THE Weekly Chronicle

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

Vol. II. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 29, 1837. No. 17.

The Chronicle,

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

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

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Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER.	R. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON.	H. W.
30 Saturday,	7 36	4 29	8 14	1 33
31 Sunday,	7 36	4 30	9 34	2 17
1 Monday,	7 36	4 32	10 45	3 24
2 Tuesday,	7 36	4 33	morn	4 12
3 Wednesday,	7 36	4 34	0 6	5 2
4 Thursday,	7 36	4 35	1 27	6 15
5 Friday,	7 35	4 36	2 37	7 38

First Quarter, 3d Jan. 1h. 50m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

Commercial Bank.—Charles 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: James Whitney, Esq.

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

Crown Land Department.

IN COUNCIL, December 12.

The Petitions of the undermentioned applicants for Land for immediate settlement, are complied with on the following terms:

YORK COUNTY.

William Cochran, 2s 6d per acre, down, or 3s by instalments.
John Cochrane, do. do.
William Quinn, do. do.
George Bruce, do. do.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Bryan M'Quaid, do. do.

KENT COUNTY.

Christopher Vantone, do. do.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Jones M'Clusky, do. do.

YORK.

John Steward, 2s 6d per acre, immediate payment.
William Dickenson, do. do.
William Johnston, do. do.
James Sutherland, do. do.
Francis Elliott, do. do.
William M'Kay, do. do.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

John Ryan, 2s 6d per acre, immediate payment.
James Maloney, do. do.
John Mathews, do. do.
William Mathews, do. do.
William Munro, do. do.

CHARLOTTE.

John Smith, 2s 6d per acre, immediate payment.

QUEEN'S.

Thos. Malone, 2s 6d per acre, immediate payment.
William Chittick, do. do.
Edward Doherty, do. do.

GLOUCESTER.

Patrick Hayden, 2s 6d per acre, immediate payment
Pierre Dugas, do. do.

KENT.

Niel M'Kendrick, 2s 6d per acre, immediate pay't.

WESTMORLAND.

Samuel Kyle, 2s 6d per acre, immediate payment.
William M'Farlin, do. do.
Armour M'Farlin, do. do.
Levi Dow, *York County*, 3s per acre, by instalments
Solomon Dow, do. do. do.
John Hogins, *Westmorland*, do do.
Michael Doherty, do. do. do.
John Fitzsimons, do. do. do.
George Watson, *King's*, do. do.
Wm. A. Crosbie, *Sunbury*, do do.

The petitions of John Otty and Michael Lynch, on the Miramichi Portage, are complied with, at 2s 6d per acre, payable immediately on their making it appear that they own no land.

William Long, King's county, may have 50 acres as prayed for, being half the lot with half the front.

Ebenezer Rider, Queen's county, may have 100 acres at 2s 6d immediate payment, with the usual front on the stream, or he may have 400 acres with the usual front, to be sold at auction, at the upset price of 3s per acre.

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

The petitions of John Anderson and John Whalon are referred for further information as to the facts of settlement or improvement, which must be sworn to and certified by a magistrate or other person of respectability.

Sarah Law, praying that a grant of a lot of land located to Bernard M'Lauchlan may issue in the name of Solomon Chambers, is complied with.

Benjamin DeWolfe, on reading the certificate of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Council can see no mode of affording relief to the petitioner.

The petitions of William James Peters, Carleton S. Peters, and Charles Henry Peters, are referred for information as to the claims of Richard Hopewell, senior.

Reuben Stiles, referred to the commissioner of Crown Lands for information.

Stephen Rider, referred until David Phillips can be notified of this application.

A. S. Carman and others, merchants of York & Carleton, is not complied with.

Widow Catherine Gordon, an application to the Legislature is recommended, the council not having the power to make the grant proposed.

Andrew C. Beckwith, praying that the first instalment due on purchase money may be received, is complied with.

Nathan Webster, William Greaves to be furnished with a copy of N. W. Foster's petition, and that he furnish his answer thereto on or before the first of January next, to be laid before the council.

Edward Drury, for two tracts in the Parish of Portland, Saint John County; the first tract not complied with, the second tract to be sold at auction, at the upset price of 3s 6d per acre.

The following petitions are not complied with, as the land prayed for has not been surveyed.

George W. Hoben, *Queen's County*, Patrick M'Dwitt do, Michael Dougherty do, Patrich Dougherty do, Patrick M'Quaid do.
William Roe, *Northumberland*, Alexander Johnston, do, Andrew Irving, do, Malachy Dwyre, do, John O'Keefe, do.
Leon Babinot, *Kent*, Michael Walsh, do, John Harnett, do.
Michael Sweeney, *York*, Robert Stanford, do.
Murdoch M'Lane, *Charlotte*, Jeremiah Stewart, do.
David Adams, *Sunbury*, James Kingslow, do.

The following are referred for further information:

John Chissell, *York*, Patrick Chissell, do.
Michael Dalton, *Northumberland*, James Donald, do, Samuel Mathews, do, James Mathews, do.
James E. Gallagher, *Queen's*, John Nelson, do.
William Anderson, *Sunbury*, Thomas Weeks, do.
Henry Grass, do, Edward Grass, do.
Uriah Christy, *Charlotte*.

The lands applied for by the undermentioned applicants are to be sold at public auction. *(See Advertisement.)*

Benjamin Crandall, *Westmorland*.
Carlton Peters, *Queen's*, Archibald Dolan, do, John Conolly, do.
William M'Gauchlin, Queen's county, a 7 year lease of the lot to be sold.
William Carrothers, *King's County*.
Hugh Jamieson, *York*, Patrick Williams, do.
Marcus Palmer, *Carleton*.
Eli Dugas, *Gloucester*.
John J. Donald, *Northumberland*.
James Allanshaw, Charlotte, a 7 year lease of wild meadows on the Digdeguash.
George Ball, *Portland, St. John*.

The following petitions for Timber or Lumber are complied with, subject to the regulations heretofore published.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

William Adams, Barnabies river, John M'Kinley, Semiwogan do. Isaac Leighton, South West Miramichi.

KENT.

J P. Ford, Richibucto river, Jas. M'Arthur, do.

KING'S.

Alexander Kinnear, Salmon river.

CARLETON.

Walter Hay, Eel river, James Taylor, Wapskehagan, C P. Ingraham, Little Salmon river, Saml. Nevers, Begaguimick, Charles Connell, jun. Little Presqu'ile, Thomas E. Perley, Shiktahauk, Charles Connell, Begaguimick, Charles Connell, jun. Nackewikak.

YORK.

Lewis Huestis, Sugomoc, Wm. Barker, Penniac.

SUNBURY.

Hezekiah Eastabrooks, Maugerville, Geo. Cox, Penniac.

QUEEN'S.

George Parker, Washademoac, Carlton Peters, Shannon settlement, Hiram Briggs, Washademoac, Enoch Lunt, salmon river, Eastabrooks M'Neil, do. Eastabrooks M'Neil, do. Alfred Hudlington, Grand Lake.

CHARLOTTE.

John M'Allister, Scoodic Lakes, John Campbell, do. do.

WESTMORLAND.

Richard Wilson, Coverdale river.

The following petitions for timber or lumber are complied with, agreeably to the usual regulations, but the parties ask for too large an extent of ground which must therefore be reduced, or the quantity to be cut increased.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Arthur Ritchie, Benjamin river, Arthur Ritchie, Charlee river, do. do. Benjamin river, John Montgomery, Eel river.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Joseph Cunard, Black Brook; Daniel M'Leod, South West Miramichi; Stephen Hilfon, Sabbies River; John Pond, Bartholomew's River; Peter Esson, Barnabies River; Alexander M'Lagan, Bartholomew's River; A. Campbell, South West Miramichi.

KENT.

Charles Shampler, Shediac River; Andrew Dixon, Kouchibouguacis.

WESTMORLAND.

Henry Blakesly, North River; do do. Pollet River; do. do. do. do.

KING'S

Issac Foshay, Studholm's Mill stream.

CARLETON.

Charles Connell, Begaguimick River; Charles Connell, Jun. do. do.; Samuel Dickenson, do. do.

YORK.

George Morrow, St. Andrews Road; William Humphries, Nashwaak.

SUNBURY.

Cornelius Connolly, Maugerville; do do. do.

QUEEN'S.

Robert Lackey, Coal Creek; Joseph Coldwell, Coal Creek.

The petition of Alexander Rankin on Tabusintac River is complied with, not interfering with the rights of prior applicants.

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

Crown Land Office, Dec. 19th, 1837.

Crown Land Office, Dec. 19, 1837.

The undermentioned tracts of Crown Land will be offered at Public Auction, at this Office, on Monday the 5th of February, 1838, sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon;

Lot No. 25, in Deputy Wilmot's survey, on the north River Petitcodiac, 100 acres. Upset price, 4s, per acre.

Lot No. 48, on the south side of the Shepody Road, western District, 100 acres. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

Lot No. 17, Macdonald's survey, on Albright's Brook, south of the Grant to William M'Crea, 300 acres. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

A tract of wild meadow, on the west side of the Nerepis Road, in rear of the second tier, and west of land applied for by Daniel M'Carty, to be leased to the highest bidder, for the term of seven years, the lessee to bear the expense of the survey; contents 50 acres.

The rear half of Lot No. 12, first tier, west range of the Howard settlement, 100 acres. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

A lot of Land on the east side of the Nerepis Road, in rear of Lots 52 and 53, 50 acres. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

The east half of Nos. 22, 23 and 24, in the third tier of the Williamstown settlement, 300 acres. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

Lot No. 21, on the west side of the Oromocto Lake, 180 acres. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

Lot No. 2, second tier, of Davidson's survey, south of Carraquet harbour, 150 acres. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

The vacant wild meadows on the Digdeguash River, above the Walton Grant, and the vacant wild meadows on the north west branch of the same, from the mouth up to Albert G. Foster's Mill lot, to be leased for seven years. Upset price, £140.

Lot No. 12, on the south side of the south west Miramichi, west of the grant to Henry Green, 100 acres. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

A tract of land, containing about 700 acres, in front of the grant to James Milliken, and west of the Grant to Davie Beveridge, and fronting on the Bay of Fundy. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre; any further survey to be at the expense of the purchaser.

A tract of Land, in the Parish of Portland, County of Saint John, on the south west side of Ball's or Pleasant Lake, and on the south side of Hawk's and Milliken's Mill Stream, 100 acres. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre; any further survey to be at the expense of the purchaser.

Conditions of Sale.

Ten per cent. to be paid at time of sale, and the remainder within fourteen days after.

THOMAS BAILLIE.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Miscellany.

FAMILY INTERFERENCE.

A TALE FOR YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.
BY MRS. ABDY.

(Continued.)

Mr. Fletcher, the rich uncle, in pursuance of his declaration concerning himself, that he always did everything that was just and proper, sent Lucy a bank-note of very small value, (cut in half, and forwarded in two letters, to the first of which he desired an answer before he transmitted the second,) and accompanied by an injunction to "lay it out in something useful for the house:" and Caroline, who really liked and esteemed her cousin, obtained, with great difficulty, permission from her mother to send her a letter of congratulation and a turquoise ring. "You must not, however," added Mrs. Dorunton, "let Gertrude and Emily know what I have allowed you to do. I think I may depend, Caroline, on your prudence; but your sisters are young girls, and you must be aware, that your poor cousin has behaved very foolishly, and set them a very bad example."

Notwithstanding Lucy's folly and bad behaviour, however, in marrying an excellent and clever young man with a small competence, she presumed to be very happy; her husband and herself were thrown much on their mutual talents and resources for recreation and amusement; but they felt this to be no hardship: they had chosen each other from the rest of the world, and they never for a moment repented that they had, to use a well-known metaphor, "changed one-and-twenty shillings into a guinea." Certainly there were many things in their situation they could have wished otherwise. Bernard, whose learning and acquirements had obtained him a high character at Oxford, would not voluntarily have chosen to seclude himself in a retired country village, and while paying all proper and kind attention to his rustic and illiterate parishioners, his thoughts would sometimes revert to the refined and classical society that he had enjoyed during his college days. Lucy, also, had never been accustomed to the management of a very small income, and did not find the novelty so agreeable as novelties are generally imagined to be; she would not have selected a house as a place of residence with the drawbacks of low and confined rooms, a narrow staircase, and a smoky chimney; and she would have preferred the superintendance of pleasure-grounds to the care of a kitchen-garden; but Lucy and her husband never murmured, never complained, never envied those more favoured by fortune than themselves. What restrained them from this? Not good temper, not philosophy, not even love itself; any or all of these causes would have been insufficient; their satisfaction arose from this source, they possessed divine wisdom, they had "learned in whatever state they were, therewith to be content." I extract the concluding part of Lucy's letter of congratulation to her cousin.

"Having now given you, my dearest Caroline, my opinion of the duties of a wife, let me earnestly advise you to be on every occasion perfectly open and confidential with your husband, and never, for a moment, to permit any other person to usurp his right to the first place in your thoughts. Do not suppose that I mean to insult you by the suspicion that your heart is likely to wander to another possessor; the only persons who, I apprehend, may be likely to interfere with the regard due to your husband, are persons whom, to a certain degree, you are bound to love and to regard,—I mean the members of your own family. I know you will immediately say, that having the warmest affection for Edmund Clifford, and having always been sensible of a certain want of congeniality with your domestic circle, it is impossible that you can even feel a temptation to regard the feelings and opinons of your relatives in preference to his. But, dear Caroline, you tell me in your letter that you are sure you can never like the connexions of your husband; you particularise his mother, who, nevertheless, you add appears to be on the most affectionate terms with her son. May you not, with your natural quickness and openness, discover to her this dislike, may it not hereafter affect her conduct, and, through her, influence the conduct of your husband towards you? And may you not then eagerly and impetuously accept the offered services of your relations to reinstate you in what they call your rights, and to protect you against any further innovation of them? I do not know that you will ever be exposed to these trials, but I know that many young married women are; you can only guard against them by constant self-possession and watchfulness, and by gently and firmly repelling all undue interference in your domestic differences of opinion, from any quarter whatever. I do not tell you to be blind to the faults of your husband; a woman of intellect and discernment cannot be so even if she would; but this I venture unhesitatingly to say,—never suffer yourself to be irritated by any error in him, which you would not have found out for yourself, had it not been forced on your notice by a third person; this is not only duty but policy; your readiness to make excuses for him to his censors, will induce him, under similar circumstances, to make excuses for you; and when you once mutually show that you are closely linked together in unity of mind and spirit, no one will attempt to lessen your esteem for each other, because they will feel that the attempt must be unavailing. Earnestly do I pray that you and your beloved husband may escape or surmount all the trials to which I have alluded; and that, to quote the beautiful words of the sacred ceremony in which you will shortly be engaged, 'ye may so live together in this life, that in the world to come ye may have life everlasting.'"

I shall pass over the details of Caroline's marriage and honeymoon excursion; all, to use Mrs. Dorunton's expression, "went off just as it should do;" the young couple returned to their house in Torrington Square, and were much engaged in company for the next two months. At the end of that time a cessation of promiscuous visiting ensued, the inhabitants of Russell, Bedford, and Brunswick Squares had duly *fêted* and entertained them; and as parties in that rank of life do not follow each other with the same celerity as in the circles of fashion, the word (as everybody persists in calling their own *coterie*) was disposed to leave the young people "alone in their glory." A tête-à-tête, however was not to be their lot; they were surrounded by relations who could not think of abandoning them to themselves. Mrs. Dornton only lived in Alfred Place, and while Gertrude and Emily were engaged with their singing-mistress or drawing-master, it "made a pleasant change for her" to call upon Caroline, and engage her in shopping expedition, or a visit to the bazaars. At other times she was anxious to call on some old friend at Hampstead or Dulwich, and Caroline's carriage was put into requisition as a conveyance; then Gertrude would constantly bring her netting or her drawing materials to "pass a long morning;" and when Gertrude and her mother were invited out to dinner, the house in Torrington Square was fixed on as a safe place of refuge for Emily, who, "poor thing was too young to go into company, and too old to be left with servants." Mrs. Seckwick, Caroline's aunt, also bestowed on her a full share of the circular visits which she was in the habit of making to her family, wondering whether Sir James Bradbury would propose for Kate, and wondering whether Kate would accept him if he did; and Mrs. Morris and Anna were continually coming separately,—(never together,) Mrs. Morris complaining of Anna's wilful encouragement of Lieutenant Gayville's attentions, and meditating schemes to send her into the country out of his way; and Anna lamenting over mamma's austerity and coldness of heart, and making quotations from a little book, which she constantly carried in her reticule, called "How to keep House with Comfort and Elegance on Two Hundred Pounds a Year!"

Clifford, who was naturally of a grave, quiet disposition, and had been little used to the rattle and bustle of flirting young ladies, or to the plots and scheming of their mammas, soon became weary of these incessant *causeries*. "Besides," he argued with himself, "it is not reasonable or delicate in Caroline to encourage so many of her relations to come continually to the house, when I have nobody but my mother and cousin whom I see on intimate terms." Mrs Clifford, however, was a host in herself of disagreeables; she lived in Keppel street, therefore no weather kept her away; in fact, as she said, "the loss of her dear son, the best son in the world, would break her heart if she could not have the privilege of daily seeing him; he was everything to her, his wife had plenty of her own relations to amuse her, but she had no other comfort except dear Sophy Bennet, who was as fond as herself of Edmund's society and conversation.

Caroline could not restrain her dislike to the parading and patronising Mrs. Clifford; there was something in her dogmatical manner of addressing her, the mode in which she cross-questioned her respecting her past and present tastes and employments, and the air of superiority assumed by her towards her family, which was constantly summoning the colour into the cheek, and the fire into the eye, of her sensitive daughter-in-law; and this feeling was not at all lessened by Sophy Bennet's frequent gentle whisper, "You must not mind my aunt's manner—you must not fancy you are not a favourite. I know you will say that she speaks and behaves differently to me; but you should consider I have lived with her for some years, and perhaps can accomodate myself to her little caprices better than people in general." At the close of these kind of speeches she would kindly press Caroline's hand, which was generally, however, hastily withdrawn from her grasp.

Those who live amid the quickly-recurring gaities and engagements of fashionable life, will perhaps feel incredulous when I say, that Caroline and Clifford, in their quiet sphere of action, really wanted time to become acquainted with each other, but such was actually the case. A barrier was placed between them, which every day seemed to strengthen; they could never sing together, they could never read together, constant visits prevented them; they seldom ever walked together, for Mrs. Clifford was never happy except when leaning on the arm of her son, and Caroline's mother and sisters, as I have before mentioned, were perpetually petitioning for her company in their morning excursions. And yet the world (the Russel Square world) dilated on the happiness of the young couple; "they were not driven to strangers for amusement on the one hand, or left to dulness on the other; they had domestic society, the best of all; they enjoyed truly English cheerfullness in the bosom of their family."

Happy would it have been for Clifford and his wife, if they had not had a relation in the world—happy would it have been for them if they had been placed in an obscure country village, like Bernard and Lucy, where they would have been compelled to seek conversation and recreation from each other alone; and happier still would it have been for them could they have been transported to Dublin, or Edinburgh, or any other large city, with the ability of forming new acquaintance among the refined and intellectual, and of forming them together, mutually agreeing (as two clever and good-tempered young people would be sure to do it—let alone) respecting their selection of intimates, and mutually receiving from them that respect which strangers would never think of withholding from *one* of those persons with whom they had become acquainted as a happy and well-suited married couple. Now, however, Caroline and Clifford were placed in the light of opponents rather than friends and lovers; they had each their own party to support, and their own pursuits to follow—constant intercourse with their relations, and with nobody else, made it a matter of impossibility to refrain from alluding to them in their private conversations, and some collision of opinion then invariably took place; for Clifford had constantly some instance (brought before his eyes in strong relief by his mother) to cite of the frivolity of Caroline's relations and Caroline, in return, had some unkind or uncivil speech of Mrs. Clifford's to complain of, which, translated into plain words, and deprived of the meaning look, the tone, and sneer that accompanied it, might have appeared, even to a less partial judge than Clifford, to amount to no provocation at all. Yes, they were rapidly becoming cold, alienated, and indifferent to each other, although they had married for love, and although the persons who were causing the division between them possessed no strong hold on their affections. Caroline and Clifford each loved their relations more from habit and duty than from real distinguishing preference; had they only been allowed fair play, had they been permitted to improve their attachment for each other by a moderate portion of leisure and retirement, habit and duty would have united with individual affection in making them full, in the spirit as well as the letter, the vow they had taken at the altar, to forsake all other, and keep to one alone. Yet none of those who were working out such woe to them were wilfully malicious, or were for a moment reproached by their consciences for the course of action they were pursuing. Caroline's relations did as they would be done by in their frequent visits; they thought she would be dull without them; they began to surmise that her husband was rather grave and precise, and her mother-in-law a tiresome, pragmatical old woman, and concluded that a little lively, agreeable chat every day would be the only way to prevent her from getting thoroughly stupified. Mrs. Clifford, too, had no personal enmity to Caroline; as the wife of any one but Edmund Clifford, she would have liked her very well, but her mind was warped by the ruling idea that the wish of her son's wife must necessarily be to detach him from his mother, and, consequently that it was incumbent on her to take things in time, and strenuously to prevent the young bride from obtaining an undue influence over the mind of her husband: this object she felt could only be effected by contriving to open his eyes to all the defects of his wife, and to throw all her virtues and attractions into the shade. Had Mrs. Clifford been in a lower sphere of society, she would, like the homely matrons of that class, have professed surprise and horror at the amount of her daughter-in-law's weekly bills, criticised her extravagance in postage, washing and coach hire, and lectured her on the enormity of permitting her housemaid to wear rose-coloured ribbons. As it was, she endeavoured to convince Clifford that he had married a pretty automaton, a frivolous, silly flirt, with limited talents, no affections, and a number of giddy, exceptionable relations; and could she have succeeded in persuading her son to regard his wife merely as a child and a toy, and to consider her (his mother) as his companion, his adviser, and the depository of his secrets, she could Caroline have quietly submitted to sink into insignificancy, and to fawn upon the imperious woman who degraded her. Mrs. Clifford would probably in time have not only liked her, but would have regarded her with something of the indulgent fondness and protection which she showed to her pet spaniel.

As for Sophy Bennet, her endeavors to make Caroline appear to disadvantage were not much to be wondered at; it was her cue, on every occasion, to play into the hand of her patronness, and a plain woman of thirty is never greatly disposed to admire and befriend a particularly pretty one of twenty. Yet, although none of these persons individually possessed feelings of malice, they had none of them a proper conviction of the unkindness, the cruelty of endeavouring to depreciate a wife or husband in the estimation of each other. "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder," does not merely refer to the gross and criminal disturbers of the ties of married life; like other injunctions, it is not only to be understood and obeyed literally, but is to be followed out into all its branches. The insinuating flirt, the flattering man of the world, the light jester, the sneering cynic, who, all in their several ways, say and do something to make the hearts of a married pair beat less kindly towards each other, may "mean no harm," but they may have lighted a fire which will not be quenched, they may have done a deed which will not be undone, they may have begun a work of destruction, which the really base, malignant, and designing may finish.

"How constantly your wife's family are at your house," said Mrs. Clifford to her son, during one of his frequent calls in Keppel street; "I wonder you are not tired at the sight of them."

Clifford was about to return a smiling answer to what he considered a merely common observation, but "dear Sophy Bennet" took care to identify it as something very pointed, by looking reproachfully at her aunt, nervously rising from her seat, walking to the window, and talking about the weather.

"That very affected and artificial girl, Miss Sedgewick, has at length, I hear, succeeded in ensnaring poor Sir James Bradbury," pursued Mrs. Clifford.

Her son reddened, and bowed assent—he did not like the term "succeeded in ensnaring" as applied to a cousin of Caroline's. "The *second* lucky match made in the family," said Mrs. Clifford, after a pause, "and in a worldly point of view more advantageous than the first. I suppose the future Lady Bradbury will now be the idol of the time-serving set, at least til her marriage is over: you and I were strangely deceived, Edmund, when we believed Caroline to be such an object of affection in the circle of her relatives; I imagine it was all put on for the occasion, for I see very little of it now."

Clifford was rather puzzled how to answer; when the excitement of Caroline's engagement had passed, her relations had certainly ceased to utter fine speeches about her; they were, however, far from deficient in regard for her, but they had never been a carressing, complimentary family, and the tedious maternal tendernesses of Mrs. Clifford, and the soft flattering cajoleries of "dear Sophy Bennet," were more likely to excite them to laughter than to imitation. Clifford made the most unfortunate reply he could have done. "They must like Caroline," he said, "or they would not come so often to see her."

(To be continued.)

Quick Passage.—The shortest passage ever made from Dublin to Liverpool, was by the Royal William, City of Dublin Company's steamer, on Friday last, the 6th instant. That vessel reached the Rock Light in 9 hours and 48 minutes, although having twice slowed her engines in the river to avoid other vessels, it being very dark; she arrived at the pier at thirty minutes past three o'clock. On this occasion the Royal William made the passage in an hour less time than the Mail packet. The Dublin Company have added another first-rate ship to those already on the station and now running daily with the Mail packets. Besides the Royal William and the Athlone, they have their new vessel, called the Queen Victoria. This noble vessel made her first voyage from this port on Tuesday last, the 3d instant in company with the Athlone and the Mail packet the Dolphin, now called the Sheerwater. Considerable interest was felt on the occasion, and many sporting wagers were bet. The start was a beautiful one. The Mail packet took the lead by two minutes before the Athlone, and was followed by the Queen Victoria at another interval of two minutes. The Athlone arrived first in Kingstown Harbour, the Queen Victoria second, and the Mail packet third. Considering that this was the first trial of the engines, and that the vessel has not yet been coppered, her speed was first rate, and is expected soon to rival even the Royal William. The engines are a beautiful piece of workmanship, of the power of 250 horses, and made by Messrs. E. Berry and Co. of this town. The following is the return of the arrival of the Dublin packets yesterday, the 8th instant:—

Dublin Company's packet left Kingston 5 30 P. M.
Arrived at George's Pier.....4 5 A. M.
Mail packet left Kingston.....5 38 P. M.
Arrived at George's Pier.....4 55 A. M.

The Dublin Company's packet making the passage in 10 hours 35 minutes; the Mail packet in 11 hours 17 minutes. On the last outward passage from Liverpool, the Dublin Company's vessel made the passage in one hour and fifteen minutes less time than the Mail packet.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The largest steam-ship ever built in Liverpool, will be launched on Saturday next, from the builders yard, Trentham-street, Salthouse Dock. Such is her size, that not one of the Graving Docks is sufficiently large to admit her. She is the property of Sir John Tobin.—*Liverpool paper.*

The granite to be used in the new houses of Parliament will be obtained from the Newmount Quarries, in Jersey, where nearly 500 workmen are at present employed in raising it.

The *Montreal Gazette* contains the following remarks on the present posture of affairs in Canada:—

"Although there evidently appears to be a lull at the present moment in the revolutionary storm which has lately visited this province, yet we believe it will be acknowledged on all hands, that the final battle of the Confederation has not yet been fought: and that, until the rebels have, root and branch, been extirpated, there will be neither peace nor safety for Her Majesty's loyal subjects. It is true that the bravery and discipline of a handful of the Queen's troops have succeeded in relieving the banks of the Richlieu from that unhallowed blot, with which the people of that neighbourhood have suffered their loyalty and respect for the laws to be indelibly tarnished. But treason and disaffection still abound in the land: and our authorities, civil and military, will find that the most important part of their duty remains to be fulfilled. We are no alarmists, and despise that creeping cowardice which would startle at the menaces of a revolutionary faction, however numerous and united. Still, the dictates of prudence and wisdom demand that every precaution that force can exercise, should be used for the purpose of convincing not only the avowed rebel, but his private abettors, of the folly and iniquity of their attempts to subvert the laws and the Constitution."

The following is related as a dialogue between a drunkard and his wife; it is in perfect accordance with the unreasonableness of drunkards in general:—'I say Molly, what have you got for dinner?' 'I told you, this morning, we had nothing in the house.' 'O, well let me take the baby, and you pick up something.' 'So you told me this morning, but there's nothing to pick up.' 'O, pick up some bread and potatoes, Molly; pick up something.' 'But Mr. Lindsey there's nothing in the house.' 'No meat, nor bread, nor butter, nor potatoes, nor a mouthful of any thing that can be eaten.' 'Well, well, Molly, I say *pick up a little some thing or other*, and let us have a dinner, for I am in a hurry.'

Wonderful Presence of Mind.—One of the coasters that ply in our bay, came to anchor last week off Freeport. The sailor who threw over the anchor, carelessly let one of the flukes catch in his peajacket, which was buttoned up close and the unlucky tar was dragged overboard with the anchor, and unceremoniously carried down in twelve fathoms deep to take up a berth in Davy Jones' Locker. Not liking his sudden exit, and feeling that he was anchored on rather uncomfortable ground, the gallant sailor nothing daunted by the accident, unbuttoned his jacket, threw it off, and thus extricating himself from the iron grasp of the anchor, came back to the surface and was taken on board with no further injury than the shock his feelings experienced by so unexpected an application of the cold water bath.—*Portland Adv.*

The St. Louis Republican states that a gentleman, who has kept an account of the number of lives lost on the Mississippi during the season by the various steamboat accidents, makes the number seven hundred and forty six! This alone furnishes a volume of argument for displacing steamboat travelling under some restrictions which may tend to diminish the horrible slaughter and waste of human life.

A Scrupulous Witness.—An eminent lawyer was employed in an action against the proprietors of a Rockingham coach. On the part of the defendant the coachman was called. His examination in chief being ended, he was subject to the leader's cross examination. Having held up the forefinger of his right hand at the witness, and warned him to give a precise answer to every question, and not to talk about what he might think the question meant he proceeded thus. "You drive the Rockingham coach?" "No sir I do not." "Why, man did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?" "No, sir, I did not." "Now, sir, I put it to you once more; upon your oath do you not drive the Rockingham coach?" "No, sir, *I drive the horses.*"

Her Majesty's Breeches.—An English paper mentions that a lad was recently sentenced to Bridewell, for stealing a pair of breeches, worn by a soldier, which breeches in the commitment, were declared to be the property of Her Majesty Queen Victoria 1—or in other words, her Majesty's breeches! The young Queen must have a large, and curiously assorted wardrobe.

A schoolboy being asked by his teacher how he should flog, replied, "If you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system of penmanship, *the heavy strokes upward, and the down ones light.*

Definitions.—*Getting up in the world*—putting on a pair of high-heeled boots. *Renouncing the world and its vanities.*—going into State Prison. *Beauties of Literature*—a score of blue stockings discussing the merits of a new novel. *Preparation for death*—sending for the doctor. *Thrilling adventure*—to tumble into a horse pond in the month of February. *Darkness visible*—a naked African negro standing on a rock. *Honesty*—cheating none but those who are too ignorant to find it out. *Wearing the breeches*—a wife supporting her drunken husband and paying his debts for him. *Loving your neighbour as yourself*—stealing half the money out of his purse, and thus making your advantages and chances equal.

Idleness.—There is a Spanish proverb which says—"The devil tempts all men but the idle man, and the idle man tempts the devil."

A new daily paper has just been commenced at Pittsburg, called the "Steamboat." "Go ahead and don't burst your boiler!"

Old Nick's standing Army.—By a recent calculation, there are 30,000 thieves, 20,000 beggars, and 10,000 gamesters, in London.

Want of success sours us; but a little sunshine smiles away the vapours.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Second Meeting of the Grand Union Scientific Society.
Section I. Grabology.—Patron, Sir J. Pelaver.

PRESENT,

The Earl of Portland, President; the hon. Mr. Bratelow, V. P., Professor Killsot, V. P. Committee, Major Dilworth, Professor Flopper, Colonel Bluejayson, Mr. Jackston, Hon. J. Glanders, Professor Sharper, Sir George Sandbanks, W. Bluejayson, Esq. and Hon. Mr. Eastcock.

The President opened business by congratulating the Section on the success of several Experiments in Grabology, entered into since the last meeting, and by expressing his hope that some important communications would be made on the present occasion—as for his own exertions he would forbear addressing the meeting until he had given the learned Professor on his right an opportunity of reading a paper from Colonel Stork, whom he had despatched to England, for the purpose of making personal experiments, and who if he had understood the several Professors right had kindly applied the Homasphatic regimen to a great Personage, altogether repudiating the ancient one of Metallic Tractors.

Professor Killsot, after a few general observations read the letter as follows:

Owing to causes, which you my dear Killsot can understand, I have been able to offer for the consideration of the Society, but few illustrations of our favourite Science. But by the kind intervention of a big Beggar-man here, who by the way is the most skilful as well as successful Grabologist in the Empire, I hope to convince my Lord Glenelg, that in the case of Professor Flopper and Major Dilworth something added to nothing, leaves only something after all. Our friend Papineau is here—Mind you a friend here only—He has much assisted me in my course of Homaopathy on his Lordship, together with the Beggerman. To give the section an idea of my plan, I submit a day from my Journal—Tuesday, 21st Dec.—Met Mr. Papineau somewhere near Upper Brook street—rode with him to Downing st. Enquired for my Lord, found him dosing over Lord Goosey's despatches of last January. Papineau began to rub the back of the chair with a gentle pressure—I prayed for success; in two or three minutes, a grant was perfectly audible. Rubbed on—another minute and a glassy eye was seen dimly scanning the page. Each of us then rubbed and spoke simultaneously, while Glenelg sympathetically replied. The patient was then allowed to relapse into soft forgetfulness.

We have plied the somnolent minister in this way so successfully, that the Beggarman told me that the very name of a certain Colony had escaped his Lordship's memory. Doubts have arisen however of late, as to whether the possession of such a sense can truly be attributed to the noble Secretary. I regret very much my inability to attend the meeting of the Section this year, as I have no doubt facts will be elicited which might prove very useful in prosecuting my researches in the noble science.

I remain, Your's,

WAR-STORK.

The learned Professor with much warmth and feeling declared his full belief in the last assertion of his absent friend, though he could not but hope that there still remained a vast aggregate of talent and research among the members present; at least he could answer for himself. The learned Professor then stated that he had become almost a convert to Craniology, if not to Phrenology, as connected with Grabology; inasmuch as thickness of skull invariably denoted grabological powers, as could be shewn in the case of his friend Professor Flopper, and other members, and he had discovered that his own powers of Oratory, on the common herd, by the concussion he supposed of the words on the crania of his hearers, generally developed the organ of credulity and self-complacency.

The President then called upon the other V. P. Mr. Bratelow, to state to the Section the result of his enquiries into the Pseudo system of Grabology, as overturned by himself (the President) and one or two other patriotic philosophers.

Mr. Pratelow said that in concert with another member of the Section, he had rather deeply examined that exploded system, but, he regretted to say, some axioms therein contained, considerably puzzled him, being so diametrically at variance with the system of ethics authorised by the section, and that he was completely floored when he came to examine the old system of addition and subtraction, inasmuch as it followed Cocker, while the section rather preferred Analogy and Algebra. He concluded that the difficulty was occasioned by his own inaptitude for, or experience in the sublime science, either of which would be considerably diminished after the holidays.

Professor Flopper informed the Section that he had found out a new plan for looking over accounts, which would lessen materially the mental labour of official gentlemen, while it was, at the same time, an imitation of that annual correction and responsibility exemplified in the noblest of political edifices, the Commons of England. He was certain therefore, that every patriot would hail the impravement. Heretofore the gentleman holding a certain office received his revised accounts directly from his clerk whereby innumerable mistakes must have occurred, but his plan was, to insert a third person, who might correct the mistakes of either party, acting as a check on the incompetence of the one, and the carelessness of the other. This had been done with success in the office which he held conjointly with the gallant Major, (Dil.) Some erroneous opinions had spread with regard to the salaries received by that gentleman and himself. Here he has taken a very apt hint from the paper read by the V. P.—viz: that something added to nothing left but something still, though he might add, at the expense of raising a laugh, a pretty considerable something too. He could also prove by Algebraic definition, that the business of the office was done cheaper than ever, taking into consideration the greater accuracy of the accounts. Thus, let X=0, Y=A, and Z=X ⋈ Y; therefore Z=O ⋈ A, which=A. Again, let X=500, Y=400, but by the former Z=A which =Y=400, therefore Z=400. The Professor just here became so pleased with his new method of addition, that he gave vent to some pleasantries, such as having described the above definitions with a quill taken from a goose's pinion, but desisted on seeing a cloud settling on the usually placid features of his colleague, who some think has taken a few lessons from Jim Crow. His explanation of his meaning, however, tended to any thing but that gentleman's satisfaction, as he said he was not aware of crow quills being used for any other purpose than that of drafting, at which sort of amusement, if at nothing else, his friend was quite an adept. The professor concluded by observing, at the same time pressing amatively his companion's front, that having supped off the wing and pope's nose of a goose the other day, he had felt ever since an inclination to gabble.

After some observations from Sir George Sandbanks on long-windedness, Mr. Glanders addressed the section. He had intended to have laid before the meeting a series of experiments on adhesiveness with reference to Grabology, but they had all signally failed from want of a principal ingredient, which however he hoped soon to obtain, through his particular friend the noble president.

We observed a most ominous smile on his Lordship's countenance at this juncture, but whether produced by the last observation, or by seeing the succeeding speaker rise, we have no means of ascertaining.

Mr. Eastcock told the meeting that as far as he was concerned in the duties laid upon him and his colleague by the section at the last meeting, every thing seemed to be going on well, at least Mr. Bratelow told him so. The public might sneer at his youth, or this meeting at his inexperience, even his name might be made the subject of a joke, but he could tell them his name and family came in with the conqueror, and he was looked up to at Eastcock and Westcock, and Long Marsh and Short Marsh, sunken Marsh and Devil's Gap, in a totally different light from that in which he was regarded abroad.—He was a Liberal; he cared not who knew it, and a friend of the people, and by consequence, a conscientious Grabologist.

Colonel Bluejayson then addressed the meeting. He hoped that in the approaching war in Canada, some splendid advances would be made in the science they all had so much at heart. Malicious persons might say his loyalty sprang from the paltry desire to sport his regimentals, but, he asked, would it not raise New-Brunswick in the estimation of the world, if men deserted house, home and business, to protect her Gracious Majesty's immense storehouses, and her Majesty's august representatives from the prowling robber and the murderous incendiary. This ebullition of loyalty was received with tremendous cheering.

Mr. Bratelow said he was preparing some calculations to prove that an increase of, or addition to public revenue, by no means invariably augmented the means of a country. Even Solomon knew, that he who increaseth wisdom, increaseth sorrow, and he agreed by analogy, 'twas the same with gold.—Indeed he did not know, but that the anxiety and precaution necessary in this case might absolutely diminish the available surplus. He had already prepared some hints on this subject, for the enlightenment of his friend professor Killsot.

Major Dilworth now arose, having, it appeared collected his senses, so wofully shocked as they had been by the observations of professor Flopper. He did not exactly know what the professor meant by crow quills, much less his algebra and X ⋈ Y's, but he could tell him he could cypher in subtraction as well as the professor. As to his definition of something and nothing, he had heard one of his boys say, ex nihilo nihil fit, veteres cecinere poetæ. Which he translated for the section thus: The ancient poets all have writ, that nothing is for nothing fit: now he would ask, how he became the confidential adviser of an eminent public man, unless he was something, to be laughed at, at least. He concluded by regretting that his friend had not eaten the goose feathers and all, when about it, as he would then have been better prepared to undergo the plucking which awaited him after the holidays.

The noble president majestically arose, amid cheers and deafening applause. When silence was obtained, his Lordship proceeded to address the section in that dignified tone, and with that classic choice of language for which his Lordship is so distinguished. But to do justice to the perspicuity of diction, the depth of reasoning, the happiness of syllogism, the chasteness of sarcasm, the unity of collocution, which adorn the orations of that eminent and distinguished patriot, we must postpone the notice of it for another paper. P

"A generous mouser will not fail
"To seize the rat first by the tail."
Locke on the understanding.

Mr. Editor:—I remember a pithy couplet by some eminent poet unknown, which may prove useful to the student of human nature, viz:

"Tho' now we're spun and wove in silken gears
"In spite of art, *its coarseness* still appears!"

It will at least serve as a starting point for an awkward reasoner,—so taking the sentiment contained in those lines as my premises, by working a logical traverse, I arrive at the conclusion that if in the recondite labyrinths of the human brain there do exist a single germ of cleverness, its developement is as natural as for an ass to bray, a goose to gabble, or a radical to agitate.

I am fond of cleverness, for, although it may sometimes appear in questionable light, like Ossians moonshine "through a broken cloud"—But of all the gems that sparkle in the Encyclopædia of human science, Poetry has no fellow, and (to change the metaphor) of all the Appolinian wires, that which vibrates to the Epigrammatic touch, is superlatively mellow. The soul of sentiment embodied in Epigrams and Impromtus looks from the pinnacle of wit polished with the brightest beams of sublimity: and there a turban'd Poet might readily find his Mecca, a Pagan Bard his Idol. I turn from general rhapsody to special admiration. Enshrined in the columns of the late Royal Gazette is to be found a precious spark of Genius. The votary of the muses may recognize the sublime deposit by the conspicuous Anagram with which it is engraven.—L. A. W. is too radically known to need further identity. Unwearied by the circumvolving duties of the Bar, the Cabinet, the Field, the Rostrum, & the Back Stairs, he grasps the lyre with the hand of a master, his graceful fingers tremble along the ravished strings, his breast heaves with proud emotion, inspiration bursts through the windows of his soul, the grandeur of his theme shall be his muse. Hail Bard of Fredericton's classic soil!! Methinks I behold thee already installed Poet laureate of the Popular administration! poetical adjunct to the new Audit department. Robert Southey has had "Wat Tyler" to answer for—beware of the exposure of thy political tergiversations—but thou wilt out Southey the courtly bard—

The pimples that bloom on the nose of Apollo,
Are redden'd with rage that himself should succumb,
And there's no *tellin* what in all *natur* will follow
If—hiddle de diddle de diddle de dum!!!

Byron for sublimity, Campbell for sweetness, Moore for melody, Burns for a row—and L. A. W. for a whack at all.

Hand me the Royal Gazette, page —, turn over the file—volume the fourth—number twenty-two, date 22nd ultimo—ah, there it is, just under the "Army movements" verbatim et literatim, as follows:

IMPROMPTU.

"To Court, to Court! the Lawyer cries,
"To Court th' impatient lover sighs
"*To Court* falls on the Clients ears
"Alarms his conscience, starts his fears,
"The Lawyer—Lover—Client—all
"In courting on must rise or fall"!!!

L. A. W.

Now Mr. Editor, I have the jelly of Epigram before me, the Champaigne of gallantry, the Ice cream of delicacy, the Sugar plum of science; What a literary feast for the Scotch Reviewers,—But as full many a flower is born to blush unseen" fearing that this flower may meet the fate of its kindred daisies; if I knew how, I would write a critique upon it myself, as my humble sacrifice to the Muses—I would, *imprimis*, attempt to analyze the subject matter—Imagine in the first place, a Lawyer hurrying to the Forum with a long black gown on *to make him look solemn*; Secondly, an impatient lover, serenading his Dulcina bare-headed, on a cold winter's night and all for the cure of the *cacoethes courtandc*; Thirdly, some half dozen knowing, looking clients congregating about the door of the Attorney's office on the first day of court, their forbidding countenances giving out evident marks of the *alarmed consciences* & the *startled fears*, so pathetically described in the specimen,—then I would represent the Lawyer himself lending a ready ear to the best fingiver of the pack, but placidly eyeing the group, his poetic mind perhaps, then and there, to-wit, at the office door aforesaid, having just absorbed the inspiration of the delicious couplet

"The Lawyer—Lover—Client—all
"In Courting on, must rise or fall!!!

To Court, Mr. Editor, has been the quintessence of popular feeling ever since the good old days of Adam and Eve. It is happily placed in the infinitive mood (see Dilworth's Spelling book and Grammar) for on it goes, *ad infinitum*, rising and falling as L. A. W. so elegantly and happily expresses it

Like the tides in commotion
The Foam of the Ocean
Whaling and Whying
Sobbing and Sighing
Till the Poet by scribbling
Sets all the world crying!

Further remarks are superfluous, mankind may read and admire for themselves—Doubtless the Bard of Fredericton will again replenish his pitcher at the streams of Helicon, or lighting his torch at the Teian flame will again wave its wild glare in the portentous gloom of his poetic glory!!!

CASTOR OIL.

Reviewers Cottage a little south of the North Pole.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

DEMOCRACY.—In the last Courier there is a yelp from the pack—the note REFORM is sounded again. It comes from Lower Canada of late, in a tone of Horror and alarm, that makes honest men shudder!

Let us then pause, and examine well the difference between *Reform* in Lower Canada and in New Brunswick;—we have indeed had no such matters,—but the pretended, talked of *Reform* here, has till recently, been almost identical with theirs. The Cry in both provinces has been, Government abuses,—Oppressive Grievances—the outraged Rights of the People—their abused patience, &c. &c.—And have not the Papineau Crew been here either directly praised, or *carefully uncensured!* Why could not the vote of censure upon a conspicuous occasion last summer, have been suffered to pass? It would *then* have been a shining honor spread over provincial Loyalty—but no it must not be—'twould have been a pledge against Republicanism. Be careful oh Colonial Democracy! let us here, at least, be warned by the wretched lesson now exhibiting before us, and avoid the stain, and the danger, that is, or certainly has been *so near* to us. Our aspirants after power—the soul of Democracy in our Land, as is now proven, may surely be at length quiet and satisfied; they have had rich success, which I trust will be envied by none except their personal Rivals. Reflecting and honest men in general, will perceive in the late appointments, that the Country is not given over to one exclusive set; but that Democracy is so essentially counterbalanced, as to afford hopes of future steadiness in public affairs.

Let what has passed then be forgotten, and a spirit of real conciliation be adopted—stifle the sound "Reform" as synonimous with Republicanism.—As to our new Revenue Code; Civil List, and Land Office affairs; the word *Reform* is wholly inapplicable to them—they embrace no one idea suited to this *revolutionary* term. If "Reform" must be commenced amongst us, begin it regularly, as they did in England, let us have a "*Reform Bill*"—as the incipient measure, the foundation stone. Without this; attempts at Reform, will on their face resemble the visage of the hideous monster Faction,—to which I trust we are not invited to give support. Let our Patriots, Democrats, or by whatsoever title they may wish to be distinguished, be a little careful as to consistency, if they be not very nice respecting constitutional honesty in their proceedings. The first object in *the Bill*, as in England, will of course be to *purify the Representation*.

I can perceive no reason why our late party leaders should any longer be considered in that light, and as to the few *Contemptibles*, some little half dozen *scrub Radicals* amongst us, who may still pant after Republicanism, they are beneath consideration: let them be turned over to, and seek distinction with the patriot Howe in Nova-Scotia.—Perhaps his sun of hope is not yet set: but the sensible and honest men in that province will *weigh in the balance* this man of high pretensions. The present juncture of Lower Canadian transactions may perhaps open their eyes wide to his distinguished public virtues. Let them read again his lessons, republished last summer from *Papineau's Vindicator*, in his own "Novascotian," and seriously ask themselves what Mr. Howe's object was in his own province hereby! Whether to teach Liberality, the principles of correct Liberty, a just knowledge to the people of their *constitutional rights*. Republicanism generally, or the naked principles of Rebellion as acted over in the great and glorious period of 76 (1776.) Let them conclude in which special course of all those, he seemed most ambitious to lead,—how that ambitious leadership will please them after the late illustrations afforded, and let them in future give him their support in the same spirit.

Should not great men of his caste, come forth just now with distinct declarations of their views upon passing events, and reconciling their past declared principles with their future purposes of advice and action? Great lights should now elevate their Lamps in the most distant points of observation.

Dec. 21. L.

Summary.

The water broke again into the Thames-Tunnel on the 3d of November. Seventy workmen employed in the tunnel made their escape, but one was drowned.

The following gives a glimpse of the preparations which are making for operations in Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The intelligence from Ireland is brief, but it is significant; in fact, it is important. It shows that Mr. O'Connell cannot carry things with as high a hand as he anticipated when he issued his summons for the assembling of the Irish members, lords and commons, in Dublin. The following letter from Mr. O'Connell to Lord Cloncurry, perhaps the shortest that ever slided from the hon. and learned gentleman's pen, announces the dead failure of his scheme for checking the election petition-fund, prosecuting its originators, and laying down a sort of chart for the navigation of Irish politics in the ensuing session of parliament:

"TO LORD CLONCURRY.

"*Merrion-square. 1st Nov.* 1837.

"My Lord—On my arrival here I discover that, under existing circumstances, it is impossible to have so effectual a meeting of the Irish liberal members of both houses of parliament as the all-important crisis of our affairs imparatively requires. Not a few of the Irish peers and commons, whose presence would be most desirable, are already gone to England, and some are actually on the continent. Having communicated these matters to your lordship, I anticipate the readiness with which you will sanction a postponement of the intended meeting until the 16th of this month, and the change of place to London. The houses of Parliament meet only for formal business on the 15th, with the exception, in the commons, of the election of a speaker, which will take place on the last mentioned day. The session will not actually commence the real business of the nation, until Monday, the 29th. We shall therefore have three days to devote to the making of such arrangements as may appear best suited to obviate the evil and injustice which the Spottiswood gang of conspirators intend, aided as they are by—to their eternal disgrace—so large a body of the parsons of the Established Church.

"I have the honor to be, my lord, respectfully, your faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL."

A HEAVY FORTUNE.—The late Duchess of St. Albans has left Miss A. Burdett £1,800,000. The weight of the enormous sum, in gold, reckoning sixty sovereigns to the pound, is 13 tons, 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 12lbs, and would require 107 men to carry it supposing that each of them carried 229lbs (equivalent to the weight of a sack of flour.)—Counting at the rate of sixty sovereigns in a minute for eight hours a day, and six days in a week, it would take ten weeks, two days and four hours to accomplish the task! In sovereigns, by the most exact computation (each measuring in diameter 17-50ths of an inch, and placed to touch each other,) it would extend to the length of twenty-four miles and 260 yards and in crown pieces 112 1-2 miles and 240 yards.

AWFUL SUFFERINGS NEAR HOME.—The subjoined case of horrible suffering is narated to us by one who was present, when the Coroner's jury received the testimony in the case:

The Coroner was yesterday called to the body of a woman lying in a chamber in Small-street. When he entered the room, he saw a colored woman lying sick in one corner. On the floor was stretched the dead body of a white woman, clinging to which was her daughter, about twelve years of age, and another daughter, about six years old, was lying at the fire place, with her feet in the ashes to procure a little heat.

It appeared in evidence, that the deceased mother with her two daughters, occupied a small chamber in Small-street; but on Sunday morning, her landlord, who kept a small shop in the front of the same building, thrust the wretched mother and her daughters into the street, in the midst of the snow.

They took shelter in a privy, where the next morning they were discovered by some persons, who conveyed them to a neighboring chamber. The mother was so much exhausted as to be unable to speak. She expired shortly afterward. The eldest daughter was unable to stand. Mr. Gregory, the Coroner, conveyed the two girls to his house, and sent for a physician, who was of opinion that another hour's exposure would have killed the elder girl. Mr. Gregory deserves the thanks of every citizen, for his humanity; but he did more—he caused the landlord to be arrested and committed to prison, on a charge of assault and battery and inhuman treatment. [United States Gazette.]

The Coroner informs us that the name of the inhuman landlord, at whose door the death of this poor woman is laid, is John McCracken. It ought to be published and generally known—linked with "an immortality of infamy." [*Philadelphia Gazette.*]

The Governor General of Cuba, has issued an order for imprisonment of all free black persons who are brought to Havana from abroad, as soon as they arrive in the harbor. The reason assigned is, that the Abolitionists of the North, have hired certain blacks, on their arrival there, to circulate tracts, and other papers amongst the slaves. The slave may well exclaim, save me from my friends!—*American Sentinel.*

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 29, 1837.

The latest London dates are to the 5th of November, received by way of New-York.

From Canada our dates are to the 18th instant. The rebel party have been again defeated with great slaughter, at Saint Eustache and at Grand Brule; particulars of which will be found in this day's paper. The news received from both Upper and Lower Canada is quite satisfactory, and we hope to hear of an end of the rebellious disturbances in those Provinces in a short time. The judicious plans and firmness displayed by Sir John Colborne, seem to have paralysed the ardour of the rebels and their leaders, before their murderous plans could be put into execution, and they now appear in a forlorn and hopeless condition. British mercy has ever been conspicuous, and we trust that in this instance it will be extended so far as consistent to those deluded and misguided people. We feel for them and their poor suffering families: they know not the value of the inestimable constitution under which they have enjoyed every privilege that man can desire; and they have been drawn into open rebellion against the mightiest and the mildest Sovereign on earth. Justice however must not be swallowed up by indiscriminate mercy, while the violated laws of our Country call aloud for retribution; and that retribution we trust will be followed up by severe and just punishment on the bloody-minded ringleaders, the rebel chiefs; it is those who ought to suffer, but in too many instances of overstretched mercy they have been allowed to escape, while their poor deluded victims have forfeited their lives.

The Year 1837 has nearly finished its course, and many events of great interest have been recorded in the page of history during its Annual revolution.—The commercial world have been materially affected during the present year, and very many establishments whose industry and success had raised them on a pinnacle of commercial greatness at the close of 1836, have been shook to the centre during 1837. Yet with all those mercantile and trading casualties, we do not think that our own Province has participated so deeply in those misfortunes as many other places.

Our establishments appear healthy, and the credit of our Merchants stands pre-eminent, their zeal and enterprise in business are universally acknowledged, and although the late commercial and monied crisis, may have created a partial check, still we look forward with strong assurance, that persevering industry will crown their efforts with abundant success, and that the province of New Brunswick will stand unrivalled in her shipping and commercial pursuits.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE CHRONICLE.

Having terminated the first year with the CHRONICLE, we feel it a duty and a pleasure to acknowledge our sincere thanks for the liberal and increasing support received during the past cycle.

Like other periodicals, it has had some difficulties to contend with, but the support received from a discerning public has far exceeded expectation; and to insure a continuation of that support, will be our earnest and unceasing endeavour.

"Neither for the Sovereign nor the People, but for both," is our motto, and we trust that on all occasions we shall fight manfully and faithfully under that banner: always ready to defend the rights of the people against the undue exercise of the prerogative, and on the other hand, to support the prerogative against any encroachments which may be attempted on the part of the popular branches of the Commonwealth.

Uninfluenced by favour, and unawed by power, we shall steadily pursue a consistent part in the line of our political creed: being fully aware, that on many points, our sentiments may differ widely from those of some of the most able supporters of the Chronicle; we shall rely on the superior intellect of such persons, for a liberality of feeling towards a Journal pursuing a consistent course, though not in strict unison with their political bias.

Encouraged by past favours, we look forward with confidence and with hope for the future, and although we cannot expect to please all, our aim will be to do what is right, while our desire is to offend none.

To our several Agents, we tender sincere thanks for their exertions in promoting the circulation of the Chronicle, and we shall feel under further obligation, by their collecting for us, the subscriptions due for the past year from the respective subscribers in their vicinity.

To such of our Subscribers as wish to pay in advance for the current year, the discount named in our terms will be allowed.

Another Daring Robbery.—Last night Mr. Tilton's store was broken into by thieves; they entered by a window in the alley, and after ransacking the whole premises without finding what it is supposed they wanted—money—they let themselves out by the back door. We trust that some speedy and effectual means will be adopted, to prevent those too frequent night robberies which now disgrace our city. We know of no better plan to suggest, than a public meeting of all the respectable householders to take into consideration the best method for the protection of life and property from those nightly marauders.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

Defeat of the Rebels.

From the Montreal Courier, Dec. 14.

The *Princess Victoria* brought in twenty five prisoners yesterday, most of them taken at or after the affair at Missisquoi, and lodged for safe keeping at Isle aux Noix for a day or two past.

We were assured yesterday, on the authority of a letter dated the 9th instant, from a most respectable gentleman living just beyond the line, that *Gen.* T. S. Brown had just arrived on foot in the town of Berkshire, Vt., and had passed on immediately towards Swanton. The writer of the letter had seen him on his way. He states him to be very much exhausted and dejected. He was, by his own account, seven days and nights on his route to the line. Two nights he spent in barns, one in a house, and four in the open air.—By the time of his arrival at Swanton the fugitives from the battle of Missisquoi will have got back again those at least who have been so lucky as to escape death or capture.—Will the papers in the State of Vermont still continue to trumpet forth decisive victories under the auspices of any of their Swanton visitors, or of their allies on the Richelieu not yet escaped to Swanton? We shall see. They are bold men with pen and ink and printing presses, these refugee leaders, every man of them.

"The long expected movement upon Grand Brûel is at last made. This morning, the force destined for the expedition left town, consisting (with those already posted at St. Martin) of the Royal Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Wetherall, K. H., the 32d Regiment, under the Hon. Lieut. Col. Maitland, the 83d Regiment, under the Hon. Lieut. Col. Dundas, a strong force of the Royal Artillery with 6 guns, under Major Jackson, and a strong force of Volunteers, both horse and foot.—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Colborne, Commander-in-Chief, leaves town at two o'clock, to take command of the expedition.

The strength of the expedition shows the reason of this apparent long delay that has occurred before sending it out. The rebel force at Grand Bruel is completely hemmed in. Behind them are the two companies of regulars at Carillon, and the Loyal Volunteers of St. Andrews and the Seigniory of Argenteuil. The force that now attacks them in front is such as to leave them no chance of momentary success. The body of armed men in their rear takes from them the poor hope of escape.

We shall lose no time in publishing the earliest authentic information that can be procured, of the progress of the expedition.

Six companies of regulars remain in garrison, belonging to the 24th and 66th regiments. Besides these, we have a great part of Lieut. Col. M'CORD's Volunteer Brigade, consisting of the Artillery, and some of the Rifles and Cavalry, Lieut. Col. HOLMES's Montreal Light Infantry, the three entire Battalions of Loyal Volunteers, and the greater part of Lieut. Col. DYER's Volunteer Militia.—Lieut. Col. HOGHES of the 24th, is in command of the garrison.

DR. WOLFRED NELSON of St. Denis, M. P. P. one of the ten persons for whom £500 reward has been offered, is just brought into town, as a prisoner.

We are informed that he was taken yesterday, in the township of Stukely, in company with a man named CELESTIN PARENT, of St. Pie, a servant of C. DROLET's, and by him ordered to accompany him, by a party of men, four of Colonel KNOWLTON's militia, who handed them over to the charge of a detachment of Missisquoi Volunteers; and by them they were at once brought into town. They were making the best of their way to the States, under the guidance of an Indian, who also has been brought into town with them. They are said to have been 7 days in the woods, and are wretchedly worn out with fatigue and exhaustion. It is not quite so easy now to cross the line either way, as the rebels could wish. Will the *N. Y. Express* still continue sure that Col. WETHERALL was defeated at St. Charles, and that Montreal accounts are not trustworthy. The inmates of the Montreal gaol would tell quite another story.

The Provincial Assembly stands prorogued to January 13th.

From the Montreal Courier Extra, Dec. 14.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM SIR JOHN COLBORNE:—

DESTRUCTION OF ST. EUSTACHE.

We have just conversed with a gentleman, who has this instant come in from Lachapelle's bridge, where he had conversed with a man who left St. Eustache at 4 o'clock P. M. He informs us that the troops were fired upon this morning, 3 or 4 miles before reaching St. Eustache

The cannonade upon the village commenced about half past 12. The College was the first building burnt, and a great number of other buildings followed. The slaughter of the rebels was tremendous.—Our informant saw a very bright light in the direction of the place, before he left. At the present moment the fire is to be seen quite bright over the mountain from the town.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following official account of the capture of St. Eustache.

ST. EUSTACHE, Dec. 14, 1837.

SIR—I am directed by the Lieut. Gen. commanding to inform you, that the forces under his command, crossed the river about three miles below St. Eustache, and invested the town about midday. Many of the Rebels made their escape on the appearance of the troops, but others attempted to defend themselves in the Church and the adjoining houses, from which they were driven in about an hour. Our loss has been trifling. One hundred and twenty have been taken, and a great many arms. The loss of the Rebels in killed and wounded, has been great. Dr. Chenier, their leader, amongst the killed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN EDEN, Deputy Adjt. Gen.

Lieut. Col. Hughes, Officer Com. Montreal.

From the Montreal Herald of Saturday.

The following are the places of refuge of some of the principal outlaws.

L. J. Papineau, at Middlebury, Vermont.
T. S. Brown, left Swanton on the 13th for do.
E. E. Rodier, at Burlington.
——— Beaudry, at do.
E. O'Callaghan, at Middlebury, Vermont.
Franchere, Merchand and Soupras, at Highgate.
Joshua Bell, at Swanton or Rousse's point.
Dr. Nelson, at Champlain.
Dr. Cote, at do.

From the Montreal Courier, Dec. 18.

The following is the official report of the march of the troops yesterday to Grand Brule. It will be seen that it confirms the previous reports of the flight of the leaders, and of the unconditional surrender of their followers.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office,
St. Benoit, Dec. 15, 1837.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieut. General Commanding, to inform you, that the forces under his command, arrived here to-day, having on the march from St. Eustache been met by a Deputation from this place, which on the part of the few Rebels who remained, communicated their anxiety to lay down their arms, and to surrender unconditionally. GIROUARD escaped last night, and the greater part of the *habitans* have returned to their homes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN EDEN, Deputy Adj. Gen.

Lieut. Col. Hughes, Officer Com. Montreal.

A letter from Montreal states that Wolfred Nelson destroyed himself in prison by poison; it is supposed Prussic Acid. Other accounts say that he is still living.

Sir John Colborne and his staff came into town from Grand Brule this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with the Cavalry as an escort. Before leaving Grand Brule this morning, a number of the principal buildings were fired, and in a very short time the entire village was in flames.

A Proclamation was issued by Sir John Colborne after the affair at St. Eustache, calling upon the habitans to come in and lay down their arms. From a hundred and fifty to two hundred individuals complied with this requirement during the stay of the troops at Grand Brule. The village was deserted by its inhabitants, before their approach; as indeed St. Eustache was also, the day before.

Major Townshend with the troops from Carillon and a strong body of the St. Andrew's Volunteers, arrived at Grand Brule shortly after the main body from St. Eustache. On his way he fired the houses of few notorious rebels, but had met with no resistance. He returned as we have understood, towards Carillon, this morning.

The Hon. Col. Maitland, with the 32d, moved forward upon St. Scholastique this morning.

Lieut. Col. Wetherall, with the Royals, returns to Saint Martin, to-night.

The Hon. Col. Dundas, with the 83d, will halt for the night at St. Eustache.

From the Montreal Morning Herald, Dec. 14.

We extract the following from the Regimental Orderly Book.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Montreal, 12th Dec. 1837.

The active service in which the troops have been suddenly engaged since the outbreak of an organised and extensive revolt in this province, has hitherto prevented the Lieutenant General commanding from expressing his satisfaction at the conduct and zealous exertions of the troops in the Montreal District under his command; but His Excellency is persuaded that at no period has the energy and activity of the British Army been more conspicuous than in the severity of marches which have been lately accomplished, although the unfavorable state of the weather and the almost impracticable state of the roads prevented the force under the command of the Hon. Col. Gore from entering the village of St. Denis on the first appearance of the revolt. The success which has since attended the exertions of that officer and the force under his command, and the capture of arms and ammunition has had the effect of restoring order and tranquillity to that section of the country.

The zeal and energy evinced by Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, 24th Regt. under whose immediate command the force proceeded to St. Denis, has been brought under the notice of the Lieut. General Commanding, as well as the gallantry displayed by Captain Markham, 32d Regiment, who was severely wounded in the attack. The attack upon the enemy's fortified position at St. Charles, so ably conducted by Colonel Wetherall, and so gallantly executed by himself and the force under his command, consisting of the Royal Regiment, a detachment of the Royal Artillery and 66th Regiment, and the Montreal Cavalry, led to the complete defeat of the enemy, and has essentially contributed to put down revolts on the Richelieu, Lieutenant Colonel Wetherall speaks most favorably of the conduct of Major Ward of the Royal Regiment, Capt. Glasgow, Royal Artillery, and Capt. David, Montreal Cavalry, upon this occasion.

The service upon which the troops have lately been engaged has been greatly facilitated by the spirited and unparalleled exertions of the Volunteer Corps of Montreal, some of which had only been embodied within the last fortnight, and his Excellency trusts that the same energy, forbearance and discipline which have characterized the troops in general will speedily put an end to the deplorable warfare in which they are engaged.

The following extract from a letter, written by an officer at St. Eustache to a gentleman in authority here, has also been furnished us; and we have the more pleasure in publishing it, inasmuch as it is an evidence of the prevailing feeling of forbearance and humanity, among those whose painful duty it is to inflict these necessary chastisements upon the misguided men whose folly and guilt have thus brought down destruction upon their own heads. It is of later date than the letter which we published last night, and corrects an error into which the writer of that letter apparently fell, in regard to the number of troops killed.

The apparent discrepancy between it and the official letter as to the length of the engagement, arises, we presume, from the official report embracing only the time taken in storming the village, without reckoning the more distant skirmishing, which preceded it. Indeed in matters of this kind, it is impossible to keep an exact account of time. Men do not look at their watches, as they go into or come out of an engagement.

Of Chenier's death there can be no question. A letter from another officer of distinction, which we have seen, states that his body has just been recognised.

St. Eustache, Thursday night, Dec. 14.

My Dear Sir,—The operation of to-day has resulted in the capture of this village, after a ridiculous but obstinate defence of two hours.—We cannot ascertain the number of rebels who stood their ground, but by all accounts I should fancy about 400, under the command of Dr. Chenier, who was killed in the Church; which the rebels had taken possession of, and from which they kept up a constant but ineffectual fire. This building and several others belonging to the enemy took fire, and are entirely destroyed; and the flames having spread, more than half the village is now in ashes. It is a melancholy sight, and ought to be a lesson to all agitators and promoters of Civil War—the horrors of which are disgusting to humanity. The number of killed is not ascertained, but there must be at least 100. Girod left the village about 12 o'clock, and proceeded to St. Benoit, where it is said they are entrenched. Our loss is only one man killed, and 3 or 4 wounded, Mr. Gugy among the latter.

Half past 3 p. m.

We have just seen a gentleman who was in the engagement, and who left St. Eustache at 9 this morning. He states that Sir John Colborne and the troops marched upon Grand Bule about 8 o'clock. Half an hour before they left, some 30 Canadians came in with a flag of truce. They stated that about 300 men were at or near Grand Brule and ready to surrender their arms and themselves without resistance, and that Girod, Girouard, and all their other leaders of any note, were missing. Sir John marched on, however, carrying them as prisoners in the rear of his column.

The ice at the place where the troops crossed was not broken by the rebels, as we learn from this gentleman, but gave way in some places of itself. Few shots were fired before the troops came in sight of the village, when the cannonading commenced. One rocket was fired from this distance, and, we believe, set fire to a small house near Scott's. The wind was unfavorable for taking aim, and no more were discharged. After a short time, the troops advanced, and extended considerably to the right, the Cavalry being extended beyond them in that direction, so as to cut off the main road leading to G Brule.

The Royals entered the village by the street leading to Grand Brule, into which they came near Scott's house. Two pieces of artillery were planted at this spot, and effected a breach in the barricade erected about the church. The church was stormed by a party of Royals under Major Ward. The Priest's house, to the right of the church coming down the street was the first building that took fire; and it is reported that it was fired by some of the rebels themselves, to cover their retreat. The church, the convent adjoining and the houses of Mr. Dumas, followed in order. The houses of Scott, Chenier, and the others were fired afterwards.

A party of Globenski's Volunteers were stationed on a small island in the river, opposite the village, to cut off the retreat of the rebels in that direction. One man of the 32d is mentioned by this gentleman, as killed, besides the one man of the Royals as referred to. The little execution done by the fire of the rebels, is most astonishing. It appears, however, that some of them were poorly supplied with ball. In the pockets of several of the dead, were found a considerable supply of marbles, which it is supposed they must have been using in place of ball. If so, their lightness may, to some slight degree, account for the inefficiency of their fire.

Many of the arms taken, were also found to be defective.

From the Quebec Gazette Dec. 18.

We refer to the Montreal head, and the supplement published yesterday for the state of affairs in the District of Montreal. The rebellion *is put down.* Justice must now take its course and we are satisfied from the character of Sir JOHN COLBORNE and his Staff, and the British army generally, that no *unnecessary severity* will be exercised. Military men never enter into the feelings of politicians.

Peace, security, and the restoration of public prosperity are the objects now to be attained.

The following is from our correspondent, dated Montreal, Saturday evening:—

"Prisoners have been brought in from different parts almost every hour this day. Among the number are Mr. Blanchet, cure of St. Charles, Dr. Masson and brother, Dumouchelle, &c. I sent to the gaols but could not get their names.

The Rifles arrived in trains about 4 o'clock."

The following is from a Volunteer to his brother in this city, dated

"Montreal, 16th Dec. 1837.

"I was out at St. Eustache with my troop, but acting as a *rifleman unattacked*, and on leave of absence. The rebels are completely routed in that direction, they having been well "whipped" at St. Eustache, and so affected by that circumstance as to meet us on our march to the famed Grand Brule, with flags of truce and offers of unconditional surrender. We continued on, however, and on our arrival at Grand Brule, they came in, laid down their arms, and gave themselves up as prisoners of war; but as none of the leaders of the rebellion were taken there, I believe the poor devils will nearly all be discharged, in consideration of their having submitted without resistance.

The army, (about 1500 strong,) after a forced march from St. Martins, across Isle Jesus by St. Ross (or rather above it,) arrived on Thursday about noon, within about twelve or fifteen hundred yards of St. Eustache, and engaged immediately by opening a heavy fire of round shot, shells, and rockets on the village, particularly at the church, nunnery, and a large barricaded stone house near the river; and after firing for about half an hour, advanced and surrounded the place on three sides, under a pretty sharp fire from the rebels, the main body of whom were stationed in the church. On a position being got for two or three howitzers, the enemy's fire was returned with interest by them, and by parties of the 83rd and Royals, from houses near the church. After *shelling* the building for some time, and battering the doors and barricades as nearly down as could be, the Royals advanced and carried the place at the point of the bayonet, which was at once set on fire, to force out the rebels, who were almost to a man shot or bayoneted as they came out through the rear part of the church, to escape over the ice on the river. It was a horrible scene of carnage,—the poor creatures having been fired at whenever they could be seen. A party of the 32nd and some Volunteers belonging to the parish intercepted a large body of them near the other side of the water, and took or killed nearly the whole of them. The ice appeared to be dotted with dead bodies, and presented a sickening sight on our going over after the battle.

Dr. Chenier, and some others of the leaders, were shot in the church-yard trying to get off. Girod, Dumouchelle and others fled from St. Eustache and Grand Brule before the firing began, but will, it is thought, be got very soon. We only lost two or three killed on our side and seven or eight wounded; among the latter is Mr. B. C. A. Gugy, shot through the arm, but not severely. The dead on the other side must have been over one hundred.

I got my left arm hurt by a ball striking my rifle as I was firing; but it is only a sort of bruise, and will not do me any harm. I was horribly frightened by being chased across part of a field by a Congreve rocket which took a wrong direction, and exploded close by me; but as I fell on my face in a furrow, I escaped unhurt.

P. S. Three, P. M.—Sir John Colborne has just returned, with the Cavalry and Rifles. The rest of the troops, I am told, will also be here to-day."

All the Montreal papers seem to agree that Mr. Papineau's house has been searched, and that papers have been found which are of a nature to implicate several persons on both sides of the Atlantic. If some of the speakers in the debate in the House of Commons on the 8th March last, have urged in writing, the recourse to violence which was recommended in their speeches, we apprehend they will get little protection from parliamentary privileges, nor will they be able to plead that they meant a constitutional resistance only, such as was practised in England when a change in the succession to the Crown was effected. Resistance by violence, in a Province of the Empire, is rebellion, and those who promote it by an overt act, are traitors.—*Gazette.*

A North east snow storm commenced about day break this morning which will give sufficient snow to make good roads in the woods.—*Ib.*

CANADA.—All the news we have from Canada will be found in another column. We are sorry to see, by accounts from Buffalo, N. Y. that one of the insurgents has actually enlisted a band of soldiers to invade Upper Canada. But, after the open and shameless enlistment, and encouragement of soldiers and sailors, which we have had for Texas this is not to be surprised at.

We notice, by the papers, that this movement had alarmed the authorities of the district of Niagara, and that they have written an official letter to the Mayor of Buffalo on the subject, to which he replied that he could take no measures to prevent it, in consequence of the limited powers entrusted to him. It is said that the company is raised by Mackenzie, who is to command, and that the object of attack is Fort Erie. If citizens of this country do invade Canada, we hope, none will meet a soldier's death, but that all such will be taken and hanged.

Boston Courier.

General T. S. Brown of the Revolutionary party has been arrested at Middlebury (Vt.) for $10,000, the amount for which it is alleged he was endorser for a house which has failed. It is supposed to be a political move.

Particulars of the savage Murder of Lieut. Wier, of the 32d Regt.

After Lieut. Weir had been betrayed into the hands of the rebels, Dr. Wolfred Nelson ordered his removal from St. Denis to St Charles. The person entrusted with this duty was Jalbert, the ex Captain of Militia. Mr. Weir's arms were forced back, and his elbows made fast to each other with ropes. Thus pinioned he was placed in a cart, into which Jalbert and another man under him, whose name we forget also mounted, the former armed with a sword, the latter with an axe; and they proceeded towards St. Charles. The roads were in so bad a state that the horse became fatigued, and with difficulty continued at a foot's pace. Jalbert first ordered the man to get out and walk—he afterwards got out himself—and finally he made a sign to Mr. Weir, who, altho' in so helpless a condition, descended as best he might. He had just reached the ground, and was steadying himself with one hand rested on the back of the cart, when Jalbert made a rush behind him, and plunged his sword into Mr. Weir's back with such violence that it transfixed his body.

Surprised, writhing with pain, *helpless!!* and influenced by the first impulse of nature, the weapon was no sooner withdrawn than Mr. Weir got under the cart, where he lay bleeding and in agony. After a short conference the two assassins approached the cart; and commenced a most savage and brutal attack on their victim, one on each side; the one stabbing with his sword, the other striking with his axe, as the wheels and the position of Mr. Weir gave opportunity. At length the axeman inflicted a severe wound on Mr. Weir's left side, close to the hip. Roused by the brutal character of the attack, and the reflection that to remain where he was, would be to die by inches, Mr. Weir crept from under the cart, and regained his legs. Seeing these wretches again advance upon him, he resorted to the only possible expedient left, and, weak as by this time he was, he raised his right leg and made a kick at Jalbert. The man with the axe seized the advantage of the moment, and aimed a heavy blow at the left side of Mr. Weir's head. He saw the blow coming, and instinctively raised his hand. The blow took effect across the side of the head and on a line with the temple; after cutting off all the four fingers of Mr. Weir's hand, the axe laid his skull completely open, nearly severing the top of his head. The young man then sunk upon the ground, a dreadful object to behold.

From Upper Canada and Buffalo.—The patriot army, recruited at Buffalo, under the auspices of Mackenzie, has taken possession of Navy Island, a small island belonging to Canada, near the Canada shore below Grand Island, and entrenched themselves there with 400 men, and four or six cannon. They are commanded by a Mr. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, said to be the son of General S. Van Rensselaer. The second in command is Colonel Southerland, of Buffalo. These patriots have organized a provisional government of the "State of Upper Canada," of which William Lyon Mackenzie is chairman.—*Boston Patriot, Dec. 25.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—Moses H. Perley, Esq. to be added to the List of Indian Commissioners.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES.—The amounts collected in the following places of Worship, on Christmas day, for the benefit of the Poor, were as follows:—

Trinity and St. John Churches,	£44	15	0
Wesleyan Chapel in the City,	13	10	0
Ditto Ditto in Portland,	3	10	4

The people of Annapolis, the finest agricultural country in the Province, and the first to display zeal in a cause, where emulation can create no petty jealousy, had, we learn from the Acadian Recorder, "in the expectation that the troops from Halifax would not find a steamer at Windsor to convey them to St. John, and would be compelled to proceed to Annapolis for that purpose, zealously agreed to aid their fatiguing march, and had prepared forty sleighs to meet the soldiers twenty miles from Annapolis and convey them in." This is noble. The ancient capital of Nova-Scotia takes the lead in loyalty. Halifax next in order; and every other town and village simultaneously, or in their turn, as occasion may require.—"*God save the Queen!*"—*Halifax Times.*

PUBLIC MEETING.—MIRAMICHI BANK.—The necessity there exists for the establishment of a local Bank in Miramichi—the benefits which in all probability would result therefrom—and the inducement it held out to capitalists for a lucrative investment of their capital, have been subjects of conversation for some time past. We are glad, however, that several spirited individuals have at length determined to put the subject to the test. They have our good wishes for the success of their praiseworthy undertaking. A public meeting has been convened, at which several Resolutions were unanimously adopted, which plainly speaks the feelings that exist in favor of the measure; and as a testimony that the meeting expressed the sentiments of the public generally. We understand the large sum of upwards of £10,000 stock has already been subscribed for. Proposed Capital, £30,000, with power to increase it to £60,000, in shares of £25 each.—*Gleaner.*

Two days later from England.—The packet ship Sheffield has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to Nov. 7. They contain no news of importance. The cotton market continued active, and there was a slight improvement in price of American Cotton.

Outrage upon the Queen.—On Saturday afternoon the 4th of Nov. about three o'clock, as her Majesty was passing in her open carriage through the Birdcage-walk, St. James's, on her way to Buckingham Palace, whither she was proceeding from Brighton, a person in the garb of a gentleman, suddenly sprang to the side of her carriage, and, holding up his fist in a threatening manner, made use of obscene language and with an oath designated her Majesty by the most approbrious epithet that can be applied to a female, adding.—"and I'll have you off your throne, and your mother too." He immediately ran off and effected his escape. Her Majesty did not appear to feel any alarm, and the carriage proceeded rapidly to Buckingham Palace. Information of the outrage was immediately forwarded to the commissioners of police, who instructed two police constables, who had been on duty in the Birdcage-walk, to trace the offender.

It appears that they had some clue to him for they soon discovered his name and address. Under the warrant of the Secretary of State, they proceeded to his lodgings, at the corner of Regent Circus, where they linger about the whole night in the expectation that he would return home. It appeared, however, that he had arrived before them, and on Sunday morning one of the constables knocked at the door. On its being opened, they proceeded up stairs, and arrested the delinquent. His name is John Good, late a Captain in the 10th Hussars. He is described as a man of gentlemanly appearance, and about forty years of age. He wore a star upon his breast, and dared the officers to lay hold on him exclaiming that he was their liege lord and king of England and that he would tear the Queen to pieces. He made a vigorous resistance to the officers, and was with difficulty forced into a hackney coach, and was driven to the Secretary of State's office at Whitehall. On the way he broke the windows of the coach, and conducted himself in the most outrageous manner.

On examination, there appeared to be no doubt of the man's insanity.

He imagines himself to be a son of George IV and his Queen Caroline. He had been brought up two or three times at various police offices—always asserting his royal birth and pretensions to the throne.

To Correspondents. "Anglicus," with respect to Fredericton College, and several other favors are unavoidably omitted.

MARRIED.

At Carleton, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. F. Coster, Charles Hazen, Esquire, to Margaret Ann, third daughter of George Anderson, Esquire.

At West Hill, Parish of Lancaster, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Samuel M. Chamberlain, to Catharine W., third daughter of Mr. John Stevens.

On Thursday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Morse, to Miss Mary Mercer, both of the Parish of St. John.

On Monday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Alston to Miss Agnes Baird, both of the parish of Lancaster.

At Newport, Nova-Scotia, on Thursday the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Mr. Samuel Chambers, to Frances, youngest daughter of John Salter, Esq. all of that place.

At Halifax, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. Frederick Beanan, of Lower Cole Harbour, aged 22, to Ellen M'Guire, alias Smilie, aged 50, formerly of the Devil's Island.

At Saint Mary's, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Jacob, Mr. Henry Babar, to Lavinia, eldest daughter of Mr. Hanson.

On the 11th inst. at Sheffield, Mr. James Lunn, to Miss Jane Vernon. On the 20th Mr. Seamons Lunn, to Miss Mary Brown.

DIED.

On Friday last, Alexandrina Victoria, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Robertson.

On Tuesday morning, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Broke Lawrence. He retained his senses to the last, and departed with a full hope in the redeeming blood of his Saviour.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Dec. 24th, arrived Schr. Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, 6—rum, &c.

25th, brig Argonaut, Betts, Boston, 2—assorted cargo.

26th, schr. Leo, Rees, Philadelphia, 14—J. T. Hanford, flour, & meal.

Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 4—assorted cargo.

Sultan, Potter, Halifax, 8—flour, & cordage.

27th, brig Roseway, Mainland, St. Kitts, 30: S. Gould, salt.

Schr. Thistle, Robinson, Boston, 2, assorted cargo.

29th, ship Eagle, Stephenson, Liverpool, 50: Owens & Duncan, coals. Jane Walker and Mozambique sailed 4th, America 6th, for this port.

CLEARED.

Ship Lanark, Simpson, Liverpool, timber.
Caledonia, Graham, Liverpool, timber.
James Moran, Moran, Liverpool, timber.
Atlante, Hardenbrook, Cork, timber.
Edward Thorne, Trzard, Liverpool, do.

Brig Napoleon, Cahill, Montego Bay, (Jam.) fish, and lumber.

Linnet, Clements, Lucea, (Jam.) assorted cargo.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Eastport, plaster.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Arrived, Brothers, Poole, Richibucto.

Telegraph Office, Sunday.—Wind at Holyhead, N. N. W. Off Isto, inward-bound, Ward, St. John, N. B. Off Point Lynas, inward-bound, at 12 noon British Tar, St John, and South America, N. York. Put into Beaumaris, bark Charlotte, from Quebec.

Packet ship Burgundy, at New-York, reports having spoken on the 17th Nov. lat. 45, 41, long. 22, 40, barque *Peone*, of and for this port, 20 days from Liverpool.

The ship Ann Hall, of St. John, bound to Liverpool, is frozen into Shippegan.

The barque Anabaska, lately on shore at Richibucto, has been got off.

The brig Sophia, Capt. Easton, from Quebec for Greenock, went ashore in a thick snow storm on the 29th ult. off Portsuil River, and soon after went to pieces; the mate, carpenter, and two seamen were the only survivors out of a crew of 13 persons, and were on part of the wreck three days before they were discovered. They were all severely frost bitten.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 22.

A brig was seen at anchor near the ledges on the S E point of the Mud Islands, on Monday morning last, by the schr Clyde. It is supposed that she got there before day light, and the wind blowing directly on shore, she was obliged to drop her anchors. It blew a violent gale from the S. E. on Monday evening, which commenced from the S. and afterwards veered to S. W.; and it is feared the brig was driven ashore. It was reported on Wednesday that she went ashore on Monday afternoon, and that a vessel went from Pubnico to render assistance.

The schr. Teaser, was upset in a gale on the 9th inst. in Chester Bay, Master and one man drowned. —*Herald.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Dock-office, Liverpool, Oct. 5th, 1837.

The Trustees of the Liverpool Docks and Harbour, do hereby give notice, that, for the better guidance of the marine in and out of this port, the following Alterations will be made in the Formby, Leasowe, and Bidston Lights, and exhibited on and after the evening of Saturday the Eleventh of November next.

FORMBY LIGHT.—The Light will be distinguished as a FIXED RED LIGHT; and, in order to give a clearer berth to the Northwestern and Southeastern Elbows of the Banks of the New Channel, which have changed their positions, it is necessary, when *inward-bound* from the Westward, to take the Bar of that Channel, with the *Red Shore Light, open a Sail's* breadth to the *Southward of the Formby Floating Light*, and, after crossing the Bar, which the Soundings will show, *open them as much to the Northward*, and thus nearing the Floating Light, instead of taking up and preserving those lights in one.

This *alteration* in the character of the *Formby Shore Light* will also afford a *distinction* for identifying it when *approaching from the Northward.*

LEASOWE LIGHT.—The Light will be so masked as to give a defined light in the Rock Channel, within certain limits, and will *suddenly disappear, bearing S. W.* to vessels *inward* bound, when off *West Wharf Buoy*, R. 3, Red, and *suddenly appear* when *outward* bound.

BIDSTON LIGHT.—This light will also be masked so as to give a defined light in the Rock Channel, within certain limits, and *vessels inward bound* will *suddenly disappear* on the bearing off S. S. W. when *abreast of East Wharf Buoy*, R. 4. Red, and *suddenly appear*, when *outward* bound.

These lines of masking and unmasking intersect that spot in the Crosby Chanel where the course alters, so that, in running up from the Formby Floating Light, the Mariner must haul up from S. S. E. 1-4 E. to S. by E. 1-4 E. on loosing Bidston and Leasowe Lights, and on running down, keep away from N. by W. 1-4 W. to N. N. W. 1-4 W. *on their opening out.* All bearings by Compass.

Grapes, Apples, & Flour.

KEGS, Half-kegs, and Jrs of newly imported GRAPES; 20 Barrels Newton Pippins, just arrived from New-York.

A constant supply of the best Superfine FLOUR, in bags. JOHN ALEXANDER.
Dec 22, 1837.

Chains! Chains! Chains!

100 FATHS. 1 1-2 inc CHAIN CABLES,
90 " 1 3-8 " "
105 " 1 3-8 inch Chain Cables, (second hand)
400 " 1 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 Achors, from 2 to 5 Cwt.; 12 Iron Guns.

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

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 Published,

And for sale at the Courier Office,

THE New Brunswick ALMANACK, for the Year of Our Lord 1838, containing, in addition to the usual matter, a List of the Officers of the Provincial Militia. Dec. 15, 1837.

Wanted,

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

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.

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately:

THE STORE in Duke street lately occupied by the subscriber:—Enquire at the corner of Prince Wm. and Duke streets.
Nov. 24. BENJAMIN HUNTER.

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels Corn Meal, ex schooner *Leo* from Philadelphia, will be sold at a fair price by
Nov. 17. JAMES T HANFORD.

St. George's Society.

A QUARTERLY Meeting of the St. George's Society will take place on Monday Evening next, at 6 o'clock, at the *Hibernian Hotel*, Church street. By Order of the President.
D. CLARKE, *Secretary.*
December 29, 1837.

Just Received,

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

Picked up Adrift.

A SMALL SCOW, bottom up, on the 8th inst. The owner can have the same by paying expences. Apply to GILBERT JORDAN, Sen.
Dec. 29. *Parish of Portland.*

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.]

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.

EMIGRATION.

THE subscriber will make arrangements for passages in first class Ships, to sail in Spring next, from Newry, in Ireland, for this Port.
Dec. 29. WM. CARVILL.

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG MAN lately from England, who would prefer a place as Coachman or Groom, or would do the duty of an in-door servant. Apply at the Chronicle Office. *Dec. 15.*

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.

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.

APPLES, ONIONS, &c.

Just landing, per schr. Mary Elizabeth, *from N. York:*

40 BARRELS superior Newton Pippin APPLES; 2 bales Cotton Batting,

—IN STORE—

Bbls. Baldwin, Greening, and Russet Apples; bbls. Dried Apples, Onions, Boston Cranberries; 50 half bbls. Watson's Philadelphia steam made Soda, Sugar, Water and Pilot Biscuit, boxes Raisins, Currants, figs, &c.

Just Received from Nova Scotia:

1 tub superior Cheese, half ton fresh ground Oatmeal, Firkins Butter, ditto Hogs Lard, 100 dozen fresh Eggs; boxes Clements Brand Herrings, 35 quintals Cod Fish and Pollock, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. are offered for sale at the lowest rate.
JAMES BUSTIN.
December 22. King-street.

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 & Peletenes,
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.

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.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. MILLS' Commercial and Mathematical SCHOOL, where Youth are prepared for the business of the Counting House,—the Sea, or for useful Mechanical pursuits, is now open for Evening Pupils. *December 7.*

Bear Skins.

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

Molasses.

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

Wanted to Purchase,

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little [illegible] price will be given for 10x9x3. Apply to
Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARV[illegible]

NOW LANDING

Ex INA, *from Jamaica, and* ELGAN, *from Berbice:*

MOLASSES, Sugar, Hides, Ginger, Pimento, Cocoa-Nuts, Logwood, Old Iron, and Old Copper; for sale by
Nov. 17. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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.

SNOW SOCKS! SNOW SOCKS!

THE subscriber offers for sale a few dozen Pair of SNOW SOCKS, made from double milled Devonshire KERSEY, (black,) imported expressly for the purpose.—He will also make or cover Gentlemen's Boots with the above article.
DAVID PATERSON,
Sign of the Golden Boot, Dock-street, a few doors from the Market square.
28th November, 1837.

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

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 coloured,
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.

In Store,

190 BBLS. Canada Fine FLOUR; 10 hhds. Jamaica Sugar; 10 Tierces India BEEF; 50 barrels prime mess do.; 500 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 150 chests Fine and common Congo TEAS; 30 barrels Ground Plaster of Paris; 2 tons sheathing Paper; Staple Cordage, 2 to 8 inch; 1 ton Bolt Copper, 5-8 to 1 1-4; Refined round Iron, 1 1-2 in. to 1 3-8 in.; 2 Chain Cables, 90 fathoms, 1 1-2; ANCHORS, 1 to 22 cwt. &c. &c. &c.
Nov. 30. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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.

OATMEAL.—A quantity of fresh ground OATMEAL, for sale by
Dec. 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

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.

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.

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.

WILLIAM BOOKWOOD

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

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

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

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

JUST RECEIVED

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

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

Also on Hand:

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

Oatmeal and Oakum.

Just received per ship "James Moran" from Newry.

100 BBRLS. prime new Irish OATMEAL, 4 tons good OAKUM.
In Store—600 Bushels BARLEY.
November 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Fishing Twines on sale.

Received per *Lockwoods*, from Liverpool—

3 CASKS of best quality Salmon, Shad, and Herring Twines. Apply to
Nov. 17. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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.

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.

REMOVAL, Nov. 24.

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

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

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

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

NEW WINTER GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

Joseph Summers & Co.

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

BLUE, pilot cloth, buckskin and extra mill'd, black and Regulation Grey Kerseys; Ladies' Pelisse Cloths; superfine Scotch Carpets (handsome patterns), chintz furniture cottons, fringe and bindings; toilet fringe; real Welch and thick mill'd Flannels, red do.; rich SILK VELVETS; French Merinos; double width do.; Gro de Naps; Ducapes; blonde lace, quillings, &c.; real Witney Blankets, of superior quality, all sizes; black bombazines; Parametta, 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, 5-4, & 10-4 Table Linen; French cambrics, lawns, bleached Dowlas, toweling, twilled and plain printed cottons; check and stripe shirting; EVENING DRESSES: rich black filled SHAWLS; Thibet Cravats; horseshoe and lace Crowns; infants' capes and diaper; rich Winter RIBBONS; thread laces and footing; coronation braid; rug and sampler canvas; India rubber capes and coats; Hair fronts 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.

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, Tartan, 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

☞NOTICE.

THE Tea and Wine business carried on by JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 12, King street, will in future be carried on by JOHN ALEXANDER, who is authorised to settle all accounts and pay all demands against the business.

JAMES ALEXANDER,
JOHN ALEXANDER.

St. John, N. B. June 2, 1837.

No. 12, King Street.

JOHN ALEXANDER, would inform the Public, that he has taken the Stock and store of James Alexander, by whom he is authorized to collect all debts due, and settle all those connected with the business,—and hopes by attention to receive that liberal share of patronage which his predecessor enjoyed.

The STOCK at present consists of the following Articles:

TEAS—Gunpowder, young & old Hyson, Hyson skin, Twankey, souchong, congo & Bohea; raw and refined SUGARS; muscatel, bloom, cluster and keg RAISINS, Chocolate, COFFEE, Rice, white and blue Starch, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.

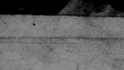
Spices—of all kinds;

A choice selection of ***Spirits & Wines,*** *of all descriptions.*

☞All the above articles will be sold as low as they can be purchased in the city; and J. A. will give his customers the privilege of returning any article that does not give perfect satisfaction as to price and quality. *June 2, 1837.*

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

New Arrangement, *for the winter.*



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

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

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

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

October 14, 1837.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE

BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.
☞THROUGH IN ONE DAY.☜

THE Subscribers have commence running Stages between this City and Fredericton for the accommodation of travellers, and will endeavour to merit a share of public patronage. Every exertion will be made to ensure the comfort of passengers, and articles of Freight entrusted to them, will be carefully conveyed and delivered.—Charges moderate.

A Stage will leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock,—and Fredericton on the mornings after its arrival, at the same hour.

Application to be made at Mr. William Segee's Inn, Fredericton, and at H. Austen's residence, Leinster-street, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saint John.

HENRY AUSTEN,
JACOB WILSON.

St. John, 22d December, 1837.

MAIL STAGE
Between St. John & Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail Stage now leaves St. John every MONDAY at 11 A. M. for Fredericton, where it arrives next day at noon, and starts on its return to Saint John on WEDNESDAY at noon, and arrives the day following at 1 P. M. Passengers going by this conveyance may depend on comfort and punctuality. ☞Packages left at *M'Leod's Inn*, Fredericton, or at Mr. *Thomas Parks'*, Dock street, St. John, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland, will be taken charge of and carefully delivered.—Applications for passage may also be made as above.

Nov. 24. JAMES BRADLEY.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath
MACHINES.

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

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

1st Sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

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 30-inch, } Double Canada STOVES;
2 30-inch, }
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

October 20.

FALL GOODS.

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

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

The remainder of his Fall supply daily expected.

Nov. 3. E. C. WADDINGTON.

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.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
For Sale by the Subscriber.

93 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA;
48 catty boxes, 14 lb. each, Congo and SOUCHONG;
2 chests best Souchong; 5 half ditto. do.
3 chests Hyson; 10 large boxes Bohea;
5 chests flowry Pekoe; 5 half do. Twank.

A large assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Confectionary, &c. &c. as cheap as any in the market.

25 bags very superior Green COFFEE,
15 do. good Saint Domingo ditto.
40 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
30,000 Havana CIGARS.

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

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

Oct. 26. JAS. MALCOLM.

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind:—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa* and *Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucus membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*. Also, *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma & Consumption*, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. *Scurvy, 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 particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 546, Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 to $2 per bottle. ☞Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

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

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

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

St. John, October 27, 1837.

LONDON GOODS,

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

1700 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES;
14 Pieces black and coloured SILK VELVETS;
300 Pieces Ribbons, assorted;
40 Pieces Plain and Figured Gro de Nap;
600 dozen Cotton Reels;
Figured and Plain sarsnets; black Bombazines;
Barcelona, Brussels, India, Thibet, and Filled Handkerchiefs; 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes;
Black, White, and French White Satins;
Lambs' wool and Worsted Hosiery of every description;
Breamer, Berlin, Woollen, Kid, Plain, silk, and Lace Gloves; Lin'd Gloves of all kinds;
Ladies' Kid and Lace Mitts;
Infants' Mittens, in white, coloured, lambs' wool and silk;
White and coloured Stays in great variety;
Quillings, Bobbinets, Pattings, 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;
Cottan Ticks, coloured Counterpanes;
Wadings 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;
Living Canbrics and Rolled Jaconetts;
Gentlemen' 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.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

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

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

40 CASKS London Brown Stout, 4 dozen each, just received by the *William and Alfred*, from London:
4 Quarter casks, } Choice Madeira WINE;
20 Dozen, }
Quarter Kegs superior London White Lead;
Firkins Irish Butter;
Boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 Do. Bloom Do.

June 30. G. W. POTTER.

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.

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 Holland: Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;
Hats; London Pins;
Cases and Bales London Slops;
Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
Hhds. single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;
Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;
Kegs 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;
Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;
Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

RYE FLOUR.—150 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour, just received and for sale by

August 4. THOMAS HANFORD.

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. Dauvers, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
James G. Gordon, Esq.	James Walkinshaw, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	G. B. Whittaker, Esq.
Thomas Heath, Esq.	J. J. Zoradin, 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.*

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

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

Boarding House.

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

Rum & Sugar.—*Per Louisa Ann,*

35 PUNCHEONS Strong Jamaica RUM, 8 Hhds., 16 Tcrs. and 45 Blds. 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.

Barney O'Brien's Invitation.

COME up this bill 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 land should chance to shake,
Or heart be filled with sorrow,
I have the balm 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 little I'll bid adieu,
But forget you, shall I, never!

Gaol Hill, Nov. 10, 1837. 3m

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

MR. WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

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

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

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

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

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

William Major,

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

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

August 11, 1837.

Candles, Soap, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale—

50 BOXES mould and Dipt CANDLES, 40 do. Liverpool SOAP;
27 boxes London Starch;
100 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel RAISINS;
10 kegs very superior Mustard;
10 bags Havana Coffee; 10 M. do Cigars,
12 bags Filberts and Walnuts,
37 kegs Soda Biscuit; 10 ditto sugar Ditto;
25 ditto Wine ditto.
7 hogsheads raw and refined SUGAR.

With a general assortment of *Groceries, Spirits, &c. &c.* at lowest prices.

15th sept. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

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—

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

Nov. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

PORK.

1 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.

Tomb Stones.

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

Oct. 27. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

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 14lbs. 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.

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.

Just received, and on sale low by the subscriber—

14 PUNS. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS;
8 half-pipes Old cognac BRANDY;
6 ditto „ Hollands Geneva.

ALSO, IN STORE:

25 puncheons choice retailing MOLASSES.

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Princess Street.

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

James's Naval History of Great Britain, in monthly parts, with portraits, &c. Edited by Captain Chamier, R. N. author of "Ben Brace," "The Life of a Sailor," &c.
Family History of England with Pictorial Illustrations, in 3 vols. by Rev. G. R. Gleig, M. A.
Mackenzie's Hayti 2 vols.
Juvenile Gleaner, plates, by Everlin.
Tales in Prose, by Mary Howitt.
Picture Bible.
Picture Testament,
Lives of Sacred Poets,
Zoological Library, 100 beautiful cuts,
Domestic Animals,
Wild Animals,
Moore's Melodies and Miscellaneous Poems,
Bacon's Essay's,
Beattie's Minstrel,
Village Stories,
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol.
Bible Garden,
Progressive Tales for Children,
Beauties of History,
Foolscap, Letter, & Note Papers.
Caricatures; Lithographic, Mezzotintos and other prints. A great variety of Children's books, Perfumery, Toys, &c.
Stephens' Writing Fluid, Japan Ink, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c.

June 9, 1837. A. R. TRURO.

The Naval History of Great Britain, in weekly numbers, with numerous portraits and other Illustrations, bro't down to the present time by Edward Pelham Brenton, Captain R. N.
Brittania, by Reverend J. Harris.
Spring, by Mudie,
Stanley on Birds, with Plates, 2 vols.
Tales about the Sun, with Plates,
Tales about Greece, ditto,
Whale Fishery, with do.
Library of Anecdote,
Wilk's Rosebuds,
Readings in Prose,
Readings in Poetry,
Practical Hints for the use of Young Carvers,
Young Lady's Book of Piety,
Affection's Keepsake,
Youths Natural Theology,
Frugal Housewife or Domestic Economy,
Death of Abel,
The Tutor's Assistant,
Langford's Key to ditto,
Annuals for 1837,

FLOUR.

300 BARRELS fresh ground Canada FINE FLOUR,
24 Barrels fresh ground Chamcook superfine do.
100 Ditto Philadelphia Rye ditto,
Just received and for sale low by

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Jamaica Spirits.

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

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

October 13. JOHN V THURGAR.

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

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

On Hand,

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

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

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

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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