THE Weekly Chronicle

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Weekly Almanack.

OCTOBER.	R. SUN.	S.	MOON.	H.	W.
21 Saturday,	6 22	5 6	11 0	4	38
22 Sunday,	6 23	5 4	Morn	5	57
23 Monday,	6 25	5 2	0 6	7	16
24 Tuesday,	6 26	5 1	1 11	8	20
25 Wednesday,	6 27	5 0	2 16	9	6
26 Thursday,	6 28	4 59	3 20	9	44
27 Friday,	6 30	4 58	4 26	10	16

Last Quarter, 21st. 5h. 11m. aft.

Public Institutions.

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

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Miscellany.

PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN.

THE DESTROYER.

[CONTINUED.]

I was driving home down ——— Street one evening alone, on my return from a dinner party, where I was stopped for a moment by a crowd of carriages opposite Lady ———'s; and recollected that I had promised to look in, if possible. I therefore got out, and made my way as soon as I could into the crowded mansion. Can any thing be absurder than such a scene? I always disliked balls and routs; but such as *these* must be perfectly intolerable. I fancy, to any sober, rational person. It was full five minutes before I could force my way up stairs and along the spacious landing, to the door of the principal room, into which *all the* unhappy *'world'* had squeezed itself, and was undergoing purgatory. How many hundreds of ladies' maids and valets would have gone distracted to see their mistresses and masters so unable to display their handiwork—standing jammed together!—but this is enjoyment and fashion—why should I find fault with those who experience pleasure in such scenes? After gazing on the glistening confused scene for a moment, admiring the fortitude of those who were enduring the heat and pressure without a murmur, perceiving no one that I knew, at least within speaking distance, I passed on towards another room, in search of Lady ——, whom I wished to show that I had kept my promise. The second room was much less crowded, and real, not make believe, dancing was going forward.

'She's very beautiful, is she not?' said a gentleman just before me, to one or two ladies who leaned upon his arm, and who seemed looking critically at the dancers—Y—e—s, rather,' was the answer, in a languid, drawling tone.

'Waltzes well enough,' but for my part I quite dislike to see it'

'Dislike to see it? You joke,' interrupted the gentleman; why do you dislike it? Upon my honour, I think it's quite a treat to see such waltzing as theirs.

'Oh, I dare say it is all correct enough, if one comes to *that*. I must own, I should not waltz myself, if I were married,' said the glistening skeleton on his right arm, dropping its elaborately-dressed head with a would-be *naive* air. The ladies were two of the daughters of the Earl of Hetheringham—I knew not who the gentleman was.

'Really, I must say it's too bad, under circumstances,' said one of the ladies, disdainfully eyeing a couple who were floating gracefully round the room, and who presently stopped in front of where I was standing—the lady apparently exhausted for the moment with her exertion. The reader may guess my feelings on recognizing in these waltzers—Captain Alverley and Mrs. St. Helen! Fearful of encountering her eye, I slipped away from where I had been standing—but not before I heard one of the fair critics, immediately before whom the pair of waltzers were standing, address her with a sweet air and compliment her on her performance! At a little distance I continued to observe her movements. She was dressed magnificently. She was certainly the most beautiful woman in the room; and, with her companion who was in full regimentals, one of the most conspicuous couples present. After a few minutes' pause, spent in conversing with her two affectionate cousins, she suffered her partner gently to lead her off again among the waltzers. I could not help following her motions with mingled feeling of pity and indignation. I resolved to throw myself in her way before quitting the room; and for that purpose stepped in front of the circle of bystanders. I knew a little of Captain Alverley's character, at least, by his reputation; and recollected the agitation his approach had occasioned her, on my pointing out his figure to her at Densleigh. There were four or five couples waltzing; and those whom I was so strongly observing, a second time stopped immediately in front of where I now stood—he apologizing for the force with which he had come against me. She, too, observed it, and turned her head to see to whom her partner had apologized. The instant she recognized me, her features became suffused with crimson. Her companion observed it, and looked at me with a surprised and haughty air, as if designing to discourage me from speaking to her. I was not, however, to be deterred by such a trifle.

'How are you, Doctor?'—said, or rather stammered Mrs. St. Helen, giving me her hand, which I thought trembled a little.

'When did you hear from the Colonel last?' I inquired presently, disregarding the insulting air of impatience manifested by Captain Alverley, who could not avoid observing the slight agitation and surprise my presence had occasioned his beautiful partner.

Oh—I heard from India—not for several months—oh, yes, I did, about six weeks ago—He was very well when he wrote.' Partly with the fatigue of waltzing, and partly through mental discomposure, she was evidently agitated. She would have continued her conversation with me, but Captain Alverley insisted on taking her in quest of a seat, and of refreshment. I soon after quitted the house, without any further attempt to see lady ———; and my thoughts were so much occupied with the casual rencountre I have just described, that I walked several paces down the street, on my way home, before I recollected that my carriage was waiting for me. I had seen nothing whatever that was directly improper—and yet I felt, or grieved, as though I had. Good God! was this the way in which Mrs. St. Helen testified her love for her generous confiding husband—for him who had so affectionately secured her, by anticipation, the means of enjoying his expected accession of fortune—for him who was at that moment possibly, gallantly charging in action with the enemies of his country—or who might have already received the wound which rendered her a widow and her children fatherless? What accursed influence had deadened her keen sensibilities—had impaired her delicate perception of propriety? I began to feel heavy misgivings about this Captain Alverley—in short, I reached home full of vexing thoughts—for Mrs. St. Helen had suddenly sunk many, many degrees in my estimation. She did not appear to me to be the same woman that I had seen some twelve months before at Densleigh—the tender mother, the enthusiastic wife,—*what* had come to her?

I thought it not improbable that I should, in the morning, receive a message from her requesting a visit during the day; and I was not mistaken—for while sitting at breakfast, her servant brought me a note to that effect—requesting me to call, if convenient, before one o'clock. I forsaw that our interview would be of a different description to any former one. However uneasy I felt on her account, I did not desire to be placed in the disagreeable position of receiving explanations and excuses which nothing had called forth but her own consciousness of impropriety, and my involuntary air of astonishment on the proceeding evening. I had so many engagements that day, that it was nearly two o'clock before I could reach Mrs. St. Helen's. She sate in the drawing room, with her sister in law, Mrs. Ogilvie, who had called about an hour before,—a very elegant, sweet woman, some ten or twelve years her senior. I had evidently interrupted an unpleasant interview between them; for the former was in tears, and the latter looked agitated,—while, consequently, all of us, looked rather embarrassed.

'Doctor ———' said Mrs. St. Helen, quickly, after a few ordinary enquiries, 'now, do pray tell me, did *you* see any thing objectionable in my'——

'Emma! how *can* you be so foolish,' interrupted Mrs. Ogilvie, rising, with much displeasure. 'I am really extremely vexed with you!' and she quitted the room without regarding Mrs. St. Helen's entreaties that she would stay. I should have liked to follow her, or that she had remained during my brief visit. I proceeded immediately, with a matter-of-fact air, to make a few professional enquiries.

'But, my dear, Doctor ———,' said she earnestly, without answering my questions—'do tell me candidly, what *did* you see so very particular—and amiss—in my conduct last night?'

'What did I see amiss? Dear Mrs. St. Helen, you amaze me! I had not been at Lady ———'s above a minute or two before we met, and I left almost directly after'——

'Then what *did* your look mean? Do, dear Doctor, tell me what that look meant—I really could not help observing it—and I can't forget it.'

'Mrs. St. Helen! you really quite—you must have strangly mistaken my looks.'

'Perhaps you don't—I suppose—that is—I know what you meant—was it that you don't admire married woman waltzing? Now, do tell me, for I feel quite unhappy.

'Well, since you are so *very* anxious to know my opinion, I have no hesitation in saying a'——

'Oh, pray go on, Doctor!' said Mrs. St. Helen, impatiently.

'Why, all I was going to say is, that I do not feel *particularly* pleased—but I may be so absurd—at seeing married women waltzing—especially *mothers*.'

'Dear Doctor, and why not? You can't think how much I respect your opinion; but surely, good heavens! what can there be indelicate'——

'Mrs. St. Helen! I did not use the word'——

'Well, but I know you meant it; why won't you be candid now, Doctor? But had you no other reason?'—Her eyes filled with tears.

'My dear Mrs. St. Helen! what *reason* could I possibly have?' I interrupted gravely—wishing to put an end to what threatened to become a very unpleasant discussion 'I have given you an answer to the strange questions you asked; and now suppose'——

'Oh, Doctor, it is useless putting me off in this way—I can read a look as well as any one. I must have been blind not to see yours. The fact is—I suppose'—she raised her handkerchief to her eyes, which were again beginning to glisten with tears—'if you would but be honest—did you think that I was wrong in waltzing when my husband—is abroad—and—and—in danger?' She sobbed.

'Really, Mrs. St. Helen, you will persist in making my position here so unpleasant, that I must take my leave.' At that moment I heard the sound of horse's feet approaching in the street. Mrs. St. Helen heard it, and hurrying to the bell, pulled it with undisguised trepidation. As soon as the servant entered she said in a vehemet tone, 'Not at home! Not at home?' In spite of her efforts to conceal it, she trembled violently, and her face became paler than before. Determined to ascertain whether or not my sudden suspicions were correct. I rose, intending to walk to the window, when I expected to see Captain Alverley; but she prevented me, doubtless purposely,—extending her arm towards me, and begging me to feel her pulse. So I was kept engaged till I heard the hall-door closed, after an evident parley, and the retreating of the equestrian visiter. I had been requested to call before one o'clock—it was now past two: had she engaged to ride out with Captain Alverley?

'Well, what do you think of my pulse Doctor?' enquired Mrs. Helen, breathing more freely, but still by no means calm.

'Why it shows a high degree of nervous irritability and excitement, Mrs. St. Helen.'

'Very probably; and no wonder! People are so cruel, and so scandalous.'—She burst into tears. 'Here's my sister been lecturing me this hour—half killing me! She insists'——

'Pray restrain your feelings, Mrs. St. Helen! Why all this agitation? I am not your father confessor,' said I, endeavouring to assume a gay air. Mrs. St. Helen paused, and sobbed heavily.

'She tells me that my behaviour is so—so light, that I am getting myself talked about.'—She seemed exceedingly distressed. 'Now, dear Doctor, if you really love me, as a very, very old friend—I'm sure I love *you!* Do tell me candidly, have *you* ever heard any thing?'

'Never, Mrs. St. Helen, I solemnly assure you, have I heard your name mentioned, to my knowledge, till last night, when I happened to overhear two ladies, who seemed to be wondering at your waltzing'——

'Oh,' she interrupted me with great vivacity, 'I know who they were! My cousins! My sweet good natured cousins—Oh, the vipers! Wherever I go they hiss at me! But I'll endure it no longer! I'll drive to ——— square this very day, and insist'——

'If you *do*, Mrs. St. Helen, and mention one syllable of what I have perhaps ungardedly told you, and what I could not help overhearing, we never meet again.'

'Then what *am* I to do? she exclaimed, passionately.. 'Am I to endure all this. Must I suffer myself to be slandered with impunity?'

'God forbid, Mrs. St. Helen, that you should be slandered.'

'Then what am I to do?'

'Give no occasion,' I answered, more drily perhaps than I had intended.

'Give no occasion, indeed!' echoed Mrs. St. Helen, with an indignant air, rising at the same time, and walking rapidly to and fro. 'And who says that I ever *have* given occasion?' fixing her bright eye upon me with a kind of defiance.

'Mrs. St. Helen, you greatly grieve and surprise me by all this. You ask me again and again for an answer to a very strange question, and when at length you get one, you are affronted with me for giving it. I declare I know nothing whatever about your conduct, one way or the other. But since you have forced me to speak, very reluctantly—for I have no business to enter into any such matters—I can but repeat what I have said, that if the tongue of scandal and envy is busy with you, you must be extraordinarily on your guard to let your conduct give them the lie!'

'My dear Doctor,' said she, suddenly resuming her seat, and speaking in the most sorrowful tone of voice. 'I—I *will* be more guarded; I—I will not waltz again.' Sobs prevented her going on. I took her hand cordially.

'I am delighted to hear you say so, Mrs. St. Helen. I know well your high honour, your purity of principle; but believe me, your innocent unsuspecting frankness may yet expose you often to danger. Why may I not tell you the feelings of my heart, dear Mrs. St. Helen? they are towards you more those of a father than a friend or physician. You are young, why should I not tell you what you know—you are very beautiful;' she buried her face in her handkerchief, and sobbed almost convulsively. 'The men of the world—of fashion—into whose way you have been lately so much thrown, are often very unprincipled and base; they may with subtle wickedness, contrive snares for you that your innocent inexperience cannot detect till perhaps too late.' She involuntarily squeezed my hand, for I still held hers, but attempted no reply. 'Now, may I tell you what was really passing through my mind last night at Lady ———'s?' She spoke not, but continued her face in her handkerchief. 'I was thinking that perhaps at the moment you were being whirled round the room by that Captain Alverley, your gallant husband, charging at the head of his regiment, might be tumbling dead from his horse.'

'Ah! and so did I the moment I saw you,' almost shrieked Mrs. St. Helen, suddenly raising her pallid face from the handkerchief in which it had been buried. I had the greatest difficulty in preventing her going into violent hysterics. After a long struggle with her tumultuous feelings, 'O Arthur, Arthur!' she exclaimed, in such a tone as brought the tears suddenly into my eyes—'if I have ever wronged you in thought, in word, or in deed!'——

'Impossible!—perfectly impossible!' I exclaimed with energy, in a cheerful exulting tone.

'No!' see exclaimed, sitting suddenly upright, while a noble expression beamed in her excited features, which were blanched with her vehement emotions. 'No! I am his wife! I am the mother of his children! I have not betrayed them; I will not!'

I looked at her with astonishment; the wild smile passed quickly from her pallid, beautiful countenance, and she sunk back on the sofa in a swoon. I instantly summoned assistance, and her maid with one or two other female servants, presently entered hastily with water and smelling salts.

'I knew she was ill, sir, said her maid Joyce; she's not been quite herself! I may say this several weeks. The constant going out at nights dosen't do for her, and I've often told her so, sir.'

'I suppose she goes out a great deal in the evenings?'

'Oh yes, sir; three or four times a week, and oftener, sir.'

'Is it generally late before she comes back?'

'Never hardly before three or four o'clock in the morning, sir; and so tired and knocked up, as one may say'——Here Mrs. St. Helen began to revive. She seemed very much annoyed when she had thoroughly recovered her consciousness, at being surrounded by the servants. After giving her a few directions—for she was suffering slightly from a cold, I left, promising to call upon her again in a day or two.

Three or four times a-week and oftener! The words rung in my ears long after Mrs. St. Helen was out of my sight. Was this the same woman that had once enquired with such a passionate air whether Colonel St. Helen even thought of *her* and her children, when he was going to the field, and surrounded by death? How would that gallant heart of his have been wrung, at such a moment, had he known in what manner she conducted herself during his absence! Despite what had recently passed between us, I trembled for Mrs. St. Helen: I knew not how far she might be already committed—to what extent her light and thoughtless behaviour might have given encouragement to those ever ready to take advantage of such conduct: her emotions had been violent, and were no doubt genuine; and yet the agonies I had been witnessing might be little else than the mere spasms of declining virtue!

Of Captain Alverley—the *Honourable* Charles Alverley—I regret that I should have to speak at length. But I must—he is one of the main figures in the painful picture—he is the DESTROYER. He belonged to a high family; was a well educated and accomplished man—of handsome person and an irresistible address; yet, nevertheless, as heartless a villian as ever existed. He was a systematic seducer. The fair sex he professed to idolize; yet he could not look upon them but with a lustful and corrupting eye. He was proverbial for his gallantries; he made every thing subservient to them. His character was very well known, and yet, alas! he was every where esteemed in society, in whose parlance he was—a gentlemen! Who could resist the gay, the bland, the graceful Alverley, with his coronet in expectation?

Why—asks one, in happy ignorance of the world about him—is such a wretch created and suffered to infest the fairest regions of humanity? It might as well be asked, why has the Almighty created the cobra or the crocodile!

Captain Alverley, as already intimated, had excited a strong interest in Miss Annesley's heart before she had ever seen or heard of Colonel St. Helen. Having discovered the want of fortune, he withdrew on the plea already mentioned, from the competition for her hand: but he never lost sight of her. He had, in fact, determined, come what would, on effecting the ruin of Miss. St. Helen, and he set to work patiently, and, as he often considered, *scientifically*. It has been supposed—though with what truth I know not—that he had something or other to do with poor Colonel St. Helen's summons upon foreign service; and the moment that he had sailed, the fiend commenced his operations. They were long retarded, however, by the strictly secluded life Mrs. St. Helen led at Densleigh, occupied with her holy and happy maternal duties. Would to Heaven that she had never quitted the one, or been diverted, even for a moment, from the performance of the other! The accidental rencountre at the horse guards, I have already mentioned. The instant that he was commissioned by his Royal master to bear a kind message to Mrs. St. Helen, he determined upon the demeanour he should assume—one at once delicate and deferential—fraught with sympathy for her evident suffering. Observing her agitation he did not attempt, by a look or a word, to remind her that they had ever met before; confining himself, with perfect taste to the delivery of the message with which he had been charged. When Mrs. St. Helen abruptly drove off, in the manner already described, his vile heart leaped for joy. His practised eye saw that her agitation was not *entirely* attributable to the errand on which she had come. He certainly had remained standing in the manner Mrs. Ogilvie had described, but it was not in astonishment: he was pondering what had just happened, and in a few moments returned to the room he had quitted, with a flush on his countenance, and the consciousness that he had commenced his infernal campaign. Some six or eight months afterwards a packet arrived at the Horse Guards from India, enclosing a letter, which the writer, Colonel St. Helen begged might be thrown into the post for Mrs. St. Helen. Of this, however, Captain Alverley took charge, and that very afternoon rode down to Densleigh, and delivered it with his own hands into those of the servant—'with Captain Alverley's compliments'—when he rode off. He justly considered that his delicacy in doing so could not but be appreciated. It was so!—Had Mrs. St. Helen then closely and faithfully examined her heart, in order to ascertain the exact nature of her feelings on finding that Captain Alverley had himself brought her a letter with the immediate receipt of which he supposed she would be so much gratified, and that he had abstained from personally delivering it;—had she done this, her terror-stricken eye might have detected the serpent, dim-glistening in dreadful beauty, beneath the concealing foliage. The sudden shudder would have been her salvation. But she did not—she could not. Not hers was the salutary abit of the power of self-examination; not hers, alas! had been the blessed vigilance of a fond and virtuous mother, exercised over her young years.—Already, in the sight of God, had commenced the guilt of Mrs. St. Helen, who yet nevertheless was unconscious of the presence or approach of evil, even in thought. But why? Because of her fatal remissness in guarding the 'approaches of her heart.' Had she then asked help from Heaven, she might have perceived the danger which nothing but heaven's light could have detected. The tempter, says an old divine, 'is then ever nigh est, when we think him farthest off.' Yes, a subtle poison had already been imperceptibly infused, in infinitely small quantity, it may be, into the heart of Mrs. St. Helen—a poison of slow but inevitable operation. O woman, this is the point of danger! I repeat that, harsh and unjust as it may appear, from the moment alluded to, Mrs. St. Helen became an accomplice in effecting her own ruin Not that she had as yet sensibly or consciously suffered any injury: the *wife* and the *mother* were still supreme in Mrs St. Helen; her quick and ardent feelings knew of no other objects, no other outlets than these. O unhappy woman! why was it that when Captain Alverley conveyed to you the intelligence of your husband's triumphs you tremble at hearing of it? Why was that faint flutter at your heart? Had not *I* already communicated all he came to tell?—What feelings fluttered through your bosom when leaning against the window, you followed the retiring figure of Alverley. He had been most eloquent in praise of your husband; his winning tones entered your heart; but how failed your eye to encounter the ardent look with which he regarded you? Ought not the conscious difference between the feelings with which you regarded him and me, or any other indifferent person, to have sounded the alarm, in your husband's name, in every chamber of your heart? Ill-fated woman! dare you appeal to Heaven to testify all the feelings with which you heard of quitting Densleigh for London? Were you even reluctant to take that step because of your dislike to encounter Alverley? Would you avow the feelings with which you found yourself becoming intimate with his distinguished family? Alas! did you not feel a secret satisfaction at finding yourself sitting at Lord ———'s dinner-table, with Captain Alverley beside you? Had not your perception of right and wrong been suddenly confused and disturbed, how could you tolerate his altered demeanour towards you? Did you not observe and tremblingly appreciate the fact with which attentions, exquisitely flattering and gratifying to you, were concealed from all others? Did a sense of security from observation begin to evince itself when you perceived the skill with which his movements were directed? What alteration of feeling did not all this imply? Dreadful questions—how clearly does your disinclination to answer them indicate the nature of the change you are undergoing!

(To be Continued.)

BEST AGE FOR MUTTON.—The sheep is in its best condition, as food, when five years old—an age which it is almost never allowed to attain unless when intended for the private use of the owner, and not for market. It is then sapid, full flavoured, and firm, without being tough; and the fat has become hard. At three years old, as commonly procured from the butcher, it is well tasted, but is by no means comparable to that of five years. If younger than three years it is deficient in flavour, and its flesh is pale. Meat which is half mutton and half lamb is very unpalatable food. M. Ude says "Always choose mutton of a dark colour, and marble-like."—*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

The wit and pleasantry of the late Mark Supple are fresh in the memory of his numerous acquaintance, and well known to all the eccentric of Westminister within the last thirty years. He was an able and eminent reporter of the debates in Parliament, and performed his duties in that department with singular excellence, even when tipsy, during the whole of a debate. Attending in a crowded gallery one evening, when an important question was to come on and the house extremely full on both sides—Mr. Pitt and the whole of the ministerial phalanx were in their places—Mr. Addington in the chair, maintaining, with solemn gravity, the dignity of his office, and the whole assembly mute as mummies in a catacomb. Supple, tipsy as usual, gravely took his pinch of snuff, and broke in upon the silence of the house with an address to the chair:—"Mr. Speaker!—hiccup—I'll be very much obliged to you if you'll be so good as to give us a song." The speaker was quite electrified. Mr. Pitt burst into a fit of laughter, and several other members, after many fruitless endeavours to preserve their gravity, followed his example. The Speaker called out "Serjeant-at-arms, do your duty, and bring that person to the bar." In an instant the serjeant flew into the Gallery, and with all the grim authority of office inquired who was the man that presumed to insult the house. Some silent finger directed to Supple, whom the serjeant immediately seized. Supple with coolness, said, "My hear fellow, you're quite mistaken; that sly, drab-coloured gentleman (pointing to a Quaker seated in the front row behind the clock) is the man who called for the song; for my part I have no taste for music." The serjeant flew to Obediah, and dragged him out of the gallery in spite of remonstrances, and was only prevented from bringing him to the bar by the assurance of a gentleman from the members' gallery, who witnessed and laughed heartily at the joke that the Quaker was not the man.

O'DONNEL'S FAREWELL TO ERIN!

BY MRS. CRWFORD.

Land of beauty, land of sorrow,
Must I bid thee then farewell?
Dark will rise the coming morrow,
Breaking every wreathed spell.
Friends that love me! ties that bind me!
Though I never meet ye more,
Distant days and years shall find me
Pining from my native shore.

Wert thou all my prayers would have thee,
Beautious Erin, wert thou free,
I should sorrow less to leave thee,
Thou who art the world to me.
But to leave thee in thy sadness,
Ill becomes a son of thine;
Yet, 'tis not for scenes of gladness,
I thy long—loved shores resign.

Thou who wert the queen of nations,
Second Athens of the world!
True in all the heart's relations;
Yet 'gainst thee the bolt was hurled:
Hurled by those whom thou had'st trusted
Those that pledged the cup with thee,
Oh! that Erin's sword had rusted,
England, ere 'twas drawn for thee!

But 'tis vain to look behind us,
When the prospect lies in gloom,
Memory comes in chains to bind us,
Hope alone can pierce the tomb.
Come thou smiling form of beauty,
Gaily wreathed with summer flowers,
Lead me on my path of duty,
Far from Erin's lovely bowers.

THE PERIODICAL MORTALITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.—Our limits are insufficient to enable us to give the entire table of mortality as furnished by official authorities: we have yet thought it necessary to note the first seven periods separately, as illustrative of the great excess of mortality among infant males compared with females. The average of the quinquennial period (except in the cases annexed) will in general furnish the annual sum of mortality. At the termination of the first 12 years about one third of those born are with the departed, the proportion being against males in the ratio of 855 to 732 females (yearly.) After this term (12 years) to the age of 44, the middle period of life, and by far the more hazardous to women, the comparative mortality shows a different result, being as 43 females to 41 males. At the termination of this period, when procreation ceases, female life is comparatively the most secure, the average mortality from the ages of 45 to 65 being about as 63—males to 60 females. The comparative security of life subsequent to this is slightly in favour of females. The table shows a great excess of mortality among females; but it should be remarked that the excess of female population after this period of life is nearly 12 per cent. over the males (see table of ages.) and the ratio of mortality is hence by so much greater, without indicating any comparative insecurity of life. In collating this table from the official documents before us, we cannot but remark the extraordinary mortality it evinces at the termination of each decade of man's life from the age of 30 years. In every instance from 30 years of age and upwards, the mortality in the year which terminates the decade very greatly exceeds that in the preceding and succeeding years; and, as a matter somewhat curious, we shall show these instances:—

Age.	Mortality.	Age.	Mortality.
29	26.630	59	25.792
30	31.627	60	43.273
31	23.201	61	26.084
39	23.778	69	33.038
40	33.513	76	53.953
41	20.988	71	32.102
49	23.059	79	32.609
50	33.527	80	45.617
51	20.911	81	27.425

This strikes us as something extraordinary: it seems to say that at these periods a man is under the influence of some physical change, when he either surrenders or renews his life lease. The disciples of the profound Cuvier can, perhaps, explain this.—*Browning's Domestic and Financial Condition of Great Britain.*

TO PREVENT BUTTERTASTING OF TURNIPS.—The week previous to giving cows turnips, when churning, save a couple or three quarts of buttermilk: the earthen pot in which the cream is usually collected should be scalded, dried, and put before the fire to make it quite hot; when hot, put the buttermilk into it, in order to make it sour; the morning and evening cream to be put to it, and then kept till churning. A small quantity of salpetre is then put into the cream. The same quantity of buttermilk to be saved every time after churning, and the same process repeated. The turnips to be well cleaned tops and roots cut off, and no decayed turnips to be used on any account. The introduction of this valuable root has been the means of wonderfully increasing the quantity of animal food produced in this country, and of keeping the price of wheat more equal throughout the year, which is proved by its unusually high price at this time (April, 1836) after nearly a failure of the last year's crop of Swedes.

From the United Service Journal.

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

No. IV.

Before conducting you further into the interior, a brief general description of the country may not prove unacceptable to you.

You are, of course, aware that New Brunswick originally formed a part of Nova Scotia, and that it was first settled by the French early in the seventeenth century, under the general name of Acadia.

For many years subsequent to its final conquest by Great Britain, this section of the colony was almost entirely neglected and forgotten: the milder climate, and growing prosperity of the more favoured American provinces, then belonging to the crown of England, continuing to absorb the swarms of enterprising or discontented adventurers, annually thrown off from the parent hive: while the rigorous climate, and forbidding aspect, of this iron-bound coast, held out but little encouragement to colonization, when contrasted with the inviting prospects, which allured the emigrants to the comparatively warm and sunny shores of the Atlantic.

The consummation of American independence first brought these provinces into notice. During the revolutionary contest, many families from New England,—preferring peace and protection in a country still under the undisputed authority of the king, to the horrors of civil war at home,—removed, under the title of Refugees, to both sections of Nova Scotia; and at the peace which followed, some thousands of loyalists, who had remained faithful to the last, followed the royal standard to St. John and Halifax, and were settled upon the best lands in the province, by the government to which they had so steadfastly adhered.

These early settlers had to contend with many hardships, in establishing themselves in their forest-homes, where, previous to their arrival, the voice of man was never heard, save when the lone hunter from the thin and wandering tribe of Indians scattered over the country, might pass the spot in pursuit of the moose or caraboo: the rude log-hut scarcely sheltered them from the intense cold of a long and rigorous winter, and they had not unfrequently famine added to their other miseries. They have, however, triumphed over every difficulty, and now form a valuable nucleus on which to raise the structure of society in these new countries. May their descendants not only inherit the virtues of their fathers, but justify, by a long course of prosperity and happiness, the value of the principles upon which they hold the title-deeds of their estates.

In 1785 New Brunswick was divided from Nova Scotia, and erected into a separate government: its boundaries you will see defined on any modern map of North America, and I need, therefore, only say that it contains within them an area, exclusive of the "disputed territory"—an ominous phrase—of, in round numbers, twenty-six thousand square miles. Of ungranted lands there are at least ten million acres fit for cultivation; and that fine district, our right to which is contested by the Americans, is said to contain seven millions of acres of the finest land in this part of North America.

The surface of the country, although nowhere mountainous, is of a broken and undulating character: the sea-board, generally, is rocky, arid, and unpromising; but the interior is covered with forests of luxuriant growth giving fair promise of a strong productive soil, which, when cleared, will yield a bountiful return for the labour spent upon it. Few countries are better watered: it contains numerous lakes, and is intersected by many fine rivers and subordinate streams, and there is not perhaps a spot within the limits of the province, more than ten miles distant from the running water. The facilities thus afforded to settlement are obvious, while, with short "portages," from the head of one stream to another, the country may be traversed in canoes, in all directions.

The soil is good, and will produce almost every kind of grain. Along the rivers, valuable intervals abound, periodically enriched by the overflowing of the waters, and yielding heavy crops; fine islands of a rich alluvial soil, are seen to rise in varied succession, in all the lakes and rivers. These are the gardens of the land, and there is scarcely a vegetable production that may not be raised upon them, with little labour and expense. The soil of the uplands must, of course, vary in the several districts, but taken generally, it is a strong black mould, which, without artificial aid, will give for some years after being cleared a fair return to the farmer.

Looking only to the geographical position of the province, situated within the 45th and 48 degrees of north latitude, a very erroneous idea of the climate might be formed, notwithstanding the general knowledge of the fact, that the winters of the New Continent are much more severe than in the same parallels of latitude upon the Old; and the stranger, however well-informed on this head, will still have something to learn from experience on arriving in New Brunswick, where he will find the thermometer ranging throughout the year from 95° above zero, to 30° and 35° below it; while in winter even this index will not always give a correct estimate of the coldness of the weather to his feeling. For often, when the mercury is lowest, the absence of wind, a clear sky, and bright sun, will enable him to walk, or drive, without suffering any inconvenience from the cold: while, at other times, when the thermometer is comparatively high, a piercing north-wester forbids all egress from the house, without imminent danger to the ears and nose of him who is rash enough to brave its biting blasts. Yet, rigorous as is the North American winter, it is not without its own attractions and enjoyments. The sleighing is delightful; the sportsman enjoys the invigorating chase of the large game in the boundless forest; and, both in town and country, it is the season of festivity and mirth, with all classes of the community. For my own part, it is not the severity, but the duration, of winter, of which I should complain: three or four months of it would be delightful, but eternal snow from November until May,—and I have seen a blazing fire, and May-pole on the frozen river at Fredericton on May-day—is not to be borne with patience, by any native of a milder clime.

The heat of summer is often as oppressive as the cold of winter is intense; and the snow has scarcely disappeared when myriads of black flies and musquitoes issue from their hiding-places, and yield to no insects under heaven in the activity and virulence of their attacks upon the human race. Yet, with all these drawbacks, few countries enjoy a more salubrious climate. Agues and lake fevers, those scourges of Upper Canada and other parts of the continent, are here unknown: and in no region of the earth is a more healthy, hardy, and robust race of people to be found.

The population of New Brunswick may be estimated at 200,000: of these the greater proportion are descendants of refugees and loyalists; but from the stimulus lately given to emigration by the formation of the New Brunswick Land Company, it may be hoped that this class will soon be outnumbered by settlers from Great Britain and Ireland. Of French Acadians there is still a small remnant in different parts of the province. They are a primitive and simple-minded people, retaining the language of their fathers—if, indeed, their wretched *patois* may be called French; and they are content to live on the small exhausted clearings which were left as their inheritance, without any attempt to better their condition by bringing the wild lands around them into cultivation.

The province is also burthened with the maintenance of some hundreds of the negroes who were so wisely brought away from the southern states during the war, and afterwards so *generously* paid for by poor John Bull, at the termination of the contest. They are idle thriftless beings, quite incapable of attaining an independent station in a climate so uncongenial to their habits and constitutions; and the government might certainly to relieve the province from the tax which an absurd measure has imposed upon it, by removing these wretched blacks to our West India plantations, where they would not only be useful but much more comfortable and happy. Every year produces a reduction in the numbers of the unfortunate aboriginals; and the province probably does not now contain above a thousand.

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Agriculture, although of late years much improved, is still in a very backward state. Then the French Acadians lazier or more unskilful settlers never perhaps scraped a scanty subsistence from the soil: and the refugees who followed them, although undoubtedly a more enterprising people, were still but slovenly farmers, clinging tenaciously to little scraps of interval along the margins of the rivers, and considering the uplands as unworthy of notice. With an increasing population came, however, the increased demand for food, and attention has at length been turned with the most encouraging results to those soils which had been so long neglected: and it may be hoped that the New Brunswickers will not much longer allow themselves to be dependent on a foreign market for the necessary supplies of bread; for, without hoping to compete with Upper Canada in the production of wheat, they may certainly raise grain enough to feed themselves: and with their maritime position, extensive fisheries, vicinity to England, and salubrious climate, they enjoy advantages which, taken altogether, are not perhaps to be found in any other part of British North America.

There is an excellent breed of horses in the country; and an officer may mount himself as well for twenty-five or thirty pounds as he could for double the money in England. I have nowhere met with better hackneys than the New Brunswick cobs: they are strong, active, and enduring, and so sure-footed, that they will travel safely over corderoys and forest paths, where an English horse would run the risk of breaking his own legs and his rider's neck at every step. A horse's keep is also very moderate—hay selling at from two to three pounds a-ton, with oats proportionably cheap. The bad roads, it must be owned, detract largely from the pleasure of horse exercise: they are few in number, and, generally speaking, of an indifferent character; and while this important branch of administration is left exclusively to provincial management and means, there is no hope of any adequate improvement.

There is perhaps no greater defect in the present organization of our North American colonies than the total want of connecting lines of communication between them. The seaboard provinces are, for all useful purposes, as much cut off from any intercourse with the Canadas as if they were situated in different hemispheres; and for seven months in the year they are at present incapable of affording each other any aid if the fate of both depended on it; it is with difficulty that even the weekly courier, with the mail-bag, can find his way—sometimes on foot and sometimes in canoe—across the desolate wilderness that still separates the lower from the upper provinces. This neglect would be a reproach to any government. It operates most injuriously both upon settlement and trade, and, when viewed professionally, it does indeed appear incredible that, with the experience of the past to guide, and the example of America to stimulate exertion, Great Britain should evince such apathy upon a point so seriously involving the efficiency of our North American army. Instead of good and safe communications between the several divisions of that force, enabling them to co-operate and act in unison, there exists not a path by which a company could march from Fredericton to Quebec: and in the event of future war, we should probably be again obliged to have recourse to the desperate experiment of sending reinforcements to Canada, company by company, upon snow shoes, up the frozen rivers and across the frozen lakes which intervene, but under a change of circumstances which would now render the movement one of extreme hazard;—the Americans, who art fully alive to the importance of the subject, having while we have been asleep everywhere approached our extended frontier with excellent roads; and any such movement in detachment as was made by the 104th regiment during the last war could not therefore be again attempted. I may be told, perhaps, that these northern forests have already been traversed by an army, and I am not the man to deny that what General Arnold effected with American militia might, if necessary, be accomplished by British soldiers; but the march of that officer from the Trennebec to Quebec is one of the most remarkable exploits of the modern times; and even Arnold, resolute and able as he was, failed in carrying more than one-third of his original numbers through that march of difficulty and privation. Besides, the chances are no longer equal; and it is too much to expect that the British troops, isolated in detachments from each other, could operate successfully against an enemy with every advantage both of numbers and position in his favour. Let those who are intrusted with the guardianship of this splendid appanage of the British Crown delay no longer in applying the proper remedy. A road from Fredericton to Quebec has already been commenced, and the present aspect of affairs in Canada should alone suggest the expediency of its speedy completion.

I feel assured that the prosperity and happiness of these provinces are dependent on their connexion with Great Britain; and I am satisfied that this feeling is still entertained by three-fourths of their inhabitants; but if the clamour of a faction be mistaken for the voice of the people, and British principles and British interests are to be sacrificed at the shrine of an anti-national confederacy, it is hard to say how soon we may feel the want of communications which every motive of sound policy should have long since urged us to provide.

Of equal importance with good roads as a defensive measure is the strength and efficiency of the militia; and it is painful to observe that in this respect also we are lamentably deficient in the energy which our neighbours have displayed, in upholding their system of national defence in opposition to the popular cry which has so long been raised against it. Under a form of government the most democratical the State legislatures have had the wisdom and the firmness to resist the will of the *sovereign mob* upon a most unpopular point, because they felt it could not safely be conceded; while in the adjoining British provinces a party of rabid reformers in the Houses of Assembly have been permitted recklessly to abrogate laws under which a provincial militia might have been organized, capable, almost unaided, of defending a frontier which everywhere presents positions in which

"An hundred men might hold the post
With hardihood against a host."

But as matters now stand, the militia system is worse than useless. I am no advocate for worrying labourers and mechanics with unnecessary drillings. The system of instruction for a force of this description cannot well be too simple, or the movements and formations to be taught too few. To keep together in column, and to deploy without confusion, is all that should ever be required in close order; but on the other hand the utmost encouragement should be given to gun and rifle practice. Competition for small prizes, in shooting at the target might be made a holiday amusement; and the hardy woodsman who can hit his mark, and rally in column when required, is just the sort of fellow to contend with the long rifle in the wood-at, and both to make and man the stockades or abbatis which will best defend its passes but the parsimonious policy of the day forbids all improvement in an art which, at the first blast of the tocsin, converts the peaceful peasant into a formidable foe. The men who came cheerfully to their periodical masters are deemed unfit to be entrusted with the care of arms, and, with a short-sighted economy, a few thousand muskets are thus viewed as things of more value than the formation of a body of militia trained to use them with effect. I do not overrate the efficiency of the force they are intended to counterbalance. I have small faith in the vaunted general excellence of the American rifleman! The day has passed when the fierce backwoodsman went to plough with his rifle slung across his shoulder, and trusted mainly to it for the protection of his log-hut against the inroads of the hostile savage; but the militia of the States all have arms, and, as they are habituated to their use—whether at target practice or at bear and buffalo shooting is of small importance,—their superior efficiency as an armed body cannot for a moment be doubted.

In all other respects the Yankee militiaman—at any rate as an offensive opponent—is by no means formidable. Unaccustomed to be commanded, and impatient of restraint, he submits reluctantly to control and discipline; and, however resolutely he may fight in defence of his own farm-steading, his ardour speedily abates when carried beyond the frontier; and I do him no wrong when I assert, that in passing that frontier he will meet with men who yield to him in no quality, physical or moral, necessary for the protection of their native soil against insult or aggression.

But I have already given you, I fear, a surfeit of these dry details; and you will not perhaps be sorry to learn that I purpose to close the subject in my next with a brief outline of the provincial government and administration; after which you shall accompany me in a ramble up the country visiting in our progress the farm-house of the settler, the shanty of the woodsman, and the wigwam of the Indian.

From the London Athenæum, Sept. 16.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN BACK.

Captain Back's own Narrative of the Voyage.

The welcome intelligence of the safe return of Captain Back and his crew, after an absence of fifteen months, during which they were exposed to hardships and dangers almost unparalleled: and the deep interest felt by the public in the fate of this gallant officer and his intrepid crew, will cause the following authentic account of the voyage, which we have the gratification to lay before our readers, to be received with great interest.

We need hardly premise, that H. M. S. *Terror*, strengthened and prepared in every way for encountering the ice, sailed from England in June 1836, with the intention of proceeding to Repulse Bay or Wager Inlet, on the north western shore of Hudson Bay; thence an exploring party was to cross over the supposed isthmus to the Arctic Sea, with the hope of coasting along and determining the outline of the northern shores of America. The following letter will show that the physical obstacles which opposed themselves to this undertaking were utterly insurmountable:—

"*To the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society*
September 11, 1837.

"Sir:—As the expedition from which I have just returned, originated with the Geographical Society, and, at its recommendation, was most liberally carried into effect by His Majesty's Government, I feel it incumbent on me to offer to the Society an outline of the principal events which occurred from the time of my quitting England in June 1836, till my return to Lough Swilly on the night of Sunday the 3d instant.

"In a statement of this description, it would be impossible to enter into the detail of all the extraordinary, and, I may say, unparalleled circumstances, which had marked the course of the whole of our proceedings; such details, I trust, I may shortly be enabled to offer to the society and to the public in a more complete form; but, in the meantime, it is due to those who took so warm an interest in the expedition, to furnish them with an authentic narrative of the voyage, which must, however, necessarily be very brief, and will consist of extracts selected from my daily journal, as better calculated to convey a correct impression of the singular occurrences to which we were witnesses.

"*June* 23.—We took our departure from Papa Westra, and steered across the Atlantic—the weather stormy. July 29.—We fell in with the ice, and on the following day we first saw the coast of Labrador, near Cape Chudleigh. Aug. 1.—Passed through Hudson's Straits, and on the 5th saw some of the Company's ships, apparently beset with ice, off the North Bluff. By keeping close in with the land we got ahead, and lost sight of them; and on the following day we were ourselves hampered. The ice was compact, and covered the horizon towards Hudson's bay, as far as could be seen from the mast head, while to the north west it presented a favourable appearance; I had, therefore, no hesitation in proceeding in that direction. Aug. 16.—We got a run of forty miles from Trinity Isles, yet did not get sight of Baffin Island till the 22d, when we also saw Southampton Island to the south-west.

"Two days of westerly wind at this crisis would have enabled us to reach Repulse Bay; but easterly winds prevailed, and packed the whole body of ice in such a manner, that all hope of retracing our steps, to pass to the southward of Southampton Island, and up Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, was out of the question.

"On the 20th, we were drifted by the ice to lat. 65° 50 N., lon. 82° 7 W. This was our extreme north point, and here we were within forty miles of Winter Island, where the *Hecla* and *Fury* passed the winters of 1821-2. By dint of boring, the ship was worked to the southward towards Southampton Island, whither we were attracted by the flattering appearance of lanes of open water. Sept. 4. We were only 136 miles from Repulse Bay, and two days of strong breeze would have led through Frozen Strait to our destination. During the next fortnight we continued drifting slowly to the westward, passing within three miles of Cape Comfort—a bluff headland, rising about 1000 feet above the sea. Sept. 20: We were seriously nipped by the ice, so much so as to start some of the ship's fastenings. On the 22d, being within twenty five miles of the Duke of York's Bay, we tried to cut through the ice, but found it impracticable, as it closed immediately. From this date, the ship was no longer under our own guidance, but being closely beset, was carried to and fro according to the wind and tide. Sept. 26: We were drifted into lat. 65 48, lon. 83 40, our extreme western point, and ninety miles from Repulse Bay. Sept. 27: A rush of ice from the eastward lifted the ship's stern seven feet and a half out of the water—constant easterly winds. Oct. 9: A clear channel in shore as far as Cape Bylot, for the space of twelve hours, and again on the 27th: but we were so completely frozen up, we could not take advantage of it, though to effect so important an object the ice-saws, axes, and every other implement so liberally supplied by Government, were put in requisition, and all the energies of both officers and crew were strained to the utmost, but in vain.

"Oct. 17: The thermometer fell to 9° below Fahrenheit. In the beginning of November the ship was housed in, and every arrangement made for meeting the rigour of winter: snow walls were raised round the ship, and in this manner we drifted to and fro off the high land of Cape Comfort—at times carried so close to the rocks as to excite alarm for the safety of the ship.

Dec. 21: A furious gale from the westward drove us off shore 14 miles to the eastward of Cape Comfort, from which point the coast not before laid down in our charts was surveyed, as we drifted to the south eastward for the distance of about 120 miles, as far as Sea horse Point, the eastern extremity of Southampton Island. The general character of the coast—barren hills and cliffs, varying from 750 to 1000 feet above the sea.

On Christmas Day the first symptoms of scurvy showed themselves, which gradually extended itself to all hands. At one time twenty-five men were suffering severely from it, but eventually only three persons fell victims to this dreadful disease; viz.—the gunner and two seamen. In the beginning of January, during a calm, our floe of ice split with a fearful crash,—and this was the commencement of a series of shocks, that nothing but the great strength of the mass of timber and iron employed in fortifying the ship, could have withstood; as it was, the vessel strained in every direction. Feb. 18: Early in the morning—thermometer at 33° below zero—a disruption of the ice took place, and waves of ice thirty feet high, were rolled towards the ship, which complained much—the decks were separated—the beams raised off the shelf pieces—lashings and stones used for supporters gave way—iron bolts partially drawn—and the whole frame of the ship trembled so violently, as to throw some of the men down. Yet this was not our worst disaster. On the 15th of March while drifting to the south-eastward, off a long point,—since appropriately named "Terror Point,"—a tremendous rush of ice, from the north-west, took the ship astern, and, although buried to the flukes of the anchor in a dock of ice, such was the pressure, that she was forced upon it, and at the same time, thrown over to starboard—the stern post was carried away, and the stern lifted seven feet out of water. The same night, a second rush of ice tore up the remnant of our floe, and forced the ship on the ice, so that her forefoot was quite out of water—her sunken stern was threatened by an overhanging wave of ice, full thirty feet high, but which, providentially, stopped as it touched the quarter of the ship—the water poured in through the stern frame—and the ship creaked and strained in every direction: provisions were got on deck, the boats lowered, and every preparation made for the worst extremity; and, in the darkness and silence of the night, we calmly awaited the anticipated coming of another shock, which to all human appearances, must have been the last.

"Heaven ordained it otherwise, and in this novel cradle of ice we were drifted, without further injury to Seahorse Point. The ice that bore us was ascertained to be 70 feet thick, and it was not until we had sawed through long lines of 25 feet thick, at a future day, that the ship was freed from this situation. The position of Seahorse Point was determined to be 63. 43. long. 80. 10. west, variation 49° westerly: the lowest temperature was 53° below zero, when both mercury and brandy were frozen.

"On the 1st of May the ship, still on the ice, was drifted near Mill Island, thence to the southward of Nottingham Island, between it and Cape Wolstenholme, a perpendicular cliff of 1000 feet high, thence to the northward of Charles Island, which we reached on the 21st of June. The ice now showed symptoms of disruption, and we set all hands to work with a 35 foot ice-saw worked by sheers, and on the 11th of July, having sawed to within 3 feet, the floe spit in a fore and aft direction and liberated the larboard side: we immediately made sail in the ship but found we could not extricate her from an iceberg between the fore and main chains, we again had recourse to saws and purchases, when the lump of ice still fast to the ship rose to the surface of the water, and threw the vessel on her beam ends, the water rushing in with frightful rapidity. All hands were instantly set to work again, and laboured day and night unremittingly at the fatiguing but indispensable operation of sawing, till, exhausted by their exertions, I was obliged to call them in from the ice for rest and refreshment. Not a quarter of an hour had elapsed from quitting the work when a sudden disruption of the ice took place, and the mass crushed with terrific violence against the ship's side, snapping, apparently without effort, the lashings and spars that had been placed, fearing this occurrence; and, but for the merciful interposition of divine Providence, all would inevitably have been crushed by the mass of ice on which they had just been labouring.

"As the ice separated the ship righted and drifted along. Finding it impossible to hang the old rudder a spare one was fitted and sail made on the ship:—it was an anxious moment as we waited to see if she would answer her helm—and as she bore up before the wind, with her head towards England, a cheer of gratitude burst from all on board.

"I had cherished to the last moment the hope that the damages sustained might not be so great as to prevent my pushing for Wager Inlet by Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, and there to beach the ship and repair damages, while some in boats carried into effect the object of our expedition; but when I found that she required two pumps constantly going to keep her free, that both outer and inner stern posts were gone, the keel seriously damaged, besides various other casualties, I felt it became my duty, however reluctantly, to make the best of our way homewards. Fortunately, the early part of our passage across the Atlantic was favourable, but subsequently the weather became boisterous, and the ship's leaks increased very much, so that we could barely keep her free with incessant pumping; to secure the ship also we were obliged to strap her together with the stream chain cable.

"On the 6th of August we again passed through Hudson's Straits, and on the 3d of September arrived in Lough Swilly, not having let go our anchor since June 1836.

"To speculate on what might have been the result of this expedition, had I reached either Repulse Bay or Wager River, would now be idle, but I cannot resist the opportunity of recording my unaltered opinion, as to the practicability of the service, when once a party should have reached either of the before mentioned starting places.

"The north-eastern shore of Southampton Island, has been now surveyed for the first time by Lieut. Owen Stanley, who has also made various views of the coast, and a chart showing the tract of the ship, the remarkable position in which the ship was placed among the ice, admirably illustrated by Lieut. Smyth, in a series of spirited and characteristic drawings.

"I cannot conclude this brief account without bearing testimony to the great assistance I have invariably received from Lieut. Smyth, and all the officers and crew under my command in this expedition, to the cheerful obedience with which all orders were obeyed, and to the steadiness of behaviour evinced in circumstances of no common trial.—I have the honour to be, &c.

"GEORGE BACK."

"To Captain Washington, R. N.
Secretary, R. G. S."

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD'S FRACAS AT BERGEN.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 30.—Mr. Fietzentz, master of police at Bergen, has sent into the department of Justice and Police a copy of an examination made in the Chamber of Police at Bergen, on the 14th inst. at the request of the British Consul, John Grieg, Esq., in consequence of a complaint lodged by the friends of the Marquis of Waterford, of the pleasure yacht Charlotte, from London, belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The first witness examined was the watchman, Brynild Larsen Hamre, forty-four years of age, who deposed that while on his post at the Helvkand Height, at eleven o'clock in the evening of the 11th instant he had heard loud vociferations and other noises down in the New-way. On the side of the hill he met a woman with a man's hat on, and by her side a man without a hat. Hearing that the man, who was dressed in a white smock-frock, was a stranger, he (the watchman) ordered the woman to be quiet, raising at the same time his morning-star (watchman's club), but without offering to strike with it. His only object in doing so was to make himself intelligible to the stranger. They paid no attention to his (the watchman's) remonstrance, and the stranger stooped, lifted up a stone, and advanced towards him. The stranger flourished the stone close to the watchman's nose, jumped about, waved his arms, and seemed desirous of showing that he was the stranger and more active man of the two. He (the watchman) wished to make the stranger incapable of mischief by giving him a smart blow on the right arm; but, as the latter stooped at the moment to catch hold of him, the blow unintentionally came upon the head, and the stranger fell. At that moment the fire officer on duty came that way, and ordered the watchman to go for assistance to the guard-house, and to convey the wounded man thither. In the meantime the latter rose again of his own accord, and went away with the woman. Witness had not had time to sound his whistle, being obliged, in his own defence, to hold his club with both hands. He was eleven years in the army, and has been a watchman during the last seven years. Has a wife and four children.

The superintendent of the watchmen deposed that the last witness, an able sedate, and confidential man, had reported at the midnight muster that he had been obliged to strike an Englishman who was making a row with a girl. He (the superintendent) had not thought it necessary to report the case, such encounter with drunken foreign sailors being of frequent occurrence in the public-house where girls of that description reside.

The fire officer on duty, Mr. Albert Mohn, a merchant, said he had come up on hearing a blow given and seeing a man fall. He had given the order, as stated by the watchman, had helped to lift up the fallen man, and had directed the woman to convey him to a house, and have the blood washed away, which was streaming from the head. The watchman appeared to him to be sober, but the Englishman seemed to be intoxicated. The morning star used on this occasion was a stick with an iron spike at one end and a bullet at the other; it was with the latter end that the watchman struck, and the bullet was broken off by the blow.

Anne Catherine Uldenholt, twenty three years of age, resides with two other girls at the public-house of Hoffet, in Nostet, where she maintains herself by waiting on the guests. After eleven o'clock in the evening, on the 11th instant six or seven Englishmen came to the house, and, after having stopped there some time, one of them had gone out with her to take a walk over the New Way. He had put his hat on her head before leaving the house. He took a bottle out of his pocket and put it to his mouth, but, observing that the cork was still in it, he burst into a loud laugh. At that moment the watchman came up, abused them for making a noise, and, with his morning star, struck the Englishman on his back, at which the latter did not seem to be at all incensed, but only laughed louder than before. He took up a stone which she endeavoured to get a way from him, in which attempt she succeeded. They then went over the Helvkands Height, passing the watchman, but, as the Englishman continued to be merry, and to laugh out aloud, she was not able to get away from him till the watchman came up, and struck him a blow, which threw him on the ground. She then remained with him till he was joined by his comrades. Had received no money from him. After she had taken the stone from him he had not offered to lift up another, and had not had one in his hand when the watchman struck him.

Another of these girls said that the last witness had told her that the watchman had not struck the lord at their first meeting; but a third girl stated the contrary. This was also partly confirmed by a merchant's clerk, who asserted that the watchman had given a blow in the first instance. The watchman was, in consequence, dismissed on the 17th inst.

Dr. A. Heiberg, town physician, deposed on the 16th that the blow had fallen on the right temple, and had inflicted a wound which had pierced to the bone. A considerable swelling and a discolouring of the skin ensued subsequently, extending over the whole temple and eyelid. Nearer to the cranium were two superficial wounds of no importance. The blow must have been struck with extraordinary force, and had occasioned so severe a concussion of the brain that the Marquis's life was still in danger. On the back there was no mark of a blow having been given; but on the loins there is a round blue spot of the size of a dollar, evidently occasioned by some external act of violence.

John Lewis Ricaido, 24 years of age, and John H. Jesse, aged 28 years, both Englishmen, were likewise examined. Their testimony was simply to the effect that, on leaving a public-house in the Noster, they had met the Marquis of Waterford, who had requested them to return immediately with him to the vessel, he having received a blow on the head, which he thought must be mortal. They had to support him till he reached the vessel. He was bleeding profusely. He had not told them how he had received the blow, merely saying it was a scandalous act, as he had given no provocation.

The further examination was then adjourned till his lordship's recovery. The last accounts from Bergen are to the 24th inst., when he was getting better, and was considered out of danger.

The Stockholm paper *Daglight Allehanda*, of the 31st of August, contains the following article:—"The Marquis of Waterford, though addicted to youthful extravigance, was (or is, if still alive) one of the noblest country noblemen of Ireland. We use the word *noblest* in its real sense. One half of his large income of £60,000 a year he has sacrificed for the good of those dependent on him, and it was one of his excellent traits that he resided the greater part of the year on his estates in Ireland, a line of conduct adopted by so few of the wealthy individuals of that country. Thousands of families in Ireland will have cause to lament his death. His courage was most remarkable. In his yacht, the smallest vessel that ever navigated the Atlantic, he made a voyage, about two or three years ago, to America During this voyage his cap was one day blown overboard; he jumped after it into the sea, and it was not without some difficulty that he was rescued. At his castle in Ireland he had two tame lions, that went freely about his rooms, and were treated with the same familiarity and strictness as his sporting dogs. During the present year he bought a tiger at a fair, put a rope round its neck, tied the animal under his gig, and in that fashion drove to his country house. In the ensuing winter it was his intention to have made a voyage to Africa to hunt lions. He was himself as strong as a lion. 26 years of age, remarkably handsome, and had received a classical education. He was the head of the family of Beresford, one of the first in Ireland. One of his father's brothers is Field Marshal Beresford, the intimate friend of the Duke of Wellington; the other is Archbishop and Primate of Ireland. There is something most barbarous in arming watchmen with morning-stars to knock people's brains out for a slight infringement of police regulations."

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN AT ROME.

Our readers have heard of the young Englishman who recently fell a victim to the brutality of the Roman populace. The following is an account of the horrible circumstance, given by the victim's brother:—

"On the 15th of August our poor brother George was walking alone on the Capitol, and descended from it to the Piazza Montanara, where children were amusing themselves with fire-works in honour of the fete. One of them followed our brother and innocently addressed him. George stopped, spoke to the child, and caressed its cheek. Its mother and the neighbours remarked this act of a stranger, whose long beard rendered him somewhat suspected. They began to fling stones at him. He turned to know the cause, and they cried out that he wanted to poison the child. At the terrible word *avvelenatore*, the populace gathered in tumult. George saw his danger, and sought to fly. Protected by two gensdarmes, who were passing at the moment, he was able to reach a house; but the fury of the populace augmented with their numbers. They broke open the door of the house; got possession of our poor brother; the gensdarmes took to flight: the unfortunate George was flung down, stripped, dragged by the hair from the Piazza Montanara to the Hospital della Consolazione, near the descent of Monte Cassine, that is, for nearly six hundred paces. They never ceased stoning him, and gave him stabs with knives, torturing him till they thought dead. The rage of these madmen was not even then satisfied. They proposed to quarter, to hang him, to throw him into the river. At last they decided on burning him. They gathered straw together, put him in it, and the horrible sacrifice would have been consumated, if the victim had not shown signs of life and tried to get up. He was immediately trodden down by the crowd. At this moment the gensdarmes arrived, and by force, by persuasion, and in the name of the Madonna, reached him. The students of the hospital aided the gensdarmes to take up the body, which was borne to the hospital, and the gates closed against the crowd. Here he was most anxious, amidst his suffering, to prove his identity and previous life at Rome. The English Consul assisted at his last moments, and, as well as the entire city, evinced towards him the most lively interest. He expired after eight days of intolerable suffering. The Consul caused him to be buried in the English cemetery. It appears that George was not the first victim of this kind, but that there were four or five others. The Consul and Ambassador complain of the indolence and want of foresight of the Roman government, in not taking, beforehand, the measures rendered necessary by the actual state in which Rome then was.

"ED. W. W. G. HOUSEAU,
Chief d'institution, 39, Boulevard Mont Parnasse."

GROSS ATTACK ON TWO ENGLISHMEN IN AUSTRIA.

A letter from Innspruck, of the 6th instant, has the following:—"A barbarous outrage was lately committed in Carpacia upon two English gentlemen, Mr Gleig and his son. While travelling from Agram to Fiemme, they were attacked, on 13th August, about twenty-five English miles from the latter place, by a body of thirty or forty peasants, and, after a stout but fruitless resistance, overpowered. The ruffians assailed them, without the slightest provocation, with large stones and sticks, and some even with muskets. They endeavoured to defend themselves by presenting pistols at their assailants, and once Mr. Gleig fired over their heads, but the shot not having taken effect, seemed only to irritate them the more. They closed round Mr. Gleig, and as he still abstained from taking life, beat him to the ground. In this situation he must have been killed, had not his son, a youth of thirteen, discharged his pistol among the ruffians, which, drawing their attention for a moment from his father, gave the latter an opportunity to recover his feet and a short sword which he fortunately carried with him. Of this weapon he made such good use, that he in his turn delivered the gallant boy from the hands of four men with whom he was struggling. The result, however, was that, on an assurance from the leader of the assault, the Richter, or magistrate, of the village of Marlavoduza that no harm would come to them, as they should be carried before Count Lichtenstein, they gave up their arms, and were immediately made prisoners: they were then dragged into the Dorf-richter's cottage, and there, with wounds still open, and bleeding profusely, they were kept all night, guarded by ruffians who drank, and smoked, and, from time to time, made signs as if they intended to murder them.—The baggage, papers, and money of these gentlemen were all taken from them, and their case seemed desperate, when, about midnight, there fortunately came by a merchant from Fiemme, M. Morovitch, who, hearing of the affray, insisted on seeing the captives. To him, who spoke English, Mr. Gleig made known his case, and he lost not a moment in sending off an express for Mr. Hill, British Vice Consul at Fiemme. Having been kept in this manner all night, Mr. Gleig and his son were on the morrow carried back as prisoners to the town of Loqua. Here the authorities put Mr. G. in chains; while the Stoot-richter, or judge of the district, before whom he was taken, refused, in spite of passports and various letters to persons of rank in Germany, to believe that he was not what the peasants represented him to be, a spy or a robber. No orders were given to dress his wounds, which continued to bleed a good deal, and he was ordered back to Agram. But just as the waggon was brought round for the purpose of removing him, Mr. Hill arrived. The latter gentleman had proceeded to the governor of Fiemme immediately on receiving the express, and procured from him every necessary assistance, he hastened to the relief of his countrymen. Not could any functionary behave in a like case with greater firmness, discretion, and ability. Mr. Gleig's release was not only obtained, but the ruffian who began the attack received a flogging on the spot, the Stoot-richter being now as anxious to appear just as he had previously been to humour a barbarous mob. The case, we understand, has gone before the British Ambassador at Vienna, and there can be no doubt, from the well-known justice of the Austrian government, that ample satisfaction will be obtained for so gross and wanton an outrage."—*Galignani.*

Invasion at Mangalore.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of her Majesty's ship Winchester, dated Bombay, May 5, 1837.—"The Admiral fixed 15th of April as the day of our sailing for Colombo. When on the evening of the 11th an express was received of an invasion at Mangalore and the hostile appearance of the 'Coorgs' before the town, to the number of 30,000 men, with a declaration from the authorities that they could hold out but for a few days longer. A message was sent on shore by the Captain to state that at the request of Sir John Kean, Commander-in-Chief, the Winchester would sail with part of her Majesty's 6th Regiment and a brigade of artillery at daylight next morning, therefore to prepare accordingly and be on board: and at eleven o'clock next day we sailed for Mangalore with 200 of the 6th Regiment, commanded by Major Crawford, and the Artillery, which were to be followed by the Hugh Lindsay steamer with 200 more. Mangalore is about 400 miles to the southward of Bombay; and on our passage down we spoke the Atalanta steamer, from England, having touched at Cochin for coals. She informed us that the Coorgs were in great force at Mangalore and a Major of the 2d, or Queen's commanding 600 men, had been defeated by them. This news being taken on to Bombay, the Atalanta and Amherst (Company's sloop of war) sailed the following day, with the 23d regiment to reinforce us. We arrived at Mangalore in forty-nine hours from Bombay, having had a splendid passage, and found the town still in possession of the English. The 'Coorgs had been twice repulsed, but they succeeded in burning the houses of the collector, Judge Debrig, and many others, with all their property, and it was by the greatest miracle that the ladies escaped on board ship and got down to Cannonore, where the 57th regiment are yet quartered, and Wellman, Bate, and many of our old friends are there also. We landed the troops immediately. Captain Unlacke was ready with his detachment of Royal Marines, also to share in the glory, if necessary. In a few days after, the Atalanta and Amherst arrived, when we went to Cassgore, and landed the 33d regiment there (a distance of 30 miles south of Mangalore). We returned to Mangalore in a few days and found the enemy had disappeared every where and as we could be of no further assistance we started immediately for Bombay, and arrived here yesterday."

GROWTH OF SALMON.—The rapid growth of salmon is extraordinary, so much so, that in the course of a few days after they have left the spawning bed, they are to be seen in immense shoals about the size of small minnows, and in the course of three weeks thereafter they will be found upon examination to have increased to the ordinary size of a par or small trout. So soon as they begin to take readily a small artificial fly, they move off in great shoals to the salt water by the full flood, or during a foggy and drizzling night.

SUPERSTITIOUS CUSTOMS IN THE PYRENEES.—Amongst the old customs still in due observance in the Pyrenees, is one which usually takes place on Shrove Tuesday: when, if there happen to be a man in the country who has received a drubbing from his wife—and put up with it, he is seized upon by some of the sturdiest of his neighbours, placed upon an ass with his face to the tail, and is paraded about: and with the additional degradation of an explanatory paper pinned to the back or breast. The huge Christmas log, steeped in wine, and set round with smaller ones in form of a cross: The burning brand drawn out of the bonfire on St. John's Eve, and carefully preserved to feed the next year's blaze; the cross of flowers, nailed against the door on the same holly vigil to keep the witches out, are not forgotten in the Pyrenees: the blessed candle is still lighted in a storm, the corn standing in the fields still blest on Rogation Sunday, with prayer, incense, and holly water. St. Roch (or rather his representative) continues to bestow his benediction on the cattle; branches that have been switched in holy water still decorate the cottages at Easter; and many other homely and harmless superstitions which one loves for their pleasant, old-fashioned, associations are carefully kept up in this beautiful, believing land.

MONTAIGNE AND MONTESQUIEU.—Montaigne is buried at Bordeaux: that wise Michael Seigr de Montaigne, who makes thinkers of his readers; that pleasant Michael de Montaigne, whose racy freshness would keep his works alive and new forever—if there was a forever for the works of man. Montesquieu, too, was of this neighbourhood, and inhabited a castle a few leagues off.—Such names gave permanent interest to local habitation; the immortality of mind is on it, the surviving spirit still stirs within it, outliving life; the tree has been scathed, it is postrate and withered, but we still feed upon the precious honey that is inclosed within its hollow. The house in which Montaigne lived is said, or known to be No. 17, Rue de Mammes; its having been so distinguished is, as we are told, unindicated by any outward work. The memory of Montesquieu is more honoured at his Chateau de la Brede, where the chamber in which he habitually studied is religiously preserved in the same state in which he left it. Every foot of this ground is English history, as the shades of the Talbots and Black Prince testify. And wars more recent and more terrible,—civil, revolutionary wars, the exciters to all crimes, and developers of all virtues, have left (blood-written) in the annals of this department a treasure of fine and touching recollections,—noble and affecting records of the fate of some of the most devoted and interesting victims of those great, bad times, when the will was gospel, and the guillotine law.—*Recent Tourist.*

ANTONS IN FARMING.—The first rule a farmer should lay down is, not to take two successive crops of corn from the same ground if he can possibly avoid it—certainly never three. His second, to substitute one or other of the ameliorating crops, and to sow peas, beans, vetches, buckwheat, turnips, cabbage, potatoes, or mangel wurtzel, between every crop of corn. His third, never to sow on dirty land; and (though last not least) his fourth, to be vigilant, honest, and industrious. If farmers would observe these rules, and carry the operations falling under them into zealous execution, they would be astonished at the increase of straw and grain; at the increased and improved stock they would be enabled to support; and at the immense increase of their middens. These are the principal things necessary to be observed by every good farmer.—*Lloyd's Treatise on Agriculture.*

RESOURCES OF INDIA.—During the first two years of the present charter it appears that the remittances to England from the revenues of India have amounted to the amazing sum of six millions sterling; and the remittances which will probably be required for the two succeeding years have been officially stated at six millions more.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, OCTOBER 20, 1837.

By the ship *Superb*, of this port, which arrived on Monday last in 26 days from Liverpool, we have been favoured with London dates to the 18th of September, from which we have selected largely for this day's impression. We are happy to observe that a great improvement in the Timber and Shipping markets have taken place, and that commercial affairs in general were assuming a more healthy and cheering appearance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—The plague is causing frightful mortality in Roumelia, and Bulgaria, not sparing a single town.

CAPTAIN BACK.—This intrepid Arctic Navigator, has returned safely to England with his gallant crew after an unsuccessful voyage of fifteen months.—Captain Back's letter to the Royal Geographical Society, containing an interesting but brief account of his disastrous voyage, will be found in this day's paper.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

TEA. The market has been exceedingly brisk, and the demand has been general and very extensive at advanced prices: the free trade sales, consisting of 67,000 packages, which commenced on Monday, and which will not conclude until Tuesday next, have, up to the present time, been numerously attended by town and country dealers; the biddings have been very animated, and the teas have sold with much spirit at even higher prices than were paid at the company's sale by 2d to 3d per lb.: the advance since the last merchant's sale has been 1d to 5d, on low and fine Congous, 8d. to 9d. on Hyssons, 6d to 7d on Twankays, 6d on Souchong, and 7d to 8d on Bohea. Canton Bohea in bond sold at

some dollars, and, for a time, both the mendicant and his prediction were forgotten. But if the English ships did not sail up the Tiber, they took possession of Civita Vecchia, at the mouth of it; and when the French general claimed the Roman territory by right of conquest, the brave Commodore Trombridge, who commanded that expedition, replied, 'And its mine by re-conquest.' Captain, afterwards Admiral Louis, was the first British seaman that rowed up the Tiber in his barge, hoisted English colours on the capitol, and governed Rome. The prophetic friar, on the recommendation of Nelson, obtained ecclesiastical preferment at Naples."—*Fisher's life and reign of William IV.*

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—About three weeeks since a very large increase in the burials took place. Since that period the number has diminished considerably, the bills of mortality for the week before last presenting a decrease of 43, for the past week an additional diminution of 54, the number of deaths being consequently nearly 100 below that of a fortnight since. The variable state of the weather has induced attacks of a catarrhal character, more especially coughs, colds, sore throats and inflammation of the chest, but few cases of any severity; as is usual at this season of the year, diarrhœa and dysentery are very prevalent, but are readily amenable to treatment.—*Globe.*

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 13th Oct. 1837.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, has been pleased to appoint Captain L. R. Coombes, to be Major of the 3d Battalion Carleton Militia, (Commission to be dated 28th September, 1837,) taking precedence of Major Bellefleur, as being a Senior Captain.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON, OCT. 11, 1837.

His Excellency the Chancellor has been pleased to nominate and appoint David Gray, Esquire, A. M. of the University of Edinburgh, to be Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in this College.

The Professor will give three Courses of Lectures in Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Academical year; commencing on the first Monday in Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter Terms, respectively.

These Lectures will be regularly attended by the students without additional charge. They will also be open to any person, not on the Matricula of the University, who shall deposit in the hands of the Registrar a fee of One Pound before the commencement of each Terminal Course.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—John Wheten, Esquire, Commissioner to expend the sum of £50, granted towards the erection of a Bridge over Blanchard's Creek, in the County of Kent.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—We are indebted to a friend at Washington, for a copy of the documents relative to the North-Eastern Boundary question, lately communicated by the President to Congress, in compliance with the request of the House of Representatives. It consists chiefly of a correspondence between the Governor of Maine and the Secretary of State, with documents communicated by the former, including the proceedings of the Legislature of Maine, together with a correspondence with Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick, on the subject of the arrest of Mr. Greeley. It embraces also a letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, dated on the 23d of March last, with two notes from Mr. Fox in reply, and an extract from a letter of Mr. Stevenson, our Minister in London, to Lord Palmerston, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated on the 10th of August last.

This last extract, which is very short, and the letter of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox, are the only documents now published, which relate directly to the negociation with the British Government, on the question of boundary. Mr. Stevenson's letter reminds Lord Palmerston of the urgency which exists for the immediate and final adjustment of this long pending controversy, and of the increased obstacles which will be thrown in the way of its harmonious settlement, by the repeated collisions of authority,—it assures him of the earnest and unabated desire of the President, that it may be speedily settled,—and expresses the anxiety with which the Government of the United States is waiting the promised decision of the British Government, on the proposition submitted to it in July, 1836. Mr. Stevenson adds that if that proposition should be disapproved, the President entertains the hope that some new one will be made for the final termination of the controversy.

It therefore appears that no progress has been made in the negociation. The other correspondence relates to difficulties which have arisen on the border, from the exercise of jurisdiction by one party over that portion of the disputed territory in the actual occupation of the other. The principal subject of Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Fox, is a formal representation that the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association, in execution of a project sanctioned by the Governors of the British North American Provinces, had taken measures for locating a Rail road and had explored the route across the disputed territory. He informs Mr. Fox, by direction of the President, that the prosecution of the enterprise will be regarded by the Government of the United States, as a deliberate infringement of the rights of the United States to the territory in question, and an unwarrantable assumption of jurisdiction by the British government, and requests that any further movements in execution of the project may be suspended. He, in the same letter, informs the British Minister that the President awaits with great anxiety, the decision of the British Government on the proposition made by the Secretary of State, in February, 1836, suggesting the river St. John, from its mouth to its source, as an eligible and convenient line of boundary.

Mr. Fox, in the first of the two notes above mentioned, informs Mr. Forsyth that he will immediately communicate his letter to his government, and in the second he informs him, that in consideration of the arguments and observations contained in his letter, her Majesty's government had directed the colonial authorities to cause all operations connected with the project of a rail road within the disputed territory, to be immediately discontinued.

This is the substance of all which is contained in that part of the documents now communicated, which relate to the negociations between the two governments. The greater portion, as we have already intimated, consists of the proceedings of the authorities of Maine, and the correspondence between the Governor and Secretary of State. This relates in part to the first arrest of Greeley, whose discharge was obtained by the interference of the British Minister at Washington, with the Governor of New-Brunswick. There is no allusion to his second arrest. We shall give some further notice of this portion of the correspondence, on another occasion.—*Boston Weekly Messenger.*

QUEBEC, Oct. 9.—The Committee who had been appointed at a general meeting of the ship-masters in the port of Quebec, held on the 30th ult. waited upon the Governor in Chief, on the 5th instant, with an address founded on the resolutions passed at the meeting, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:—

"GENTLEMEN:

"The representations you now make to me relative to the loss and inconvenience under which the shipping interest labours at this port, in consequence of the desertion and disorderly conduct of seamen, shall receive my best attention.

"The subject is one of much importance; and if the existing laws and regulations are insufficient for their purpose, I fear that it is not in my power alone to furnish a remedy. I will not fail, however, at the first favourable opportunity to bring your petition under the consideration of the Provincial Legislature, the only authority who can best deal with the evils of which you complain."—*Herald of the 6th.*

On Saturday last, the deputation from the gentlemen proposing to form a Rifle Corps, waited by appointment, upon the Governor in Chief with their address, (a copy of which was published in our last,) to whom His Excellency communicated the following reply:

"I request you, Gentlemen, to acquaint the Petitioners who, through you, now tender their services to her Majesty, by desiring to be enrolled as a Volunteer Corps, that although I must decline to accede to their proposal, yet I derive much satisfaction from the assurance conveyed by the tenor of their Petition, that, in the event of any extraordinary municipal aid being required, I can only rely with confidence upon their loyalty and their attachment to the principles of good order, for any assistance that may be necessary to support the laws, and preserve public tranquility; and I feel persuaded that the good sense and reflection of the Petitioners will at once supply reasons of sufficient weight to secure their concurrence in the soundness of the conclusion at which I have arrived."

Castle St. Lewis, Quebec, 7th Oct. 1837.—*Herald.*

Extract of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, (5th & 6th Wm. IV. cap. 19.):—

"X. Any person, either on ship-board or on shore, knowingly harbouring or secreting a seaman who has signed the agreement and deserted, or absented himself without leave, shall forfeit £10.

"No debt exceeding 5s. incurred by a seaman after signing the agreement, shall be recoverable until the end of the voyage.

"The chest, bed or bedding, clothes, tools, or other effects of a seaman, detained by any public house or lodging house keeper for any pretended debt, may, upon complaint or oath before a Justice of the Peace, be by his warrant seized and delivered to the seaman."

IMPROVEMENT IN BOOK BINDING.—An English paper says that an improvement to supersede the use of stitching, has just been made in the art of book binding. Its alledged superiority consists in attaching the leaves to each other by means of a preparation of India Rubber, in a liquid state, which from the elasticity of the connecting substance, will allow the book to be opened more freely and fully.

Passengers in the Superb, from Liverpool.—G. F. S. Berton, Esq. Lady and Child; W. M. Dorsey, Esq. Surgeon, and Lady; Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.; Capt. Taylor, Messrs. Doherty, O'Reilly, Gilchrist, and Alexander.

In the Lady Paget from Halifax for Liverpool, Major Dalton and Lady.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Daniel Robertson, to Miss Catherine Tisdale, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 12th inst. aged 24 years, Mrs. Harriet Spencer, wife of Mr. William Spencer, formerly of Eastport, leaving a husband and two children to lament their bereavement.

On Monday evening last, Mr. Noble Ruddock, aged 43 years, leaving a wife to lament the loss of a kind husband.

On Tuesday evening, Albert James, infant son of Mr. George Hutchinson, aged 9 months.

At Indian Town, on Friday, William Albert, son of Mr. James Flewelling, aged 1 year and 9 months.

At Fredericton, on the 7th instant after a lingering illness, Margaret, wife of Mr. P. Sleat, in the 37th year of her age.

At Kingston, on the 5th October, after a painful illness, Sarah, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Gorham, in the 76th year of her age, leaving a large family and numerous acquaintances and friends to deplore their loss.

At Woodstock, on the 23d ult. Capt. Jacob Smith, aged 88 years, leaving a large family of relatives and friends to lament their loss.—Capt. Smith was a native of New-York, and came to this country with Gen. Delancey's Brigade, after having served many years faithfully as a captain in the British army.

At Fredericton, on the 27th ult. Abigail, wife of Mr. John Risteen, in the 49th year of her age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to lament her loss.

At the same place, on Wednesday last, after a short but severe illness, in the 8th year of her age, Isabella Margaret, only daughter of Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esq. of this Town.

At Acacia Grove, Cornwallis, on Thursday the 12th inst. after a short illness, Mr. John Prescott, eldest son of the Hon. C. R. Prescott, of that place, in the 36th year of his age. His unassuming manners and amiable disposition will long endear his memory to his relatives and friends.

At Halifax, in the 44th year of his age, William Billopp Robertson, Esquire, of the firm of Fiddis & Robertson, Merchants.

SHIPPING LIST.

St. John, Oct. 15, arrived, ship Mersey, Mather, Hull, 37—Mackay, Brothers & Co. coals.
Jane Tather, Hull, 50—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. October 10th, lat. 42, 25, long. 57, 17, spoke the Lady Dunmore, from Liverpool, N. S., bound to Cardiff, all well.
Brig Matilda, Hughson, Dublin, 49—J. Hughson, Jane Kelly, Hilton, Yarmouth, ballast.
Schr. Mary Ann, Brown, Yarmouth, molasses.
16th, ship Superb, Whitty, Liverpool, 26—J. W. Smith, salt & coals.
Sch'r. Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 3—apples.
17th, ship Bellona, Hagen, Newry, 43—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
brig Sea Gull, Foreman, Troon, 29—B. Tilton, merchandize.
Schr. Irene, Doane, Halifax, 7, flour.
18th, ship Adelaide, Bainbridge, Liverpool, 52—W. Tisdale, salt and coals.
brig Kentville, Austin, St. Kitt's, 19; S. Gould, rum & molasses.
schr. Ray, Lingley, Barbadoes, via Turk's Island, Lockhart & Crane, salt.
Eagle, Crowell, Halifax—fish.
Mary Jane, Spence, Boston, 2—to order.
19th, brig Aisthorpe, Sewell, Dundalk, 39; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
20th ship Aid-de-Camp, Innis, Cork, 26—J. Wishart, ballast.
Industry, Ball, Gloucester, 44—G. Ball, coals.
brig Napoleon, from Philadelphia, 9 days.

CLEARED.

Ship Mary Caroline, Stickney, Cork, deals.
Robert Bruce, Harkness, Liverpool, timber.
Brig James D., Dickson, Philadelphia, plaster.
Britannia, Payne, Sligo, deals.
Susan Jane, Hughes, Donegal, deals.
Tom Cringle, Merry, Boston, plaster.
Schr. James Clark, Beck, Halifax, tea, fish, &c.
Argonaut, Betts, New-York, mahogany.
Ceylon, Thompson, Portland, plaster.
Sable, Hammond, Halifax, limestone.

The whale ship Margaret Rait, of this port, out seven months, was at Sidney, New South Wales, on the 13th March, with 600 barrels black oil.

Arrived at Quebec, 26th ult. ship Enterprise, M'Cready, Liverpool.—Cleared, 25th, brig Horatio, Stewart, St. John; 29th, Edmond, Strang, London.

Arrived at Belfast, Aug. 18th, Edward Reid, St. John; at Greenock, 21st, Bee, Morris, Dalhousie; at Dublin, 21st, Sir John Harvey, Richibucto; at London, 23d, Arkwright, Birnie, St. John; at Liverpool, 24th, Hebe, Wright, do.; 25th, Campion, Galilee, do.; 27th, William & Alfred, Calverwell, do.; at Hull, 27th, Wolga, Cood, do.

Sailed from Kinsale, Aug. 19, Lord John Russell, Richie, Quebec; from Liverpool, 27th, Rebecca, Goodwin, for St. John.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—Sailed, brig Mary Ann, Wilson, Bay Verte; Eliza, Haycock, Brier Island; 6th, arrived, ship Alex. Grant, Brown, St. John; Lockwoods, Lawton, Quebec.—7th, arr. Monarch, Booth, Dalhousie; sailed, John Porter, Parnell, Halifax.—8th, arr. Wakefield, Sullivan, Quebec.—9th, arr. Jean Hastie, Robertson, Halifax.—10th, arr. Colchester, M'Lean, St. Andrews; Sir Colin Campbell, Picton; Britannia, Halifax; Acadian, Liverpool, N. S.; 14th, arr. John Cock, Williams, and Bridgetown, Hadley, St. John; 15th, arrived, Wolf's Cove, New-Brunswick; off Holyhead, Sarah, from Quebec; 17th, arr. Emerald, Campbell, St. John; 18th, arr. Ocean Queen, Carr, Quebec. Entered for Loading, Lockwoods, Lawton, St. John; Britannia, Crowder, Halifax; Jean Hastie, Robertson, do.

Ship Wilmot, John, from St. John for London, off Falmouth, 1st Sept.; Majestic, Leitch, from do. for do., at Rumague; Brenda, Rae, from St. John, at Newry; brig Elizabeth, Anderson, from do. at Cove; Sir P. Maitland, from Halifax, at Cove.

Capt. Ryder, of the brig Virginia, at Charleston, reports having boarded on the 25th Sept. Cape Hatteras bearing W. N. W. 30 miles distant, the wreck of the British schr. Germ, from Montego Bay, Jam. for St. John, N. B. and took from her the mate, also two seamen and a colored one—they stated that the captain's name was Madden, and that he and the cook were washed overboard, when the schr. was hove down on her beam ends—Sept. 15th, lat. 35, long. 77: her foremast was cut away at the time, when her mainmast went with it, and she righted full of water—since which time they have remained on the wreck, subsisting on nothing but water. Her cargo consisted of rum, sugar, hides, and $1600 in specie. It blowing very hard at the time she was boarded, were unable to save anything from the wreck.

Christiansand, Aug. 8.—The New-Brunswick, Bruce, from Dantzic, which sunk in a creek near this harbour, on 24th May, has been raised, and is now ready for sea.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 13.—The Charles Adams (American ship), was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. lat. 35, lon. 78; crew saved.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK.—Ship Amelia reports that on the 20th Sept. in lat. 32, 23, long. 73, she fell in with the schr. Pennsylvania, Capt. Williams, bottom up, with two men in a very exhausted state clinging to her bottom. The survivors stated that she sailed from New-York 10th Sept with 21 passengers, and a crew of six persons, including officers, and that she was capsized on the night of the 16th Sept. after the passengers had retired for the night.—*Portland paper.*

QUEBEC, Oct. 6.—About fifteen sail went to sea this forenoon, among them *Thomas Workington*, for Bristol.

Oct. 9th.—About thirty sail went to sea since Friday evening.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Cleared, Niger, Kinney, for St. John, N.B. and Sydney.

DISASTERS.—Barque Tiberius, Sears, bound to Baltimore, arrived at Perth Amboy, on the 5th inst. in 45 days from Liverpool, to land passengers. On the 24th ult. experienced a severe gale from the S. E. On the 26th, in lat. 41 20, long. 60, 20, fell in with the wreck of the brig Novascotia, of Liverpool, spars gone, and a complete wreck; boarded her, and found no person on board. Found written the following abstract: "Brig Nova-Scotia, Willard, from Liverpool, N. S. three days, was capsized in lat. 39 13, long. 63 13, lying to under balance reef mainsail, she laid with her masts under water, and all hands in the water; we succeeded in reaching her side, and cut the lanyards, when she righted; the masts both went by the deck. It was blowing a complete hurricane, and the sea making such a breach all over her, we could not save any of the spars. We were taken off on the 25th Sept. by a vessel bound to London." Took from her 4 brls. bread, 3 brls. salted provisions, a quantity of old rigging and blocks, 8 boxes fish, and a quantity of loose, do.

The Hannibal, arrived at Quebec on the 4th inst. has on board the master and crew of the brig Topaz, of Yarmouth, for Antigua, which vessel upset at sea on the 23d August, lat. 28, long. 61. They were taken from the wreck by a French barque Fanny, of Havre, and got on board the Hannibal on the 15th September.

The Brilliant, Fligg, from Newport for Quebec, sprung aleak off Cape Clear, and is on shore near Hagg's Head, a perfect wreck.

The Norfolk Herald, of the 1st inst. says, we learn from Capt. Hall, of the Schr. *James Buick*, returned to this port yesterday in distress, that he spoke on Saturday last, in lat. 31, lon. 73, schr. ———, from Turks' Islands, bound to Newport, the Captain of which stated that he was driven from T. I. on the 15th ult., in severe gale, without his anchors, and returned again and sailed on the 19th, at which time it was ascertained that 300 lives were lost. He also stated that he met a vessel from Nassau bound into Turks' Islands, which had lost 21 hands out of 22 which were on board.

We have seen letters from Turks' Islands to the 25th August, and we are enabled confidently to say, that not only were there no lives lost at that place on the 15th, as stated in the foregoing paragraph, but that there was not even a gale between the 4th and a date of the letter.

There were 332,000 bushels Salt at Salt Key, and other property to the amount of $20,000 destroyed.

We have been shewn a letter, dated Turks' Islands, 18th August, containing the following melancholy and distressing intelligence:—

"Mr. Augustus Deane, with his wife and child, left Nassau about the 18th July for this place, in a small Sloop, and had reached as far up as the Six Hill Keys, near East Harbour, on the 3d inst.; when a hurricane came on, the vessel broke from her anchors, was blowed down on her side, and out of 21 souls on board only one has survived to tell the awful tale! One faint ray of hope yet remains. The man saved states, that the mast was torn out by the violence of the wind, and driven away; that when the vessel fell over a great many persons clung to the mast and rigging, and the last words he heard were, "hold on—hold on." The man was saved by lashing himself to the vessel, and which drove on shore among the swamps. A craft has been despatched to search for the mast."

LAND SURVEYING.

THE subscriber having received an appointment as Deputy Surveyor of Lands, begs leave to offer his services to the public, and trusts from his practical experience, to be enabled to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH B. WHIPPLE.

Carleton, 10th October, 1837.

£10 REWARD.

LOST on Monday Evening, 9th October, between the 8 and 9 mile post, on the road between Carleton and Musquash,

A DOUBLE BARRELLED

Percussion Gun,

with the maker's name, "Joseph Manton, London," on the locks and barrels, and the owner's crest and initials (J. C. C.) on a silver plate on the stock.

Whoever will return the same uninjured to Mr. COOTE, 43d Regt. at the Barracks, St. John, will receive the above reward. Oct. 13.

To Editors, Merchants and others.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the New York Press, would be happy to meet with employment for part or the whole of his time, either in an office, or warehouse, or any in or out door business, having a perfect knowledge of the Newspaper and Mercantile business of London, the United States, and the West Indies.—A line addressed to X. Y. Z. at this Office, will meet with immediate attention. October 13, 1837.

Candles, Soap, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale—

50 BOXES mould and Dipt CANDLES, 40 do. Liverpool SOAP;
27 boxes London Starch;
100 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel RAISINS;
10 kegs very superior Mustard;
10 bags Havana Coffee; 10 m. do Cigars,
12 bags Filberts and Walnuts,
37 kegs Soda Biscuit; 10 ditto sugar Ditto;
25 ditto Wine ditto.
7 hogsheads raw and refined SUGAR.
With a general assortment of *Groceries, Spirits, &c. &c.* at lowest prices.
15th sept. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

SUGAR & TEA.

Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax:

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.
IN STORE.
30 chests very fine Congo TEA,
100 catty boxes of 14 lbs. each; 6 large chests Bohea; 3 chests best Hyson;
20 boxes, 6 lb. each, Fine Hyson,
3 chests Best SOUCHONG.

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

29th september.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL of 120 to 150 tons, for a voyage to Jamaica. Apply early to

October 6. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

THE
MINERVA
Life Assurance Company,

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

King William Street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

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

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

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Thomas Brook, Esq.	Isaac Lawrence, Esq.
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PHYSICIAN: Dr. Tweedie, 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.

ACTUARY: John Tulloch, Esq.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. Bowden, Walters & Reeve.

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

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

Just Received,

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

Oct. 20. E. C. WADDINGTON.

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

October 20. JAMES T. HANFORD

FLOUR.

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

Oct. 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Best Winter Strained Sperm Oil,

Candles, &c.

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

October 20.

FAT HERRINGS.—50 Barrels landing this day, and will be sold low by

Oct. 20. THOMAS HANFORD.

Confectionary, &c.

Landing, ex brig Sea Gull, from Clyde:

15 BOXES Pale Yellow and White SOAP,
One Ton BARLEY,
10 Boxes refined CANDY SUGAR,
20 Ditto assorted Confections,
1 Box Lustre and Servant's Friend Black Lead.
2 casks SODA, for washing,
14 casks superfine Mustard. 20 do. double sup. do.
IN STORE.
114 Very fine smoked Hams, 40 do. Westphalia do.

Oct 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

SADDLES AND BRIDLES.

Now Landing, ex *Superb*, from Liverpool:

2 HHDS. and 2 cases *Wilson's* Saddles and Bridles, comprising a good assortment, and in quality superior to any previous importation, for sale very low by the package

Oct. 20. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

POLLOCK.—250 Quintals Prime quality, for sale by E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

October 20.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

New Arrangement, *for the winter.*

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

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

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

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

October 14, 1837.

Valuable and choice Collection of BOOKS,

For sale at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse:

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

St. John, October 13.

Corn Meal & Rye Flour.

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

October 13.

Jamaica Spirits.

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

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

October 13. JOHN V THURGAR.

For LONDONDERRY, Direct.

THE NEW SHIP

STRABANE,

WILLIAM HILL, Commander;

Has excellent accommodations for Cabin Passengers, and will sail about the 25th instant. For Passage, apply to Captain Hill, or at the Office of

Oct. 13. HUGH DOHERTY.

STEAM BISCUIT.

Landing, ex brig *James D.*, from Philadelphia:

25 HALF BBLS. Watsons Steam SODA BISCUIT; 25 do. Wine ditto,
25 do. Sugar ditto; 5 do. Pilot Bread; for sale by

Oct. 13. JAMES MALCOLM.

For Sale or to Rent for a term of Years,

And possession given on the first of November.

A HOUSE in *Dorchester Street*, near St. John's Church, lately erected by the Subscriber.—It contains four rooms, two bed rooms, cellar, &c. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

October 6, 1837.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF TEAS.

On Wednesday the 25th October, instant, at 11 o'clock, will be offered at the Subscribers' Warehouse:

A PART of the Cargo of the Brig *Clifton*, from Canton, comprising Congo, Souchong, Young Hyson, Twankay and Gunpowder TEAS, in chests, half chests, and 14lb. boxes.

Oct. 26. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Detained,

ON Tuesday Evening last, a Silver WATCH, supposed to have been stolen. The owner can have the same by proving the property and paying expences, on application to

SAMUEL BEECHING,

Oct. 13. Albion House, Church-street.

Sugar and Pork.

34 HHDS. superior Porto Rico SUGAR; 100 bbls. Nova Scotia fat PORK; Now landing and for sale low from the wharf.

Oct. 13. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

LONDON GOODS,

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

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

—ALSO—

Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—

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

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

15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

A CARD.

THE subscriber intimates to the Public, that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by Mr. A. EWING, (Portland,) where he intends keeping a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates for cash.

On hand—A choice collection of BOOKS, for sale at very reduced prices.

RICHARD DALTON.

August 18, 1837. No. 30, Portland.

Ladies' prunella, kid, and morocco Boots an Shoes furnished to order.

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

Wholesale Prices Current.

Butter,	1s 2d.	NAVAL STORES,	
Barley, pot,	23s 9d cwt.	Tar,	16s 6d
pearl,	30s	Pitch,	16s 6d
Beef, Quebec,	55s	Coal Tar,	17s 6d
Nova Scotia,	45s	Turpentine,	5s
Fresh,	5d lb.	OILS.	
Irish Tierce,	120s	boiled linseed,	4s9 a 5s
Bacon,	10d lb.	raw,	4s 6d
Bread, Navy,	22s 6d.	sperm,	8s
Pilot, bbl.	32s a 42s 6d.	porpoise,	4s 6d.
Boards spruce	45 a 50s M.	pale seal,	4s 6d
Pine,	80s	brown do.	3s.
Seasoned	£8	cod, 60s. for 31-1-2 gal.	
Brandy,	9s	Oakum,	3½s
Coals, Orrel, chal.	37s 6d	Oatmeal, cwt.	21s a 31
Pemberton,	27s 6d.	Oats,	2s 9d
Scotch	27s 6d.	Paints, black,	50s pr cwt.
Pictou,		Yellow,	50s
Cordage,	52s a 55s.	Red,	45s
Canvas,	1s 9d	Green, lb.	10d
Coffee,	9d.	White lead,	60s
Cocoa,	8d	Pork, Irish prime mess	
Corn Meal,	22s 9d		100 a 110s
Cotton Warp, bun.	7s a 9s	N. S. prime	90s a 100
Copper, bolt,	1s 6d	Fresh,	7d
Sheet,	1s 6 a 1s 8	Provincial	£5 a £5 5
Chain Cables,	27s a 35s	Plaster of Paris,	7s 9d ton.
Cigars, Jam.	£2	Potatoes,	2s 9d a 3s. bush.
Havannah	£7	Pepper,	8 1-2 lb.
Candles,	9d	Rice,	23s 9d a 25s cwt.
English moulds,	11d	Rosin,	5s.
Sperm & Wax,	3s	Raisins, muscatel, in	
Eggs,	10d doz.	boxes,	18 9d
Flour, Quebec fine	52s	do. Cooking	5d lb.
European fine	50s	Rum, Jamaica,	5s 6 a 5s 6d
Fine	50s	Demerara,	3s 9d
Provincial ground	25s	for Sugar, raw,	37s 6 a 45s cwt
	[98lbs	single refin'd	7d
Am. Rye,	31s 3d a 32s	double do	8d
Figs,	7 a 9d	Salt,	1s 4d
Glass,	40s a 50s	do fine	9s bag
Gin,	6s a 6s 6d	Soap,	3d 1-2 lb
Hams,	8d a 9d	do Belfast	5 1-2
Fish,		Shot, cwt.	45s
Shad,	35s a 40s	Tobacco,	11d
Cod, cwt.	14s a 15s	Scantling spruce	30 a 40s
Pollock,	10s 6d		[M
Haddock,		Sa Shingles pine,	20s
Mackerel, nos. 1, 2	35s	do. Spruce,	10s a 12s 6d.
3,	25s	Tea, Bohea,	1s 3d
Herrings, Canso,	25s	Congo,	1s 9d a 2s
Digby smoked	4s a 4s 3d	Souchong,	2s 6d
Alewives,	23s 9d	Twanky,	2s 3d a 2s 6d
Hides,		Hyson,	4s a 4s 6d
Hay screwed	£4	Hyson skin	3s 8 a 4s
do loose	£2 10s	Timber, red pine,	22s 6d
Indigo,	7s 6d a 9s	White do.	28s for 18 in.
Iron, pig		Birch,	22s 6d for 14 in.
Bar,	£19 a £20	Deals,	£8 a £8 10
Refined,	£27 10s	Vinegar,	1s a 3s 6d
Leather, Eng.	1s 9d	Wines,	
Canada,		Madeira,	10s a 12s 6d
Lead, pig, cwt.		Teneriffe,	6s 3d a 7s 6d
do Sheet		Lisbon,	6d
Lead,	9d	Port,	7s 6 a 12s 2s
Lime,		Spanish red,	4s a 4s 1s
Logwood,	5s a 7s 6d cwt.	Sherry,	10s a 50s
Molasses,	2s 8d gal.	Whiskey,	7s a 7s 6d

Bills on England, 15 per cent. premium.
New York, 1 1-2 per cent. discount.
Halifax, 2 1-2 "

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

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

St. John, Oct. 6. 1837.

St. John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a further Instalment of *Five per cent* of the Capital Stock of the said Company, is required to be paid in, at the Secretary's Office, on or before Saturday the 11th day of November next.

☞ Office Hours, 10 to 3.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*

St. John, 5th October, 1837.

Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

12 HHDS. *very superior quality* retailing Molasses;
A few Pipes Sicily Red WINE;
150,000 shipping Pine Boards;
150,000 La

On Hand,

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

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

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

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

Wines, Brandy, &c.

PER "*Aid-de-Camp*," from LONDON, the Subscriber has received his usual SPRING IMPORTATION, consist of—

Pipes of Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
Hogsheads and quarter casks Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira ditto,
20 Casks prime Old Cognac BRANDY,
20 Ditto, Pale HOLLANDS,—*very fine.*
London Mould Candles, Soap, Starch, Pepper and Mustard,
No. 1 London WHITE LEAD.
ALSO—now Storing:
35 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, very superior,
25 Hhds. Choice Retailing Molasses.

June 3, 1837. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Mahogany, Sugar, &c.

TEN Hogsheads and 20 tierces *very superior* Jamaica SUGAR; 50 Logs Mahogany; 1 barrel Arrow Root: now landing ex schooner *Ray*, from Montego Bay, and for sale from the wharf *very low for cash.* E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

June 30.

TIMBER.—2000 Tons White Pine Timber, 350 tons Spruce, 150 tons Birch: now lying near Indian Town, and will be sold at moderate rates. Apply to

August 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Anchors and Chain Cables,

FOR COASTERS.

30 ANCHORS, for wood stocks, from 1 to 7 cwt.;
20 do. with Iron stocks, from 1 to 5 do.
10 chain Cables, *short links*, from 1-2 to 7-8 inch.

Just received per William & Alfred, from London.

Also on hand: Anchors from 8 to 20 cwt; chains from 7-8 to 1 1-4 inch, both new and second hand, for sale low by

June 30. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Prime Retailing Molasses.

Ex brigantine Roseway, Mainland, master, from St. Kitts:

75 PUNCHEONS Prime retailing Molasses, for sale very low while landing at Merritt's Wharf.

July 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by THOMAS HANFORD.

August 18. *Ward street.*

MOLASSES.—12 Puncheons first quality retailing MOLASSES, just received and for sale.

August 18. THOS. HANFORD.

Havana Segars.

A FEW thousand of the above, received ex *Margaret*, from Nassau, on sale by

August 18. THOMAS HANFORD.

Calcined Plaister of Paris.

A FEW Barrels of the above of very superior quality. —ALSO:—

A LONG BOAT, 18 feet; which will be sold low to close consignments.

August 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bright Quality Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber:

12 HHDS. superior and bright quality SUGAR; 30 puncheons prime Molasses.

August 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pale Seal Oil and Hoop Iron.

25 BBLS. very superior Pale Seal Oil, and 20 bundles Hoop Iron, now landing and for sale very low by

Aug. 25. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

SHIP BREAD.—40 barrels fresh baked Bread; 20 bags (1 cwt. each) Hamburg do. For sale by THOS. HANFORD.

July 28, 1837.

On Consignment,

Ex John Cock, *London*:

25 CHESTS Bohea TEA.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

21st July, 1837.

£10 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of Sunday, or early on Monday morning last, the house of the subscriber was entered into, and a Rosewood Writing Desk, containing money, and a Rosewood Work Box, containing Rings and Papers stolen therefrom; the above reward is offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property. Or a reward of *Five Pounds* will be paid to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, whether the property is recovered or not.

July 25, 1837. JAMES MALCOLM.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

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

Wheat & Rye Flour.

100 BBLS. best Philadelphia Rye FLOUR, 30 do. Alexandria superfine ditto, just received and for sale low by

1st sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

RECEIVED

Per Ship AID-DE CAMP, *Parnell, from London*:

344 KEGS of BRANDRAM'S No. 1, White LEAD.
2 Tons of PUTTY, 3 chests soft INDIGO,
40 Tin cans Boiled and Raw OIL,
10 Bags Black PEPPER,
10 Boxes Wax wick mould CANDLES, short 6's,
1 Case "CHRISTY'S" Paris HATS,
2 Cases Wood and Brass COMPASSES,
1 Case of BRUSHES. JAMES OTTY.

April 18, 1837.

Rum and Molasses.

30 PUNS. RUM; 100 hhds. Molasses, just landed from the brig *Elgin*, from Berbice, and for sale by

July 28. JAMES T. HANFORD.

CANADA FLOUR.—90 barrels "*Gananoque*" superfine FLOUR, landing ex schooner *Esperance* from Quebec, for sale low for cash, if taken from the wharf.

June 23. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Sugar, Coffee, Mahogany, SHELLS, &c.

The cargo of the schooner *Margaret*, Capt. Seymour, from Nassau, Bahamas, consisting of the following articles, will be sold low for prompt payment:

34 BOXES and 40 seroons Havana Sugar; 55 bags Coffee; 35 bales cotton Wool, 32 logs Mahogany, containing 6161 feet, superficial, 7 1-2 tons Lignumvitæ; 7 1-2 do. Fustic; 4 1-2 tons Brazilletto; 6 bales Sponges; 16m. Havana Segars; 15m Bahama do. 50 doz. straw Hats; a case Leather Caps; 2 Boxes Arrow roots 2 large Anchors; A quantity of old Iron and Lead, 90 boxes assorted SHELLS. A quantity of Conch Shells, sea Feathers, and sea Fans; A few pounds Tortoise shell; A box of Preserves, and 12 Turtles.

August 11. JAS. T. HANFORD.

The Cargo of the Brig Rose, from Hamburg.

300 BBLS. 80 half ditto } Superfine FLOUR,
100 Barrels Rye do.; 100 do. OATMEAL;
600 Bags Bread; 1350 bags WHEAT;
700 Bags BARLEY; 50 barrels Pork;
60 Barrels PEAS;
6 Hogsheads, } GIN;
200 Demijohns, }
14,000 BRICKS;
A few cases Toys, Westphalia Hams, Sausages, &c. &c. for sale by JAMES KIRK, and

July 28. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

40 CASKS London Brown Stout, 4 dozen each, just received by the *William and Alfred*, from London:

4 Quarter casks, } Choice Madeira WINE;
20 Dozen, }
80 Quarter Kegs superior London White Lead;
10 Firkins Irish Butter;
20 Boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 Do. Bloom Do.

June 30. G. W. POTTER.

Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received per 'Aid-de-Camp,' from London, 'Enterprise,' from Liverpool, and 'Marathon,' from Belfast, the following Goods—

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, striped Buckskins, Russell Cord, Sattinets, Cassinets, moleskins, Irish LINENS, white and brown Cottons, printed Calicos, printed muslins, printed muslin and cambric Dresses—plain and figured, Irish Poplins, plain, figured and check Gro-de-Naples, white and color'd blonde Gauze Veils and Scarfs, satin Scarfs, shawls and Handkerchiefs, filled centre, Chinest and Thibet wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs, sewed muslin and lace Collars, tambourd ditto, sewed Edgings and Insertions, mull, swiss mull, jaconet, check, book and bishops' lawn muslins, Bobbinetts, Lace and Quillings, thread Edgings and Insertions, black and white Lace Veils, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, back and side shell Combs, ornamented Combs, Jewellery, and a great many other fancy articles.—Which will be sold low for prompt payment. JAMES BOWES.

St. John, June 16. *Market square.*

PORK, &c.

On consignment and will be sold low if applied for immediately:

100 BAGS 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch Spikes, 100 Bbls. Irish Prime Mess Pork.
2 Bales Wollens, 20 Cases printed muslin, Cambrics, Carpetings, &c. &c.

June 15, 1837. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

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

MR WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

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

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

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

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

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

William Major,

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

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

August 11, 1837.

To Let,

AND possession given immediately: the SHOP at present occupied by the subscriber, in Mr. Everitt's building, Prince William street.

July 14. WILLIAM MAJOR.

Received,

Per barque Louisa, Ball, master, from Liverpool:

100 BAGS Spikes, assorted sizes, from 3 to 9 inch;
20 bags Sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 inch;
20 dozen mill saw Files; 10 doz. Hand Saws;
1 cask CUTLERY.

Also in store: 40 Pieces of MOLESKINS.

June 16. JAMES OTTY.

WAX CANDLES.—A few Boxes, just received, for sale low by

June 16. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

WINDOW GLASS.

RECEIVED, per ship Ward, from Liverpool, and will be sold low if taken from the Vessel:

9000 feet 8x10
6000 feet 10x12 } WINDOW GLASS.
2500 feet 10x14
2500 feet 11x14
2500 feet 11x15
2500 feet 12x16

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Canada Fine and Dantzic superfine Flour, just received by the sch'r *Sable*, from Halifax, for sale by

Aug. 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

ALSO—100 barrels Philadelphia and Dantzic Rye Flour; 50 bbls. Corn meal; 50 do. Peas; 50 bags Navy Bread.

Grand Manan Herring.

150 BBLS. of the above for sale low in the course of landing.

15th Sept. 1837. THOMAS HANFORD.

Now Landing,

For the subscriber, ex the ship Samuel, from Liverpool:

100 BBLS. superfine Wheat FLOUR;
75 Boxes mould and dipt Candles;
100 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
20 Bags Pot Barley; 1 ton Patent Lead Shot;

ALSO,

10 Hogsheads Cognac BRANDY,
5 Hogsheads Hollands GENEVA,
20 Quarter casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugar & Coffee.

Landing ex schr. Britannia, from Halifax:

15 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR,—a superior article for family use.

—IN STORE—

5 Hogsheads Refined SUGAR,
20 Bags finest Java COFFEE,
15 Bags Havana ditto,
10 Kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO,
Chests and Boxes Black and Green TEA,

For sale cheap by

8th Sept. *JAMES MALCOLM*

Boarding House.

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

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON. *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

House to Let,

And possession given immediately:

THE House lately occupied by the Subscriber in *Princess street*, and owned by Mr. B. Smith.

June 16. P. BESNARD.

ALBION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has fitted up the whole of his house in Church street, except the cellar story, as an INN, where Lunches and other refreshments can be had at all seasonable hours. Private rooms for private parties, and a long room for entertaining public Societies.

☞ A few respectable Boarders will be taken.

May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber intends having ready for occupation between the 20th May and 1st day of July next, Two STORES of thirty feet front, three stories in heighth, next adjacent to the large store and warehouse now building on his Wharf, by Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, which he offers to let for one, three or five years.

The plan can be seen at the Office of James Peters, Junior, Esquire.

CHARLES J. PETERS.

Saint John, April 2, 1837.

New Arrangement.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

THE Coach will leave St. John on *Tuesdays* at 7 o'clock in the morning, commencing on the 23d inst. and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's, Hammond River Bridge,
Hayes', Norton, *Cougle's*, Sussex Vale,
Holstead's, Poticodiac, for the night;

Where good beds and every convenience will be afforded to travellers. The coach will leave at an early hour, and go to Amherst the same night, stopping at the Bend and Dorchester; will leave Amherst at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning on its return, and stop at Holstead's for the night, leaving the Bend at 3 o'clock, P. M.; leaving Holstad's at an early hour on Friday morning, and arrive at St. John the same night, stopping at Cougle's, Hayes', and Ketchum's.

St. John, 26th May, 1837.

TO LET.

On building lease for the term of twenty one years:—

TWO very elegible Building LOTS, fronting Forty feet each on Garden Street, in *Kings Ward*, in the city of Saint John.

May 9, 1837. W. H. STREET.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, suitable for a small family; possession given on first May. Apply to

28th April. JAMES MALCOLM.

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

An Heir Wanted.

IF ROBERT WALLACE, mason, formerly residing in Coldstream, Scotland, who emigrated to America about eight years ago, will apply to WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Writer, in Coldstream, he will communicate information to the said Robert Wallace regarding certain property which has fallen to him by the decease of his Father, David Wallace, formerly Serjeant in the Staff of the Berwickshire Militia, and lately residing in Coldstream. In the event of the said Robert Wallace, or some person duly authorised by him, not making any claim for said property within *Two Months* from the date hereof, steps will be thereafter taken to get it secured for the benefit of his family who are still in this country.

Coldstream, Scotland, 3d August, 1837.

Iron, Bricks, Barley, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing, ex ship Jane Walker, *from Newry, the following GOODS, which will be sold low if taken from the vessel*:

25 TONS IRON, assorted, (round, square, and flat.)
100 Tons best No. 1, Scotch Pig Iron,
40 cwt. Chains, 1-2 and 1-16th inch,
30 do. Spikes, from 6 to 8 inch,
45 Boxes TIN PLATES, IX and IXX;
35,000 BRICKS; 400 bushels Barley,
10 Pairs Forge BELLOWS.

August 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

NEW STORE.

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

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

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their Warehouse in Prince William street:

25 PIPES, Hogsheads and Quarter casks PORT WINE;
40 ditto ditto ditto Madeira;
10 ditto ditto ditto Sherry;
150 ditto ditto ditto Teneriffe;
200 ditto ditto ditto Bronte, Marsalla, and Sicily Madeira;
75 puns. and hhds. Brandy and Geneva;
1 hogshead old Batavia Arrack;
1 puncheon very old RUM.

And in Bottle—Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Champagne, Bucellas, Claret, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsalla WINES.

200 dozen London BROWN STOUT:
4 tons best London ground White Lead;
10 pipes raw and boiled OIL;
50 boxes London Soap; 50 do. do. Candles;
25 ditto ditto Sperm CANDLES;
60 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins;
30 ditto Malaga RAISINS;
50 drums FIGS; Chests and Boxes of good Congo TEA

ON CONSIGNMENT:

3 pipes East India MADEIRA;
1 pipe Bucellas; 1 ditto Teneriffe;
100 pipes Bronte MADEIRA;
10 ditto Spanish RED WINE;
3 cases Iron mongery; Casks 4dy. 6dy. and 8dy. Nails, and 4 inch Spikes, Flooring Brads, &c.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 9th June, 1837.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Princess Street.

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

James's Naval History of Great Britain, in monthly parts, with portraits, &c. Edited by Captain Chamier, R. N. author of "Ben Brace," "The Life of a Sailor," &c.

Family History of England with Pictorial Illustrations, in 3 vols. by Rev. G. R. Gleig, M. A.

Mackenzie's Hayti 2 vols.

Juvenile Gleaner, plates, by Everlin.

Tales in Prose, by Mary Howitt.

Picture Bible.

Picture Testament,

Lives of Sacred Poets,

Zoological Library, 100 beautiful cuts,

Domestic Animals,

Wild Animals,

Moore's Melodies and Miscellaneous Poems,

Bacon's Essay's,

Beattie's Minstrel,

Village Stories,

Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol.

Bible Garden,

Progressive Tales for Children.

Beauties of History.

Foolscap, Letter, & Note Papers.

The Naval History of Great Britain, in weekly numbers, with numerous portraits and other Illustrations, bro't down to the present time by Edward Pelham Brenton, Captain R. N.

Brittania, by Reverend J. Harris, with Spring, by Mudie,

Stanley on Birds, with Plates, 2 vols.

Tales about the Sun, with Plates,

Tales about Greece, ditto,

Whale Fishery, with do.

Library of Anecdote,

Wilk's Rosebuds,

Readings in Prose,

Readings in Poetry,

Practical Hints for the use of Young Carvers.

Young Lady's Book of Piety,

Affection's Keepsake,

Youths Natural Theology,

Frugal Housewife or Domestic Economy,

Death of Abel.

The Tutor's Assistant,

Langford's Key to ditto,

Annuals for 1837,

Caricatures; Lithographic, Mezzotintos and other prints. A great variety of Children's books, Perfumery, Toys, &c.

Stephens' Writing Fluid, Japan Ink, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c.

June 9, 1837. A. R. TRURO.

☞ NOTICE.

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

JAMES ALEXANDER,
JOHN ALEXANDER.

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

No. 12, King Street.

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

The STOCK at present consists of the following Articles:

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

Spices—of all kinds;

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

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

FLOUR.

DANTZIC superfine and Canada Fine middlings FLOUR, received ex *Armide*, from Halifax, and for sale cheap for cash by

THOMAS HANFORD,

July 14. *Ward street.*

PORK.

80 BARRELS Prime mess PORK, just landing from on board the *Joseph P. Dobree* and *Ontario*, and will be sold low, if applied for immediately, by HUGH DOHEETY.

August 11.

Received pr Albion, Brown, from Liverpool.

300 FATHOMS 1 in. Close Link Chain,

80 Fathoms	90	7-8	do.	do.	do.
140 do.		3-4	do.	do.	do.
300 do.		5-8	do.	do.	do.
		3-8	do.	do.	do.

10 ANCHORS from 1 1-2 to 4 cwt.

September 27. JAMES OTTY.

Window Glass,

Received per ship WARD, *from Liverpool*:—

1500 feet 6 1-2x7 1-2
7500 feet 7 1-2x8 1-2
3000 feet 7x9 } WINDOW GLASS.
3000 feet 8x10
2000 feet 10x12

HUGH DOHERTY.

May 12, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received per ships *Pekin*, and *Enterprise*, from Liverpool, part of his **Spring Supply of Goods**, viz:

11 CASKS 4dy to 20dy fine Canada Rose NAILS; 10 do. 3dy to 10dy cut Rose do. raw, Chamber-door, Cellar, Mortice, Pad, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks; Brass Chamber-door do. Night do. 6 to 14 inch fine Plate do. Silver plated Candlesticks; Brass, Japan'd and Blocktin do. Japan'd Spice Boxes and Dressing Cases; Rosewood Work Boxes; do. Tea caddies; Wood cruet frames and Bottles; Blocktin Tea and coffee pots, large and small size; Britannia metal do. do. do. do.; ditto Tea and table spoons; do. Toddy and soup Ladles; German silver table spoons; do. dessert Forks; ditto sugar tongs; do. salt, Mustard and Tea caddy spoons; Tin'd Iron spoons; steel plated knife, fork and spoon, in cases; silver plated pickle knives and forks; Brass snuffers and trays; Bush head cork screws; do. do. with Valves; Box head rivit Gimblets; sets Brass and Iron Weights, 4 lbs. down; Brass finger plates, for doors; bundles Iron Wire, No. 10 to 22; Brass cocks, assorted sizes; Brass and Iron butt Hinges; Iron hooks and staples; Japan'd Iron buttons, for closet doors; *Fox's* Wood screws, in variety; Iron tin'd tacks; Sash Tool Brushes; Ground and unground ditto, o to ooo; Fancy stove, shoe, white-wash, counter, sweeping and carpet Brushes; Porter, Wine and Ginger Beer Corks, Bungs and Taps; clothes Baskets; market do. oval and square, covered and uncovered; Wine Bottle do. Tin'd plate ditto; Green Blocktin chamber buckets, with covers; Ivory and pocket combs; Imperial side and back do. a new article; Dress and prong ditto.—*On Consignment*: 6 casks Button Blueing; 4 do. Paste Blacking, in tin cases, a superior article.—Together with his very extensive stock on hand, consisting of black, blue, brown, invisible green and Adelaide superfine BROAD CLOTHS; merinos, Bombazetts, printed muslins, Ginghams, Bobinetts, cambric and Jaconet muslins, pieces cottons, Furniture do. Gents. white cotton Hose and half Hose, Ladies' white cotton stockings; Fancy do. Gents. fancy Vesting; White and Factory cottons; Boys's cloth caps, in variety; Gents. Superfine Hats; and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold for cash or approved payment, at his store, No. 1. *Merritt's Brick Buildings*, Water-street.

Also—A few barrels superfine FLOUR, Boxes GLASS, 7x9 to 14x16, do. SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

26th May, 1837.

Received,

Per Enterprise, M'Cready, from Liverpool:

2 CASES HATS; 1 case Brushes,
100 casks and 36 bags, containing Nails,
200 pieces printed Calicos,
6 bales White and Grey cottons,
13 rolls sheet lead, from 4 lb. a 14 lb. per foot,
120 kegs best No. 1 White Lead,
20 barrels Turkey red Raisins,
1 cask mortice, rim and Pad Locks,
20 dozen rules; 1 cask miners' shovels,
33 bundles shovels; 15 do. spades,
20 do. Frying Pans; 20 boxes pipes,
20 boxes mould candles; 220 do. soap,
12 bales cotton Warp,
1 box Log slates and pencils,
20 pieces No. 2 bleached Duck,
20 do. 1440 yards Oznaburg,
120 coils and mats best staple cordage,
60 do. white rope; 20 dozen Bed cords,
2 dozen deep sea lines; 4 do. hand lead do.,
4 do. Log lines; 20 do. sail & whipping twine,
100 do. Pollock lines; 50 do. 15 & 18 thr. codlines,
500 fathoms best proved short link chain cables, assorted,
12 ANCHORS, from 2 1-2 cwt. to 5 1-2 cwt.

Also—per Sovereign, from Hull:

12 casks raw and boiled Paint OIL.

26th May. JAMES OTTY.

James Malcolm,

Respectfully intimates that he has opened his new shop (under Mr. Hay's Chair Manufactory) Prince William Street, with an extensive Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, which he offers for sale at his usual cheap rates, viz;

SUPERIOR Black and Green TEAS,
Mocha, Java and Jamaica COFFEE,
Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa, Jamaica SUGAR,
Double and single Refined Sugar,
Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger,
Raisins, Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Confectionary,
Lemon and Citron Peel, Pickles, Sauces, Capers,
Cheshire, Closter and Stilton Cheese,
Wax, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Soap, starch, blue; sago, Arrow Root, Macaroni,
Isinglass, Vermicelli, Vinegar, Rice, Mustard,
Cigars, Tobacco, Corn Brooms, &c. &c.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

J. M. begs to announce, that during the interval since the late fire he has constructed a *New and Improved* Coffee Toaster, and he flatters himself, will now be able to furnish his customers with an article far superior in strength and flavor to that usually sold for ground Coffee in this City. The greatest care will be taken in selecting the raw material, (an what is of more importance to the consumer) in the Toasting.

J. M. having devoted considerable time, in acquiring a knowledge of this very necessary branch of his business, can, with every confidence recommend his improved Mocha, Java, and Jamaica Coffee. Feb. 24, 1837.

Seed Wheat, Oats & Barley,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Now landing from on board the *William & Alfred*, and *Lotus* from London:

20 SACKS red Kent Wheat: 20 sacks white ditto; 25 sacks seed OATS; 13 sacks Chevalier BARLEY.

☞ The above of very first quality, imported expressly for seed.

Per the Louisa, from Liverpool:

2 Bales Griffin's N. E. Scythes, assorted, 40 to 46 inches; 50 boxes hard Yellow SOAP.

July 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS, *AND STATIONERY,*

Per late arrivals.

W. L. AVERY, has just received an assortment of School BOOKS and Stationery, which he offers to the public at the lowest possible prices for cash, or a short approved credit.

ON HAND: Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books: Books for copying machines made to order, of the very best material. ☞ BOOKBINDING as usual on liberal terms.

☞ *Depository of the Saint John Religious Tract Society.* Prince Wm. street, 23d June.

Wine and Raisins.

12 QR-Casks fine Malaga WINE; 10 boxes and 20 half boxes best bunch muscatel Raisins; 10 Kegs cooking do.

July 14. THOMAS HANFORD.

Westphalia Hams, and Bologna Sausages.

LANDING, ex brig *Rose*, from Hamburg: 100 Westphalia HAMS; 50 Bologna Sausages; warranted best quality: for sale by

August 4. JAMES MALCOLM.

FOR SALE.—A few barrels Canada Fine FLOUR; a superior article for family use.

Also:—50 Chests fine Bohea TEA for sale at low rate. by

August 25. THOMAS HANFORD.

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding *CORN-SHELLER.*

THE subscriber having taken out letters patent from the government of the United States, for the purpose of securing his rights as inventor of this valuable machine for the agriculturist, is now ready to dispose of state county and town rights, on liberal terms, and of single machines, adapted to horse or other power, or to the hand, as may best suit the interest or convenience of persons needing the article.

Two sizes are manufactured: a large one, calculated for power; and a smaller, designed for the hand. They are entirely different from any Corn Sheller heretofore known, and being contracted with great simplicity and durability, are not liable to get out of repair—an important consideration.

The large machine, driven with power, is capable of shelling, in a superior manner, 500 bushels in a day, acting on twelve ears at once. It is only necessary to keep the hopper supplied, but of no consequence how promiscuously the ears are thrown in, as it feeds itself with regularity and precision. Thus one man may easily attend several machines; and in case the corn is deposited in an upper loft, and the sheller on a lower floor, with a feeding trough of proper dimensions, it might run for hours without any attention. The machine is compact, occupies but small space, and requires but little power.

The small machine, intended to be worked with the hand, shells three ears at once, feeding itself, &c. in the same manner as the large one. A more minute description of both is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers are invited to, and no doubt will, examine for themselves.

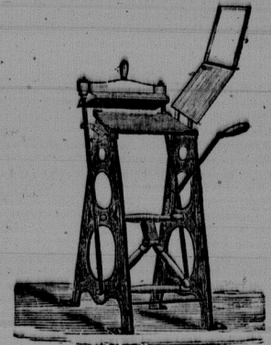
The prices are fixed at the lowest rate, $50 for the large, and $20 for the small sheller, the inventor relying on extensive sales for a fair remuneration.

Letters desiring information may be addressed, (post paid,) to J. MAXWELL, Machinist and Draftsman, 259 Bowery, New York.

☞ J. M. refers to the separate handbill of each, for description of the following: *Improved Thrashing Machine, Maxwell's Patent Washing machine, improved Straw and Leghorn Press*, and several other machines. New-York, May 1, 1837.

Maxwell's Patent Job Printing PRESS,

Honored with the Diploma of the Mechanic's Institute.



THE subscriber has invented a new Printing Press, which is considered a valuable economical addition to a Job Office, combining simplicity of construction and durability with speed and excellence in its performance.

He manufactures 3 sizes of the Job Press No. 1, intended for cards, at $30; No. 2, to print a surface of 14 inches by 9, at $50; No. 3, to print a foolscap sheet, at $75. Printers are invited to examine the invention for themselves.

J. M. continues to make, on the most approved principles and construction, all kinds of Machinery connected with Agriculture the Arts, &c. He invites the attention of the public to the following Machines, which may be seen at his establishment, 259 Bowery, the limits of an advertisment forbidding a detailed description:

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding Corn Sheller, of several sizes, calculated for power or the hand—probably the most superior article of the kind known, excellent as many of its competitors are.

Improved Thrashing Machine, which delivers at least one sixth more grain from the straw than the best machines now in general use.

Improved straw and Leghorn Presses, of various descriptions and prices. Milliners will find a variety of improvements in these Presses, that render them much more advantageous than the old ones.

Sugar Breakers, for the use of Grocers. This article is of an improved construction, with two cast iron cylinders, a fly wheel, &c. The price is now reduced to thirty-five dollars.

Maxwell's Patent Washing Machines, combining a number of advantages not heretofore attempted in similar machines.

Lithographic Presses, &c. &c. made to order.

The undersigned will dispose of Rights, in his various Patents, for towns or Counties, on liberal terms. For further information, inquire of—if by letter, post paid—

J. MAXWELL, 259 Bowery.

New York May, 1837.

SEAL OIL.

48 CASKS superior Pale Seal OIL, for sale low while landing from schr. *Sable*, from Halifax. JOHN ROBERTSON.

July 14, 1837.

SUGAR.

LANDING, ex schooner *Ray*, 10 hhds. Bright Jamaica SUGAR. In store, 20 bbls. Prime mess PORK, for sale cheap by

June 30. JAMES MALCOLM.

☞ Notice.

ROBERT A. ROBERTSON, of the late Firm of ROBERTSON & HATTON, of this city, has this day constituted and appointed