THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. III. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1839. No. 19.

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.

JANUARY.		H. SUN.	S. MOON	H. W.	
12 Saturday,	- - -	7 34	4 43	5 5	9 23
13 Sunday,	-	7 34	4 44	6 9	10 13
14 Monday,	-	7 33	4 45	7 4	10 58
15 Tuesday,	-	7 33	4 46	Sets 11	43
16 Wednesday,	-	7 33	4 47	6 11	0 24
17 Thursday,	-	7 32	4 48	7 26	1 5
18 Friday,	- -	7 32	4 49	8 43	1 44

New Moon, 15th. 10h. 11m. morn.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Robt. F. Hazen, 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: R. W. Crookshank, Esq.

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

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

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

Miscellany.

MASCALBRUNI.

I have frequently observed that there are some people who haunt you in all parts of the world, and to whom you have a sort of secret antipathy, yet who, by an attraction in spite of repulsion, are continually crossing your path, as though they were sent as emissaries to link themselves with your destiny, or on the watch mysteriously to bring it about. One person in particular, whose name I do not even know, if he has one, I have met fifty times in as many different places, and we may each say to ourselves, "'Tis he!—what, again!" So with a personage too well known at home and abroad, of whom, by a curious concatenation of circumstance, I am enabled to become the biographer.

Geronymo Mascalbruni was the son of a pauper belonging to a village whose name I forget, in the marshes of Ancona. He had begged his way when a boy to Rome, and supported himself for some time there, by attending at the doors of the courts of justice, and running on errands for the advocates or the suitors. His intelligence and adroitness did not escape the observation of one of the attorneys, who, wanting a lad of all work, took Mascalbruni into his service, and taught him to read and write; finding him useful in his office, and having no children of his own, he at length adopted him, *in forma pauperis*, and gave him a small share in his business. This man of the law did not bear the most exemplary of characters, and perhaps it was in order to conceal some nefarious practices to which Mascalbruni was privy that he made the clerk his associate. Perhaps also he discovered in his character a hardihood, combined with cunning and chicanery, that made him a ready instrument for his purposes, and thus enabled him like Teucer, to fight behind the shield of another. Under this worthy master—a worthy disciple—Mascalbruni continued for some years, till at length, tired of confinement to the desk and having the taste early acquired for a roving and profligate life revived, he during his old benefactor's confinement to his bed with a rheumatic attack, administered to him a dose of poison instead of medicine, and having robbed him of all the money and plate that was portable, and of certain *cenpons* and *loans* in the Neapolitan and other funds, standing in his name, he decamped, and reached Florence in safety.

Every one has heard of the laxity of the Roman police. The impunity of offenders, even when their crimes are established by incontestable proofs, is notorious. The relations of the lawyer, contrary to all their expectations, (for he had never recognised them,) had come into their inheritance, and little regarded the means, having attained the end. They perhaps, also, from having had no admission into the house during the old miser's life, were ignorant of the strength of his coffers; and the disappearance of the murderer, who, by a will which they discovered and burnt, had been made his sole heir, was by them deemed too fortunate a circumstance; so that they neither inquired into the manner of his death, nor had any *post mortem* examination of the body. They gave their respectable relative a splendid funeral, erected to his memory a tomb in one of the rival churches that front the Piazza del Popolo, in which his many virtues were not forgotten, and established an annual mass for his *poveri anima*, that no doubt saved him

"From many a peck of purgatorial coals."

Having quietly inurned the master, let us follow the man. The sum which he carried with him is not exactly known, but it must have been considerable. His stay in the Tuscan state was short, and we find him with his ill-gotten Wealth in "that common sewer of London and of Rome," Paris.—He was then about thirty years of age, had a good person, talents, an insinuating address, and a sufficient knowledge of the world, at least of the worst part of mankind, to avoid sinking in that quagmire, which has swallowed up so many of the thoughtless and inexperienced who have trusted to its flattering surface. In fact, nature seemed to have gifted him with the elements of an accomplished sharper, and he seconded her attributes by all the resources of art. He took an apartment in the Rue de Luxembourg, that street so admirably situated between the Boulevard and the Gardens of the Tuileries, and had engraved on his cards, "Il Marchese Mascalbruni." He was attached to his name; it was a good, sonorous, well-sounding name; and the addition of Marchese dovetailed well, and seemed as though it had always, or ought always to have belonged to it.

But before he had made his *entree* in the world of Paris, he was aware that he had much to learn; and with the fact and nice sense of observation and *disinvoltura ed maneggiar* peculiar to his nature, he soon set about accomplishing himself in the externals of a gentleman. With this view he passed several hours a day in the *salle d'armes*, where he made himself a first-rate fencer; and became so dexterous *au fir*, that he could at the extremity of the gallery hit the bull's eye of the target at almost every other shot.

Pushki himself was not more dexterous; and, like him, our hero in the course of his career signalized himself by several rencontres which proved fatal to his antagonists, into the details of but one of which I shall enter. He heard that nothing gives a young man greater *eclat* at starting into society than a duel. Among those who frequented the *salle* was an old officer who had served in the campaigns of Napoleon, one of the *reliquiæ Danaum*, the few survivors of Moscow; for those who did not perish on the road, mostly fell victims to the congelations and fatigues of that memorable retreat. Mascalbruni, now a match for the *maitre d'armes*, frequently exercised with this *old grognard*, who had the character of being a *crans*, if not a *bourreau des cranes*," and one day, before a numerous *gallerie*, having struck the foil out of his hand, the fencer so far forgot himself, in the shame and vexation of defeat by a youngster, as to pick up the weapon and strike the Italian a blow on the shoulders with the flat part of the foil, if it be not an Irishman so to call it. Those who saw Mascalbruni at that moment would not have forgotten the traits of his countenance. His eyes flashed with a sombre fire; his Moorish complexion assumed a darker hue, as the blood rushed from his heart to his brain in an almost suffocating tide; his breath came forth in long and audible expirations; his features were convulsed with the rage of a demoniac. I only describe what Horace Verney, who was present, faithfully sketched from memory after the scene. Mascalbruni tearing off the button of his foil, vociferated, putting himself in position, "*A la mort, a la mort!*" The lookers-on were panic-stricken; but the silence was interrupted by the clinking of the steel. The aggressor soon lay stretched in the agonies of death.

Though he had now taken his first degree, Mascalbruni's education was not yet complete. He had made himself master of French, so as to speak it almost without any of the accent of a foreigner; and having a magnificent voice, he added to it all the science that one of his own countrymen could supply, and became in the end a finished musician and vocalist.

Such was the course of his studies; and now, with all the prestige of his singular *affaire*, to give him *eclat*, the Marchese Mascalbruni made his *debut*. By way of recreation, he had frequently gone into the gambling houses of the Palais Royal, and had been much struck with these words, almost obliterated, on the walls of one of them, "*Tutus veni, tutus abi*." Mascalbruni was determined to profit by the advice, and to confirm its truth by one solitary exception—to come and depart in safety, or rather a winner.

Mascalbruni invented a theory of his own, that has since been practised by several of the *habitues* of the hells, particularly by a man denominated, of the *maisons de jeu*, L'Avocat. He won such enormous sums of the bank, that, on his return to his lodgings one night, he was assassinated, not without suspicion that he fell by the hands of some kind bravo of the company. *Chi lo sa?* But to revert to Mascalbruni.

Impares numeri are said to be fortunate; strange to say, the number three is the most so. Three was a mystic number. The triangle was sacred to the Hindoos and Egyptians. There were three Graces, three Furies, three Fates. He played a martingale of one, three, seven, fifteen, &c. on triple numbers, *i. e.* after three of a colour, either red or black, had come up, and not till then he played and opposed its gaping a forth; thus rendering it necessary that there should be twelve or thirteen successive *coups* of four, *et sequentia*, without the intervention of a three. The gain, it is true, could not be great, for he begun with a five-franc piece; but it seemed sure; and so he found it, making a daily profit of three or four louis in as many hours.

I have gone into this dry subject to show the character of the man, and his importunable *sang-froid*. He did not, however, confine himself to *vingt et noir*, but soon learned all the niceties of that scientific game *ecarte*. In addition to *sauter le coup*, which he practised with invisible dexterity, he used to file the ends of the fingers of his right hand, so that he could feel the court-cards, which, having a thicker coat of paint, are thus made easily sensible to the touch; and would extract from each pack one or two, the knowledge of whose non-existence was no slight advantage in discarding. He did not long wait for associates in his art. There was formed at that time a club in the Rue Richelieu on the principle of some of the English clubs, it being entirely managed by a committee. Of this he became a member, and afterwards got an introduction at the *salon*. Most of the English at Paris joined this circle; and it was broken up in consequence of the discovery of manœuvres and sleights of hand such as I have described, but not until Mascalbruni had contrived to bear away a more than equal share of plunder. The English, of course, were the great sufferers.

He now turned his face towards the Channel and opened the campaign in London on a much more extensive scale. He took up his quarters at Higginbottom's hotel in the same year that young Napoleon came to England, and only left it when it was given up to that lamented and accomplished prince. It is not generally known that he ever visited England. His sojourn in the capitol was kept a profound secret. The master of the hotel and all his servants took an oath of secresy; and Prince Esterhazy and the members of the Austrian embassy were not likely to betray it. The prince passed a week with George the Fourth at the Cottage at Windsor, and afterwards assisted at a concert at the Hanover Square rooms, himself leading a concert on the piano. This, by the by, Mascalbruni on that occasion attracted all eyes, and fascinated all ears, and was greeted after a solo with the loudest plaudits. He had now become the fashion, and having forged a letter from one of the cardinals at Rome to a patroness of Almacks, obtained the *entree*, and made one of the three hundred that compose the world of London. You know, however, in this world that there is another world—orb within orb—an *imperium in imperio*—the Exclusives. It is difficult to define what the qualifications for an exclusive are: it is not rank, connexion, talents, virtues, grace, elegance, accomplishments. No. But I shall not attempt to explain the inexplicable. Certain it is, however, that our hero was admitted into the *coteries* of this caste as distinct—as much separated by a line of demarcation drawn round them from the rest—as the Rajhpoot is from the Raiot, who sprang, one from the head, the other from the heels of Brahma.

(To be continued.)

THE BATTLE CRY.

From the Church.

The North hath heard the voice of War:—
Ring the dread tidings near and far!
Sweep on, sweep on, the gathering cry—
The Lion-standard streams on high!
Ten thousand freeborn hearts shall bless it,
The chainless breeze of heaven caress it!—
From lonely glen, from hill and lake,—
Tried soldiers of the land, awake!
List to the battle-trumpet's call,—
"For life, for home, for God, for all!"

Awake! with ready heart and hand,
Defenders of the Forest-land!
Come—with your hearts' untouch'd fires,
Come—with the war-cry of your sires.—
The Thistle in the bonnet-bine,
Fair England's Rose, of stainless hue,
The Shamrock leaf, of Erin's shore,
Bright valor's type for evermore!—
Come—with each ancient charging word,
To nerve the heart—to steel the sword!

Arm for your homes!—will Brigands spare
For childhood's morn, or woman's pray'r?
Arm for your altars!—strength is given
To nerve the arm that strikes for Heaven!
Arm for your Monarch!—o'er your land
Her banner's conquering folds expand.
Hear the wild summons sweep along,
The chorus of the gathering song;
Each heart responds the sacred call—
"For life, for home, for God, for all!"

Oh, God of Battles! thou whose word
Earth from her deep foundation stirr'd—
Who spoke in clouds from Sinai's height,
Who breath'd upon th' Assyrian's night;
And o'er th' Egyptian's hosts of old
The waters of an ocean roll'd!
Oh, guard the standard of the free,—
The beacon-light of liberty,—
To gleam thro' smiles and tears, unfurl'd,
The rainbow of a stormy world!

And oh!—when freedom's ray is pale
And chilling doubt and fear prevail,—
If in the wild half-dubious fight,
It meet the fainting patriot's sight,—
Then be that banner's crimson fold—
Dyed with the martyr's blood of old,—
The sacred cross, the awful sign,
That led thy wavering Constantine—
The soldier's hope, the Christian's guide,
To tell high o'er the battle's tide,—
"GOD FIGHTS ON FREEDOM'S HOLY SIDE."

Toronto, Dec. 1838. ZADIG.

A young preceptor in Vermont lately chastised a female pupil nearly as old as himself, to whom he was under an engagement of marriage. He told her that though he loved her as a lover, he must lick her as her tutor. We hope she will say 'him' well for his pains, when she gets him.

An Irishman was recently convicted in some delinquency which compelled him to the payment of a fine of eight shillings or six hours residence in the stocks. Choosing the latter, a friend passing by asked him how he happened to come there? "Och, sure," said Paddy, "and it's earning money I am." "Earning money? and how can that be?" inquired his compassionate countryman. "Why you see, I've run up a score of eight shillings, and I'm working it out at sixteen pence an hour."

Dr. Graham being on his stage at Chelmsford in Essex, in order to promote the sale of his medicine, told the country people that he came there for the good of the public—not for want. "Then," speaking to his merry Andrew, "Andrew," said he, "do we come here for want?" "No, faith, sir," said Andrew, "we have enough of that at home."

JEU D'ESPRIT.—A fellow, the other day, sold some clothing to a Jew. After the sale had been concluded, he said to him—"Do you know they hang a Jew and a jackass together on the gallows in England?"—"Well, no," was the rejoinder; "but ain't it a blessing that both of us ain't there, seeing that they hang one on account of his *nation* and the other on account of his *nature*."

From the Liverpool Mail Nov. 20.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE (ASSUMED) DUKE OF NORMANDY.

Between the hours of eight and nine o'clock on Friday night, the inhabitants of the village of Camberwell were thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of a report being circulated that a deliberate murder had been attempted to be committed at one of the houses situated in Clarence-terrace, Camberwell. A short time having elapsed, it was discovered that the intended victim of the assassin was no less a personage than, as he himself alledged Charles Louis de Bourbon, Duke of Normandy, a native of France, who claimed to be the son of the unfortunate Louis the 16th and Marie Antoinette, and consequently the legitimate heir to the crown of France. For some months past the *soi disant* duke, who is advanced in years, has been residing in the above village. Amongst those individuals who have partaken of the hospitality of the supposed duke was a person of the name of Desires Rousell, about five feet six inches in height, dark complexion, dark eyes, aquiline nose, and short dark whiskers; he spoke but little English. This individual introduced himself into the family, and was to a certain extent entrusted with the secrets of its master, whom he pretended to consider to be his lawful prince. A few days since he returned to England. On the present occasion he had called on the *soi disant* duke, and in the course of his conversation stated that he had left his passport at the Custom house. Although this was rather a singular occurrence, it attracted no particular attention amongst the party residing in the house, for there was nothing in his actions or manners to excite suspicion. At the rear of the house is a large garden, which is separated from a back thoroughfare, called St. George-street, by a small ditch. At the end of the garden is the water-closet, which the *soi disant* duke occasionally visited in the evening. About half-past eight o'clock on Friday night he went to this part with a light in his hand, and on leaving it he was surprised at seeing Rousell standing in the path immediately before the door, with a brace of pistols, one in each hand. Before he could retreat into the water-closet his assailant fired the two pistols, when two balls entered the fleshy part under the left arm, and a third lodged in the breast. Fortunately the thickness of the clothes which he wore saved the ball from penetrating. The instant the assassin had fired he fled, and his victim ran into the house calling for assistance. On entering the house he fell.

Mr. Brown, a surgeon, residing only a few doors off, was instantly sent for, and on his arrival he proceeded to examine his person, and found the wounds under the arm to be of a very dangerous description. Information was forwarded to the station house at Camberwell of what had occurred, when the inspector and some of the constables went and minutely examined the premises. From the report of the police, it appears that the attempted murder was premeditated, for a plank had been laid across the ditch, by which the intended murderer had gained access to the garden, and made his escape. Footsteps were traced into an adjoining piece of ground, and from the numerous marks it was evident that there had been more than one person. About the time the pistols were fired, several persons, and the police, saw two rockets fired off, which came from the direction of George-street, but at the time no suspicion was entertained as to the real cause of their being discharged. About an hour after the attempt had been made, a foreigner, completely muffled up, called at Mr. Brown's, and with a great deal of evident anxiety and perturbation of mind inquired if the *soi disant* duke was dead. He was answered in the negative, and he went away evidently disappointed. During the night the wounded man remained in a very alarming state, and although Mr. Brown was aware that some of the bullets had entered the body, he considered it to be unsafe to attempt to extract the ball until the inflammation had abated.

Saturday morning Mr. Brown succeeded in extracting two balls; he, however, is of opinion that there is a third still remaining, and until that is removed he considers that the patient cannot be pronounced out of danger. It will be recollected by our readers that in the month of July, 1837, a packet of letters was delivered by mistake to a party in the city from Dresden, which, on being opened, were found to refer to the French government, and a supposed plot for the purpose of assassinating Louis Philippe. These were transmitted by the lord mayor to Lord John Russell, who returned them to the Mansion-house; and on August 8th they were delivered to Mr. Grant, who described himself as the d'affinity to the Duke of Normandy, the son of Louis XVI. These letters were read, and the contents of one related to Madame d'Angoulême having refused, in 1814, the head of a child offered to her by Dr. Pelletier, because it was not the head of the Dauphin.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—APPREHENSION OF THE ASSASSIN.

Since the above was written we have succeeded in obtaining the following additional particulars relative to the transaction, and the apprehension of the assassin. The wounded man is in his fifty-second year, as I has been residing at Camberwell for the last six months with some branches of his family. As soon as the attempt was known to the police, information was sent to the commissioners, and they immediately communicated with the Home-office, who adopted every precaution to prevent the assassin leaving the country. Large hand bills were forwarded to the various station-houses, coffee-houses, and the inns. Information was also sent to the various sea-port towns. Since Friday night the whole of the police have been unremitting in their exertions and from inquiries which they instituted, a strong suspicion existed that the assassin, on finding that he had not killed his man, would make a second attempt. A strict look-out was therefore kept over the premises, particularly the back way, by which the assassin had effected his escape. About seven o'clock last night, the attention of those who were placed on the watch was directed to a person dressed in dark clothes, who was lurking about, and this being communicated to inspector Walters and Croome, who happened to be on duty at the station-house, they proceeded to the spot, and took the fellow into custody. On being collared he said something in French, and when conveyed to the station-house he appeared to be in a state of great excitement. On being searched, a shillings worth of sixpence, and a penny were found on his person, a large clasp knife, several documents, said to be of a important nature, a passport made out for Corsica, and a few other things of minor importance. His appearance was that of a person who had been in the fields all night, his shoes, the lower part of his trousers, and coat, being covered with mud. Only the time he had given his name he had recovered some degree of self-possession, and in broken English inquired what he was taken into custody for. On being told for attempting to murder the Duke of Normandy, he muttered something in French and smiled. He objected to having his knife taken from him, and he intimated that there were other means to kill himself if he wanted. On the door of the cell being opened, he objected to go in, and if he had done nothing to be kept. From his manner it was considered necessary to place a constable with him, so as to prevent his making any attempt upon his own life. After the prisoner had been secured, a pair of old slippers were procured and his shoes taken off, which when compared with the impression on the ground, exactly corresponded. When taken, it was supposed that he had the pistols about his person, but not being found, it is suspected that he threw them into the ditch, which is to be dragged on Monday; at the same time, which is to be kept to prevent any of the prisoner's companions from looking for them, as there is no doubt that he had associates. The wounded man on being informed of his apprehension, expressed his satisfaction and determination to prosecute. From the nature of the wounds there is not the slightest probability of his being able to attend for some days before the magistrates. The third ball is not yet extracted. At present the immediate danger is not great. The prisoner is 35 years of age, and was formerly in the French army, from which he deserted, and on the 7th of January last, arrived from Ostend in the Earl of Liverpool steam-packet.

STEAM TO NEW YORK.—It will be seen, on reference to the advertisement, that the Royal William, Lieutenant Swainson, R. N., is advertised to sail for New York on the 15th of next month. The number of passengers will be limited, in order to afford ample accommodation for those who may take berths. No goods will be taken on freight, and the steamer will, therefore, be enabled to carry a full supply for the voyage.—*Liverpool Mail.*

CIRCASSIA.

ADDRESS OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL, WITH THE ANSWER OF THE CONFEDERATE TRIBES.

"Inhabitants of Circassia and of the adjoining provinces:—Anxious to put an end to the anarchy and misery under which, in common with the other populations of Asia, they were groaning, and aware of the advantages of being placed under a sovereign, under whose ægis they might enjoy security and tranquillity, several of the tribes of the Circassians implore the protection of the Emperor of all the Russias. Their request was graciously granted, their provinces were incorporated with the empire, and from that day the emperor has not ceased from looking upon their inhabitants in the same light as the rest of his subjects, and watching with unremitting solicitude over their welfare.

"More recently, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Adrianople between the Imperial Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte, the Sultan agreed, and consented to the total cession to Russia of Circassia and the adjoining provinces. You have in consequence become placed under the absolute and exclusive dominion of Russia, and neither the Porte nor any other power possesses the slightest right of interfering in the affairs of your country.

"Nevertheless, some individuals, calculating on your ignorance and credulity, have had the audacity to write to you, in order to encourage you in your refusal to acknowledge your legitimate sovereign, and have even carried their effrontery so far as to promise to you the assistance of foreign powers, should you persist in your resistance to his authority. Events subsequently prove how little the assurances held out to you by the various impostors who gave themselves out for agents of the English government, or emissaries from the Viceroy of Egypt and from the Sultan, were entitled to reliance. Not only foreigners, but even several of your own countrymen, have not scrupled to impose upon you, and to exert themselves in inspiring you with groundless hopes. The latter, if not dupes themselves, must evidently have been regardless, having no other object in view than encouraging you in your revolt, beyond the furtherance of their own paltry views and sordid interest. Experience ought to have convinced you by this time of this truth, for out of their dazzling promises have you seen a single one realized? Where are the fleets, where the land forces, which they swore to you were coming to your deliverance?

"As to those individuals who, on their arrival in your country, represented themselves to be envoys from foreign powers, they have proved themselves to be needy adventurers, greedy speculators, men without character, devoid of common probity, seeking to sell to the unwary, at an enormous profit, the bad goods they had brought out. By listening to their perfidious suggestions you have occasioned the untimely death of thousands of the bravest amongst you, the destruction of your property, the misery of your families, and brought your country on the brink of ruin.

"Do you imagine it possible that a monarch, whose might and glory fills the whole world, can patiently allow the revolt of a handful of subjects remaining unrepressed? The emperor, my august master, treats his people as a father his children, rewarding with marks of affection and tender regard those who remain dutiful, but never suffering those who disobey to remain unpunished. Should you, therefore, persist in the mad attempt of offering resistance to the omnipotence of his power, and refuse paying allegiance to your legitimate sovereign, instead of treating you, as he is disposed to do, with the kindness he ever shows to his loyal subjects, and throwing the veil of oblivion over your past offences, he, to a certainty, will see himself reduced to the painful necessity of inflicting on you the severest chastisement. Hasten to avail yourselves of the opportunity yet before you—lay down your arms, submit to the *schabin-schah*, (i. e. the emperor of emperors,) the fame of whose clemency and magnanimity reaches throughout the universe, and he will receive you as his children, and shower down upon you with favours. Reposing in full security under the shadow of his protection, your country shall see an era of prosperity, tranquillity, and happiness opening before its eyes; your liberties and property will be held sacred; a termination will at last be put to your intestine feuds and dissensions; commercial relations between you and Russia will be established; and every one amongst you, master freely to dispose of his produce in our markets, may there receive on the most advantageous conditions, in exchange for his goods, those articles of Russian industry which he is in want of.

"Whoever amongst you may be desirous of entering the emperor's service will meet in reward with wealth and honours, and those who may prefer remaining in Circassia will be allowed to live there unmolested under their own laws, and their religion will be as scrupulously respected as it has been in every one of the provinces inhabited by Mahomedans placed under the jurisdiction of Russia, a fact of which the whole world is aware.

"Appointed by the emperor, our august master, to the command of the forces along the eastern coast of the Black Sea, I have been authorised by him to come to this spot, and, before employing coercive measures against you, to invite you to a friendly arrangement, and to cause to allow yourselves to be led astray by perfidious representations of adventurers. You will meet in me a kind friend and sincere well-wisher, should you accept of my invitation. But, know beforehand, that no accommodation is practicable, unless you make up your minds to subscribe to the following conditions, which the emperor himself has dictated:—

"1st.—Hostilities between us must entirely cease.

"2d.—You are to give us in hostage those persons whom we shall name, and exchange those every four years for others whom the Russian governor shall point out.

"3d.—You are to send back to our camp all the Russian prisoners and deserters to be found in your country.

"4th.—You must solemnly promise not to receive any stranger in your houses without the authorization of the governor whom Russia shall appoint, and to hold no intercourse with individuals belonging to tribes which refuse paying allegiance to our sovereign.

"5th.—The horses, sheep, or cattle belonging to rebels are on no account to be allowed to graze with your flock. In case of contravention of this regulation, the flocks and cattle found with those the property of rebels shall be seized and distributed to our troops, and the owners severely punished.

"6th.—The tribes which shall allow passage across their territory to bands of robbers making incursions on our frontiers shall be responsible for the depredations which they may commit, and restore to Russia the number of men, as well as of sheep, &c., which they shall have carried away.

"7th.—The governor of your country shall be appointed by Russia, and his orders you shall implicitely obey.

"8th.—It will be requisite on the part of every man in your country to exchange once a year the certificate of enlistment delivered to him by the governor for a new one. The names of those who shall fail complying with this formality shall be inscribed in the registers of government, and to them protection from our troops shall be refused.

"Inhabitants of Circassia! Once more I repeat to you my friendly advice: accept without hesitation the proposals my august master, the emperor, is graciously pleased to make to you. They are the offspring of his innate kindness and mercy, and be not foolish enough to imagine that his object in inviting you to accept them is thereby to facilitate the conquest of your country. I expect an answer from you.

"From the Russian camp, in the neighbourhood of Sotchah, on the 12th, day of the month Seffer 1254."

To this communication the Circassians returned the following answer:—

"From the camp near Soodjah, the 14th Seffer, 1254.

"Russian General,—We have received the letter you have addressed to us, and perused its contents. We have well understood the meaning; and though we do not consider your words as deserving of an answer, yet we shall make a few observations on some of the most striking passages.

"You allude, in the most abusive terms, to the Englishmen who are residing with us. Whether they are honest men or not we have better means of judging than you. They are merchants, subjects of the King of England, a country indebted for its greatness and prosperity entirely to commerce; and notwithstanding your remarks on their character and the quality of their goods, we prefer them vastly to you, and while they choose to remain with us they shall be treated by us with the kindness and respect we have from time immemorial been in the habit of showing to strangers.

"You will have us believe that the sultan, in the treaty of Adrianople, made our country and its inhabitants over to Russia. How can this be true or possible, since, from the remotest period down to the present hour, our country never had a sovereign and, without interruption, enjoyed an independence which, with God's assistance, we trust to be able to maintain?

"It is now ten years that you have been endeavouring, through all kinds of misrepresentations, to impose upon us. Simple-minded as we are, we have sufficient intelligence left us to see plainly through your artifices and falsehoods. One of the most glaring proofs of your effrontery is the attempt on your part to make the world believe that our country was one of the provinces of the Ottoman empire. When was its conquest achieved by the Ottomans? Did not previous to the war your merchant vessels, and those of other European nations, freely frequent our ports, not only without paying any port dues or custom duties, as in every other port throughout Turkey, but even without requiring a firman from the sultan? You know very well that neither the sultan nor his viziers ever claimed the slightest authority over us. But falsehood has ever proved your most constant and powerful auxiliary. The perfidiousness of your government's policy is proverbial, not only throughout the world but even in in our mountains.

"We know how you have of late years been endeavouring to overthrow the throne of the sultan, and are aware of the baseness of the means you have called into operation to accomplish this, the foremost object of your ambition. After creating and fermenting revolution among his Greek subjects, and instigating the most powerful amongst his pashas to revolt, you have offered your assistance to enable the sultan to restore tranquillity to the empire. Aware of the perfidiousness of your friendly professions and offers, he declined your good services, and replied, that if left alone he had power sufficient left to quell the insurrection of the Greeks. This object was on the eve of being accomplished, when, finding no other means of preventing it, you, in the midst of peace, after entering as allies and friends into the harbour of Navarino, destroyed in the space of a few hours the unsuspecting fleets of the sultan.

"Before giving time to the Mussulman nation to recover from this treacherous blow, your emissaries seized on the first pretext to foment a rebellion. Scarcely was the sultan, your friend, [illegible] the rebellion, when you [illegible] the eyes of Europe the perfidiousness which has characterised all its policy toward the Turks, professing Islamism, and imposed upon the good faith of Christian powers with the same barefaced effrontery. Before undertaking the war against the sultan, and promising in the most solemn manner to Europe not to aggrandise her territory, what did Russia do at Adrianople. Standing with the bloody sword drawn out of the scabbard of injustice over the heads of the Turkish plenipotentiaries sent to the camp, the Rusian general cried out 'Write what I am going to dictate; put down that the sultan has ceded to Russia the whole extent of territory between Kizil Tashbogazee (Rimont Kaleh) and Sokoom.' Even had our country belonged to the sultan, which never was the case, it is certain that a cession obtained from him in so lawless a manner would have been in our eyes of no value. Why did the King of England protest against the treaty of Adrianople? We have but slight means of judging of foreign nations besides your own: yet we know this for certain, that as you have proved the relentless enemy of the Ottoman nation from time immemorial, so has the British nation proved on every occasion the defender of her interests. How dare you, whose soul is tempered in the waters of injustice, speak against the English when writing to Mahomedans? Were not the French expulsed from Egypt by the English? And lately, when Mehemet Ali, encouraged by your suggestions, expressed to the King of England the intention of declaring himself independent of the sultan, what answer did he obtain? 'Pay your tribute, and continue as before to serve the sultan as your master, if you attach any value to the countenance of England's friendship to you.' But, after all, you are to be excused if you dislike the English; for were it not for the apprehension which her fleets give you, you would by this time be masters of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

"The British government is aware of the strength of our position, of the bravery of our warriors, and knows that we do not stand in need of foreign assistance to enable us to prevent you from conquering our country. It is but natural it should take a lively interest in our successes against you, aware, as it is, that our country is the keystone of the arch of power in Asia, and that as long as we continue unsubdued, Persia, Turkey, and India have little to apprehend from Russia.

"The whole world has become acquainted with your duplicity and insolence, and has, therefore, turned its face from you in disgust. The day of retribution Insha'allah! is not distant.

"What we have been writing to you is not the result of our fears, but solely to give you plainly to understand that there is no use any longer to try to impose upon us by words. We again repeat it, never shall we allow ourselves to be deceived by you, and not even a *hair of friendship* can exist between us. Such is our definite answer. You talk to us about the admirable administration, the order and tranquility reigning over your Mahomedan subjects. We see with our own eyes the state of misery and degradation to which you have reduced these unfortunate men. You force them to wage war against us. If Russia be so strong as you say she is, why does she not accomplish alone the subjugation of our country? Alas, the poor Mussulmans! even now that Circassia, remaining unconquered, it is your interest to treat them kindly—their condition is so deplorable, what fate will theirs be should ever this country fall into your hands! We trust in God.

"If your own coreligionaries throughout the empire lead an existence worse even than beasts of burden, can we feel surprised on seeing the vexations to which the Tartars, the inhabitants of the Crimea, and other Mahomedan populations, groaning under your yoke of iron, are unremittingly subjected? We have, though in our mountains, had ample means to judge of the spirit of justice and humanity which characterises Russian forms of government. Enough we have learned on the subject on seeing tears of blood trickling down the cheeks of the Russian deserters when relating to us the tales of their misery. They escape from your camp and fortresses daily, and implore us to employ them as slaves rather than send them back to their homes. God be thanked, we do not fear you.

"We have to inform you that it will be better not to send us any more letters nor agents, for the letters we shall tear to pieces without reading them, and your agents we will put to death."

H. M. Packet brig Hope, Lieut. Reece, from Halifax, at Falmouth in 16 days.

POOR COPY

LONDON, October 29.

INDIAN NEWS.

We have this day, received, via Marseilles, Overland despatches from Bombay, to 12th Sept., and Calcutta, and Madras, end of August, brought to Suez by the *Berenice* (S.) which left Bombay on the former date. The despatches are just those which we had anticipated would arrive—(see page 532.) The three mails arrived at Malta by the *Blazer*, (S). The London mail of 12th May, and via Marseilles, to 19th, arrived at Bombay, by the *Berenice*, 30th June. The London mail of 9th June, and via Marseilles to the 16th, arrived at Bombay, by the *Mohe* schooner, 15th August, and those of the 7th July on the 25th of that month. The mail of the 4th August had not arrived; that of 1st September and via Marseilles to the 6th, was to be despatched by the *Berenice*, from Suez, on the 4th instant, with twenty-four passengers. The next mail was to leave Bombay on the 4th October, and the following one on the 1st November.—So much for the Overland mails.—By the details which follow it will be seen that the British Indian Government has at length made a decided warlike demonstration, a main object of which appears to be one which we apprehend the English Public is in a very slight degree prepared for,—viz. driving Dost Mahomed Khan from the throne of Cabool, and placing on it in his place, their own partisan and friend, Schah Soojah; into this prince's rightful claims to the dignity, we are not at present prepared to enter, but as to the policy of such a step we think there cannot be a doubt, and here we may quote from our highly valued contemporary (the *Times*) whose luminous views thereupon embrace all that we could possibly desire to say.

"The important point in this Indian affair is the project formed for replacing Schah Soojah, an exiled native prince, on the throne, from which he has been driven, of Cabool, a part of the Afghanistan territory, lying between the Persian frontier and that of the most powerful of Indian living sovereigns Ranjeet Singh. The title of Schah Soojah to the throne of Cabool, a point which it has always been the policy of the Indian Government hitherto on no account to interfere with, is held by the casuists in these matters to be a doubtful one, but the justification for a departure from that rule, and the support of his claim by a British force, is the civil war and internal dissension by which that whole territory is agitated, and the increased danger thence arising to our Indian empire, should the Russians succeed in their designs on Persia, with no other barrier to their further advance than a country in that distracted and unsettled state. None of these contending chiefs could be made available for an alliance, or brought to act with any degree of concert; but with a new and strong government, formed by the aid of a British force, and maintained by British connexion a check would be placed in Afghanistan on the advance of the Russians, and any combination on their part between Runjeet Singh or his successor prevented. This territory, by its geographical position, equally bars the approach to India from Persia, to the southward or to the eastward."

We give below particulars of the force to be employed in the campaign, consisting of above 30,000 men, a considerable portion of which are British troops, to be under the command of Sir H. Fane, who has withdrawn his resignation. The *Delhi Gazette* of the 15th Aug. and *Agra Akhbar* 18th Aug. says:—

We understand that the following troops have been warned for field-service in Candahar and Cabool:—two troops of Horse Artillery, Major Pew's Camel Battery, two companies of Foot Artillery, two companies of Sappers, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, the 2d, 31, and 4th Regiments of Native Cavalry, Her Majesty's 3d and 13th Regiments of Infantry, the Hon. Company's European Regiment, the 2d, 5th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, 48th, and 53d Regiments of Native Infantry.

First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Arnold—two troops of Horse Artillery, 16th Lancers, and 2d Cavalry.

Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Which—two troops of Horse Artillery and 3d and 4th Cavalry.

First Brigade Infantry, commanded by Colonel Sale, C. B.—Queen's 13th Light Infantry, 21st Native Infantry, and 28th Native Infantry.

Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Dennis—3d Buffs, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, 45th Native Infantry.

Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Smith—European Regiment, 17th Native Infantry, and 20th Native Infantry.

Fourth Brigade, commanded by Colonel Nott—38th Native Infantry, 48th Native Infantry, and 53d Native Infantry.

In addition to this large force, a considerable body of Bombay troops will be employed, to the number of 5000 it is said, so that the expedition will be on a far more extensive scale than was at one time supposed.

Schah Soojah's force is to consist of five batalions of regular infantry, each 800 strong, and two regiments of irregular horse, with guns attached; each corps is to have a captain and one subaltern. Upwards of 600 men have already been enlisted at Loodeanah, besides others who have been enlisted at the different stations in Upper India. One of the corps of irregular horse is to be raised by Lieut. Nicholson at Delhi, where Captain Macan is now enlisting men for the infantry. Captain Anderson it is said, is to have the command of one of the corps of irregular horse.

The whole was to assemble at Kurnaul on the 31st of October, and proceed by Bhuntpur and Bhawulpore, to Cabool, Candahar, and such other parts of the Affghanistan territory as may be determined on in their progress. A glance at the map will show, that their route, either from Bombay or Calcutta, will lie through an immense tract of country, difficult to pass, and beset with the greatest dangers and the severest privations.

The most friendly understanding it appears exists between Runjeet Singh, (who acts with us entirely) and the British Government. The *Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 12, says, "Captain Wade, political agent passed through Loodeanah on the 15th of August, for Lahore, for the purpose of presenting the treaty which had been signed by the Governor-General to Runjeet Singh," *and again*.

"Captain Wade, political agent, returned to Loodeanah on the 23d of August, from Lahore, where he had settled everything to his satisfaction with Runjeet Singh respecting the operations of the approaching campaign; only 5,000 of our troops will be pushed on into Candahar and Cabool, with the forces of Schah Soojah, to assist in re-seating the ex-king upon the guddee. With regard to the advance of the Russians upon Khiva, we may say that this circumstance was firmly believed at Delhi, though not officially known, and that it was generally believed that this advance accounted for the non-advance of the Usbecks to the relief of Herat."

The following is a report which we need not say is incorrect:—"It has transpired at head-quarters, notwithstanding the strictest injunctions to secresy, that a strong reinforcement of European troops has been found indispensable, and that a requisition has accordingly been made to the home authorities to obtain it. As the requisition was urgently made it is said the troops are even now on their passage out, and that they will proceed direct to, and ascend the Indus, and land either at Loodeanah from the Sutlege, or at Attock on the other river."

THE GOORKHAS.—"The Goorkhas, it is thoroughly known, only wait a favorable opportunity to attack us. They have confidential agents at every disaffected court in India, instigating them to join in one simultaneous rise against us. Such treachery as this, if passed unnoticed, will lead to an impression of our weakness and timidity, while to punish it will be an easy task, and, as an example, would save us much similar work. If instead of employing 20,000 and upwards of troops, and sparring Catmandhoo, when we had surmounted every difficulty opposed to us, and had arrived within three marches of it, we were to employ one quarter of the force to proceed direct to their capital and take it, we should effectually teach the Goorkhas forbearance. The same remarks are applicable to the hostile Burmese, whom we treated with the same ill-timed clemency that we did the Goorkhas—we halted within 40 miles of Ava. Their submission would, however, in all probability follow. A summary example of the Goorkhas is another inducement for proceeding at once vigorously against the latter. Affairs are now rapidly approaching a crisis, and it is clear to the 'meanest capacity,' that vigor and judgment in a high degree, are both requisite to re-adjust them to our interest and safety."

British News.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The British fleet, under the command of Admiral Stopford, is according to the latest advices from the Levant, returning to Malta, so that all apprehension of immediate mischief either from the direction of Russia, or that of Egypt, is at end. Russia, it is said with the concurrence of France, is endeavouring to intimidate the Porte so as to make Turkey infringe the commercial treaty she has so lately entered into with England; but we should think that England and Austria combined, as they now are, and as in a commercial point of view they ever ought to be, would weigh heavier in the balance contemplated by Mahmoud, than its northern neighbour, encouraged as he may be by Louis Philippe. Let the United flags of England and Austria flap the breeze in defence of Constantinople, and Russia will be held indeed to venture on a conflict.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.—We find, in the 'Globe' of Tuesday evening, the following startling announcement of a letter from a correspondent of that paper, dated Madrid, November 8:—"The French and Saragossa mails due this day have not arrived. Letters from Cadiz mention the receipt of important intelligence by a steamer from the Mediterranean, of THE DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE DARDANELLES by the BRITISH FLEET, the former consisting of 15 ships, and the latter of 10, when one Russian ship was sunk, and five others were captured. Though the *Eco* states this account to have been received at the Navy Office (Secretaría de Marina) at Cadiz, it is much to be regretted that no particulars of dates, names, &c., accompany it, not even that of the steamer that brought this (if true) most gratifying news."—*Weekly Chronicle*.

Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday in the usual form, until Tuesday, the 5th of February. The Commission for proroguing it does not state that that meeting on that day will be for the despatch of business, but the words were "to be then here holden." The Commissioners were—the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Glenelg. The only Member of the House of Commons present was Sir Robert Inglis, and no Peer except the Commissioners.—*Falmouth Packet*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The 64th and 95th Regiments are selected it is said, for immediate service in India. A draft of 70 men has been made from the depot of the 30th Regt. stationed at Sunderland, they embarked for Tilbury Fort, on board a steamer, and will proceed under the command of the Hon. Captain Jocelyn for Bermuda.

Every exertion seems to be making to send to the West Indies all the disposable men that can be spared from the different depots. The *Elizabeth* and *Barossa* transports at Cove, are embarking men for the 14th, 55th, 64th, and 70th regiments.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

Percussion muskets are still furnished to particular Regiments by order of the Horse Guards—and the Admiralty continue putting 68 guns in all ships capable of carrying them.

It is rumoured that the militia are to be assembled on permanent duty in the event of more regiments of the line being sent to Canada or ordered on other foreign service.

Notice has been given that Government will receive tenders for the supply of 100,000 32 lb. balls.

Orders were issued yesterday, by the commander of the Forces in Ireland, to give instructions to the several recruiting parties to enlist for regiments in India. Each corps is to be completed to 850 men.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

Placards are posted here and at the other ports, inviting seamen and boys to enter for naval service. The equipment of several ships fitting out is materially retarded, owing to the scarcity of good hands.—*Portsmouth Herald*.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 30.—*The Nimrod*, hired transport, Lieut. Howe, agent, will embark detachments of troops from this garrison next Wednesday, and proceed direct to Barbadoes.

The Athol, government troop ship, Mr. P. Bellamy, Master, arrived this afternoon from Quebec and Halifax.

November 30.

Despatches were received yesterday at the colonial department from Sir John Colborne, the Governor of the Canadas, and from the officers administering her Majesty's Government in the British dependencies of North America.

It is said that Lord Durham will reside at Brussels till the opening of Parliament, a house having been prepared for him at that city.—*Cupid*.

There is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that the Marquis of Normanby has been appointed to succeed Lord Durham in Canada. There cannot be a doubt as to the fitness of his Lordship for that very important trust; but it may be questioned whether it would be prudent to remove from Ireland a nobleman who, by his wise and moderate conduct, has rendered himself so peculiarly acceptable to all parties, and in whom we have so good a guarantee for the tranquility of that part of the empire.—*Morning Chronicle*.

WARLIKE INDICATIONS.—On Thursday the walls of the city and its environs were covered with placards, advertising for able-bodied seamen, petty officers, and stout boys, to join her Majesty's naval service; period of servitude five years. Recruiting for the marines is also proceeding with spirit and success.

The Hon. Colonel Dillon, and Mr. E. G. Wakefield, came passengers in the Garrick, from New York, and reached Liverpool *via* Dublin, on Monday night. Mr. Wakefield, who read Mr. Roebuck's letters immediately on his arrival, was highly indignant at the manner in which Mr. Roebuck had alluded to him.

THE MILITIA.—(From a Correspondent.)—It is understood that Government intend calling out the militia for training as soon as possible, in order that, should it be requisite to send more troops to Canada, they may be sent to Ireland to relieve the regiments of the line, now employed there.—*Post*.

Colonel Ward, of the Royal Engineers, and other surveyors, are now visiting the ports of Cumberland and reconnoitering their capabilities of defence, with a view to erect batteries and make other preparations of defence and precaution in the event of a foreign war.

Recruiting for the navy is growing on very briskly at Kingston and Cork. Efforts are made to secure every available seaman and boy, to whom very tempting offers are made.

The ships fitting out at Portsmouth for foreign stations are the Ganges, eighty four guns; Racer, sixteen; Daphne, twenty; and Camelion, ten. The Magicine, twenty four, will shortly be commissioned there; also the Sapphire, twenty; Curlew, ten; and Waterwich, ten. The Ætna surveying ship, recently paid off, is to make another trip on the same service, as soon as she can be prepared.—*Courier*.

THE MARTELLO TOWERS.—It is currently reported that orders have been received to make a survey of the Martello Towers on the eastern coasts, in order to convert them into barracks, and putting them into an immediate state of defence.—*Bury Herald*.

Our Eastern Policy.—From details which will be found under the head of Foreign Intelligence, it appears that the schah of Persia has retired from the seige of Herat in conformity with his promise to the British Envoy, and has returned to Teheran, the capital. This gets rid of one immediate cause of danger in the East. We also learn that Russia has some employment found for her troops nearer home than Hindostan, the inhabitants of Georgia having risen in great force against the Russian Yoke. It is not likely these people, who are mere semi-barbarians, will be able to maintain any lengthened contest against the power of Russia, yet when we look at the Circassian warfare, and see the obstacles that people have caused to the Russian arms, we see in these events much confirmation of our belief that Europe has nothing to fear from the scythian host if she is true to herself.

A great number of *hollow* eighteen-pound balls have been cast, and others are still casting, at Woolwich, which, it is said, have many advantages compared to solid shot, besides being a great saving of expense in metal.

The entire of the shillings issued in payment of the present dividends are impressed with her Majesty's likeness, not a single shilling has been issued of any other reign.

In consequence of the numerous railroad accidents, several stage coaches which had been put down are likely to resume their former mode of travelling.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY FROM LONDON TO THE NORTH.—A new line of railway has just been projected to be called the North Trunk Railway. It is proposed to commence at Islington, passing from thence between Highgate and Hampstead, by Finchley, Barnet, St. Alban's and Bedford, between Higham Ferrers, and Wellingborough, and thence to Leicester, there to join the Midland Railway. This route would form a portion of a direct line from London to Edinburgh. The project is sure to receive the strenuous opposition of the London and Birmingham Company, with whose traffic it would interfere very materially.

THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY.—The year 1839 will be the centenary of the establishment of Wesleyan Methodism, and we understand it is the intention of that respectable body of Christians to celebrate it in a manner worthy of themselves. They propose to raise a sufficient sum of money to pay off the debts upon all their chapels and schools, and to establish a theological institution for the education of their future ministers. The sum of £27,000, we understand, has already been subscribed for this purpose, £5,000 of which has been contributed by a few individuals in Manchester.—*Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*.

December 3.

LANDING OF EARL DURHAM.

DEVONPORT, Dec. 4.—Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, Earl Durham, accompanied by his Countess, Ladies Mary, Emily, and Alice Lambton, Viscount Lambton, Mademoiselle Bohney, T. Duncombe, Esq., M. P. Sir John Doratt, Captain the Honorable F. W. C. Villiers, Coldstream Guards; Captain M. Ponsonby, 7th Fusileers (who went off to London with despatches on Monday last), disembarked from Her Majesty's ship Inconstant, now lying in Plymouth Sound, where they have been confined since Monday, owing to the boisterous state of the weather. His Lordship's reception on shore was anything but satisfactory. A few persons (about 50) were on the spot at the time, and who made an ineffectual attempt suitably to compliment his Lordship, and they succeeded in getting about 10 persons to cheer. His Lordship appeared somewhat chagrined.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 1.—No salute was fired on the Earl of Durham's landing, as dispatches were received from London the day before, accepting his resignation as Governor of Canada.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—There is a singular rumour in town this day, to the effect that Lord Durham will be impeached by Lord Brougham for deserting his post at so critical a period.

THE ARMY.—We understand that three companies of Artillery, intended as reliefs for others in the West Indies, have been countermanded, and now await orders for Canada.

The total rank and file of the army in Ireland for November is as follows, viz., artillery, 812; cavalry, 1,758; infantry, 13,274. Total, 15,818.

BRISTOL, Dec. 2.—*The Great Western Steamer*.—Previous to her voyage in January next, this vessel will, it is expected, be docked and throughly examined at her Majesty's dock at Pembroke. Application has been made at the Admiralty for leave, and it has been acceded to.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 2.—The brig Charlotte, Royal Yacht Club, the property of the Hon. Colonel F. Fulke Greville, arrived in our roads before dark yesterday evening, when the Hon. Colonel landed with dispatches from Sir John Colborne, and proceeded the same night to London. The Charlotte left New York on the afternoon of the 7th of November, and reports the weather at sea to have been of the most severe description she was thrice hove to for easterly gales, which were immediately followed by very heavy and continued westerly gales, besides experiencing a most dreadful thunder storm on the night of the 26th of November. The swell followed the ship throughout the Channel and the first land made was the Isle of Wight, which was yesterday morning. On the 28th ult. Mr. Henry Case, the chief officer, and the coxswain, were washed over, but providentially saved.

On Saturday morning the letter carrier presented to Messrs. Peter Lawton and son, nursery and seedsmen, Hunter-square, a package addressed to them from Calcutta, marked "Seeds" for which the sum of £114 and half penny was charged for the postage.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

HANOVER.—Through a letter of the 7th instant from Hanover, published in the *Commerce* we learn that to the demand of Austria and Prussia for explanations on the abolition of the constitution of 1833, the King of Hanover had replied in a manner that left not the shadow of a doubt as to his intentions. His majesty is stated to have remarked in his answer, that he would cautiously avoid the contagion of the liberalism which had penetrated into every cabinet, and was responsible to none for his free disposal of that which he had inherited. He is determined, he adds, to remain "master at home," and to allow no foreign power to dictate his line of conduct.

Rowland Errington, Esq., M. P., son if Sir Thomas Stanley, of Cheshire (and who has inherited great wealth from Mrs. Fitzherbert and her brother) is about to marry the beautiful Miss Bardonald, daughter of General Sir John Macdonald, adjutant-general of her majesty's army.—*Irish paper*.

LORD RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

(*From the Glasgow Constitutional*.)

Considerable excitement has prevailed in college for some time past, regarding the election of the Lord Rector of the University. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was supported by the one party, and the Right Hon. Sir James Graham by the other. Both parties held meetings of their respective friends; and it was agreed between them that they should hold a joint meeting to discuss the merits of the respective candidates. The meeting was accordingly held on Wednesday in the chemistry class-room, when nearly 600 students assembled. Mr. Johnston was called to the chair, Mr. John M'Rae opened the proceedings in a powerful address, and proposed Sir Jas. Graham amid enthusiastic cheering. His motion was eloquently supported by Mr. Henry M'Kie and Mr. W. Wright. Mr. M'Leod proposed the Duke of Sussex, and was followed by Messrs. White and Price. At the conclusion of the meeting, a vote was taken when the chairman declared that there was a majority in favour of Sir James Graham. This announcement was received with the most vehement cheering. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Johnston, and the meeting separated.

On Thursday, the principal, professors, and students met in the Common Hall, and proceeded to the election. After the lists of matriculated students had been read over, the several nations separated for the purpose of voting. On their entrance to the Common Hall, the announcement was made that Sir J. Graham had gained the election. The voting stood as under.

	Duke of Sussex.	Sir J. Graham.
Glottiana	99	126
Rothesayana	38	75
Transforthana	31	35
Loudonana	39	46
	207	282

Majority for Sir James Graham ——75

After some deafening cheers for Sir J. Graham, the assembly broke up.

A meeting of the Peel Club was held immediately after the election,—Mr. M'Rae in the chair. Mr. Morier, after an able address on the advantages which had resulted to the university from the club, moved that Sir James Graham should be invited to dine with the club in January next: his motion was seconded by Mr. M'Kie, and carried unanimously. Mr. Morier also moved that Lord Stanley should receive a letter of invitation which was also unanimously agreed to. Mr. Morier was instructed in the name of the club, to convey these resolutions.

About 100 of the members proceeded, after the meeting, to the Exchange, and announced the election amid much cheering.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Editors.—As Public Journalists, (I think with many others) that you should invariably descant on every matter or subject that immediately concerns the public. For instance when a person decamps from your city, defrauding his creditors of their just demands, why is the Press always silent, why do they not give publicity to such repeated failures, and guard a distant public against the characters of such persons?—Again, when public companies have been formed for the purpose of speculation, and too often with *fictious* capitals named, why do the Press not take notice, when such speculations entirely fail?—When it is known, that the certain stocks of Mill Companies, Coal Companies, &c. have been offered in several markets, without being able to impose upon purchasers, why do they not publish that such stocks are *valueless*; that it is an imposition offered to the public by speculators, for the sole purpose of pocketing their cash, thereby deceiving the unfortunate purchasers by a refined way of peculation!—I am led to those remarks Messrs. Editors, from being informed that certain individuals of the Province, are now preparing to proceed to England, that land of gullibility, for the purpose of selling certain stocks, in Mills, Coal Mines, &c. all of which, are in a great measure, a *sinking concern*.

Yours, &c.

PUBLICO.

County of St. John, Jan. 7. 1838.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Sir,—I observe by the St. Andrews Standard of the 22d inst. that its Editor has taken occasion to introduce the "Toronto Colonist" to his readers, as the advocate of an improved grand National route of communication between Great Britain and her North American Colonies to her remotest inland Canadian seas.

If there may ever be a time calculated to awaken the British public, and especially the Colonial portion of it, to a just sense of the importance of this subject, that time now is. It will be too late to discover the great value, and indeed indispensable use of such a route, when the emergencies of the empire may suddenly demand it. The work of years cannot be provided in a day,—and if the Canadas constitute "the brightest gem" of the British crown, events may dearly prove that New Brunswick is the golden medium by which it is secured to that crown. How watchful then is it the duty of every faithful subject to be, that in the hour of fancied security, a secret and darkly malignant enemy, do not so jeopardise that evident, and therefore coveted, link of union, that in the hour of danger it shall be found to hold by a mere hair. It will be recollected that the final surveys of the proposed British national Rail Road from the nearest open sea-board at St. Andrews, to Quebec, were suspended, in consequence of the remonstrance of the American Government—and time was checked for the present, the progress of a work of greater real value and national importance to Britain and her transatlantic possessions generally, than any that has ever been agitated since the discovery of America.—At the frown of the American Government, the British Cabinet courteously in part, suspended the jurisdiction of the Crown over this portion of its territory—I say suspended the jurisdiction of the crown because, if the "right of jurisdiction" mean anything, it means the right or power of doing justice. This right Great Britain undoubtedly has over every foot of the territory in dispute. Now British subjects in New-Brunswick, and British subjects in Canada, deemed it just to their growing interests, that they should have a more direct and better land route of communication with each other, than that which they have at present. They submitted their claim in a national point of view, both to the Home Government and the local governments of the two Provinces, and received from all, but especially from the Home Government, the most liberal encouragement. With this flattering support the "St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association" vigorously prosecuted the preliminary surveys of their intended work, *as they had a right to do*—"No"—says the American Minister, "you are carrying your line of communication over the disputed territory—you must stop." *What would have been* the anticipated response of the Colonial Secretary on the part of Great Britain? Any but an *American* Minister would have expected something like this—"The line of communication between New-Brunswick and Canada, already passes over the disputed territory, and has done so long prior to the existence of the United States to the present time. This line of communication is annually undergoing alterations and improvements at the expense of the people of these Colonies, and involved their rights and interests in common with those of the British government and people at large. The contemplated work of the "St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association" is only a more extensive and useful improvement of the present land communication between New-Brunswick and Quebec than has hitherto from time to time been made under the sanction and authority of the British government, and I cannot admit the right of the Government of the United States to interfere with the jurisdiction of His Majesty in this behalf, without prejudice to the principle that His Majesty's subjects have an established right of communication with each other over the disputed territory, because the principle is the same whether that communication were by a foot-path or a Rail Road.—Such however was *not* the spirit of the reply received by the American Minister—the Rail Road operations were directed to be stopped, and the people of Canada and New-Brunswick must remain contented, to enjoy their ancient sled road to the obvious prejudice and retardation of most important national interests;—and this humble privilege it would appear can only be theirs until events may move the American Minister portentiously to shake his finger at the Colonial Secretary, saying "thou canst not pass on this side or on that." I say that such would appear to be their destined fate, when we are told and know beyond a doubt that scarcely was the ground clear of the British surveyors of the intended line of Rail Road, than it became the scene of clandestine American aggressions, of a tenfold aggravated character, marked by circumstances of duplicity and bad faith, disgraceful to any civilized government. The nature and object of these aggressions are too manifest to be doubted, and the idea of any compromise of the Boundary Question with the American Government, it must now be evident, if it was not so before, is an absurdity which can never be entertained by any British subject who does not wish to be accessary to a deep laid plan for the dismemberment of his own country. Every concession on our part of whatever kind, instead of being followed by a pacific effect, has been uniformly converted into a weapon to wield against us; and in no instance more daringly than in that which has followed the suspending of an improvement which British subjects had so undoubted a right to make as much so, as they had a right to make a drain or a bridge on the present Mail route from Fredericton to Canada within the disputed line.

It will not therefore astonish our brethren in the Canadas, who have been so bitterly familiarized with the daring and avowed spirit of spoliation, so rife within the American frontier, that its rage sho'd extend even to the borders of Maine—but though comparatively silent and unobserved in this region, it assuredly exists, and in a more systematic and determined form, inasmuch as it is directly sustained and urged forward by the shoulders of the government itself. W. L. M'Kenzie could only promise to his piratical followers, a distribution of the land of the Canadas amongst them, on the success of his diabolical plans—the sanguinary prosecution of which was to purchase that reward. But the government of the Eastern States, profiting by local circumstances, and the misplaced confidence of the British government, captivated also by McKenzie's congenial ideas, have more successively adopted this traitor's bait, and held out to their citizens the reward of the lands and mines of New-Brunswick for the successful invasion of this province. This is a grave statement, but the sober and literal truth The fact is notorious—Documents of undoubted authenticity establish it. Citizens of the State of Maine, claiming to live under the laws of Maine and of the United States, acknowledging no allegiance or submission but to those United States, are at this time, and have been for the last nine months, establishing and strengthening themselves many miles within the undoubted limits of British jurisdiction, avowedly under the authority and support of the neighbouring States. The land has been secretly parcelled out by surveyors employed by those States to the needy instruments of this clandestine usurpation of British soil: The point of incursion selected, is such as to intercept and cut off the route of the intended British Rail Road to Quebec, at a most important position. A Road is now quietly opening and forming by the neighbouring states, intended, in conjunction with other roads diverging from their Military station at Houlton, (where by the way, they have no right to have a Military post, any more than they have a right to have one in Charlotte County,) to secure themselves in the hold, of which by their skulking aggression, they have possessed themselves. They have planned out a direct line of approach to cut off the present route of the British mail from Fredericton to Quebec; and are at this time neglecting no device, and sparing no effort, to raise the ways and means to carry their dark scheme into effect. Money to a large amount has notoriously been distributed by Agents of the American government to the settlers on the Restook and Madawaska—It has been intimated that even *arms* have been supplied from the same source. In short, every measure which the secresy of the most flimsey disguise, would at all warrant, to place themselves in an attitude of defiance to the British government, appears to have been resorted to by the neighbouring Eastern states. How far British subjects, of whom better things might be expected, may have lent their countenance to the hostile schemes in question, themselves can best explain. It is at least hardly possible that any member of a British Legislative body, could strike a bargain with a foreign government favourable to their hostile advances, and, at the same time recommend the appointment of an Engineer, a citizen of that Government, to make a minute exploration and survey of a great River, politically as well as commercially, one of the most important in British North America, and immediately aimed at by the hostile artificers of the government in question.

Enough however has been said to show how much has been gained by so far conceding to the American government, as to suspend any improvement of our present wretched means of communication between the sea-board and Quebec, but it is to be feared that this, as all former lessons of the like kind, will be thrown away,—and that we are destined to look on, with our hands tied behind our backs, at the steady advances of a rapacious neighbour, until our necks are beneath his feet.

TELESCOPE.

Woodstock, Dec. 27, 1838.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 11, 1839.

THE English December Mail arrived here on Tuesday last, bringing Falmouth papers to the 8th ult. The most gratifying piece of intelligence received by the Mail, is, the announcement of a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Austria.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—The Candidates for the Lord Rectorship were, His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX and the Hon. Sir JAMES GRAHAM. Great excitement prevailed in the College regarding the election, which finally terminated in favour of Sir James Graham, who gained a majority of 75 over His Royal opponent.

CIRCASSIA.—The address of the Russian General to the Circassians, with the spirited answer of the confederated Tribes will be found in our preceding columns. Their answer breathes a spirit of proud independence, and bids defiance to all entreaties and threats of the whole Russian army.

LORD DURHAM.—His Lordship arrived safely at Plymouth, but in consequence of very boisterous weather, he was prevented from landing for two of three days.

Her Majesty's Steamer Medea arrived on Saturday last from Halifax, with the remainder of the 35th Regiment, and sailed again on Tuesday for Bermuda.

PROFESSOR GRAY'S LECTURES.

We are sorry to say that the Popular Lectures on Natural Philosophy, by Professor GRAY, of King's College, Fredericton, were on Wednesday last, brought to a close, by the expiration of the College Vacation, which has rendered Mr. Gray's return to his Collegiate duties indispensable. The following letter from the Gentlemen who attended the Course, and also the accompanying resolution from the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, which have been handed to us for insertion, express the sentiments of all who had that pleasure; and we know that there is a strong desire, very generally entertained, that Mr. Gray would gratify us with another visit for a similar purpose; and that Dr. Robb might be prevailed upon to favour us with a course of Lectures in some of the sciences in his department, at the first convenient opportunity.

Copy of a Letter to Professor Gray.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 9, 1839.

SIR,—Having had the pleasure of attending the Popular Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, which you have lately been delivering in this City, we beg you to accept our best thanks for the instruction and entertainment we have derived from them. In our opinion, the subjects treated of were extremely interesting; the topics well selected; the explanations clear and simple; and the experiments invariably successful.

An erroneous impression has been abroad in this neighbourhood that the course of Instruction pursued in King's College, Fredericton, is deficient in these departments of science, which, of late years especially have been so extensively cultivated in the Universities of Europe and America. It was, therefore, very desirable that there should be an opportunity of bringing before the public some convincing proof, that the students in our Provincial University have the means of acquiring a competent measure of useful science. The extremely handsome offer on your part to deliver *gratuitously* a course of Popular Lectures on some of the most useful branches of Natural Philosophy has afforded this opportunity, and we indulge a confident expectation, that the College will derive from your exertions, all the benefit which its best friends can desire.

With every sentiment of respect and esteem,
We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

Ward Chipman, Chief Justice,
N. Parker, Master of the Rolls,
R. Parker, Judge of the Supreme Court.
R. F. Hazen, Mayor of St. John,
Thomas Barlow, Member of Assembly,
B. Robinson, Province Treasurer,
George D. Robinson, J. P.
H. Bowyer Smith, Collector H M Customs.
Hugh Johnston, Member H M Exec Council.
F. C. Frith, Ordnance Store Keeper,
James Paterson, Rector of Grammar school,
James Peters, J. P.
R. Wilson, Minister of St. Andrew's Church,
W. Scovil, J. P.
W. Scovil, Jr. A. B.
J. W. Disbrow, A. B.
Benj. G. Gray, Rector of Trinity Church,
Wm. Black, Member of H M Exec Council,
John Robertson, J. P.
George Blatch,
Robert W. Crookshank, J. P.
Frederick Coster, Rector of Carleton,
Charles Drury,
James W. Peters, A. B. Barrister at Law.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. John Mechanics' Institute, held at the rooms of the Institute, on Tuesday evening the eighth day of January, 1839—

On motion of M. H. Perley, Esquire,—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are justly due to Professor GRAY, of King's College, Fredericton, for his valuable Lectures on Natural Philosophy, delivered before the Institute;—and that the President be requested to communicate this vote, and to express the high satisfaction of the Board with the mode and manner of the lectures, and the unwearied pains taken by the Professor to illustrate them by Experiments, and to render them generally useful and interesting.

(Signed) W. JACK,
Secretary to Board.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY LINE.—We copy the following piece of information from the London *Morning Chronicle*, respecting the appointment of a new Commission for settling this knotty question, and the mutual recommendation of the two governments for their adoption, viz. *the River St. John to form the separating line between the two countries*.—Our active and ever zealous Province Agent Mr. Bliss, has subsequently written to his correspondents here informing them that the authorities of the Colonial Department, deny the statement put forth by the Morning Chronicle; but we remember, that the present Ministers of government, when called upon, on a recent occasion, in the House of Lords, also denied the statements published in the London papers, that MESSRS. TURTON, and GIBBON WAKEFIELD, were to receive official appointments in Lord Durham's mission to Canada.—Subsequent facts however proved the contrary, and fully confirmed the statements announced in the London newspapers.—The same body of Ministers also assured the *British Merchants*, that their respective properties, and commercial interests, were perfectly safe at Vera Cruz, in the gulph of Mexico; and that the French blockading squadron would be immediately withdrawn, but subsequent facts have declared far otherwise.

Too much praise cannot be given to the unceasing perseverence of Mr. Bliss, who on every occasion manifests an ardent watchfulness over the interests of the North American Colonies, but facts are stubborn things, and we shall eventually rejoice if the information conveyed in the Morning Chronicle shall prove to be incorrect.

"We have heard to-day, in quarters where information on such matters especially may be fully relied upon, that the question of boundary between the possessions of Great Britain in North America and the United States is on the eve of being formally adjusted, and in a manner, it is said, which will give satisfaction to the public on both sides, and be in accordance with the views of the two governments. It is, in fact, stated that communications for some time past have been going on between Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, and our government upon this point, and that it has been determined to appoint a commission to decide upon the question the governments at the same time recommending mutually for their adoption, that the river St. John should form the separating line between the two countries, whereby that portion of the province of Maine, which the English have always claimed, will be ceded to us, and, as an equivalent, the coast and territory lying between the rivers St. Croix and St. John, equal in size to what is given up on the other side, will be made over to America. By this means Maine, will possess almost an entire water boundary, and the country between Nova Scotia and Canada will be laid open to us, a point itself of the very utmost importance; more especially at the present moment; and there can be little doubt that the railway which has often been proposed from Halifax to Quebec, but as often put off in consequence of the state of the boundary question, will soon be carried into effect, by which means it is needless to say a most important and favourable change will be effected in our Canadian trade. That the question of boundary between our possessions and the United States should at length be adjusted, is of itself of the greatest consequence; not that any serious disagreement between England and America was ever contemplated from the unsettled state of the question, yet it kept up an unpleasant feeling on the borders, and often led to local disturbances, and the adjustment will remove all fear from the minds of alarmists and ill-informed persons as to there being any chance of a rupture between the two countries. We understand that the executive at Washington approves of the arrangement; and, indeed, that it was Mr. Forsyth who proposed to Mr. Fox the propriety of appointing a commission, but that the latter referred the matter to his government at home."

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 30.—34th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut. C. B. Roche, from the 45th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice G. Ledingham, who retires upon half pay.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. G. R. Carr to be Adjutant, vice Viscount Jocelyn, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

The mail from England is not immediately to be conveyed by steam, for we find by the latest Falmouth papers the Magnet is appointed to the January packet.—*Recorder*.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.

The following nine prisoners, charged with the murder of Mr. Walker, are to be brought up to trial before the Court Martial on Monday morning, provided the defence of the prisoners now on trial is closed this day. Joseph Robert, Jacques Robert, Ambroise Sanguinet, Charles Sanguinet, Pascal Pinsonault, Francois Xavier Hamelin, alias Petit Hamelin, Theophile Robert, Joseph Longtin and Jacques Longtin.

We are assured that there is not the slightest unnecessary delay on the part of the Deputy Judge Advocates, in bringing prisoners to trial, and that they are busily engaged, both before and after the daily sittings of the Court, in investigating cases and procuring witnesses. On the part of the Court Martial, the whole of the proceedings have been conducted in such a manner as to do justice both to the public and to the prisoners, while the dignity, urbanity and legal knowledge displayed by Major General Clitherow, the President of the Court, are themes of very general remark and praise. There is no delay in the Court convicting prisoners who have been brought before it, and if the public is not satisfied because the sentences have not been put in execution, the fault lies with the Executive.—*Montreal Herald*.

Accounts have been received at head quarters of a serious outrage on the Renville frontier. About three or half-past three on the morning of the 30th inst., a party of ten or twelve armed men, headed by a rebel named Grogan, and an American sympathiser named West, residing in Alburg, crossed the line in a large double sleigh, and after remaining some time at Grogan's house, which is situated about half a mile north of Weekes' store, proceeded accompanied by the rest of the party, and set fire to several houses and barns belonging to Grogan's immediate neighbours. The following prem

all of whom are well armed and provided for. The immediate object of these rebels and brigands, is the destruction of the loyalists of Missisquoi Bay, in revenge for their having been soundly thrashed here, and their ultimate object is to induce them to retaliate by a visit to the American side, during which it is deemed probable they will make such ample atonement as will force on a war between the two countries.—*Montreal Herald.*

Montreal, Dec. 29th.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Vallieres de St. Real, Resident Judge at Three Rivers, has been suspended from the exercise of the functions of his judicial office, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, in consequence of having followed the illegal example of Justices Panet and Bedard by granting a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to a prisoner committed on suspicion of treasonable practices, while that law stood suspended by an Ordinance of the Administrator and the Special Council.

We understand that Mr. Justice Rolland, of this city, has been directed to proceed to Trois Rivers for the purpose of discharging the duties of Resident Judge *ad interim*.—*Gazette.*

Quebec, December 25th 1838.

Canada has lost one of her ancient and most respectable inhabitants, by the death of the Hon. John Hale, member of the Legislative Council, and Her Majesty's Receiver General for the Province.

Mr. Hale belonged to an ancient and distinguished family in the North of England, and was allied, by marriage, to the family of the late Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief of the British forces in America, who received the Capitulation of Canada, at Montreal, in 1760. He was brother-in-law, we believe, of the present Lord Amherst, late Governor General in India.

We do not know exactly when Mr. Hale came to Canada, but he was here in 1791 with His Royal Highness Prince Edward, the father of our present sovereign. After some absence from Canada, Mr. Hale returned as Paymaster General to the forces, which office he held till it was merged in the duties of the Commissariat. He purchased from the De Lanaudiere family the Seigniory of Ste. Anne de la Perade, and lived some years at the Domain, on the best terms with the inhabitants, among whom he introduced several improvements. In 1824 he was appointed Acting Receiver General, which office he held till the time of his death, the duties being discharged, during the infirmities of his last illness, by his son Jeffrey Hale.

Mr. Hale was of the old school, with the usual liberality and independence of an English Gentleman; he had some strong hereditary notions about the duties of a public officer, which, we apprehend, are better securities than the strictest laws and superintendence, in those times when offices are frequently sought and obtained through intrigue and popular favour. No one ever doubted Mr. Hale's correct discharge of the duties of his situation. He neither gave nor asked for favours, ever prepared and punctual to do all that he was *authorized* to do, according to the regular course and the responsibilities of his office.—*Gazette.*

It is stated that Sir John Harvey has expressed his readiness, should occasion require, to come up himself, on the shortest notice, with two thousand of the militia of that Province.—(*Transcript.*)

"Montreal, Dec. 24, 1838

"The trial of the eleven prisoners taken at Napierville commenced this day before the Court Martial. Captain Morin challenged four members of the Court, but his objections were overruled. Lavesque pleaded guilty. Two or three witnesses were examined, and proved beyond all doubt the guilt of Decoigne. There is not the slightest chance of his escaping the punishment of death. And next in enormity comes Capt. Morin.

"The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Toronto, Dec. 18th.—Letters are in town, stating that in that nest of piracy Detroit, the walls are placarded with offers of a reward of $800 in specie, to any one who will bring to that den of Assassins, the body of our gallant Col. Prince, dead or alive!!!

Toronto, Dec. 19th.—We are glad to perceive His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has offered a reward of £250 for the discovery of the miscreants who destroyed the valuable breed of horses belonging to Messrs. Simmons and Hogg at Lancaster. The system of murder, incendiarism, and destruction of private property must be checked, and that speedily. We have just learned and, from what appears to us undoubted authority, that the valuable Mills belonging to Mr. Gibbs, a staunch Loyalist, in Whitby, have been burnt to the ground, along with a large quantity of grain and flour, supposed to have been effected by political incendiaries.—It is rumoured that an extensive system of destruction of the life and property of the Loyalists, by secret agents, and in blackness of night, is organized by the secret societies on the other side the water, so often alluded to;—and, that every man of any consideration, in the good cause of British Supremacy, on this side, is marked.

Well; be it so:—if we are to have a national war, which, from appearances, we again repeat, is unavoidable—it will be a holy one on our side.—It will be a war of sound principle, public and private integrity—unredressed, and desperate wrongs, and of claims that must be satisfied. It cannot be doubted on which side the fountain of all Justice and truth, and the Will of "Him" who alone can see in "secret and reward openly," will decide. We have no doubt of the issue!—(*Palladium.*)

Fire.—During the night of Friday the 21st ult., the Dwelling-House of Capt. James Corbitt, in the Coothill settlement, Parish of Petersville, Queen's County, was destroyed by fire, together with several articles of furniture, provisions, and clothing. The inmates did not awake until the building was in flames, and in their endeavours to save some of the property contained in it, three females had their feet frost-bitten. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the falling of a brand which was left standing in the fire-place when the family retired to rest.—*Courier.*

Launched on Monday the 31st ult., from the ship yard of Messrs. Francis and Joseph Ruddock, Portland, a fine barque of 330 tons, old measurement, called the *Londonderry*, built for the late Mr. Samuel Thompson, of this city.—*Observer.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—*Coroner's Inquest.*—On the 26th ult., a Coroner's Inquest was held at Sussex Vale, on view of the body of Joseph M'Mungle, and a verdict was returned that "he came to his death in consequence of a blow from a shovel thrown at him by Edwin Hazen."

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

the 5th of November, 1838.

Wheras the Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of March, 1838, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz.:

No. 1158. "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the solemnizing of Marriage," and whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty that the said Act should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare Her special confirmed, ratified and finally enacted accordingly, wherefore the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

To Correspondents.—*A Mechanic*, and several others are received.

☞ NOTICE.—Those Subscribers who are indebted to the Chronicle for more than One Year's subscription, are respectfully requested to favor us or our Agents with the amounts of their respective accounts.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. John Peacock, to Miss Caroline M. Fox, both of this city.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. John Scott, to Miss Abigail Mercer, both of the parish of Springfield, King's County.

At Carleton, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. John Howard, of the Parish of Upham, King's County, to Miss Ann James, of the Parish of Saint John.

At Prince William, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Charles Wiggins, Mr. Alfred C. Leighton, to Miss Janet Morris, both of that place.

At Trout Cove, Digby Neck, on Thursday 27th ult. by the Rev. Wellington Jackson, Mr. Joseph Banks to Hanna, second daughter of John Ward, Esq. of the former place.

At Kingsclear, on the 4th inst., by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. John Black, Rector of Sackville, to Sarah Witter, eldest daughter of the late George L. Wetmore, Esq.

At Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, on Wednesday, the 2d January, by Thomas O. Miles, Esq., Mr. Amos Perley True, eldest son of Samuel True, Esq., to Charlotte Upham, youngest daughter of John Hayward, Esq., all of Lincoln.

At her father's residence, Sumpter District, South Carolina, on the 27th Nov. by the Rev. Mr. Converse, Major Abraham Van Buren, eldest son of the President of the United States, to Sarah Angelica, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Singleton.

DIED.

On Tuesday, Thomas Miles, son of the late Mr. Benjamin Miles, of this City, aged 31 years.

On Tuesday morning, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with the greatest Christian fortitude, and most perfect resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father, under the sure and certain hope of a glorious Resurrection to eternal life, Lawrence Foster, Esq. of this city, in the 74th year of his age, leaving a bereaved wife and family to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband and devoted Parent.—Mr. Foster was one of the early settlers of this Province, and formerly resided in King's County, of which during many years he was one of the justices of the peace—he was generally and deservedly respected and esteemed. Funeral on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence in Germain-Street, when friends and acquaintances are particularly requested to attend.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, perfectly resigned to the Divine Will, Mrs. Ann Thompson, (mother of the late Mr. Samuel Thompson,) in the 79th year of her age.

At Point Wolfe, Parish of Harvey, on the 21st ult., after a long and painful sickness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and a full assurance in her Redeemer, in her 43d year, Hannah, wife of Mr. Nathan W. Foster, leaving four small children and a large number of friends to lament their loss. In her the needy always found a friend.

At Cornwallis, on the 6th ult., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Delap, in the 69th year of her age.

At Edinburgh, on the 19th October, in the 26th year of her age, Clementina, fourth daughter of the late Reverend Thomas Gray, of Kirkaldy, Scotland, and sister of Professor Gray, of King's College, New-Brunswick.

At Quebec, on the 24th ult. in the 75th year of his age, the Hon. John Hale, Esq., Receiver General of Lower Canada, and Member of the Legislative Council.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, arrived, Jan. 4, ship Ides, Pennington, Cork, 35—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. 11th, schr. Good Intent, McKenna, Baltimore via. Yarmouth, 27—Hersey, wheat, flour, and apples.

CLEARED.

Ship Warrior, Sovereight, Hull, timber.
Countess of Durham, Axford, Liverpool, timber.
Eagle, Stephenson, London, timber, & deals.
Brig Pembroke, Clarke, Eastport, ballast.
Lincoln, Ricker, Baltimore, salt.
Schr James Clark, Beck, Boston, coals.

Arrived at Liverpool, 10th Nov. ship Adelaide, Davidson, St. John; 16th, Charles Humberston, Eastman, Saint Andrews.—At Dublin, 15, Rambler, Walker, St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, 11th Nov. ship America, Doig Thomas, Pitt, hence, 28 days out, put into Kinsale, Dec. 1st, with loss of Bulwarks, &c.

Ship Robert, Mitchell, from New Zealand, at Edgerton, reports, whale ship James Stewart, of this port, with 600 barrels whale and 300 sperm oil.

Ship Amy, and brig Fenwick Keating, hence, at London, on the 5th Dec.

Youghal, Dec. 1.—Ship Mary, Scott, of St. John, for Liverpool, on shore near this place, is breaking up, cargo will be saved.

Bermuda, Dec. 11.—The French double-banked Frigate L'Herminie, Commodore Bazoche, in 17 days from the Havana, bound to Brest was wrecked on the afternoon of the 3d instant, on the Club Bar, seven and a half miles west of Ireland Island. We are informed that the land was seen from the Frigate previous to her striking, but it was not imagined that the reefs extended so far out. In order, however, to give the Ship plenty of room, her course was altered two points, (from N. E. to N. N. E., wind N. W.,) but she soon after struck, and almost directly bilged.—On the vessel being perceived, immediate assistance was sent from the Dock Yard, under the charge of that active officer, Mr. Sinholom, who reached the vessel about 9 o'clock at night, by which timely aid, assisted by the Somerset Boat, her Officers and Crew, consisting of 495 persons, were fortunately saved.—The Commodore being among the last to leave the wreck.

On the following morning, the Government Steam Vessel and Boats of the Dock Yard, with the assistance of the Officers and Crew of the Andromache, succeeded in saving a part of the Frigate's Stores, which have been landed at the Dock Yard.—Boats continue to be employed in saving the public and private property.—Joseph Ballingall, Esq., has, we understand, given the Officers and Crew of L'Herminie, the use of the Royal Oak Receiving Ship, and has also directed that they shall receive daily Rations from the Naval Yard; which supplies, we are informed, will be continued, until an opportunity offers for them to leave Bermuda.

POSTSCRIPT

North Eastern Boundary.—Our attentive correspondents at Fredericton, and Woodstock, have furnished us with the following copy of instructions, issued by the *Land Agents of the States of Maine and Massachusetts* to a person employed by them, and who is now in the neighborhood of Madawaska.

State of Maine Land Office,
December 4, 1838.

To George D. Berkmore,

You are hereby authorized and appointed to proceed to the Aroostook River, and see that no trespassing is committed on the Townships belonging to Maine and Massachusetts on that river the ensuing winter.

You are authorized if it becomes necessary to take off the Teams and supplies of those found trespassing and sell the same at auction.

If there should any communication offer with Fish River you will make an examination and see that no trespass is committed.—Should you meet with any resistance, or any thing extraordinary take place, you will give immediate information to this Office, where you will make a return after the above services are completed.

Elijah L. Hamlin, Land Agent of Maine.
George W. Coffin, Land Agent Massach's.
(By E. L. Hamlin.)

WANTED—200 or £300, on Mortgage of Real Estate in this City. Enquire at the Chronicle Office. January 3.

Pews for Sale.

NO. 2, Northern Aisle Trinity Church, a square commodious Pew, lined and cushioned.
No. 62, Middle Aisle St. John Church. Apply to
Jan. 3. GEO. WHEELER.

For Sale,

A YOKE of OXEN, a grey MARE, a one horse Sleigh and Harness. Inquire at this Office. Dec. 28.

Mechanics' Institute.

A LECTURE will be delivered to the Institute at the St. John Hotel every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, p. m., until the Annual Meeting in April, commencing on Monday evening next.

Members can get their tickets for the season from the Treasurer.

Evening tickets at 1s. each can be had by persons not belonging to the Institute.

B. ROBINSON, *President.*
S. J. Scott, *R. Secretary.*
January 11.

BOARDING.

MRS. ATKINSON, Princess street, has a vacancy for two or three Boarders, and after the 1st of May can accommodate more.
January 11, 1839.

For Sale or to Let,

SEVEN HUNDRED acres of good Land, situated in Queen's County, 40 miles from this city. There is cut annually about 40 tons of Hay on the Farm, and it would be sold either in whole or in part: there is on the premises two Log Houses and two good frame Barns; the post road from Shepody passes through the centre, and the fences are in good repair.

For further particulars enquire at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.
January 11, 1839.

Fredericton STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a *third* assessment, of *Two Pounds* on each Share of the Capital or Stock of the above Company, is required to be paid by the Stockholders on or before the 5th day of February next, at either of the Banks in this place; at the Office of Henry Gilbert, Esq. in St John; to the Treasurer of the Company; or at my Store, agreeably to the Deed of Settlement.

JOHN T. SMITH, *President.*

P. S. The Board of Directors request that this assessment may be paid punctually at the time named, to enable them to meet such engagements as they have entered into.

Fredericton, 2d Jan., 1839.

No. 2, Water Street.

JUST received, per Lincoln, from Philadelphia: 50 barrels and half ditto *Jamieson's* SODA and SUGAR BISCUIT; 20 barrels ditto WATER CRACKERS.

Per James Lemon, from Liverpool—70 kegs fine and superfine Durham MUSTARD—*for sale by*
11th Jan. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

VICTORIA COACH.

SAINT JOHN TO DORCHESTER.

Winter Arrangement.

THE Proprietors of this Line will leave the St. John Hotel with a twelve passenger Stage Sleigh, four horse teams, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Dorchester the same evening. Returning, will leave Hickman's Hotel, Dorchester, every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrive in St. John the same evening.

This arrangement is made with a view to connect this line of Stages with the Stages from Saint John to Fredericton, and also from St. John to St. Andrews, which leave the Saint John Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday morning, and arrive at Fredericton and St. Andrews the same day. Also, a line of Stages will connect with this Stage at the Bend from Shediac and Miramichi.

Passengers travelling by this Stage, may depend upon comfortable accommodations, punctuality, and despatch. JOHN C. VAIL.
11th January, 1839. For the Company.

Books, Stationery, Music, &c.

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale at the *Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse*, an extensive supply of School Books, including Murray's, Pinnock's, and Chambers's popular works; Guy's, Thomson's, Eyting's and Woodbridge's Geographies; Magnell's Questions, &c. &c.; London Penny Magazine and Cyclopædia; Chambers's Journal; Graham's Domestic Medicine; Knowles' Dictionary; Brunton's Mechanics' Pocket Guide; Pocket Bibles; Victoria Prayer Books; Psalm Books, &c. &c.; Writing paper of every description, Printing do.; Merchant's Account Books, and assorted ruled papers which will be bound to any size or pattern required; a choice selection of new Music, including Victoria, Coronation, and other Quadrills and Waltzes; Flowers of Scottish Song, &c.; a large assortment of Flutes, Violins, Bugles, and other Musical Instruments; Tutors for Piano, Flute, &c. of various authors.

—ALSO—

An additional supply of the London ANNUALS for 1839, including Finden's Tableaux, Gems of Beauty, Book of Beauty, Beautie's Costumes, Anfaranth Keepsake, &c. &c. A few copies Pront's Hints on Light and Shade, and Martin's Bible Illustrations,—all of which will be sold at very reasonable rates. D. M'MILLAN.

In the Press and will be ready for sale in the course of the ensuing month:—

New and correct editions of Dilworth's Spelling Book; Murray's First Book for Children; Spelling Book, and introduction to the English Reader; Lennie's Grammar; Wilcolk's and Fryer's Mental Arithmetic; Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant; Hink's Introduction to Geography; and a School Copy of the New Testament.
January 11.

Chain Cables.

1 1-2 Inch, 90 Fathoms; 1 3-8 inch 90 fathoms,
1 1-4 inch 90 " 1 1-8 inch 90 "
—The above will be sold low if applied for immediately. JOHN ROBERTSON.
3d January 1839.

RICE.

JUST received, per *Amethyst*, from Boston: 10 Tierces of RICE, of superior quality; and will be sold low while landing.
Jan. 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

CORDAGE.—180 Coils, comprising all sizes from 3 inches downwards, with a good assortment of SPUNYARN, MARLINE, &c. now landing ex *James Lemon*, from Liverpool, and for sale low by
Jan. 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS

TEAS.

AN Invoice, consisting of 200 packages Souchong, Congo, Pouchong, and Young Hyson TEAS, received per Amanda from Liverpool, *on Consignment*—will be sold very low, on application to RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
January 4, 1839.

Per 'Jas. Lemon.'—3d. Jan. 1839.

NAVY BOLT CANVAS.

17 BALES containing 300 Bolts best double boiled Navy CANVAS;
2 Bales Sail Twine.
The above is a consignment and will be sold on reasonable terms. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Landing ex "James Lemon;"
100 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP.
—IN STORE—
10 Hhds. Refined SUGAR; 100 Boxes 1838 Muscatel RAISINS.—For sale cheap for CASH.
January 4. JAS. MALCOLM.

Fashionable Millinery.

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

AUCTION SALES.

At Public Auction on Friday the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock, on the premises—the Subscriber will sell

THAT VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY in Prince Wm. street, well known as the 'VICTORIA HOUSE.'

The above Property is one of the most eligible Stands for business in this city, yielding at present an annual rent of £117 10 over and above the ground which can be materially increased at a small outlay.

The Lease is subject to the usual conditions—of a renewal thereof—or payment of the improvements according to a valuation. The whole rendering it a very desirable investment.

10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid down; 15 per cent by note at 3 months from the completion of the assignment: the remainder payable in 9, 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest—Security will be required. Further particulars made known on application to the subscriber.
3d January. T. L. NICHOLSON.

On Tuesday 22d day of January next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises;

WILL be sold, three years of the unexpired lease, from 1st May next, of the premises occupied by the subscribers; being the extensive BRICK WAREHOUSE, offices, and Bonding warehouse, fronting on Prince William and St. John streets.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, Nov. 30, 1838.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
BY AUCTION.

On the 3d day of April, 1839, the Subscriber will sell:

THE Landed Property of the late General Goffin, situated on the West and East side of the Nerepis, below the Eagle Rock.

☞ *Terms made known at the time of Sale.*
Nov. 30. JOHN V. THURGAR.

3d. January, 1839.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

Just received per "James Lemon" from Liverpool;

23 CASES 22, 24, 26, 28 & 30 oz. Sheathing COPPER;
10 Tons Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
Composition Sheathing Nails, 1 1-8, 1-4 & 1 1-2 in.
—IN STORE—
Composition RINGS—*of all sizes;*
Dido Spikes 7, 7 1-2, 8, 8 1-2 and 9 inches,
Dido Bull Bolts, 12 & 14 inches long,
SHEET LEAD, 4, 4 1-2, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10 lb. pr. ft.
Patent SHOT, of all sizes.

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

Rum & Molasses.

85 PUNS. RUM, 41 do. MOLASSES—in the brig *Helen & Elizabeth*, Sherwood, Master, from Barbadoes: for sale in bond or duty paid, if applied for immediately.
3d January. Ratchford & Brothers.

TWINES & LINES.

The subscriber has just received by the Hebe—

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

May—just received—3 Tons OAKUM.
January 4. JAMES T. HANFORD.

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Soap, Candles, &c.

Just arrived and for sale by the Subscriber:

100 BBLS. Extra superfine Wheat Flour;
200 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
50 Boxes Mould Candles—short 6's.
50 Puncheons Prime Retailing Molasses.
Also, A few Packages of salmon, seine, shad & herring Twines; 50 Coils 6, 9 and 12 th. Rudine.
Jan. 1. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Rum, Raisins, Navy Bread, &c.

Per Victory, from Halifax—
20 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM,
200 Half and Quarter Boxes Raisins.
Per Splendid, from Philadelphia
20 Barrels Navy Bread; Half and Quarter Barrels Bran Bread; Soda, sugar, and Water Crackers.
JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER.
Dec. 14. *No 12, King street*

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately:

SEVERAL ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, on the second flat, in Mr. Disbrow's Brick house, water street.—Enquire on the premises.
December 28. JOHN HARVEY.

Candles.

The subscriber has just received, per *Amanda*, Simpson, from Liverpool:

A FEW Boxes Barker & Co.'s Liverpool Patent Mould CANDLES.
IN STORE—Boxes 8's, 10's, and 12's, Liverpool Dip Candles; Do. Metallic wick for Candle lamps, Barker's best Liverpool SOAP.
With a variety of other Goods which will be sold low for cash or approved payment.
Dec. 28. E. C. WADDINGTON.

Cloth Boots.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO. have received their Fall supply of Ladies Prunella and Sealskin Boots and Shoes, also, 500 pairs Cloth Boots.
December 21.

CARPETING.

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

Just Received—per Adelaide:

AN assorment of very superior real Whitney BLANKETS—For sale by
Oct. 7. J. SUMMERS & CO.

Wheat Flour.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

100 BARRELS Canada SUPERFINE FLOUR.
FAULKE & MATTHEW.
Nov. 23. South Market Wharf.

Soap, Raisins, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per *Amanda*, from Liverpool:

80 BOXES best yellow SOAP, 64 lb each,
5 boxes do. 300 lb each.
Also, in Store:
50 Bbls. Baltimore City Mill FLOUR,
30 Half do do do.
30 Bbls Rye Flour—*fresh ground.*
25 Bbls. Corn MEAL; 300 Boxes RAISINS, of superior quality;—which he offers for sale for prompt payment.
Dec 28. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

BRANDY.

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

BLANKETS.—400 Pair 9-4 and 10-4 Rose Blankets, ex ship *Ward*, from Liverpool.
29th October. J. KERR & CO.

BEAR SKINS.

22 LARGE-SIZE BEAR SKINS London Dressed.—For sale by the subscribers, at their store, North Market Wharf.
7th December. JAMES OTTY & CO.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL from 200 to 300 Tons, to take a cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland, for which a liberal Freight will be given. Apply to
Nov. 23. H. S. GAULT.

Just Published,

And ready for delivery to Subscribers, and for sale at the Book stores of Messrs. M'Millan, Avery, Nelson, and Blatch—

"LEISURE HOURS,

A Collection of Original Poems,
By John K. Laskey.—*Price 2s. 6d.*
December 28.

COALS.

BEST Wallsend and Bristol COALS—For sale cheap and in quantities to suit purchasers, on application to John Vickery, the Postman, in Princess street, or to
January 19. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

CHERRY BRANDY.—4 Cases best Copenhagen Cherry Brandy, for sale by
Jan. 4. Ratchford & Brothers.

UNION HARMONY,

OR

British America's Sacred Vocal Music.

FOURTH EDITION,
ENLARGED AND GREATLY IMPROVED,

Will be published and ready for sale early in the ensuing summer.

PROSPECTUS.

THE encouraging reception of the three former editions of this work, and the frequent applications to the publisher for a continuance has induced him to offer a Fourth Edition, upon an enlarged and improved plan.

The progressing improvement in Sacred Music within the British Provinces, which received its early stimulus from the publication of the Union Harmony, &c. requires at this time a more comprehensive work, comprising greater variety in style and manner, to meet the requirements of elementary instruction, the practice of schools, singing societies, and devotional music on public occasions.

It is intended to comprehend fully the above objects in this edition; the work will be executed on fine paper, splendid typography, and substantially bound in boards; and will consist of 350 pages—two-thirds of which will comprise a proportion of standard Church Music, adapted to the various metres in general use among the respective denominations of Christian worshippers; other Music of easy acquirement to young beginners in the art of Vocal Music; and also of such music for the use of schools and singing parties as is calculated to raise the admiration and excite the genius of the lovers of sacred harmony. The remaining third part will comprise original music, Anthems on various occasions, and other select pieces from the most celebrated composers, both European and American.

The rules of music necessary for the learner will be simplified, both in matter and arrangement, throwing off all superfluous musical characters, arbitrary terms, and useless technicalities; every allowable deviation from the fixed principles in the science of music, will be expressed in plain English without the unnecessary introduction of Latin *lingo*, which in itself needs interpretation before it can be understood.

In short, the publisher intends that every single *page* of this work shall be of lasting utility, and the whole *book* be a permanent family companion.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.
St. John, December 28, 1838.

SHOE STORE.

Ladies Black Cloth Boots.

The Subscriber has just received per ship Amanda, from Liverpool, a new supply of Winter Boots, &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

LADIES Fine Black Cloth BOOTS of every description, lined with Fur, Chamois, &c. Do. over Boots, of all kinds and qualities, from 3s. 6d. upwards. Children's do. do. do. do. Mens' Pilot and Kersey over Boots, from 4s. do. Ladies Fancy Carpet Shoes, Chamois lined and Furred. Children's Boots and Shoes of all qualities and sizes.

An elegant assortment of Ladies French Kid Opera Slippers—very superior Prunella do.

Also—Three Thousand pairs Welsh Shoes, for sale cheap for Cash only.

Also, per ship James Lemon:—

Ladie's Chamois Lined Cork soled Cloth BOOTS;
Do. do. do. black Cloth Boots to lace and button part "*all cloth*" & part "*Goloshd*";
Do. Fur Lined do. do. do. do.
Do. best cloth Over Boots, Fur & Chamois lin'd;
Girl's & children's best chamois lined Cloth Boots;
Men's best leather lined Cloth Over Boots;
Do. do. do. do. Over Shoes;
Do. do. Wellington & Clarence BOOTS;
Ladie's Satin & Prunella SLIPPERS;
Boy's and Children's Seal Boots & Shoes,—and a variety of other kinds to suit the Season.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER.
December 28, 1838. King-street.

NEW
Blacksmith Establishment.

JAMES WOOD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced *Edge-Tool and General Smith Business of Mill and Ship Work*, in Smyth street, York Point, opposite Mr. *John Gaynor's* Block-maker's shop, where by strict attention *to business he hopes to merit a respectable patronage.*

☞ Good orders from the country will be strictly attended to.
St. John, Nov. 20, 1838.

Birch Timber for Sale.

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

ON SALE;

1 ANCHOR, 21 cwt.; 1 do. 23 cwt.; 1 do. 27 cwt.
1 Anchor of each 11, 12, 14, 15 & 16 cwt.
2 CHAIN CABLES, 1 1-2 in. 90 & 105 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 1 3-8 90 "
1 Ditto, 1 1-4 90 "
1 CHAIN, 7-8, 75 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 7-8, 90 fathoms, close linked,
1 Ditto, 3-4, 60 Fathoms, Bar Chains,
2 Ditto, 5-8, " " "
Close linked Chains, 7-16, 1-2, and 9-16 inches.
Topsail Sheets and Ties, Bobstays, and Bowsprit Shrouds; 2 sets Patent TRUSSES;
30 Tons 1 1-4 and 1 3-8 Round Refined IRON;
6 Tons 1 1-4 inch common Round Iron;
Small Anchors, from 1 cwt. to 5 cwt. including Kedges & Chain Anchors; SPIKES of all sizes.
December 7. JOHN ROBERTSON

Lemons and Bologna Sausages.

JUST received, a few boxes new LEMONS; and 1 case superior Bologna Sausages—For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
7th December.

Cumberland Butter.

JUST Received, 50 Firkins Choice Cumberland Butter, for sale by
Nov. 30. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Wanted to Charter.

A ship of from 400 to 700 tons to carry a cargo of deals to a port in Ireland.
Nov. 30, 1838. Wm. CARVILL.

To Blacksmiths.

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

FOR SALE,

A Horizontal PIANO FORTE, (second hand) upon reasonable terms. Apply at this office.
December 15th.

No. 1, HERRINGS.

ONE HUNDRED Barrels, ex "Active" from Halifax,—for sale by
Nov. 23. THOMAS HANFORD.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS,

&c.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

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

DR. SCUDDER'S
GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

Applied morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling or the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contractions of the limbs and will take swellings down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises and sprains.—It gives immediate relief; it strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

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

J BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day January, 1838.
PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

CONSUMPTION.—Of this disease, in one or other of its forms, four thousand persons have died in the city of New York within the last seven years; this is proved by the city bills of mortality; and its victims throughout the country, have been in almost the same proportion to the population. Consumption (or Marasmus Phthisis) is of three kinds, the Catarrhall, the Apostematous, and the Tubercular. In catarrhall consumption, the cough is frequent and violent, with a copious excretion of a thin, offensive, purulent mucus, sometimes, but not frequently, streaked with blood. There is generally a soreness about the chest, with transitory pains shifting from side to side. Its ordinary cause is a neglected cold, and is therefore a common kind of consumption in a climate subject to such sudden and extreme changes as ours. 2. In Apostematous Consumption, the cough returns in fits, and is for some time dry, with but very little expectoration, and that very difficult. There is often in this kind, a fixed, dull, circumscribed pain the chest, which is increased by lying upon the side.—The dry cough at length changes to a copious expectoration of purulent matter, which occasionally threatens suffocation, although many other painful symptoms are temporarily relieved. At this stage, the disease is rarely if ever cured. 3, In Terbercular Consumption, the cough is short and trickling, and is often an excretion of the watery, whey like sanies, sometimes tinged with blood. The pain in the chest is slight, and there is an almost habitual elevation of the spirits. This variety is usually the result of a scrofulous taint in the system generally, which when thus seated in the lungs, can seldom be arrested in its fatal progress unless met in its first advances.

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

LOOK HERE—Read this!

THE Subscriber wants some money to pay his debts. Therefore if all accounts due him are not paid before one month from this date, the whole will be left in the hands of a Lawyer for immediate collection.

September 29. JAS. HOWARD.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

JAMAICA. { Kingston, Fontego Bay, Salmouth, Savannah-la-mar,

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, N. B. 7th August, 1838.—tf.

Notice.

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

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

NOTICE.

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

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES WHITNEY
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May 1838.

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Business,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,

HORSFIELD STREET.

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

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

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

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.

St. John, August 3d, 1838.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

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

July 27, 1838. WM. NETHERY

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;		
74,000 do.	do.	do. two inch PLANK;
111,000 do.	do.	Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do.	do.	do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do.	do.	Spruce Boards;
15,000 do.	1½ inch	Spruce FLOORING;
35,000	eighteen inch	SHINGLES;
65,000	twenty-two inch	shipping ditto;
11,000 feet	superior seven inch	SIDEING;
84,000 feet	Pine and Spruce	Scantling, and

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVTY.

August 3, 1838.

Wanted to Purchase

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A fair higher price will be given for 16x2x3. Apply to

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CAVILL.

Co-Partnership Notice.

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

JAMES OTTY
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

St. John, October 12, 1838.

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.

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON. *Attorney.*

Dr. Benjamin Brandeth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

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

Sept. 7, 1838.—6t A. R. TRURO.

Spanish Cigars.

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

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

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

Hibernian Hotel, Nov. 16, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of L. & S. K. FOSTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having any demands against the late firm are requested to present the same for immediate settlement—and all those indebted either by Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment to S. K. Foster, who is duly impowered to settle all business connected with the firm.

LAWRENCE FOSTER,
STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

Dec. 20, 1838.

In consequence of the Subscriber's advanced age and very infirm state of health, he has retired from the business lately conducted under the firm of L. & S. K. Foster, and now returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends throughout the City and Province for their liberal patronage for many years past, and likewise solicits a continuance of the same for his Son, under whose name the business will henceforward be conducted, and by whom all transactions connected with the late firm will be settled.

LAWRENCE FOSTER.

Dec. 20, 1838.

☞ The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the business heretofore conducted under the firm of L. & S. K. Foster, will for the future be continued by him on his own account, at the "Old Stand."

To those numerous friends who have so liberally patronized the late firm, he returns his sincere thanks, and likewise solicits a continuance of the same to himself, whose best endeavours will be made to render every satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

St. John, Dec. 20, 1838.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

15 HHDS. Choice retailing MOLASSES; 5 Tierces bright SUGAR;
25 Bbls. superfine Flour; 40 bbls. fine Flour,
10 „ Rye „ 10 „ Corn Meal,
12 dozen Corn Brooms; 3 tons assorted IRON,
10 chests Congo TEA;
400,000 feet Deals; 200,000 feet Pine Boards,
50,000 clear seasoned Pine Boards,
250,000 mer. „ „
56,000 Refuse Boards; 55,000 sawed Scantling,
250,000 sawed Laths;
25,000 Pine Shingles; 20,000 spruce ditto.

September 14. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

NEW GOODS.

Per Barque Barlow, from London—

GENUINE Macassar Oil; Rose Oil; Bears' Grease; Lavender Water; roll and pot Pomatum; Military, cocoa-nut Oil and transparent shaving cakes; Fancy soaps; Johnston's Patent white and old brown Windsor soap; patent Hair Brushes; best silver wire Tooth Brushes; Nail Brushes; badger and bone cased shaving Brushes; Hair Powder; dressing, ivory and pocket Combs; genuine Naples Soap; superior Razors, curling Tongs, &c. &c.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' Hair work, Gentlemen's Wigs, &c. &c.—The whole of which will be disposed of at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MAJOR,
Hair-Dresser, Perfumer, &c.

Prince William-street, 6th October, 1838.

Cordage, Loaf Sugar & Candles,

PER MOZAMBIQUE.

8 HHDS. and 16 Tierces Refined LOAF SUGAR; 10 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine, 30 Boxes Mould Candles, 30 do. White Soap, 250 coils CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread rat-line to 8 1-2 inches,
180 bolts Canvass, 2 Puncheons WHISKEY,
100 Chaldrons best SPLINT COALS.

The whole of the above will be sold low, if taken from the vessel. JOHN ROBERTSON.

9th November.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has just received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Greenock:

150 BOXES hard Yellow SOAP; 150 boxes Liverpool Mould and Dipt Candles; 50 boxes London Wax Wicks, short 6's; 20 boxes best London sperm Candles, short 6's; 10 boxes best Poland Starch; 10 kegs Mustard;—30 Bags Pot Barley; 20 bags Black Pepper—A arge assortment of Crown Window Glass, assorted sizes from 9x7 to 12x16.

Port, Sherry, Madeira and Teneriffe WINES, of superior quality:

ALSO:—His usual supply of Salmon, Shad, seine and Herring Twines; CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread to 4 1-2 inches; 40 bundles of Sheet Iron, 2 bales fine Carpetings; and a few double STOVES, for Halls, &c. &c.

16th Nov. J. V. THURGAR.

Landing ex brig Addington,

20 CASKS very superior SUGAR; 20 Hhds. first quality retailing MOLASSES.

—IN STORE—

A few Firkins very Prime Cumberland Butter,
A good assortment of Tobacco—For sale at lowest market rates. J. KERR & CO.

December 14.

New Fall Goods.

Per Robert Bruce, from Liverpool, consisting of—

PLAIN and Figured MERINOS; Printed cottons and Furnitures; Regatta shirtings;
Cotton checks, stripes and homespuns;
White and Grey shirting cottons; Green Baize;
Tartan shawls in great variety; Twill'd serges;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns; Paddings;
White, red, and Salisbury Flannels;
Plain and check'd Druggets; cotton Ticks;
Black and col'd cotton Velvets; Shalloons & Bombazetts; Beaverteens and Moleskins;
Plain and check'd American Homespun;
Lining Cambrics and coll'd Jacconets;
Cambric, Jacconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Damask Table Linens;
Lawns, Diapers, Duck, Hollands, Union Dowlas, Canvas & Osnaburghs, Black & White Wadding.

With an assortment of BUTTONS and Tailors' TRIMMINGS of every kind.

ALSO—per *British Queen*, from London;
An excellent assortment of

Black and col'd silk VELVETS; plain and fancy Ribbons; figured and plain silks in great variety; embossed and plain sarsnets; colored satins; black Bombazines and crapes; a very extensive assortment of MUFFS, BOAS and OPERAS; lined gloves of every description; lambs wool and worsted Hosiery; Netts, Laces, Edgings and Quillings; blood Quillings; Ladies cloths, buckskins, doeskins, pilot cloths, petersharns and broad cloths; a superior lot of India SHAWLS; stays, Umbrellas and willows; cotton reels; tapes, brands and gimps; black and colored bandanna handkerchiefs; gent's stocks and braces; long and short lace GLOVES, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Two Trunks and pairs Boots and Shoes.

The whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

Market square, Oct. 26, 1838.

FALL GOODS.

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

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

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

JAMES BOWES.

Market Square, Nov. 2.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

Nov. 9. E. C. WADDINGTON.

RUM! RUM!!

80 PUNS. Jamaica RUM; *some of it proof* 19. Also, 10 Puns. W. I. Rum, just landed and for sale on reasonable terms.

Oct. 19. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Sugar, Pork and Oil.

JUST received, ex schooner *Caroline*, from Halifax: 20 hogsheads SUGAR; 12 barrels rump PORK; 16 casks seal OIL, which will be sold low while landing.

Oct. 5. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

Just received at No. 2, Water Street:

100 BOXES Fresh Bunch MUSCATEL RAISINS; 100 half boxes ditto;
50 Kegs MALAGA GRAPES;
1 Carroteel ZANTE CURRANTS;
50 Barrels WINTER APPLES,

All of the growth of 1838.

IN STORE—12 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 20 puncheons Prime Molasses; 2 tons Liverpool Soap; 50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles; 100 Quintals Codfish; 50 Quintals Pollock, &c. &c

For sale low by

Nov. 9. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

Molasses.

LANDING, ex schooners *Active* and *Starr*, from Halifax, 50 Puncheons very excellent MOLASSES, for sale by

Nov. 23. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Rum, Raisins, Navy Bread, &c.

Per Victory, from Halifax:

20 PUNCHEONS Demerah RUM.
200 half and quarter Boxes RAISINS.

Per Splendid, from Philadelphia:

20 Barrels NAVY BREAD,
1-2 and 1-4 barrels Bran Bread,
Soda, Sugar, and Wafer Crakers,

JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER,
Nov. 30. No. 12, *King-street.*

On Consignment—

Ex British Queen—London:

6 CASKS superb Cut Glass; 16 Packages Caps, Hats, Velvets, Ribbons, ens' and Women's Shoes and Boots, Dols, Saddlery, French Watches, &c. &c.

Oct. 19. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

India Rubber Shoes.

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

November 2. *King street.*

Fine Bohea Tea.

370 BOXES fine Bohea Tea, just received and for sale by.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Nov. 30, 1838.

Provincial Vaccine Institution, St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber will give attendance at the Hall of the Alms House, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. for the purpose of Vaccinating all such persons as may present themselves.

Dec. 5. GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D.

Just Received,

Per Schooner Mary Ann Starr, from Halifax.

47 BARRELS PALE SEAL OIL.

CRANE & M'GRATH.

7th Dec. 1838.

Rotsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of this City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, *per ship Eagle, from London*, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 28, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

MACKEREL.—40 barrels No. 2 Mackerel; 50 do. No. 3 ditto. For sale by

Dec. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Valuable Property For Sale, at Little River.

THAT valuable Property at Little River, in the parish of Sheffield, lately in the occupation of Jas. Tapley, John Tapley, and —— Lowell, being Lots No. 7, 8, 9 and 10, containing 160 acres, more or less, by the grant to S. Ryers and others. The Property embraces both sides of the stream, and besides having a considerable portion of the land and Intervale under cultivation, has the advantage of one of the best Mill Sites in the Province. The resources for a supply of Spruce Timber are perhaps unequalled. Persons desirous of purchasing will meet with liberal conditions by an early application to the Subscriber.

☞ *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons cutting or hauling Timber, or otherwise trespassing upon the above property, will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

St. John, Nov. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Cross Street, St. John, N. B.

LOZENGES.

THOMAS GARD, in addition to various kinds of CONFECTIONARY manufactured at his Establishment, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced making LOZENGES of different descriptions, superior to those generally imported, being free from adulteration and pernicious ingredients; and as a liberal discount will be allowed to wholesale Dealers and Traders, he solicits a share of patronage.

LOZENGES—Peppermint, Ginger, Tonlon, Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Chalk, Cream of Tartar, Acidulated Lemon, Cayenne, Lavender, Fancy, Witer Green, &c. &c.

MIXTURES—Sugar Plums, Almonds, Balls, Peppermint Drops, Cassia Buds, Carroway Comfits, Steel do.

CANDIES—Barley Sugar, Winter Green, Gum Candy, Ginger do., Sperm do., striped Lemon, Wite Cream, Peppermint, Cinnamon.

WEDDING CAKES richly ornamented, Pies, Patty, Macaroons, Ratifies, Naple Biscuit, Bath Cakes, Jollies, Blancmange, &c.

☞ Country Orders duly attended to.

September 11, 1838.

New Fruit Crop—1838.

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

Nov. 9. JAMES MALCOLM.

Jamaica Sugar, Rum, &c.

16 HHDS. and 4 tierces Bright Jamaica SUGAR; 60 boxes *Cuba Yellow and White*, ditto; 40 puns. Strong RUM; 14 tons Logwood.—Now landing ex Brigantine CORAL, from Montego Bay, and for sale by

Nov. 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FLOUR &C.

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

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

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

Oct. 19. by THOMAS HANFORD.

Jamaica & St. Croix Rum.

70 PUNS. strong Jamaica RUM; 30 ditto fine flavored and high proof St. Croix ditto, just received and for sale low for cash.

Oct. 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

November 2.

CANADA FLOUR.—400 Barrels Canada Fine FLOUR—Warranted fresh ground from Canada Wheat, just landed and for sale by

Nov. 30th. J