address, but in rewarding Debartzch for his treason, he has capped the climax, and been guilty of an action at the bare thought of which our blood boils with patriotic indignation. It was surely enough that Lord Gosford should hug the traitor to his bosom, without thus throwing down the gauntlet and courting the deep and unmitigated hatred of his fellow-countrymen to whom he is a foul disgrace. The conduct pursued by Lord Gosford since his arrival in this colony seems to have been the result of a desire to inflict as much injury to British interests as possible, and to goad the Constitutionalists to rebel against their Sovereign, and effect their separation from the Mother country.—Nobly has he been disappointed; nobly have the British and Irish population risen in their might and defied him and his Canadian rebels; nobly have they conquered them and demanded that he shall be instantly recalled, no longer to contaminate the soil of British Canadian freemen with his presence. His recent conduct displays a total want of delicacy as well as a want of common honesty, for even granting that the law would authorise the reimbursing of a traitor like Debartzch for the loss of property, it ought to be done in a legal manner after full and mature investigation of the claims by proper authorities. We have not heard of a solitary instance of an Englishman or an Irishman or a Scotchman having received a single farthing as an indemnity for what they have been robbed of by the rebels, some of them of their little all; yet here is a man, rolling in wealth, the prime instigator of the late rebellion, who has over and over again, in public and in private, on the platform and through the press, declared his abhorrence of every thing English and diabolically recommended his "dupes" to drive every man of British descent into the Saint Lawrence—here is this man promoted to the highest offices in the State, and paid with her Majesty's money for having been the chief rebel against her Government. Well is it for Lord Gosford that he is so soon to leave us, or he might experience the consequences of a burst of popular indignation which would let him know what it is first to betray and then to insult a united and an injured people. —*Montreal Herald Abstract.*

KINGSTON, Feb. 6.—The first number of another new paper entitled THE SCOTSMAN, has been published in Toronto. It indicates ability, professes "liberal constitutional principles" in politics, and supports the peculiar interests of the Church of Scotland arising from the Clergy Reserves.

Feb. 7.—The Thanksgiving day was duly observed in Kingston. All business was suspended, Divine service was held in all the Churches, and the people generally acknowledged their deep obligations to that Divine Providence whose care defeated the designs of the rebels. The acknowledgement made by the Assembly in their reply to the Lieut. Governor's opening speech, of the deliverance by the Divine Blessing, was nobly responded to by the people, and all were disposed to render praise where it so much was due.

CORNWALL, Feb. 8.—We have been informed by a gentleman who left Prescott on Tuesday last that the chief rebel Mackenzie was holding forth to a gang of vagabonds in Ogdensburgh on the same day, and that the greatest sympathy was excited towards the fugitive patriot. The firing of some guns on the opposite shore as a salute to Mackenzie, attracted Lieutenants Denaight and Murray, with three others to the American side, but no sooner had they landed than they were arrested and placed in custody for seven hours. The General wanted to lynch the damned scoundrels, the very fashionable ordeal however did not take place, and the prisoners were liberated. He was to have been at Waddington on Wednesday, where he intended to remain for the night and harangue the mob on Canadian grievances. It is thought he is at Forteovington to-day on his way to meet his twin Brother in political iniquity, Louis Joseph.—*Observer.*

FROM TEXAS.—A letter has been given to the public, from a gentleman in Texas, which sets forth that the Mexicans have again taken possession of Bexar, with fifteen hundred cavalry. The letter adds—

P. S.—Eleven o'clock, Monday, 25th December. I have seen the Express, Rodriguez. I know him well. There is no doubt of the fact. The Mexican troops entered Bexar at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. A complete surprise. They had caught and killed the Texan videttes. Col. Caross commands at Bexar. There are only about 160 Texan troops there—40 were cut off from the city. The 120 left were defending themselves when the express left, at 3 o'clock, P.M., and he heard the firing until in the night. The Mission of Conception, three miles from Bexar, was attacked at the same time. Rodriguez was pursued to the Salado and narrowly escaped.

The Houston Telegraph contains an article headed "TO ARMS!" So, perhaps, war is again to go on.—*Philadelphia Cour.*

INSURRECTION AT TRINIDAD.—Extract of a letter dated Trinidad de Cuba, January 17, received by Messrs. Tophff, per brig Adelaid, Capt. McLoon. "It is some days since we were in great consternation by the revolting of some negroes, who set fire to two plantations—one, Mr. J. W. Baker's—and killed several men. They set fire to all his houses, which, being fire proof, were but slightly injured, destroyed his steam mill, carts, and all the utensils. They are now concealed in the high mountains, about 100 in number, but are closely pursued by our troops. Mr. Baker had a horse shot from under him, but he succeeded in arresting several of the rebels. The destruction is now over, and not likely to occur again."

Capt. McLoon states that when he left, all the American merchants in the place were putting their property on board the shipping.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Charleston Courier.

From Demerara.—By the British brig Czar, Capt. Fowler, arrived last evening, we have received a file of Demerara papers to the 13th ult. They had Barbadoes dates to the 6th January.

It is stated, on the authority of the Jamaica Royal Gazette, that Sir Lionel Smith has sent in his "unconditional" resignation of the office of Governor of that Island, on account, as it is intimated, of his dissatisfaction with the measures of the home government.

Great complaints are made of the conduct of the apprenticed labourers in the colony of Demerara—they are represented as not performing half the labour they did formerly, and as being insolent and insubordinate toward the magistrates.

An article from the Barbadian of the 16th Dec. says:

"With extreme regret we give publicity to the melancholy account we received yesterday, of mortality on board H. M. brig Harpy, just returned from Sierra Leone. Her commander, Lieut. the Hon. Mr. Clements, the assistant surgeon, the master, and 15 men, fell victims to a dreadful fever, which prevailed among the shipping at Sierra Leone.

Lieut. Clements, son of the Earl of Leitrim, was, we are informed, an able and active officer, and highly respected in the service. So many of the men were ill when the brig left, that it was necessary to get hands from the shore to get her under way. The colony however, was extremely healthy. The new Governor, Col. O'Doherty, had arrived, and assumed the government.

The annual manufactures of timber upon three great rivers, the Androscoggin, Kenebec and Penobscot, exceed 276,000,000 of feet: and upon the other numerous streams in Maine, the Saco, Machias, Schoodic, &c., it may be safely estimated at 125,000,000 feet.

It is said that there are but three States in the Union, in which the white pine grows to any great extent—Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Sir Francis Head comes home because he does not find, we understand, the income of his situation equal to sustain the dignity of his office.—*Courier.*

So says the Courier. Now for the fact. Sir Francis Head neither finds the income too small, the climate unhealthy, or his position unpleasant; and so far from coming home on private grounds, Sir Francis Head, up to this moment, is not aware of his recall. Sir Francis Head went out to Canada under no auspicious circumstances—he succeeded to the Government of an important Colony, and by taking a straight and highly honourable course, succeeded also in gaining the good will of all—while, by a pure adherence to principles, without fear, favour or affection, he secured the tranquillity of the Province under his control, while that portion of our possessions where the system of liberal concession to Radicalism and yielding to popular clamour, was distracted and disturbed, and is now in a state of open rebellion. For his conduct in thus administering the affairs of Upper Canada, Ministers created Sir Francis Head a Baronet—a testimony of their high opinion which no subsequent conduct of theirs can invalidate. The success, however, of Sir Francis, and the mode of Government he adopted, created a jealousy, and exhibited so strong a contrast to that which the Roebuck party advocated, that it was subsequently hinted to Sir F. Head that he must relax his principles and alter his line of proceeding to suit the Radical palate in England. This, Sir F. Head, in the strongest and most emphatic terms, refused to do; and the consequence is, that Colonel Arthur, now Sir George, is sent out to supersede him—of which fact we know Sir Francis to have been wholly ignorant when he last wrote home. So much for Sir F. Head's desire to be recalled.

As to Sir George Arthur's appointment, although we have an extremely high opinion of him as an officer, and that he has entirely vindicated himself from the attacks of the Radicals, it does seem a most unaccountable thing to select him, to give him the local rank of Major-General, and to give him, also, in preference to all the senior Colonels and

ave heard the whistling of a ball in their
fetime. Notwithstanding the short time
which has elapsed since this Regiment
was raised, it has already arrived at a de-
gree of efficiency which has elicited ex-
pressions of approbation from Col. Foster.
The Adjutant of the Provisional Battalion
pon whom so much of its future charact-
er depends, is Capt. Dempsey, formerly of
he 81st, and afterwards of the Ceylon Ri-
le Corps.—*Toronto Herald.*

Passengers in the Ship Eagle for London.—Mr. Thos. Allan, Cody & Son; C. H. Jouett, Esq.; Mr. James DeWet; Mr. John Duncan.

To Correspondents.—"Peregrine Pepperall" on burning the effigees of Hume, Leader, and Molesworth, has been received. It shall meet with attention in our next.

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 10th inst. by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. David M'Knight, of Springfield, to Miss Sarah Mill, of this city.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on Friday 9th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Mr. William Gordon, of the parish of Chatham, to Miss Jane Bacon, of the Parish of Newcastle.

At Springfield, King's County, on Sunday the 30th December, by the Rev. Elias Scovil, Mr. Joel Crawford, to Miss Ann Fairweather, eldest daughter of Mr. Abraham Fairweather, all of that Parish.

At Sussex Vale, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Nathaniel Johnson, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Sharp, and

On the 15th inst. by the same, Mr. Robert Teakles, to Louisa, second daughter of Mr. John Martin all of that place.

DIED.

On Sunday evening last, after a short illness, which she bore with the most exemplary patience and resignation, Isabella, wife of Mr. T. F. Langan, and eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Trafton, aged 20 years.—By this afflictive dispensation of Providence, her husband has lost an amiable, affectionate, and devoted wife, and her parents a dutiful and beloved daughter. Her loss is most deeply deplored by her bereaved husband and parents, and very generally regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

On Monday morning, Mary Jane, wife of Mr. John Appleby, aged 21 years.

Yesterday, after an illness of thirteen days, Mr. Michael Brewer, aged 27 years—leaving a wife to deplore the loss of an affectionate Husband. Funeral will take place from his late residence, Saint James' street, at 2 o'clock, where friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

In the Parish of Portland, 16th inst. Mr. Josiah Adams, in the 47th year of his age, after a most painful illness of eight weeks, which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience, and died in the full assurance of entering into a blessed immortality; leaving a wife and eight children to lament their loss, with a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.

In the Parish of Portland, on Monday the 12th instant, Abigail, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Sinnott, aged 13 years.

At Sussex Vale, on Tuesday the 13th inst. in the 35th year of her age, Sarah, wife of Mr. Humphrey Hayward, in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection unto eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord—leaving a husband and six small children to deplore the loss of a dutiful and affectionate wife and tender mother.

In the Parish of Portland, on the 13th January, after 4 days illness, John, eldest son of Mr. Patrick Culladen, milk-man, aged 18 years.

In the Parish of Portland, on Monday the 12th instant, Abigail, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Sinnott, aged 13 years.

At Bathurst, Gloucester County, on the 3d inst., Alexander, fourth son of Hugh Monroe, Esq., aged 20 years.

At Halifax, on the 6th instant, the Rev. John Burton, Baptist Minister, in the 78th year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, arrived, 18th, ship Calcutta, M'Lay, Liverpool, 50 days—James Kirk, merchandize.—Experienced very severe weather on the passage out. Off Sable Island, ran foul of a schooner, abandoned.—Ships Liverpool, Johnston; Mary Caroline, Suckney; and Magnificent, Walker; all for this port, left previous to the Calcutta.—The Charlotte, Fisher, for Savannah, left Liverpool on the 26th December. The Enterprise, M'Cready, for St. John, to sail in two days.

20th, schr. Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 41 hours—assorted cargo.

23d schr. James Clarke, Beck, Boston, 5; to order assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Eagle, Stephenson, Liverpool, timber.
Barlow, Spence, London, timber.
Ward, Masters, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Morris, Maffin, Montego Bay, (Jam.) fish &c.
Schr. Abra'm Thorne, Johnston, Barbadoes, boards; Elizabeth, Porter, Barbadoes, fish, &c.

Ship Ruby, Westcott, of this port, from Liverpool, arrived at Savannah 7th inst.

Schr. Tripoli, hence, at Portland, 14th inst.

Brig Jane, Walker, of this port, arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst. from Berbice, 27 days.

Cleared at New York 6th inst., brig P. I. Nevins, Green, West Coast of Africa.

Arrived at Baltimore 9th inst., brig Samuel Freeman, Larkin, Kingston, (Jamaica.)

Arrived at Savannah 23th January, ships Europe, Eills, and Shannon, Leadbeater, from Liverpool.

At Liverpool, Dec. 19th, ship Albion, from Richibucto; 25th, Frederick, Fleming, St. John.—At London, 20th, Bee, Morris, Miramichi.

Ship Clyde, Reid, of this port, 28 days from Quebec, for Liverpool, was at Kinsale, Dec. 16th, windbound.

Br. schr. Wellington, 9 days from Halifax for Berbice, was fallen in with Jan. 19, lat. 33, long 56, in a sinking condition, having experienced severe gales in the Gulf Stream; crew taken off by Br. ship Ruby, and carried to Savannah, 7th inst. some fish and stores were also saved.

Br. barque Ida, which was taken into New York, water logged, and sold to pay salvage, has been purchased by orders from England, and is refitting to return home.

Montego Bay, Dec. 26.—Arrived sch. Coral, of St. John, N. B. with the loss of bowsprit and head, having run foul of a Spanish brig on the 20th Nov.

CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received by Assistant Commissary General Robinson, at his Office, until 12 o'clock on *Monday* next, the 26th instant, from persons desirous of furnishing a BOAT for the use of this Garrison of the following dimensions, viz:

Length of Keel,	19 feet.
Length from Stem to Stern,	21 do.
Width,	6 ft. 4 in.
Depth,	2 ft. 10 in.

To be built exclusively of the best seasoned Oak and Materials, and to be Copper fastened; and to be completed in fourteen days after being notified that the Tender of the party has been accepted.

The Tenders to express the rate in Sterling, and payment will be made in British Silver.

Commissariat Office, St. John, 19th February, 1838.

HARBOUR OF ST. JOHN.

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

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*
JOHN WARD, *Jun.*
DANIEL LEAVITT.

St. John, 24th October, 1837.

Extract from the Minutes of a meeting of the Pewholders and Communicants of Saint Stephen's Church, held in Betts' long room on the evening of the 21st Feb. 1838, pursuant to notice—

Mr. George W. Potter, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting, read a statement of the various occurrences which had taken place relative to the affairs of the Church, and also read a proposition from Messrs. John Robertson, John Wishart, Hugh M'Kay and John Walker, four of the former trustees, for a settlement of the difficulties now existing.

Whereupon the whole matters being taken into consideration and deliberately weighed and discussed,—the question being put, whether the proposition made by the four former Trustees should be accepted,—it was decided in the negative unanimously.

It was then moved that the Committee be requested to continue their exertions to provide a suitable place of Worship for the congregation until they can obtain admission to their own Church. Carried unanimously.

It was also moved that the Pewholders do record their marked disapprobation of the conduct of the Trustees, in having resisted for so many Sabbaths, the anxious and unanimous request of the congregation to have St. Stephen's Church open for Divine Service. This motion was also carried unanimously.

GEO. YOUNGER, *Sec'y.*

Saint John Sacred Music Society.

MEMBERS of the above Society are hereby notified, that the Meetings will in future be held in the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School Room, Horsfield street. By order of the President.
Feb. 23. JOHN W. M'LEOD, *Sec'y.*

Flour, Flour.

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

Oranges, Rice, &c.

Landing ex schooner *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—
20 BOXES Oranges; 2 boxes Lemons; 5 Tierces Rice; 14 Drums Figs; 1 Tierce Currants; 6 boxes shell Almonds; 2 cases Macaroni & Vermicelli; 6 kegs Ginger, 40 Whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins, Walnuts, Cloves, &c. &c. For sale by
Feb. 23. JAMES MALCOLM.

Harp & Piano for sale.

A HARP and Piano Forte, two very superior instruments, by early application to
Feb. 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Varnish and Tar.

NOW landing, ex schooner *Acadian*, from New York, 10 Barrels best Bright ship's Varnish; 10 do. Coal TAR.
Feb. 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Apples, Butter, and Flour.

BBLS. New York Pippins; Firkins Cumberland BUTTER; Barrels and half Barrels *Genessee superfine* FLOUR. For sale by
JOHN ALEXANDER,
February 23. *No. 12, King street.*

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

Candles & Tobacco.

25 BOXES London Mould CANDLES, just landed from the *Calcutta.*
10 Half kegs Tobacco—For sale by
JOHN ALEXANDER,
Feb. 23. *No. 12. King street.*

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

REMOVAL.

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

For Sale.

THE schooner ISABELLA, burthen per register 84 tons, can be sent to sea at a small expence.
Apply to
Feb. 15. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LET,

From the 1st day of May next:

THE Lower Flat comprising a Shop, &c of the House now occupied by the subscriber, opposite the Baptist Meeting house. It is an excellent stand for a Grocery business.
Feb. 16. JOHN HARVEY.

☞ A few respectable Boarders can be accommodated. Apply as above.

Store to Let.

THE STORE on Donaldson's Wharf, at present occupied by Wm. Carvill, Esq. consisting of a lower flat with an Office attached, which flat can be fitted up as a retail store, if required, together with two flats and a garret above. Apply to
Feb. 9. GEORGE W. POTTER.

Genteel Boarding House to Let.

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

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

To Let,

And possession given 1st May:

A SHOP, which will be fitted up to suit the applicant, in the Building now erecting by the subscriber at the corner of Saint John and Princess streets.
Feb. 2. JAMES T. HANFORD.

To Let,

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

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

Flour, Hams, &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber, next the Post Office:

100 BAGS WHEAT FLOUR, 20 choice Hams, 4 tons Spikes.
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
Feb 9.

D. M'Millan,

Has just received—

34 CASES and Bales, containing a general assortment of STATIONERY; Writing and Printing PAPERS of all sizes; Printing INK; warranted Writing Fluid and Copying Ink; Richie's patent Copying PRESSES; Musical Instruments; Violin and Violincello Strings; a few pieces New Music, Songs, Quadrilles, Marches, &c. &c.—all of which are offered at low prices, at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse.

☞ To Let, several convenient Offices in the above Establishment, at moderate rents.
February 2, 1837.

Superior Old PORT.

A Few Cases, containing each 6 dozen Bottles, choice old Port, for sale by the subscriber,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
Feb. 2. No. 12, King st.

Fishing Lines,

Just Landed ex "Barlow," from London:

20 BALES, containing—400 dozen Cod & Pollock LINES—expressly selected for the Bay of Fundy Fisheries.
Feb. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Jamaica Spirits & Molasses.

Now landing for the Subscriber, and for sale low from the Wharf:

70 PUNS. high Proof Jamaica RUM, 50 Pun. choice retailing MOLASSES.
November 17. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pure OCTOBER.

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

Clifton's TEAS.

150 BOXES Fine CONGO TEA,
30 Boxes very fine ditto,
100 Half chests ditto,
10 Chests best quality Souchong,
30 ten catty boxes Souchong, 16 lbs. each,
20 Half chests Hyson, very fine,
26 ten catty Boxes Gunpowder.

All the above are warranted equal in quality and flavour to E. I. company's Teas, and will be sold on reasonable terms.
Feb. 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

COPPER, LEAD, &c.

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

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

The Subscriber is appointed Agent for the disposal of the above articles, by one of the most extensive houses in the Trade in Britain, and will receive orders for the importation thereof on very advantageous terms. He will keep on hand at his Warehouse a constant supply of Sheathing and Bolt Copper of all sizes, Composition sheathing Nails, Spikes, Clinch Rings, &c.; which will be sold at rates that will cover the cost of importation.
Feb. 8, 1838. JOHN ROBERTSON.

In Store, and Ready for Delivery:

Sheet Copper, 16 to 32 oz., Bolt Copper, 5-8 to 13-8 inch, composition sheathing Nails, composition Spikes, Butt Bolts, and clinch Rings.

Drafts on London.

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by JOHN V. THURGAR. Feb. 9. 1838.

COALS.

G. W. POTTER keeps on hand, a constant supply of House COALS, at his Yard, in Princess-street, near the corner of Germain and Princess-streets. Family Orders supplied in any quantity required, on application at his Office, or at the Grocery store, *Hogan's Corner*, near the Coal Yard. June 19, 1837.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Good, Fashionable and Cheap.

THE Subscriber has on hand for sale at his Store, Germain-street (near King-street,) a large assortment of WATERPROOF HATS, of his own manufacture, of the latest fashion, and of a superior quality; the bodies having been made of fur.—Persons wishing a good, cheap, and durable hat, are invited to call on the Subscriber, as he is now selling at much lower prices than formerly for Cash.

All kinds of work in the above line done at the shortest notice.

☞ Cash paid for FURS.
December 1. GEORGE H. HAY.

Cheap and good House Coals.

ONE HUNDRED Chaldrons Pemberton and Orrel COALS, mixed, on Tilton's Wharf, for sale by THOMAS HANFORD.
February 9.

Wants a Situation,

A Person who has been a number of years as Clerk of a Store in this city, and is well acquainted with Book Keeping, being out of employ, is desirous of obtaining a situation. Apply at this Office. *Feb 2, 1838.*

More NEW GOODS.

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

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

Shoe Store.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

THE Subscribers have just received an excellent assortment of India Rubber Shoes, for sale cheap for cash only.
L. & S. K. FOSTER.
Dec 26. [*Sentinel* 4.]

FRESH TEAS.

The subscriber has just received a further supply of the TEAS imported in the *Clifton*, from Canton, viz:

150 CHESTS Fine Congo; 20 boxes Souchong; 5 chests Hyson; 5 chests Twankay; 5 boxes Young Hyson.

The above, with his former stock of Tea, Coffee, sugar, Fruit, Spices, &c., are offered Wholesale or Retail cheap for prompt payment.

J. M. will warrant the quality of those Teas equal to the character given when sold.
JAMES MALCOLM.
St. John, Feb. 2. *Prince William Street.*

Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

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

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

POST OFFICE,
Saint John, January 13, 1838.

THE MAILS for Fredericton, will close at 6 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

DEALS.—1,500,000 Feet very superior Deals and BATTENS, part of which are piled on a Wharf in St. Andrews, and the remainder at Chamcook, will be sold low, or ships will be chartered to carry them to Britain, on application to John Wilson, Esquire, Saint Andrews, or to
Jan. 19. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Jamaica Produce.

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

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

TIMBER.

1000 TONS TIMBER—about half of it Birch, the remainder White Pine and Spruce,—will be sold low *on application to*
Dec. 22. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

ORREL COALS,

Sheet and Bolt Copper, &c.

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

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

WHEAT.—3,800 Bushels Pomeranian Red Wheat, a prime article and free from must, —landing ex ship Mozambique at Black's Wharf.
Jan. 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Chains! Chains! Chains!

100 FMS. 1 1-2 inch CHAIN CABLES,
90 " 1 3-8 " "
105 " 1 3-8 inch Chain Cables, (second hand)
400 " 1-4 " "
350 " 1 1-8 " "
110 " 1 1-8 close link, new do.
100 " 1 in. "
115 " 7-8 " "
90 " 3-4 " "
145 " 3-8 " "
90 " 9-16 " "
275 " 3-8 " "
10 Iron and Wood Stock Anchors, from 2 to 5 Cwt.; 12 Iron Guns.

For sale low—and Chain Cables of any length furnished. Also, Chains for Topsail sheets, &c.
Dec. 22. JAMES OTTY.

Offices to Let.

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

FLOUR, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms—

100 BARRELS Philadelphia superfine FLOUR. *(in Bond.)*

Also—*in Store:*

50 Barrels Genesse Fine and Superfine Flour; 50 ditto Canada Fine; 150 do. Dantzic Fine; 200 ditto Corn Meal; 50 do. best Irish Oatmeal, 20 ditto Peas; 50 qr. casks White Wine; 150 boxes, 200 half boxes } RAISINS.
Feb. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

The Subscriber,

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

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

LONDON MOULD CANDLES—20 Boxes London Mould Candles, now landing and for sale by JAS. MALCOM.
12th January.

LONDON GOODS.

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

Wanted to Purchase,

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

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the Subscriber, Scoullar's brick building:

200 M. FINE BOARDS, for shipping.
20 M. half inch seasoned Pine Boards, with every variety of Lumber stuffs,
40 kegs Wrought Nails, assorted, 4d to 24dy.
40 barrels English Herrings, 10 do Corn Meal,
20 barrels Wheat Flour, 20 sides Sole Leather,
40 boxes mould Candles, 6's. 40lbs. each,
15 boxes London Sperm. 6's. 24lbs. ea. superior.
50 bags ass'd Spikes, 35 firk. Cumberland Butter,
10 bags Black Pepper, 10 hhds. Sugar,
With a great variety of Groceries, &c.
Jan. 12. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

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.

India Rubber Manufactory.

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

100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;
20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.

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

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

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

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

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

☞ The highest price given for old india rubber shoes, &c. JOHN HAWKESWORTH.
January 12, 1838.

NEW WINTER GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

Joseph Summers & Co.

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

BLUE, pilot cloth, buckskin and extra mill'd, black and Regulation Grey Kerseys; Ladies' Pelisse Cloths; superfine Scotch Carpets (handsome patterns), chintz furniture cottons, fringe and bindings; toilet fringe; real Welch and thick mill'd Flannels, red do.; rich Silk Velvets; French Merinos; double width do.; Gro de Naps; Ducapes; blonde lace, quillings, &c.; real Witney Blankets, of superior quality, all sizes; black bombazines; Paramatta, black and coloured crapes; gentlemen's thick woollen and kid Gloves, ladies do.; lambswool worsted and merino Hose, merino under shirts and drawers; dressing, tooth, braid and side Combs; hair, clothes, store and shoe Brushes; best Black Lead; dish mats; Willow and French Shapes; sheet cane, French clogs; gents. ladies' and children's cloth snow Boots, fox'd do., double and single soled seal and prunella ties and slippers, dress kid and prunella do. with Opera soles; Irish Linen; stout shirting cotton; Brown Holland; 6-4, 8-4, & 10-4 Table Linen; French cambrics, lawns, bleached Dowlas, towelling, twilled and plain printed cottons; check and stripe shirting; Evening Dresses; rich black filled SHAWLS; Thibet Cravats; horseshoe and lace Crowns; in[illegible] capes and diaper; rich Winter RIBBON[illegible] and lines and footing; coronation braid; r[illegible]ws; India rubber capes and coats [illegible] and ringlets, &c. &c.

A fresh supply of very superior Mushroom Ketchup, Black and Gunpowder TEAS; all of which are now ready for inspection.
November 10, 1837.

Valuable and choice Collection of BOOKS,

For sale at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse:

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

THE subscriber has on hand a few OYSTERS, fed and fatted, which he begs leave to offer to the Public.
November 24. JAMES NETHERY.

LANDING

Ex schr. Thistle, from Boston:

WHOLE half and quarter Boxes fresh Bunch RAISINS; Jars new Grapes.
Boxes Lemons and Oranges, do Figs.
do. Currants.
Ex "Edward Thorne," from Liverpool:
50 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP.
20 do do. Candles, 6's,
—IN STORE—
20 Jars finest E. I. preserved GINGER,
10 boxes shelled Almonds,
28 boxes best English Sperm Candles.
For sale cheap by
December 1. JAS. MALCOLM.

The Subscriber.

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

HE HAS NOW ON HAND

16 HOGSHEADS Bright SUGAR.
Chests Congo, Gunpowder, and other TEAS; Puncheons Molasses;

Just received per ship Liverpool, Johnston, *master, from Liverpool:*

50 Boxes Mould Candles, (short 6's.)
40 Do. Dipt do. 10's & 12's, of excellent quality.

Also on hand and for sale at his Lumber Yard:—
80 M. clear seasoned Pine Boards;
200 ,, Merchantable do. do.
250 ,, Boards for shipping:
A quantity of Spruce and Pine Shingles;
Hewed and sawed Scantling; sawed Laths;
Refuse BOARDS, DEALS, &c. &c.
22d sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business—Apply at the Chronicle Office. *Dec. 15.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. Miller, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. Bedell, "
Sussex Vale,	Major Evanson,
Richibucto,	James D. Weldon, Esq
Norton,	Mr John Elliott.
Gagetown,	W. F. Bonnell, Esq.
St. Andrews,	Wm. Kerr, Esq.
Dalhousie,	A. Barberie, Esq.
Bathurst,	Wm. Napier, Esq.
Amherst,	Mr. Allan Chipman.
Canning, Q. C.	Mr. H. DeVeber.
Eastport, Maine,	Mr. Chas. James.
Londonderry, N. S.	Mr Jas. K. Fulton.

UNION LINE.

Passage to Fredericton.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of running a STAGE between this City and Fredericton, and having provided themselves with first rate Horses, they solicit a share of public patronage.

A Stage will leave this City every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock, and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at the *same hour.*

Passengers travelling by this conveyance, will have the utmost attention paid to their comfort, and packages, &c. will be safely delivered.

Orders left at Mr. Wm. Segee's, Fredericton, or at Mr. James E. M'Donald's, St. John, or with either of the Subscribers, will be attended to.
JAMES HEWITT,
JOHN WINTERS.
St. John, Jan. 23, 1838.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

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

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

☞ A Book will be kept at the *Saint John Hotel*, where Passengers can secure seats—and every information as to the different routes of the Stages, will be given by applying to John Lockhart, North side King's Square.
St. John, 19th January, 1838.

To the Public.

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

M. H. Perley,
for the Lancaster Mill Company.
Harris & Allen.
I. & J. G. Woodward.
Henry Scovil.
J. D. Emery.
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.
10th January, 1838.

Prince William Street.

French MERINOS, Fancy Plaid Shawls, Lace Gloves, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the season, consisting of—6-4 French Merinos, in variety of colors; 6-4 Figured Merinos; 3-4 and 6-4 plain English ditto; black Indiana; best black silk Bandannas, a very superior article; black, white, crimson and Pongee Handkerchiefs; Madras Cravats; satin, velvet, silk, bombazine and Armizine Stocks; India rubber, buckskin, and silk Braces; silk Velvet Ribbon; Victoria Bonnet ribbons; Gents. and Ladies' colored Kid Gloves, Habits, Lisle Thread Gloves, lined; black, white and colored long Lace Gloves; Herbert's white and coloured Lace Gloves; Thread, Imperial Hose, raven's sewing and twist, Tartar, Valentia, and silk Vesting; rug Canvas and Chamois Skins; Fancy Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs; sewed muslin Collars and Capes; rich Plumes and Artificials; red, white, yellow and green Flannels; Blankets, CLOTHS, Buckskins, rug Worsted and silk Laces; rich fig'd Gro de Naples and Damask Satins; Grey & white lambs wool Hose and half Hose; Black Worsted Hose and Half hose; Moravian Hose; Fill'd centre Shawls; Gauze Crape; sewing silk and fancy silk Handkerchiefs and scarfs; Lace and Gauze Veils; Cords and Tassels. The whole of which, along with their former stock, now forming a general assortment, is offered on the most reasonable terms.

☞ In returning thanks for the patronage they have enjoyed since they commenced business; they request the public to call and inspect their stock, which will be found as well assorted as any in the City, and terms as favourable.
Nov. 24. CORBET & TRENTOWSKY.

REMOVAL, Nov. 24.

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

10 CHESTS Congo Teas. 6 tierces bright Sugar, 10 kegs good Tobacco, 2 tierces Rice, 50 bbls. Canada FLOUR, 50 bags yellow Corn, 30 bags Corn Meal, 20 bbls. Navy Bread, 2500 feet 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, GLASS, 3 cwt. Putty, 50 kegs assorted Paints, 1000 bushels Liverpool SALT, 20 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 1 cask Saleratus, 2 bbls. dried Apples, 10 kegs assorted Nails, 1 cask Tea Kettles, Pots and

NEW GOODS.

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

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

50 PIECES black, blue, mulberry, invisible green, Adelaide, brown and superfine BROAD CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES.—Black, blue, Oxford grey, fancy striped and checked.

BUCKSKINS.—Black, fancy, striped & checked.

KERSEYS.—Double mill'd olive and drab.

PELISSE CLOTHS.—Waterloo, blue and olive

PILOT CLOTHS.—Double dyed Blue.

Grey Padding. Mohair Coating, blue & olive.

Boxes dip't Candles, patent metalic Wick do. moulds; Liverpool Soap; bags Porter Corks and Taps; bags Spikes and kegs Nails; boxes 7x9 to 12x14 Glass.

HARDWARE.—Patent Counter Weighing Machines, do box Coffee Mills, Flanch do.; Box Irons, polished steel Fire Irons, Common, do. do. do. for kitchens; Kent Hammers; Iron Squares; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes; single and double Plane Irons; Weights, 7, 14, 8, 28 lb. do. 4lbs. down; Fire Guards for Grates, large & small Wire Fenders, with and without plates, patent wire Lantherns, do Dish Covers, block Tin do.; tin'd Frying Pans; Norfolk Latches; Rim Locks, 6 to 10 inch; mortice, trunk, chest cupboard, till, pad and stock, do.; Italion Irons; tin'd Iron Tea Kettles; Iron, Butt, H & HL Hinges, do. Screws; steel Nut Crackers, do Snuffers; Cork Screws; Hat Pins; Rasps and Files; Carpenter's Chissels; Thomson's Augers; cross cut, hand, and whip Saws; Carpenter's Brads; Candlestick Springs; Iron Candlesticks; Iron Wire, No. 14 to 22; Iron Shovels & Spades, Tin'd Kettle Ears, Iron Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

BRASSWARE.—Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Toddy Kettles, with and without stands; Warming Pans, Hanging Shop Lamps, Chair Nails, Fire Irons, Large Butts, Wood Screws, Curtain Bands and Pins, Drawer Knobs, Hat Hooks, Cocks in variety, Padlocks, Window Pullies, brass top Fountain, &c.

JAPANED WARE.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Cash, Tinder and Spice Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Cake & Bread Baskets, socket Lamps.

BRONZED AND LACQUERED WARE.—Lustres with Glass drops, one two & three lights; Candlesticks, Speel Cups, Card Racks, Bells; Ink Stands, a new article; Hat and Umbrella stands; Candle Lamps, Glasses & Candles, for do.; Telescope Hearth Brushes.

GERMAN SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—Table and Dessert Forks; Dessert, Tea, Mustard, salt & caddie Spoons; sugar Tongs, toddy Ladles Pencil cases, large Candlesticks, Chamber, do.; Snuffers and snuffer Trays, Nutt crackers, Castors, Liquor Frames, (a new article.)

BRITANNIA METAL.—Table & tea spoons, Tea and coffee Pots, Toddy and Soup Ladles, Bed Pans, Ink Stands, do. with covers; pewter Water Plates, a new article.

BRUSHES.—Hair, hat, nail, tooth, comb, room, carpet, hearth, plate, crumb, whitewash, paint, marking, shoe, scrubbing, stove, Turk's head, counter, table, bottle and tar Brushes.

BASKETS.—Oval and square, with and without covers; Reticules, plate and bottle Baskets.

Wooden Shovels for grain or snow.

Butter Prints; copper coal Scoops; Ladie's rose wood Work Boxes, and Tea Caddies, Travelling Desks, Blacking.

STATIONERY.—Reams pot, laid, wove and copying Paper; wrapping and blotting, do.; ruled Books, Quire, do., Memorandum, do., Lead pencils, Port Folios, Ink Powders, Wafers, black and fancy sealing Wax, Quills.

CUTLERY.—Sets balanced Ivory handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, sets tip, forebuck; stag, buck and sham buck Table & Dessert Knives and Forks; do. Carvers and Forks, fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butchers' Knives, from 7 to 10 inches, saws, steels, Cleavers and Mincing Knives, cards of single and double bladed Pen Knives, doz. single and double bladed Jack Knives; cards Scissors; large and small size Tailors' shears, a few pairs silver Pickle Knives and Forks; Also, a few cases (for children) with knife, fork and spoon, plated on steel, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste, &c.

GLASS.—A few dozen Cut Tumblers, plated and wood Castors and Stands; ass'd colors Flower, Glass, and colored Liquor Bottles.

CHEESE.—A few Stilton, double Gloucester, Pine Apple, do., Cheshire Cheese.

Which with Merinos, Bombazetts, Camblets, Shalloons, Hats, and a great variety of other Goods, he offers low for Cash or approved payment.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

St. John, Dec. 15, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per ship Wakefield, his FALL SUPPLY of *Fancy and other GOODS*,—viz:

Plain and ribbed Buckskins,
Sattinetts and Moleskins,
Saxony & Welsh Flannels; white & red do.;
6-4 Merinos; Prints; Regatta Shirting,
Book, jaconet and checked Muslins,
Bishop's Lawn and Swiss mull do.;
Shawl pattern and twilled Dresses,
Challia, Mantua, and Silk Muslin ditto,
Plain and figured Irish Poplins, Silks, &c.
Rich sewed Muslin Dresses; do. Trimming,
Lace and muslin Capes, Collars & Pelerines,
Blond Capes and Collars,
Blond lace Veils, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,
Black and white lace Veils,
Do. do. blond lace Edgings and Quillings,
Linen Lawns; French Linen Cambric,
Laces, Edgings, and Quillings,
Linen Edgings and Insertions; dress Caps,
Black, white and coloured Ostrich Feathers and Plumes; Feather Flowers;
Fur Trimming, in great variety;
Bohemian, Imperial and Diadem Combs,
Tortoise shell Combs; ornamented ditto,
Back and side ditto; ivory and dressing do.;
Gilt Bracelets and Clasps; Jewellery,
Black, white, grey and printed Merino Hose;
Mohair ditto; worsted ditto,
Black, white and grey lambs' wool ditto,
Kid and winter Gloves,
Merino and lambs' wool half Hose,
Chamois lined Cloth Boots and over Shoes,
Prunella and leather Shoes; children's ditto,
Comforters; Cotton balls and reels,
Linen Cambrics; Bed Ticks,
Plush and Fur Caps; grey & bleached Wadding;

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold LOW for Cash only.

St. John, Dec, 15. JAMES BOWES.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

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

1st Sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Landing,

Ex ship Westmoreland, from Shields :

21 CASKS of GLASSWARE, assorted, containing 1-3 and 1-2 pint Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, &c.

150 Boxes Crown Window GLASS, of excellent quality; sizes 7x9 to 16x12;

100 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours:

A few casks Whiting, Glaziers' Putty, &c.

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

12 HHDS. *very superior quality* retailing Molasses;

A few Pipes Sicily Red WINE;

150,000 shipping Pine Boards;

150,000 Laths; 25,000 seasoned Spruce Boards,

A quantity of Lumber of all descriptions: for sale cheap for approved payment.

August 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

NEW STORE.

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

BALES Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;

Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;

Cassinetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks, and Scotch Homespuns.

Cases Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown Hollands; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;

Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;

Hats; London Pins;

Cases and Bales London Slops;

Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;

Hhds. single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;

Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;

Kegs 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;

Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;

Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;

Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

THE

MINERVA Life Assurance Company,

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

King William Street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

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

ACTUARY: John Tulloch, Esq.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. Bowden, Walters & Reeve.

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

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

WEST OF SCOTLAND FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

Rum & Sugar—*Per Louisa Ann.*

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

November 17. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.

Just received, and on sale low by the subscriber—

14 PUNS. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS; 10 hogsheads Bright superior Sugars; 8 half pipes Old cognac BRANDY; 6 ditto „ Hollands Geneva.

ALSO, IN STORE:

25 puncheons choice retailing MOLASSES.

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Flour & Meal.

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

Dec. 26. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Barney O'Brien's Invitation.

COME up this hill and see me,
My house is free for all,
I have sparkling wine to cheer ye,
I hope you'll give a call.

They sometimes call me Barney,
My name I need not tell,
The boys I give them blarney,
They like my nonsense well.

This is the way, for you to stray,
The air is pure and mild,
And I am sure, you're not so poor,
But you can spend a while.

And if your hand should chance to shake,
Or heart be filled with sorrow,
I have the steam for you to take,
I'll neither lend nor borrow.

And if you choose to drink no wine,
Please stop awhile and talk,
And if you give a certain sign,
I'll tell you when to walk.

Right well we know this world abounds,
With sorrow and with trouble,
And we have had our ups and downs—
This life is but a bubble.

To find my house, you need not fail,
It lies upon your way,
I live close by the Church and Jail,
Come in awhile and stay.

Do not forget my name and blarney,
I have them here at will,
With a double health to Barney,
So let us drink our fill.

Whilst I have days I'll think on you
And the joy we had together,
And for this time I'll bid adieu,
But forget you, shall I, never!

Gaol Hill, Nov. 10, 1837. 3m

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. John. October 27, 1837.

LONDON GOODS,

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

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

—ALSO—

Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—

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

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

15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

Molasses.

20 PUNCHEONS very superior Molasses, just landed and for sale low by

Dec. 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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

November 3.

Oatmeal and Butter.

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

Nov. 24. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Bear Skins.

40 SUPERIOR BEAR SKINS, London dressed, for sale by

Dec. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WHEAT FLOUR.—Fresh ground American Fine and Superfine FLOUR, just landed and for sale by

December 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Warren's Blacking.

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

November 3.

DEALS WANTED.

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

Nov. 24.

Just Received,

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

Dec. 29.

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26

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

Oct. 27.

Jamaica Spirits, Butter, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, and for sale low—

13 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM; 20 Firkins Prime Butter.

Nov. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

PORK.

130 BARRELS Prime Mess, 50 Barrels Canada Prime, just received, and for sale at low rates for cash or approved paper.

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

FLOUR.

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

Oct. 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

SUGAR & TEA.

Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax :

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

IN STORE.

39 chests very fine Congo TEA,
100 catty boxes of 14 lbs. each; 6 large chests Bohea; 3 chests best Hyson;
20 boxes, 6 lb. each, Fine Hyson,
3 chests Best SOUCHONG.

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

29th september.

Soap, Candles, &c.

Now landing, from on board the ship *Ward*, from Liverpool:

30 BOXES Mould Candles, short 6's;
30 Boxes Dipt do. 10's and 12's;
40 Boxes of Hard Yellow SOAP.

Also: 2 cases, containing salmon, seine, and shad TWINES.

January 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Candles, Lemons, Grapes.

Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber :

25 BOXES (each 24 lb.) SPERM CANDLES, at 2s. 6d. per lb. by the Box, *Cash*; A few Jars Grapes, Boxes Fresh Lemons, boxes and half boxes Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. as cheap as at any other Establishment in the City. JAMES MALCOLM.

St. John, Dec. 22.

Just Received,

A FEW Barrels No. 1 HERRINGS, for family use, for sale at the store of

Oct. 20. E. C. WADDINGTON.

STEAM CRACKERS.—50 Half Barrels *Watson's* Philadelphia Steam made Soda Crackers, landing ex brig *James D.* for sale by

Nov. 24. JAMES MALCOLM.

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

October 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Jamaica Spirits.

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

23 PUNCHEONS high proof JAMAICA SPIRITS, for sale low from the wharf.

October 13. JOHN V. THURGAR.

NOW LANDING

Ex Ina, from Jamaica, and Elgin, from Berbice :

MOLASSES, Sugar, Hides, Ginger, Pimento, Cocoa-Nuts, Logwood, Old Iron, and Old Copper; for sale by

Nov. 17. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Corn Meal & Rye Flour.

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

October 13.

Best Winter Strained Sperm Oil, *Candles, &c.*

ON sale by the subscriber: 2 small casks best Winter strained SPERM OIL.

10 Boxes London Sperm Candles, short 6's; also,
2 36-inch, 2 30-inch, Double Canada STOVES;

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

October 20.

BRAZIL HIDES.—300 superior Dry Salted Pernambuco HIDES, for sale by

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Rum, Wine, &c.

FIFTEEN Puncheons High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 150 pipes, hogsheads and qr-casks Marsalla WINE; 10 hhds. Fine Pale Rotterdam GENEVA, for sale by

Nov. 30. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Wheat Flour.

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

Dec. 8. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Sugar and Pork.

34 HHDS. superior Porto Rico SUGAR 100 bbls. Nova Scotia fat PORK

Now landing and for sale low from the wharf.

Oct. 13. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

To Let,

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

November 22.

Cognac Brandy, Wines, &c.

Now Landing, ex the Eliza Ann, *Bogart, Master, from Liverpool :—*

10 HHDS. best quality old Cognac BRANDY, "*Martell's*" *Brand*;

10 Hogsheads Sicily Madeira WINE.

—IN STORE—

A few hogsheads and quarter-casks superior Old London Particular MADEIRA;

A few Cases containing each 2 dozen of Hock, Moselle, and Claret WINES;

Ditto ditto Port and Sherry WINES;

5 hogsheads superior Hollands GENEVA;

20 bags PEAS, each 4 bushels.

Dec. 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Look Here!

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

Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

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

EVENING Classes between the hours of 7 and 10, have been established by Mr. WATSON in the above Academy, in which young Artisans, Seamen and others may be instructed in English Grammar and Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, &c.

St. John, Oct. 6, 1837.

On Hand,

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

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

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their very liberal patronage since he first commenced business, and now begs to inform them that the above Articles will be disposed of for *Cash* only, as low as can be found in any other establishment in New Brunswick.

☞ *No second price asked.*

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

Gentlemen's best cloth Dress Boots, galoshed; blue and black cloth over boots, lined; black and olive pilot cloth over boots, galoshed; Wellington, Clarence