THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

APRIL.	R. SUN. S.	MOON.	W. H
14 Saturday,	5 16 6 43	morn.	1 36
15 Sunday,	5 15 6 45	0 9	2 26
16 Monday,	5 14 6 46	1 9	3 23
17 Tuesday,	5 12 6 47	1 57	4 33
18 Wednesday,	5 10 6 48	2 36	5 56
19 Thursday,	5 8 6 49	3 7	6 26
20 Friday,	5 7 6 50	3 32	7 41

Last quarter, 17th. 10h. 45m.

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: R. W. Crookshank, Esq.

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

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

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

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Miscellany.

THE MARINER'S DAUGHTER.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

By the Author of "Cavendish," "Gentleman Jack,"

(Continued.)

CHAPTER V.

The words had fallen, not to be recalled—the hands were piped down—the watch remained on deck. Cowed and abashed for the time, they retired, it is true, from the sight of their superiors. They hid themselves in the dim recesses formed by the bits on the forecastle, the booms, and the bows of the launch, and all those little nooks, which on a man-of-war's upper-deck are sacred as the council places of the crew. Here, as they read in the eyes of each that common spirit which filled alike the hearts of all, their stern rough spirits gradually found that vent in expression which they dared not breathe in the presence of their officers. At first a few deep oaths alone gave vent to the boiling anger of their souls, and then, as they rapidly became aware that one feeling alone animated all, that feeling was expressed in full and unmeasured condemnation and hatred of the dastardly and despicable acts of tyranny they had just witnessed. The misfortunes that alight on courage, and on honour, touch with compassion hearts whose sternness had otherwise steeled them to every sentiment of pity. Not one among them but felt most keenly for the broken lieutenant, for whom the degrading outrage of the morrow was prepared. Rapidly, ...
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do Mr. Ramsay any good, I'd go to the gangway to-morrow, and take four dozen without winking a top-light."

"So would I!" exclaimed a dozen voices at once.

"Ay; but, messmates, 'twould be of no more use than a twice laid chaw of baccky to a cold middle-watcher."

"'Tis but too true, Ben," responded his auditory.

"But," said one of the seamen, "can we lend him a helping hand any way?"

'Not that I know of,' resumed Ben; 'I'd as soon—ay, or for the matter of that, perhaps sooner, see him overboard in a gale of wind, with nothing but a hencoop next him and Davy Jone's locker, as I would see him now stuck down in the black-list without ever having deserved it. When the word with the skipper is 'flog,' you know well enough, boys, that he never repents. 'Tisn't likely then that he'll let off Mr. Ramsay, that he's been lying-by for ever since we came to sea, to catch upon the ground-hop, as it might be. 'Tis a rascally shame, 'deed is it, and for nothing more, as I can understand, than making up to the skipper's daughter—and so he's as good a right to a handsome craft as the lad that has courage to cut her out from under the enemy's batteries. 'Tis no wonder the young leddy likes the leaftenant. I should think little enough of she, if so be her was any other ways minded. I only wish for his sake she happened to be aboard o' us just now—she might cut the clink in quick sticks, though none of us can. Howsomever, boys, this one thing's certain, if the skipper's alive and kicking, by six bells to-morrow forenoon the leaftenant's a flogged man; and that I fear he will be, for I can't see anything in the captain's ugly carcase that should please Heaven to take a liking to him on so short a notice.'

'Like enough, man—like enough,' broke in the deep voice of the Scotch corporal, who had hitherto remained mute; "but, in my way of thinking, he's a lang lang journey to go, and both a cold and heat to get through or ever he wins there. But though ower black for heaven, ye ken there's another place, for which he suits well, sirs, well—and if ever anything sho'd tempt me to a few soft words with the father of evil, it would be for the obligation of his taking home such a bairn.—Should he miss his master on the morn; then, boys, mark me—we knows who's laid a claw on him.'

'Oh, blurra nouns, corporal—there's no such luck for us!'

'No!' said the corporal, in a slow deep accent, whose thunder seemed to rumble from the deepest recesses of his capacious chest; 'we shall see," he added, as a terrific scowl passed over his hard features, and, without another word he rose and went below.

'Corporal—is that you?' said one of his marines, as he joined the main-deck.

'Yes,' replied the Scot.

'Then, Mr. Ramsay wants you on the lower-deck.'

'Ay, and on the main-deck too.'

'Oh, then, some one's told you of it.'

'Not they.'

'Why, then, how the devil did you come to know it?'

'By the same token that I know sharks are hungry, and must be fed.'

'Out of the way.'

The young soldier moved aside, and his face bore sufficient testimony to the nature of his surprise at this singular conversation of his petty officer. A...
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but his willingness to serve his late superior could only find utterance in a motion of the head. This, however, seemed sufficiently to tell the tale, both of his feelings and his faith, to his countryman, who thus proceeded in the defination of the favour he required. 'The packet I have given you, corporal, contains two letters, one to my family and another to a lady, into whose hands I wish you to deliver them both. She will then be able to forward to my friends more easily than is in your power, the communication I wish them to receive. If you receive no further order from me within twenty-four hours, take the first opportunity of being alone to open the outer seal of the packet I have given you. The name of the lady to whom you are to deliver the inclosure will then be known to you. I confide wholly in your courage and address to deliver them at the first opportunity which may offer, without any detriment to your duty. In doing this, however, expenses may arise which I do not foresee; you will therefore defray these from this sum of money, for which I have no longer any need.'

As Ramsay said this, he laid a small bag of Spanish doubloons on the corporal's knee; and, while he rose to depart, held out his hand. For a time the marine seemed capable of regarding neither that nor the money confided to his charge. At length, looking up at the lieutenant, who still stood beside him, he replied, 'How have I had the misfortune of forfeiting your honour's confidence?'

'In no way, my good fellow. Why do you ask?'

'Because, sir, these things were better in your own keeping and accomplishment, unless you had intended something more serious than you have yet told me.'

'My good fellow, there are some things of which true men are loath to speak, lest their conduct may fall under the suspicion of bravado rather than bravery."

"Ay, your honour, I feared it was that.'

'Nor that only, corporal; but there is a degree of confidence that is more embarrassing to a true friend than desirable for him.'

'And that's the reason, sir, why I made so bold as to seek that which you have not offered me. I understood, sir, what you mean to do—I understand it fully;' and the corporal paused solemnly. Then looking up again at the lieutenant—'Is there no other way, think your honour, of getting out of the bloodhound's toils?'

'None, that I can think of. Can you?'

'Yes, sir; it requires but a firm hand and a true heart, and you have both.'

'But what, corporal, is your plan?'

'As straight and plain as I hope my heart is, your honour. Just put a couple of boarding-pistols in your pocket, and while I call off the attention of the sentry at the companion hatch, enter you the cabin, your honour, and never leave it till the scoundrel, who grinds you to the dust with his unnecessary tyranny, is as dead as one of his boiled chickens.—Nay, your honour, you needn't shake your head; I mean nothing unfair to him, hang-dog as he is, but just to lay one of the pistols on the table, and take the other in your own hand. If fortune is against your honour so much the greater pity, but 'tis a fair fight; but if the captain is once pinked, I'll answer for the crew rising—and then the barky is your own.'

'My poor mistaken friend! and what would be the use of the frigate to me...
cept to hang me...

poral, averting his eyes from his officer's face, 'ye'll do nothing till the last minute.'

'Why so?'

'Why, by God's good guidance we may fall in with an enemy, and once come an action, the black list will be washed white.'

'True, corporal; but think you that he who has already shown such unjust spite, may not do it again and again, till his object be gained?'

'Ay, there, sir, is the sting of the whole business. However, sir, oblige me in this one thing; for in case of an action, a stray shot might be blessed with making out his discharge, the ship get into other hands, and all be right again.'

'It seems to me but a slight hope; but to oblige you—I consent———'

What further the lieutenant would have added we can scarcely say, for a skulking blackguard, who was generally supposed to be somewhat of a tale-bearer, here got up from the fore-sail bin, in the shadow of which he had been lying, and rubbed his eyes, as if just awakened from his sleep. But the important part of our hero's communication with the corporal had passed, and so they parted.

(To be continued.)

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—During the whole of Friday and Saturday afternoon the neighbourhood of the New-cut & Cornwall-road, Lambeth, were thrown into a state of excitement by the discovery of the body of a child which has been dead nearly three years. On Saturday afternoon Sergeant Collision, No. 12 of the L. division of police, received information that if he went into the back room on the first floor of the house of No. 19, white horse-street, Cornwall-road, he would find the unburied remains of a female infant secreted in a cupboard. He accordingly, in company with a constable, proceeded to the house, and upon the door being opened walked up stairs towards the room in question, when the female who kept the house informed them that they could not go into the room. Collision replied that he must go in, but he was again interrupted by the woman. He, however, opened the cupboard, and, after removing a quantity of rags discovered a handsome blue coffin with white nails, and a plate on which was inscribed "Miss Susan Anderson, died the 28th of April, 1835, aged 11 months;" the coffin was unscrewed, and on removing the lid the body of the deceased was found as perfect as if death had overtaken it but the previous day. Shortly after making this discovery, the mother, who went by the name of Legg, came in. Collision inquired of her the motives which led her to adopt such an extraordinary course, when she replied that her reason for so acting was a secret which no power on earth should ever induce her to reveal. On being further questioned, she said that the child died a natural death, that the medical gentleman who had attended her as well as the nurse and the searcher who had examined the body of the deceased at the time of its dissolution, were all dead, but no further particulars should be obtained from her. Information of the discovery was conveyed to Anderson the beadle. Two respectable persons have come forward and entered into the necessary security to be answerable for Mrs. Legg's appearance, if required.—*London paper.*

From the Sandwich Island Gazette.

THE VOLCANO AT HAWAII.

Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1837.

On Saturday, the 4th of November, I started from Byron's Bay in company with two gentlemen belonging to the Admiral Cockburn. We encamped for the night in a rude hut, constructed on the brink of this immense precipice, and, although fatigued, we could not sleep, so much did we enjoy the night view of the burning matter below. Our most sanguine expectations were fully realised in the wonders of the scene; we could see three burning lakes in beautiful action, as well as innumerable fires issuing from cracks in the lava, and a display of the liquid matter discharged from four small craters. The report from the craters were equal to the sound of cannon, & the burning matter ejected from them had the appearance of rockets when exploding in the air.

On Monday the sixth of November, our party descended the crater, and, in about three quarters of an hour reached the bottom; we walked towards the burning lakes—but we had ...
when we found some di...

Towards midnight the wind subsided, and much rain fell, but there were no unusual atmospheric appearances, or any troubling of the earth; the whole commotion appeared to be in the sea.

The same phenomenon occurred at these Islands in May, 1819, without any earthquake here or at the other Islands.

To the Editor of the Sandwich Island Gazette, Honolulu:

Lying in Byron's Bay, Hawaii, on Nov. 7th, 1837, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, while sitting at supper, I found the wind aft, and blowing in at the cabin windows from the North and East. I looked out and found, as I thought, the ship to be adrift, as the water was passing her at the rate of three or four miles per hour; the ship being headed towards the beach, I ordered the starboard anchor to be let go, and it was then cut away; sounded, and found only three and a half fathoms. The wind continuing aft, and the surf appearing very near, gave us alarm, the cables continuing slack, in an instant the ship was turned suddenly round, and headed to the northward, and appeared to go six or seven miles per hour. So fast was the water passing the ship that it came in at the hawse holes: the wind then being before the beam, and moderate breezes. Sounded frequently, and found that we had five fathoms, the ship going round and round; at length it became more steady; heard a great shouting, supposed to be the natives hailing the ship to inform us the ship was in danger; but found that many natives were swimming towards the ship—sent three boats to see if they could pick up any persons; in a short time the boats returned with five women, six men and a boy; they informed me that many of the houses were washed away and many persons, broken canoes, and piles of wood were floating in all directions.

I sent two boats away again; one succeeded in landing and found the missionary gentlemen and ladies all safe; the gentlemen were out with lanthorns rendering assistance, which was wanted, the houses recently built for the King, as I was informed, were washed down; many cords of wood were washed away, and about the beach. Many persons lost their lives: others all they had. Up to the time of my sailing, on the 16th, 11 or 12 bodies had been found. It appears that the water receded from the beach several rods, after which it rose several feet above the level of the beach, and swept all before it, until it was spent; it then receded gradually again. On the 9th, it blew fresh from the Northward, with squally weather: sounded and found only 3 fathoms under the ship's quarter, where there had been five: the wind shifted a little to the East; the ship swung into five fathoms, let go the best bower anchor again. Since that we sounded frequently and found five fathoms in the place where we had three. Left at Byron's Bay, the Kingston of Nantucket, Captain Coffin, short of 200 barrels, 16 months out, 12 men deserted from her.

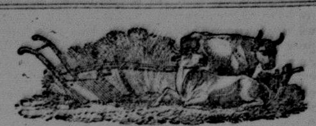
RIFLE SHOOTING IN SAXONY.—The grand target is generally thirty-six inches in diameter (Saxon measure, i. e. 36-16 parts of an inch less than English) the bull's eye being six inches in diameter, and from the one-inch centre a succession of circular lines one inch apart, are drawn (not perceptible in the distance,) until you count sixteen lines, which leave a white space of two inches outer ring, as a border to the target; the centre inch of the bull's eye counts sixteen, the next line fifteen, and so on, one less for each line to the white border, which, if struck, counts an 0, in order to prove a hit to the shooter; but should the target be missed, then a penalty or fine is fixed to the name of the shot, so that when the count is balanced at the termination of the match, he who has made the nicest hits becomes best rewarded.

A VERDICT.—A villainous fellow, in one of the Western countries of Virginia, who had whipped his wife, was ducked by a party of youngsters; whereupon he sued for damages. The jury after retiring ten minutes returned a document to the court, in the form following to wit: Verdict of the Jury—*served him right.*

Attached to one of the coaches running from Bristol to London, and called the Monarch, is a guard, who has been 27 years a guard of a coach or a mail. During that period he has travelled for 14 nights out of the 21, and, upon an average, has proceeded each of the 14 nights a distance of 135 miles. During that time he has only met with 13 upsets. Upon this calculation he must have travelled during the year 32,940 miles: and during the 27 years, 889,380 miles.

The notorious Sam Scott, the jumper, who has been astonishing the inhabitants of Liverpool and Manchester, by his plunges into the water, from mast heads and buildings, has visited Bolton. It having become known that he was about to jump from the roof of the warehouse at the Canal Wharf, a great crowd of persons were attracted to the spot. Just as he was ...

Agriculture.



SANDAY SOILS.

A soil that consists entirely of small grains of a hard nature, (silex) which neither cohere together, nor are softened by water, nor soluble in acids, though it ought not to be totally abandoned, yet if too poor to be cultivated with advantage. It would indeed be hazardous in the extreme, from the risk of having the covering mould blown off the new-sown grain, in the spring, by high winds. Sandy soils, however, generally have a considerable mixture of other substances, by which their quality is greatly ameliorated.

The best mode of improving the texture of such a soil, deficient in rentive or adhesive properties, is by a mixture of clay, marl, seaooze, sea-shells, peat, or vegetable earth: and it frequently happens, that under the sand itself, in its immediate neighborhood, the very materials may be found, so essential for its improvement.

In some parts of Norfolk, they have availed themselves of these auxiliaries, for improving a sandy soil, in an eminent degree; and by the continuation of judicious managment, they have given a degree of fame to the husbandary of that district, far surpassing that of others naturally more fertile.

The improvement of a sandy soil, is generally accomplished by fossil manures; but vegetable substances are likewise effectual. A top dressing of peat has been tried for that purpose, and the experiment was attended, not only with immediate good effects, but with permanent benefit.

Rich sandy soils, under a regular course of husbandry, are invaluable. They are cultivated at a modern expense; and at all seasons have a dry soundness, accompanied by a moisture, which secures excellent crops even in the driest summers.

The crops raised on sandy soils are numerous, as the common turnip,—potatoes,—carrots,—barley,—rye,—buckwheat,—peas,—clover,—sainfoin, and other grasses. The species of soil, in general, has not strength enough for the production of Swedish turnip, beans, wheat, flax or hemp, in any degree of perfection, much improvement in its texture, the addition of great quantities of enriching manure, and the most skilful management.

When under a course of cultivation, it is a great advantage to sandy soils, either to fold sheep upon them, or to consume the crops of turnips upon the ground where they were raised. These practices greatly contribute to the improvement of such soils, not only by the dung and urine thus deposited, but by the consolidation and firmness of texture which the treading of the sheep occasions.

The carrot husbandry, in the "Sandings" of Suffolk, as they are called, is one of the most interesting objects to be met with in the British agriculture. After defraying all expenses, the clear profit, by feeding horses in the stables, is considerable, (£5 9 6d. per statute acre.) Some prefer to fatten bullocks with them; while others who have the advantage of water-carriage, think it most beneficial to send their carrots to the London market. Carrots are likewise an admirable preparation for other crops.

In Norfolk and Suffolk, it is found that poor sandy soils, not worth 5s. per acre for any other purpose, under sainfoin, will produce after the first year, about two tons per acre, of excellent hay, for severa years, with an after-grass, extremely valuable for weaning and keeping lambs. How much more beneficial than any crops of grain that such soil usually yield.

In the neighborhood of Dunbar, in Scotland, there are some farms originally of a light sandy soil, which have been rendered uncommonly productive; but they are situated on the coast, and accommodated with immense quantities of sea-weed. For many years they were cultivated in the following course of severe cropping. 1, Turnips: 2, Drilled wheat: 3, Clover: 4, Drilled wheat. By cultivation, the soil has now become a species of light loam.

The management of sandy land, according to the system adopted by the celebrated Duckett of Petersham and Esher, in Surrey, has been strongly recommended by an eminent author.—It was founded on three principles. 1, Ploughing very deep a due degree of moisture was thus preserved in this light land; by means of which his crops were flourishing in seasons of drought, which destroyed those of his neighbors;—2, Ploughing seldom, but effectually, by a trench plough, or what is called a skimcoulter ...

MUTILATED ISSUE

British News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 28.

On the motion of Lord Maidstone, the order of the day for the attendance of Mr. O'Connell in his place was now read.

The Speaker inquired if Mr. O'Connell was in his place.

Mr. O'Connell rose and said—"I am here, Sir." The Hon. and Learned Member then sat down.

The Speaker—Please to stand up.

Mr. O'Connell then rose.

The Speaker—Mr. O'Connell; you have permitted yourself to be betrayed into the use of expressions at a public meeting with respect to which the House has come to the following resolutions:

"That the expressions in the said speech containing a charge of foul perjury against the Members of this House in the discharge of their official duties, are a foul and scandalous imputation of the honour and character of this House.

"That Mr. O'Connell having avowed that he used the said expressions, is guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House; therefore that he be reprimanded in his place."

The charge of foul perjury is one of the heaviest that can be made. You cannot be surprised that having cast so grave an imputation on the Members of this House, that it has aroused the indignation of those against whom it has been directed, and that you have exposed yourself to the severest censure and displeasure of this House. You have endeavoured to vindicate your conduct by the urging that you were impelled by a strong sense of the defective constitution of the present tribunals for the trial of controverted elections, and that you sought to promote a remedy for that evil by stimulating public opinion. It is unnecessary for me to remind you, that at the time when you used these expressions which have been condemned, this House had recognised, with scarcely any difference of opinion, the expediency of attempting to apply a real remedy to the evil of which you complained, and that your energies and talents would not have found a more useful employment than in endeavouring to forward that measure. You have also alleged in your excuse, and it is true, that others have used expressions as strong as those which you employed with respect to this House. In general this House has been of opinion that it consulted its real dignity, and obeyed the dictates of prudence, in relying for its protection and defence against misrepresentations and calumny, in the consciousness of the zeal and fidelity with which it has discharged its duties. The case, however, is different, when one of the Members of this House seeks to disparage and degrade this House in public estimation, by charging a number of its members with foul perjury.

No one knows better than you do, that the laws and constitution of this country have invested this House with a power and authority so large, that its acts must have an important effect on the well-being of the State, and that no power can be beneficially exercised, unless administered by those who enjoy the respect and confidence of the public. It is the first duty of the Members of this House to contribute by all proper means to sustain that character, which is as essential to the interest of the House itself, as it is to the interest of the country. If, unhappily, the time should arrive when this House shall be stripped of its moral influence and character and the respect of the people, its means of resistance will be so weakened to resist unjust demands, that this great assembly, now popularly constituted, will be tossed and driven by every successive current, to the great prejudice of the public interest. I should be unworthy of the situation I now hold, if I did not feel the deepest interest in whatever can touch or affect the character of this House. It is therefore with great pain that I have been compelled, in the discharge of my duty, thus to animadvert on the conduct of a Member, who has sought to disparage this House, by impeaching the conduct and honor of a large portion of its Members. It now only remains, that, in obedience to the commands of this House, I should reprimand, as I now do, Mr. O'Connell.

On the 23d of February, Lord Melbourne presented, in the House of Lords, a petition for the vote by ballot. His lordship said that the existence of a strong feeling in favor of the ballot could not be denied, and that if one-half, or one third, or even one tenth of what was asserted respecting the influence employed to coerce were true, the existence of such a feeling could not be wondered at. He added, however, that he could not give his assent to the prayer of the petition. No argument in favor of it, he contended, could be drawn from the successful working of the system in other countries.

Lord Brougham denied and ridiculed this position.

The Duke of Wellington gave his voice against the ballot, but assigned no better reason for it than that England had always been distinguishd for the publicity which was given to sentiments and opinions on political subjects.

In the House of Commons, Lord Maidstone rose to ask Mr. O'Connell whether he had actually uttered certain remarks ascribed to him, in the report of a speech he made at a political dinner on the 21st, and in which he was said to have charged foul perjury on the tory committees of the House.

Mr. O'Connell answered that he did make the remarks referred to—and that he believed them to be fully true.

Lord Maidstone then gave notice of a motion to bring Mr. O'Connell's conduct before the House on the 26th.

Lord John Russell gave notice that if Lord Maidstone's motion were brought forward, he should bring before the consideration of the House a similar declaration by the Bishop of Exeter, charging perjury on certain Whig members.

On the 26th, in the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst called the attention of the Peers to a case in which three female children, of the ages of 7, 8 and 10 years, were subjected to solitary confinement in the Millbank penitentiary. The youngest of these children, he said had already been confined 13 …ths having been sentenced for 3 years.

The test question in this affair was, on a motion by Lord Howick to proceed to the order of the day, offered after Lord Maidstone's two resolutions. On this motion the vote was ayes 254, noes 263. Majority against ministers, 9.

On the next day the motion to reprimand was carried by a majority of 20; and Mr. O'Connell was ordered to attend and be reprimanded on the 28th.

On the 27th, in the House of Lords, the case of the children came up again. Lord Melbourne said that the facts had been investigated, and found to differ considerably from the original statement. The confinement was not solitary in the full sense of the word, as the children attended school twice a week, and went to the Chapel on Sundays.

A select committee was appointed to inquire into the matter.—*N. Y Com. Adv.*

HAYTI.—We published a few days since the new treaty entered into at Port au Prince, on the 12th ult. between France and the Republic of Hayti. At the date of our latest Paris papers, it was supposed that actual hostilities had probably been resorted to by the French squadron, which had been sent to Hayti for the purpose of enforcing some settlement of the claim of France upon the republic.

The history of this claim may have been forgotten by some of our readers. The colonists who escaped from St. Domingo at the time of the insurrection of the blacks, and the heirs of those who were murdered, for a long time solicited from the French government some indemnity for the loss of their property. Soon after the restoration of 1814, during the reign of Christophe, and the presidency of Petion, overtures were made to both those chiefs for an adjustment, but without success.—Afterwards, when President Boyer had succeeded to Petion, and to Christophe, who died in 1820, a regular mission was sent by the French government to Hayti, to obtain some acknowledgment of a qualified sovereignty in the French government, and also an indemnity for the colonists. The first demand was peremptorily refused, but the President was willing to negociate on the subject of an indemnity.

At length, after long negociations, an ordinance was issued by the French government, by which the entire independence of the French part of the island of St. Domingo was acknowledged—a reduced tariff of duties was established in favour of French commerce, to be equal only to half the rates which should be exacted on the commerce of other nations—and an indemnity was stipulated for, in favour of the French colonists, of 150,000,000 francs. This indemnity was to be paid in five equal annual instalments of 30,000,000 francs each. This ordinance was accepted by President Boyer, and was ratified by the Senate. The first instalment of thirty millions was raised by loan and paid over to the colonists.

The period for the second instalment came round, and found the republic not only unable to pay it, but entirely without funds for meeting the interest on the loan by which the first had been satisfied. Besides failing in these obligations, she revoked the stipulations entered into in favour of the French trade, and from that time to this, France has obtained nothing from these sable republicans, by dint of either threats or coaxing. Two treaties have been at different times signed, by which France consented to a reduced rate of indemnity, but not one of these renewed engagements has been complied with on the part of the Haytians, probably from an entire inability so to do.

Previous to the sailing of the late expedition, a proposition was made to the French government to reduce the indemnity to one half the original amount, 75,000,000 francs, including therein the loan of 30,000,000, to pay the forty five millions in forty five annual payments of a million, and to pay a million a year on account of the loan. To these terms the French government refused to accede, and it was understood that the officers in command of the expedition had peremptory orders to bring the affair to a definite termination.

It appears from the treaty which we have published, since concluded, that the French negociators contented themselves with the renewal of promises, for the payment of the reduced sum of sixty millions in place of a hundred and twenty, in thirty annual instalments, beginning at a million and a half of francs, and a veraging two millions annually. We do not perceive that an arrangement is made in relation to the loan. It is probable that even this treaty will not be executed—the poverty of the people being such that they are destitute of the means. The produce of the island is so much fallen off, through the universal indolence of the inhabitants, that it hardly produces the means of a wretched subsistence.—*Boston Weekly Messenger.*

SPAIN.

St. Sebastian, Feb. 7.—The whole of the strong works thrown up in front of Guetaria for the last four months, and which the factious boasted were to prevent the Christinos ever passing a mile into their territory, as they term every inch of ground beyond the Christino garrisons, are totally destroyed. General O'Donnell and his Staff, with General Jochmus, embarked on board the Salamander, at St. Sebastian, while the Columbia proceeded direct from Passages. The total number of troops embarked on both vessels amounted to between 1,600 and 1,700 men, and the gun-boats from both ports were taken in tow. About thirty-six men of the artillery of the Legion, under Major How and Captain Chasse, accompanied the expedition, to man the guns upon the forts, and cover the advance of our troops, as, from the frequent boastings of the Carlists, it was expected to be a severe conflict. The right column was placed under the command of General Jochmus, while General O'Donnell himself directed the movements of the left. The day was exceedingly fine, and the advance of the troops over a magnificent landscape was one of the most animating and beautiful prospects I ever witnessed. The factious, too, by the excellent manner in which they took up their different posts, so as to meet the approaching columns of the Christinos, induced me to believe that the contest would be a severe and bloody one. … astonished to see them in less than …

I could not ascertain how many were killed on the parapet, but I observed from twenty to twenty-five wounded men led up the mountains by their comrades. Should after circumstances enable O'Donnell to move on Tolosa, the road may be said to be clear for him now by the way of Deva. The troops re-embarked about four o'clock, having completely destroyed, not only the works, but every house in which a blockading force could be quartered for the rainy season about to set in.

Colonel Lasaussaye has not as yet arrived. Dispatches have been received for him here from Madrid. G.

I forgot to mention that the conduct of the troops was orderly; nor was there a single instance of either person or property being plundered in Serons, although it is a very well provided village. A police patrole was established in it during the time it was occupied by the Christinos.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Accounts from Buenos Ayres, to Jan. 20, have reached us by the Brutus, Capt. Adams. On the 27th Dec. previous, the Legislature of the province commenced their session, and recieved the usual Annual Message from the President. In regard to their relations with the U. States, he says:

"The unexpected difficulties of which the government informed you in the last message, having been removed, it has named a Minister Extraordinary to the Cabinet of Washington, who will shortly proceed on his mission. It sincerely desires good intelligence between that republic and the Confederation. And obliged to fulfill the sacred duty of energetically remonstrating against the violent and atrocious conduct of the Captain of the sloop of war Lexington, at the Falkland Islands; it hopes that the scandal of this event will be completely redressed by the government of a nation as jealous of its honor, as distinguished by the justice and liberality of its principles."

On the subject of the Falkland Islands, he further observes:

"The question with Great Britain respecting the unexpected occupation of the Falkland Islands, remains in the same state as was announced to you in the preceding year. The justice of these claims of the Confederation imposes upon it the strict duty not to abandon them. The negociation will continue its course opportunely, as the government happily has not yet any reason to suspect that in the termination of this negociation, power will usurp the rights which the civilization of the age assigns to justice."

The Argentine Republic having made common cause with Chili in the war against Peru, the accounts which had just reached Buenos Ayres of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between General Santa Cruz, the Protector of Peru, and the Chilian General Blanco, who commanded the Chilian army which invaded Peru, had given much dissatisfaction, although by a decree which is published, it appears that the President of Chili had refused to ratify it. In the mean time it is stated that amidst the serious difficulties by which the Chilian government was surrounded, an occurrence had taken place calculated still further to embarrass it.

The papers state that the British brig Packet, bound for Cobija, was refused clearance, on the ground that her destination was an enemy's port; and that, notwithstanding she actually sailed under the protection of the commander of the British naval forces on the station. According to private letters, the Chilian schooner of war Colocolo was sent in her pursuit, whereupon the British Commodore also got under weigh, and neither of the vessels had yet returned. In the mean time, it is asserted that the local authority had ordered the consignee, a French merchant, to leave the country in 24 hours, but that he refusing to comply, had taken refuge in the residence of the French Consul, who declined giving him up.

We also find that a Peruvian Squadron, taking advantage of the absence of the Chilian fleet with the expeditionary army, had sailed from Callao and attacked the Island of Juan Fernandez, where they destroyed every thing within their reach and sent off the Chilian Governor and officers in the American whale ship Washington.

On the civil war raging in the Oriental State, the Montevideo papers to the 17th January contain nothing decisive. The Anarchists under Fructuoso Rivera had up to that time succeeded in evading a general action with the troops sent against them by the Government.

The French brig of war Alert, 22 guns, had got on a reef shortly after leaving Montevideo. By the assistance of H. B. M. brig Sparrowhawk, she was brought into port, but being in a sinking state, was run on shore in the mud.—*N. Y. Courier and Enq.*

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Outrageous Assault upon L. A. Wilmot, Esq., Q. C.

Sir,—As numerous versions, and not all of them correct, are in circulation, of the assault lately committed by Master James Wetmore, upon L. A. Wilmot Esq. Q. C. Member of Assembly for the County of York, and late one of the Delegates to Lord Glenelg from the Assembly, and one of the Commissioners for examining the "Crown Land Commissioner's" Accounts, I send you an account of the transaction, which may be relied upon.

It is not often, that a young man has found himself more rapidly thrown forward into public life, than Mr. Wilmot; and it is not often, that our little Pedlington has seen a young man, presume so much upon an elevation, more the result of accident, than the reward of his own abilities, as the individual aforesaid. Your little Pedlington has one instance somewhat similar, in Aaron Inglewood, of Ivanhoe Esqr.

When elected a member for the County, he was "seen to be a swellin"; when he got to London, he had quite outgrown his New Brunswick kit; and when he had been to Court and kissed the King's hand, after his numerous interviews with Lord Glenelg and Sir Geo. Grey, he swell'd still more and more: so he did when he was appointed Queen's Counsel: and when appointed Commis…er to examine the "Crown Land Commission… …hed with authority to send for … "he swell'd to that degree …

… ash stick, and struck Master Wetmore over the head and arm. The gentleman seeing this, declasing that he did not hold him to be thus beaten, let him loose. This was assault number three.

Master Wetmore finding himself at liberty, again set upon the Major—not with his whip, but his fists, which he laid about him so vigourously, that the noble Major took to his heels, and fled: but while rushing into his office, received a kick from Master Wetmore on his seat of honor. This was assault the fourth—two apiece!!

As these proceedings are to be brought before a Court of Law, whether the Supreme Court or Quarter Sessions is not determined—Mr. Wilmot insisting that his rank as Member of Assembly and Queen's Counsel, and Captain of a Troop of Cavalry, with the rank of Major, and his having kissed the late King's hand, entitle him to look for redress in the Supreme Court. I shall say no more at present,—except, that if Mr. Wilmot the gallant Major of a Troop of Cavalry, has suffered himself, under such circumstances to be thus horsewhipped in the public street, by a *boy*, a very appropriate name for him in future would be, that of Major Phunky!!!

B.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

In this enlightened age, when liberalism is the order of the day—the only passport I may say, to favour, to rank and to influence with the powers that be; it may be deemed superfluous to inform the public, that the application of this principle is not confined to the appointment of the Executive Council alone, but that even the Magistracy does not escape its all pervading influence. The Royal Gazette recently announced the appointment of four individuals, as Justices of the Peace for this County; one whom was naturalized only so late as the sitting of the Court of Nisi-Prius for this County, in November last. I do not question the right of the Crown to the sole prerogative of appointing to office; neither do I call in question Mr. Albee's qualifications, in some respects, to discharge the duties of a Magistrate; but I certainly do object to the ultra liberal principles, which could sanction the appointment of a British subject, of only four months standing, to a place of trust and responsibility in this Province, and who is *still the citizen* of a country whose institutions and inhabitants are alike hostile to all well regulated Governments, and particularly to that of Great Britain—as fully evinced in the late Rebellion in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. I do not hesitate to affirm that the whole County must view such an appointment, and particularly at this period, with feelings of disapprobation, and as a tacit insult offered to its inhabitants—If the western section of Charlotte required an additional share of the Magistracy, surely, suitable persons of British birth could be found to discharge the duties of that office, with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the public; and tho' doubtless the blame lies not with His Excellency, but rather with his advisers; yet certain I am that should he again visit this County, his reception would be very different from the cordial and respectful one, of last September. It is certainly much to be regretted that Sir John Harvey who assumed the Government of this Colony under far more favourable auspices than any of his predecessors, has suffered himself to be inthraled by an influence more fatal to his political peace and reputation, than is the embrace of the Boa to its hapless victim. The people of New-Brunswick will not consider it an indispensable proof of their loyalty to yield respect and confidence to one, who whatever his private virtues may be, instead of being the representative of our Sovereign, suffers himself to become the organ of an unprincipled oligarchy.

A British Colonist.

St. Andrews, 25th March, 1838.

Mr. Editor,—It is truly gratifying to witness the almost universal joy manifested at a prospect of seeing Sir Francis Head, after his most glorious career in quelling the Rebels and their sympathising friends, the Lynchers. I think Sir there is but one opinion as to the Noble character of this illustrious statesman and soldier, with perhaps a solitary exception or two, who it is to be hoped can only have deluded a few of the most ignorant—yet it was a source of much regret to me that the famous Militia Bill met with any opposition for I have been suspicious of its origin which might have served as a rallying point to the infidel spirits of Wm. Lyon M'Kenzie. I confess however that the recent liberal grant to our Gallant Governor bespeaks all right again, and that although certain baneful influence may have entrapped some of our well disposed Legislators, it will soon have to migrate hence once more in pursuit of its patron to a more congenial soil.

Yours, ALPHA.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, APRIL 13, 1838.

London dates to the 28th February have been furnished by way of N. York.

It is stated that the Coronation of the Queen will not take place before the month of August.

Mr. O'Connell was reprimanded by the Speaker of the House of Commons, on the 28th Feb. for accusing Members of Parliament of "perjuring themselves."—The reprimand will be found in a preceding column.

It is stated that the Russian Troops are again gathering in Poland, and that a triple line of them is stationed along the frontier.

A detachment of the 65th Regt. proceeded to St. Andrews on Wednesday last in the Steamer Nova-Scotia.

Wilmot vs. Wetmore.—The particulars respecting the *gallant fight* between … parties, will be found in another co… …lent whom we …

… the Noble Lord are said to have been very satisfactory to all present and to afford a pleasing anticipation of what will be the conduct of His Excellency in the arduous mission he has undertaken.—*Mercury.*

Montreal, March 27.

The Officers appointed to a particular service, who have recently arrived from England, have been assigned, by a general order of yesterday, the following stations, to which they are directed to proceed, on receiving their instructions. They are to communicate with the Commanding Officers of the Volunteer corps, in the section of country to which they are appointed, and to report to the Commander of the Forces:—

Lieut. Col. R. Nickle,	Quebec.
" Hon. G. Cathcart,	Montreal.
" E. F. Gascoigne,	Montreal.
" R. R. Loring,	Toronto.
" W. Marshall,	Kingston.
" C. F. Turner,	Cornwall.
" W. Cox,	Carillon.
" C. C. Taylor,	St. Johns and Hemmingford.
Major W. F. Williams,	Missisquoi.
" F. A. M. Fraser,	Stanstead.
" J. Campbell,	Coteau du lac.
" P. Young,	Prescott.
" Anstruther,	Niagara.
" C. Head,	Beauharnois.
Capt. G. Baron de Rottenburg,	Toronto.
" J. B. Creagh,	Beauharnois.

Several military gentlemen, appointed to serve in this command, have arrived in the latest packet ships from England. We subjoin the names:—In the *Westminster*, from London, J. R. Taylor, Esq. Medical Staff: in the *Roscoe*, from Liverpool, Major L. Carmichael; in the *Toronto*, from London, Messrs. R. T. Jackson and William Holmes, Staff Surgeons; and in the *Birmingham*, from Liverpool, Capt. E. R. Wright.—*Gazette.*

New York, April 4.—We greatly rejoice that we having nothing of moment to communicate respecting Canada, save that the entire frontier seems at present to be perfectly tranquil. His Excellency, the *Earl of Gosford* has paid a visit to Washington, previous to his departure for Europe. His Lordship was received there with every demonstration of respect; among other marks of which we may notice his dining with the President of the United States. Lord Gosford has returned to this city, from whence he will shortly sail. On Monday, His Excellency, *Sir Francis Head*, sailed for England in the packet ship *Cambridge*. He was accompanied down the bay, by Lord Gosford and upwards of a hundred other gentlemen who thus testified their respect for him to the last moment of his being among them.—*Emigrant.*

From the Novascotian.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

Her Majesty's ship Hercules,
Halifax Harbour, 28th March, 1838.

Sir,—May I beg the favour of your giving insertion to the following statements:

On our passage from England to this port, when in latitude 42 N. and longitude 22 W. we observed a sail haul up for us, apparently with the desire of speaking this Ship. I immediately closed with her, and found it to be the American Ship "*Commerce*" of and from Charleston, bound to Liverpool, commanded by Capt. Perry, and that his object in communicating with us, was to beg that we would receive on board part of the crew of the "*Elizabeth Caroline,*" of St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, which vessel he had met dismasted and water logged in latitude 39 N. and longitude 45 W. and had taken all the crew off the wreck six days previously.

These unfortunate persons had been 23 days on the forecastle of their vessel lashed to the windlass, exposed to every sea, with barely sufficient food to sustain life, and all the water they had remaining was but two gallons when the "*Commerce*" fell in with them.

My motive in detailing to you these particulars, is principally, to express my admiration, and that of all those under my command, at the generous and humane conduct of Captain Perry, as it has been made known to us by the men late belonging to the "*Elizabeth Caroline.*"

It appears that the "*Commerce*" fell in with this wreck by the merest chance, at about half past nine at night, on the 4th of March; and that on hearing the cries of the crew the "Commerce" instantly shortened sail, wore round, and went close alongside of the waterlogged vessel—Captain Perry hailing them in these cheering words, as the men themselves represented:—"Keep up your hearts, boys, there is too much sea to board you now, but I will *never* leave you till I take you off:" and through the night, he twice or thrice passed round them, repeating those consoling words, and offering to veer to them water and provisions, if they were in immediate want of either.

These generous assurances this brave sailor rigidly fulfilled, and after perseveringly keeping close to the vessel for two nights and a day, blowing very hard all the time, he at length succeeded in getting the people all out of her into the "Commerce," where he clothed them, and treated them with a kindness, which, as they gratefully say, they never can forget, or will cease to acknowledge.

In thus making known the exemplary conduct of Captain Perry, it is with sorrow I have to draw a disgraceful contrast on the part of a vessel, barque rigged, which on the very morning of the day that the "Commerce," fell in with the "Elizabeth Caroline," hauled up within three miles of the wreck, and took in her studding sails; yet though the weather was fine, she bore up again to the Eastward without offering the slightest assistance her object thus evidenty seeming to have been only plunder; and that on discovering living persons on board of the "Elizabeth Caroline," which would have rendered the design abortive she at once abandoned them all to their fate.

For the honor of the two nations it is to be hoped that those who acted thus inhumanly, did not belong either to England or America, though the crew of the shipwrecked vessel, I regret to say, believe her to be English, but, to whatever country she may belong, I trust her name, and that of her unfeeling master, will be brought to light, in order that the man who could act so heartless, so cruel a part, may be held up to the execration of mankind, and thus …ive the punishment which he so well deserves.

… the honor to be, Sir
… …dient servant,
… …COLAS,
… …rcules.

… efforts to succeed with wood or anthracite coal, and the gale continuing, it was deemed advisable to put back and into this port, where she now remains waiting advices from her consignees in New York.—*Balt. Price Current.*

Volunteers for Canada.—An order was received from the Horse-guards, requiring fifty men from the 42d and 79th regiments, to be transferred to the depot of the 93d, in Ireland, thence to be drafted to the head quarters of that regiment now on its passage to North America. Major-General Lord Greenock read the order to the 79th, at parade, a few days ago, which offered a bounty of 20s. to each volunteer. About thirty men of the 79th availed themselves of this offer, a return has been sent off to London. As it is not expected that any but men of six years' service will be taken, not above a fourth of the number, in all probability, will be accepted.

The King's Dragoon Guards, stationed at Dundalk, feel so much pleasure at the thoughts of going to Canada, that on the Riding Master (Mr. Hamersley) leaving the barracks for North America, to purchase horses for the Regiment, the whole six troops turned out, took the horses from the carriage, drew him with cheers round the barracks, out of the gates, and part of the way from town, the trumpeters playing "God Save the Queen."

Canadian Fencibles.—Mr. Mackinnon, M. P. for Lymington, has suggested to Government the formation of a regiment of Canadian Fencibles, from the unemployed poor of the Western Highlands. The offer has been made by Mr. Mackinnon to raise one regiment of 1,000 more, from the population of the clan that bears his name, and neighbouring clans, on the following conditions:—That every man who is enlisted shall be entitled to fifty acres of land in Canada, which shall be assigned if his services are no longer required in that province, after the expiration of three years. The non-commissioned officers to have a proportionate number of acres. Mr. M. to have the disposal of the commissions, and the regiment to receive their pay and clothing from government. Officers on half pay of the British army to be eligible to take commissions, retaining their half-pay. At the end of three years service, the regiment to be disembodied, and located in their land adjoining each other, and which land they are to retain in fee, on conditions of being eight days' exercised under their officers in the year, and of being again embodied should the local government of Canada or the executive government here, deem their services necessary for the public tranquillity. If embodied, to receive the same pay, clothing, and allowance, as the other forces in Her Majesty's service.

Pembroke Election.—Sir James Graham has been returned without opposition as Member for the Borough of Pembroke. Sir James addressed the electors in a speech of about an hour, which was principally remarkable for his unsparing abuse of the present Ministry, whom he described "if not the most dangerous, were at all events the shabbiest that ever existed." He then attacked Mr. O'Connell, whom he said it was the policy of Earl Grey's administration to hold at arms' length, but that the present ministry owed their existence to him.

To Correspondents.—"R" has been received and will appear in our next number.—Others are under consideration.

NOTICE.—We acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Bathurst inclosing a set of Resolutions &c. regarding an individual in that neighbourhood. We have no objection to publish the same as an Advertisement, provided we are guaranteed the payment. All communications of such nature wherein the public at large are not at all interested, we shall expect to be paid for, and shall freely give insertion on those conditions.

MARRIED.

At Clements N. S. on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, Capt. Hiram Betts, of the Brig Charles of this port, to Miss Sarah Ann, 4th daughter of Mr. Samuel Purdey, of that place.

At the Government House, Toronto, by the Honorable and Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Captain Frederick Halkett, of the Coldstream Guards, A. D. C. to His Excellency Sir Francis B. Head, Bart. to Elizabeth M. Moodie, second daughter of the late Colonel Moodie, of Richmond Hill, Youngestreet, Upper Canada.

DIED.

On Saturday evening last, after a long and painful illness, which he endured with pious resignation to the will of God, Ezekiel Barlow, Esquire, in the 72d year of his age, sincerely and deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. During his long life, integrity and benevolence were ever conspicuous, and at the closing scene, he left this world of trial with full confidence of being received by the blessed Saviour, in Heaven.

On Monday morning, in the 67th year of her age, Elizabeth relict of the late Alexander M'Leod, Esq. after a severe and protracted affliction. In early life Mrs. M'Leod became the subject of the regenerating Grace of God, and ever sustained the character of a devoted follower of Christ; as a member of the visible Church, she was an ornament to the Methodist Society, to which she was united from nearly its first establishment in this Province. The Lord graciously crowned her pious and consistent life with a death eminently peaceful and happy—"Blessed is that servant, whom when the Lord cometh shall find watching."

At Lower Cove on Tuesday Morning, Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Bond, aged eight months.

On Wednesday, L. C. D. James, infant child of Mr. Willet C. James.

On the 8th of January last, Capt. Thomas Nixon, of the Brig Allegro, of this port, on his passage from Jamaica to Savannah, aged 45 years.—Leaving a disconsolate Widow and five children to deplore their loss.

At Indian Town, on Friday afternoon, William George, youngest son of Mr. George Snider, aged 3 months and 11 days.

In the Parish of Portland, on the 28th March, David, son of Mr. David Chase, late of Cornwallis, N. S. in the 23d year of his age.

On the 2d instant, at his residence in the Parish of Lancaster, Mr. Robert Comly, in the 83d year of his age, justly respected by all acquainted with him.—He was one of the Loyalists who emigrated to this country in 1783, from the State of Pennsylvania.

On board brig *James Hay*, at Sierra Leone, in January last, Mr. Edwin George Goodwin, Chief Mate, a native of Great Britain; and Mr. Andrew … Seaman, a native of this City, leaving a … …ildren.

… the 29th ult. Mr. Malcolm Nichlo… a native of Inverness. On the … …sip, in the 59th year of her … …ossip.

… …5th ult. after a short ill… …he late Col. Creighton.

… LIST.

… brig Caroline.

… …o Bay, 36– …es.

… …3; Creek …

… …k 6; J.

… Tho…

… …lt.

MUTILATED ISSUE

oil.—Spoken 22d Dec. barque Royal William, of this port, with 5 whales this season.—The Captain of ship Fame, arrived at Bristol, R. I., reports whales plenty at New-Zealand, and was obliged to leave two after they were killed, not having room for the oil.

Packet ship Europe, at New York from Liverpool on the 20th March, lat. 45. 10, long. 52. saw an Island of ice, 200 feet in height, and a quarter of a mile in length.—On the 26th, exchanged signals with ship Calcutta, M'Lay, from St. John for Liverpool.

Brig William & Robert, Boyes, of this port, 50 days from River Gambia, arrived at New York, 1st instant.

Schr. Acadian Dalue, hence, at Philadelphia 2d instant.

Brig Germ, at Yarmouth, left at Demerara, 1st March, brig Kingston, 26 days from St. John.

Arrived at New York, 30th March, ship Henry Hood, M'Ferran, Liverpool.—At Philadelphia, 27th brig Argonaut, Betts, St. John.

Brig Frederick, of St. Andrews, was spoken on the 16th inst., lat. 30, 50, long. 63, standing back to the West Indies, having lost her mainmast during a gale in the Gulf on the 14th.

Brig Volan, from Digby to Kingston, with both masts gone, and decks torn up, put into Hamilton, Bermuda, previous to the 16th March.

Spoken, March 9, lat. 20, long. 63, 30, sch'r Neptune 3 days from Halifax for Jamaica, with loss of deck load and sails.

At Kingston, Jamaica, 21st Feb. brig W. Wright Hannan, of and from this port, 24 days;—reports very boisterous weather on her passage.

Barque Britannia, from Halifax for England, has been abandoned at sea—crew taken to Havre in the French barque La Clarisse. The Britannia was seen afterwards by Capt. Thore at Havre, apparently tight, Feb. 9, lat 45, 28, long. 28, 53.

H. M. S. Inconstant arrived at Portsmouth in 14 days from Halifax.

The Brig *Frederick*, in 28 days from Demerara, bound to St. Andrew's, N. B., in ballast, with loss of mainmast put into St. George on the 19th March.

The Ship *Martha*, of Fairhaven, Capt. C. Fisher, from a whaling voyage, last from Indian Ocean, bound to Fairhaven, with 300 barrels sperm and 2,200 barrels whale oil—experienced a heavy gale on the 12th instant, in which a sea swept her decks and started the stem off—vessel leaking about 600 strokes per hour—passed these Islands on Friday last.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

Santa Cruz, Jan. 5.—Some pieces of wreck, supposed to be part of a steam-boat, have been washed on shore on this Island. To one a cast of the royal arms in iron is attached.

Charter Officers.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 11th day of April, 1838:

ORDERED, that the following persons be appointed Charter Officers for the ensuing year:

George J. Harding, M. D.; John Boyd, M. D.; Henry Cook, *Visiting Physicians.*

William Leavitt, Thomas Rawleigh, William D. Faulke, Isaac Woodward, Lewis Burns, Joseph Hamm, Robert Ray, Thomas Leavitt, Thomas M. Smith, *Port Wardens.*

Thomas Robson, *Port or Harbour Master.*

John Leavitt, John Reed, George Thomas, John S. Anthony, John Mills, John Murray, Abraham Beatteay, Daniel Hatfield, William Seely, Edward Murray, James Reed, John Spears, William Leavitt, jr., John Wightman, James P. Thomas, Thos. Vaughan, William Spears, John Scott, John Seely, John Woodley, Alex. Mills, *Pilots.*

Thomas Baldwin, *Collector of Taxes on the Eastern side of the Harbour.*

Thomas Baldwin, *Collector of Watch Tax.*

Thomas Baldwin, *Collector of Dog Tax.*

Thomas Baldwin, *Collector of Monies arising from Statute Labour Defaulters.*

Edward Toole, *Collector of Taxes at Carleton.*

Edward Toole, *Collector of Monies arising from Statute Labour Defaulters at Carleton.*

Robert James, *Inspector of Fire Wood, Bark, &c. in the Market slip.*

John Paul, *Inspector of Fire Wood, Bark, &c. at Lower Cove slip.*

Isaac O. Beatteay, *Inspector of Fire Wood, Bark, &c. at Carleton.*

Seth Seely, Jacob Wilson, William M'Auley, Francis Wilson, Edward Bennison, *Measurers of Coals.*

Seth Seely, Jacob Wilson, William M'Auley, Francis Wilson, Edward Bennison, *Measurers of Salt.*

Benjamin Chaloner, George Waterbery, *Gaugers of Wine and other Liquors.*

George Waterbery, *Searcher and Gauger of Oil.*

Joshua Bunting, *Fence Viewer.*

Samuel Clarke, *Fence Viewer at Carleton.*

Robert W. Nowlan, *Pound Keeper.*

Thomas Harding, Justus Dunford, *Pound Keepers in Carleton.*

Roland Bunting, Levi Lockhart, William Aikins, William Munford, James Stockford, *Hog Reeves.*

Thomas Harding, Justus Dunford, Henry Hasson, *Hog Reeves at Carleton.*

William Barlow, William Dunham, James Peacock, Thomas Miles, Charles Kay, John Kinney, John Dunn, Joseph Wilson, James Hancock, *Inspectors of Pickled Fish.*

Samuel Strange, Henry Nice, William Colwell, Joseph O. Dunham, Cornelius Nice, John Christopher, Jr., *Inspectors of Pickled Fish at Carleton.*

William Barlow, George Waterberry, *Cullers of Dried Fish.*

William Barlow, Charles Kay, Thomas Miles, John Ward, James Peacock, *Inspectors of Lathwood, Staves, Hooppoles, &c.*

Samuel Jordan, Alexander M'Grotty, Thomas Trafton, John M. Campbell, David M. Whiting, John Jordan, John G. Tobin, George Cassie, Joseph Sherwood, William H. A. Keans, James H. Fairweather, Andrew Hamilton, Thomas Leach, Thomas Fairweather, George W. G. Fairweather, Joseph Fairweather, William Fairweather, John Sherrard, Jeremiah Gove, *Surveyors of Lumber.*

Charles Davies, John Berryman, William Bookwood, Thomas Majoribanks, Nathaniel Clinton, *Inspectors of Flour.*

James O. Betts, *Inspector of Bread.*

James O. Betts, David S. Marshall, *Inspectors of Lime.*

Robert C. Minnette, *City Surveyor.*

Samuel Bulyea, *Looker after Nuisances, Carleton.*

Fyler Dibblee, *Chief Engineer.*

Samuel Skinner, No. 1; Thomas Barlow, No. 2; Stephen Gerow, No. 3; John Dibblee, No. 4; Wm. Olive, No. 5, *Foremen of Fire companies.*

FIRE WARDS.

George Harding, John V. Thurgar, *Fire Wards, nominated to District No. 1, King's Ward.*

Thomas Barlow, Henry Porter, James Kirk, Thomas M. Smith, *No. 2, King's Ward.*

Ambrose S. Perkins, Thomas Leavitt, Barnabas Tilton, *No 3, King's Ward.*

John Ward, jr., James T. Hanford, Wm. Mullin, Isaac Woodward, Robert Ray, *No 1, Queen's Ward.*

Daniel Ansley, Solomon Nichols, George A. Lockhart, *No 2, Queen's Ward.*

Thomas Harding, Thomas L. Nicholson, *No 1, Duke's Ward.*

John R. Partelow, George D. Robinson, *No. 2, Duke's Ward.*

John Paul, Wm. M'Kay, John Sandall, *No. 1, Sidney Ward.*

Gregory Vanhorne, John Moyes, Ewen Cameron, *No. 2, Sidney Ward.*

William Olive, James F. Lilley, Henry Nice, Robert Salter, Thomas Coram, *Guy's Ward.*

George Bond, Tristram Ring, *Brook's Ward.*

Elisha D. W. Ratchford, William Wright, Chas. C. Stewart, John Knollin, Wm. Haggerty, Ezekiel Barlow, John Robertson, John Hooper, Edw. L. Jarvis, Gilbert T. Ray, *Additional Firewards.*

David S. Marshal, John Knollin, Wm. Hegarty, *Fire Inspectors.*

Ordered, That unless the several Persons this day appointed Charter Officers, do take out their Warrants of Appointment and qualify for their respective situations, on or before the 10th day of May next, their Warrants will be withheld and their Appointments considered void: And all persons acting as Charter Officers after this date, and before such qualification as aforesaid, will be proceeded against for the penalty thereby incurred.

Extract from the Minutes.
JAMES PETERS, Jun. C. C.

Good Stand for a Boarding House to Let.

TWO or three Flats of the House occupied by the subscriber in Church street, to Let, with immediate possession if required.
April 13. JOHN HOOPER.

Passage to London.

THE fine fast sailing, copper fasten'd Barque EMELINE, Geo. Pettingell, Master, will sail about 16th inst. Has superior accommodations for a few cabin passengers: Apply to the Master on board, or to W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
April 13.

Wanted,

A MASTER and Mistress for the Madras School at Saint Andrews. A Married Man, whose wife would undertake the office of Mistress, would be preferred. For further information apply to the Rev. Dr. Alley, St. Andrews.
St. Andrews, April 5, 1838.

Molasses.

15 PUNCHEONS Prime retailing Molasses, for sale cheap by
April 13. JAS. MALCOLM.

Jamaica Rum.

10 PUNCHEONS of superior flavour and strength.
April 13. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Sacred Vocal Music.

BY REQUEST

MR. BENNISON intimates to his friends and to the public generally, that he intends continuing his School a term of Six Months longer, to give instructions to Young Ladies and Gentlemen, who having made some proficiency, wish to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the science.

He also purposes opening a School for a similar length of time, to give instruction in the rudiments of Music, on the Pestalozzian system. Young Ladies and Gentlemen between nine and fifteen years of age would be very desirable pupils.

Each School to be kept two nights in each week, from the 1st May—the former to commence as usual at half past 7 o'clock, on Monday and Thursday evenings.—The latter at 5 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Those giving in their names and not finding it convenient to attend longer than three months, or for other reasons, can withdraw without further cost than the advance.

N. B.—Mr. Bennison is particularly desirous that none should join but such as have both a musical *ear* and *voice.*

Price for the Term 30 shillings—half in advance.
St. John, April 13, 1838.

Mail Stages,

Between Saint John and Fredericton,

☞ Start at 6 A. M.

THE subscribers continue running Stages between this city and Fredericton, three times a week. A stage will leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and Fredericton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at the same hour. The subscribers having made arrangements for the comfort and speedy conveyance of passengers, trust that their exertions will meet with public patronage.

Application to be made at the residence of either of the subscribers, or at the store of Mr. T. Parks, Dock-street, St. John, where articles of Freight may also be left; or at Jackson's Hotel, and at the Albion hotel, Fredericton.

JAMES BRADLEY,
THOMAS CORRIGAN,
JAMES GREEN.

April 13, 1838.

New Spring Goods.

JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 12,
KING STREET,

Has just received per brig "Deveron," from Glasgow, part of his Spring Supply of Dry Goods, consisting of—

1354 PIECES Cotton Bandanas, of every description and price,
20 pieces Chintz Aprons,
100 ditto assorted Printed Calicoes,
20 ditto Checks, of superior quality,
40 ditto striped and plain Ginghams,
40 ditto grey Shirtings; 20 do. White, do.
60 dozen printed Cotton Shawls,
25 ditto do Worsted, do.
16 ditto rich filled centre, do.
10 ditto 4-4 printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
6 ditto 4-4 rich filled centre, do.
4 ditto 8-4 very fine Plaid Shawls.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale, on the lowest terms, for good payment.

Also: by the same vessel: 5 Hogsheads Refined Loaf Sugar. *April 6, 1838.*

Pure OCTOBER.

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

OLD COGNAC BRANDY.—Per brig *Deveron*, Capt. Cameron, from Greenock: A few Hogsheads "*Martell's*" prime Cognac BRANDY.
April 6. JOHN V. THURGAR.

£20 Reward.

WHEREAS the subscriber's Shed, adjoining Messrs. Waterbery's premises in Nelson street, was feloniously entered by some person or persons unknown, and a quantity of Pork and Beef stolen therefrom, the above REWARD will be paid to any one who may succeed in discovering and apprehending the Thief or Thieves,—one half on due Commitment for Trial, and the remainder on Conviction.
3d April. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

$20 Reward.

STOLEN, from the residence of the Subscriber, about a fortnight since, a Patent Lever GOLD WATCH, Plain Double Back, Barrel Edged, Enamel Dial with seconds; Maker's Name, Thos. Hilsby, Liverpool: a silver Guard was attached to the watch when she was taken.

Any person returning said watch to the owner will receive a reward of £5, and no questions asked.
ABRAHAM B. SMITH.
Norton, March 30, 1838.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment

Central Station—St. John, N. B.

DR. PETERS will give attendance at the Hall of the *Alms House*, (until some more convenient place is provided) daily, between the hours of 10 and 11, A. M. for the purpose of vaccinating such persons as may present themselves.

Medical men and others residing in any part of the Province will be immediately supplied with matter upon application.

N. B.—Letters must be post paid.
St. John, March 1st, 1838.

Clifton's TEAS.

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

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

MOLASSES.—Just received per schr. *Woodlands*, from Halifax: 50 puncheons prime Retailing Molasses, which will be sold low while on the Wharf. THOMAS P. CRANE,
6th March. North Market Wharf.

SAINT JOHN
Sacred Music Academy,

To be opened on Tuesday Evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, at Betts' Long Room, King street.

William B. Bradbury, Teacher,
From the "Boston Academy of Music,"

WILL commence a Course of Instruction in VOCAL Music, on the Pestalozzian System, on the above evening.

All who are desirous of obtaining a thorough and scientific knowledge of Vocal Music, are invited to attend. ☞ Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to examine the system before they decide, are respectfully invited to attend the first and second evenings, free of expence *if they discontinue.*

Mr. B. is of the opinion, with many others, that "there are few persons indeed so destitute of natural qualifications as to be unable to learn to sing agreeably by *resolute perseverance in a judicious course of practice.* There are instances even of distinguished performers, who commenced their musical education without the slightest hope of gaining any strength sufficient to qualify them for the profession, who have nevertheless attained a most respectable rank in the art. Such cases indeed are rare, but there are multitudes in private life who have *literally made a voice.* The musical talent is wanting then in only a few. Most of those who suppose themselves to be destitute of it, have only let the time in which the talent, small in itself, was capable of developement, pass by unimproved. But if this talent has been conferred by the Creator on so many, and indeed with few exceptions on all, then Vocal Music is an object of *universal cultivation.*" Mr. B. would further state for the encouragement of those who feel desirous of learning to sing, but think themselves deficient in "natural qualifications," that in a school *of one hundred and seventy five Pupils* taught by him in a Town where there was a *general attendance, seven* only were advised to discontinue for want of musical talent. He would therefore invite all who are anxious to acquire this delightful art, but who, persuading themselvs that they have no "voice" for singing, have never brought their faculties to the test, to make the attempt; and he assures them that if, after a sufficient trial, it should be necessary to advise them to discontinue for want of a musical ear, the advice shall be seasonably given, and the money refunded.

It is very desirable that all who intend attending this Course, should be present at the commencement of the school. As something new is introduced every evening, punctual attendance will be indispensably necessary.

☞ Mr. B. is having a large Music Board so constructed that he can give all his Pupils a knowledge of the Key board of the Piano Forte and Organ, without additional charge.

Reference may be had to the following Gentlemen, Officers of the "St. John Sacred Music Society":—Messrs. A. Lawrence, C. Melick, J. Bustin, Z. Estey, S. K. Foster.

School to be continued for a Term of Six Months.—Terms: £2, payable half in advance.
St. John, 6th April, 1838.

STOLEN.—On Saturday last, from the subscriber, a large Newfoundland DOG, white and black spotted. If found in any person's possession after this notice they will be prosecuted.
27th March. JAS. MALCOLM.

Cigars, Oranges & Currants.

LANDING ex *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—10,000 finest Havana Cigars; 10 boxes fresh Oranges; 1 cask Currants. For sale by
April 6. J. MALCOLM.

Cloths, Cloths.

Call and see! Call and see!

The subscriber has on hand the following stock of superior Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash or approved Paper:

☞ Persons wishing to purchase will please call and inspect the same.

10 PIECES sup.	Imperial	Purple,	woarded,	
9 Do.	do	do	Mulberry,	do.
15 Pieces	do	do	Black,	
10 Do	do	do	Invis. Green,	do.
9 Do	do	do	Olive,	
15 Do	do	do	Blue,	
12 Do	do	do	Brown,	
6 Do	do	do	Oxford,	
7 Do		do	Double Mill'd Olive.	

Cassimeres.—6 Pieces black, 6 do. steel, 3 do. drab, 6 do. blue, 4 do. Oxford, 10 do. fancy.
EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
Prince Wm. street, March 23.

COPPER, LEAD, &c.

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

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

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

In Store, and Ready for Delivery:

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

Wanted to Purchase,

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

ON HAND,

And for sale at low rates by the Subscriber:

22 FIRKINS Cumberland Butter, prime
6 hogsheads Bright SUGAR;
75 Bags fresh ground WHEAT FLOUR;
50 Bags assorted Spikes;
100 M. White Pine BOARDS, for shipping;
300 M. seasoned Pine Boards and Plank;
100 M. sawed Laths;
Pine shingles, Refuse Boards and Deals;
150 Cedar Fence Posts,

Together with a good assortment of GROCERIES of every description. Please apply to
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,
Scoullar's Brick Building, King street.
March 30, 1838.

ABSCONDED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on Monday morning last, an indented apprentice named JOHN TITUS, son of Benjamin Titus;—This is to caution all persons against harbouring or trusting him on my account, as in the event, they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.
JAMES SPRINGER.
Waterborough, Queen's (Co.) March 6, 1838.

Picked up Adrift.

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

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE,
At Auction, on Tuesday, 17th April next:

THAT valuable and eligible Dwelling HOUSE and Lot, owned and occupied by John Doherty, adjoining the city Brew House, Union street. It has a spacious Garden on the lot, and is a desirable residence for a respectable family.

The Premises can be viewed at any time between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock each day.
March 30, 1838.

On MONDAY the 21st May next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold on the premises;

THAT most valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late John Adams fronting on King street 40 feet, and extending 100 feet in the rear—at present occupied by Mr. Israel Fellows, and others—The premises are too well known to require a more particular description. Terms at sale. JAMES T. HANFORD.
March 20. *Auctioneer.*

☞ NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice, that my Brother John Doherty, having gone to reside in St. John, N. B. I have appointed him my sole Agent in transacting my business in the Province in future, and have furnished him with full powers of Attorney for that purpose. HUGH DOHERTY.
Londonderry, 10th February, 1838.

FURNITURE
On Hand, and for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale at very reduced prices for Cash, or approved paper, at liberal credit, the following articles of CABINET FURNITURE, made under his own inspection, and warranted of good quality.

SOFAS, Couches, Loungers, Grecian Chairs, Children's Table and Chair, (portable); Dining sets, Loo, Dining, Breakfast and Writing Tables: Centre or Loo Tables; Pier, card, supper, Ladies' work, and Dressing Tables; sideboards; Chiffioners; Escrutoirs and Book cases; Beureaus and Ladies' do.; Music stools and stands; Wardrobes, &c. &c. and many other articles in his line.

☞ Upholstery done at short notice, in all its branches; Curtains cut to any pattern, at his cabinet and Upholstery Establishment, corner of Germain and Princess streets.
March 23. JOHN J. HOGAN.

NOTICE.

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

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Business,

is now prepared to receive Goods intended for sale, and to attend to such orders in the above line as his friends and the public may be pleased to entrust to his management.
16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

TO LET,

THE House and Premises next adjoining the Cheap Corner, in Princess street, and now occupied by the subscriber.

Also, a store on the South Market Wharf, in the Building lately erected by J. M. Wilmot, Esquire. Apply to EDW. M. HOYT.
March 23, 1838.

Warehouse to be Let.

THREE Floors, each 30x30 feet, of a new building fronting on the Alley between Messrs. Ratchford and Kirk's stores, in Nelson Street, and in rear of the subscribers' on the North Market Wharf.

The tenant will have a separate entrance and the exclusive use of a Purchase Wheel. Apply to
March 16, 1838. E. L. JARVIS & Co.

Genteel Boarding House to Let,

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

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

To Let,

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

Offices to Let.

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

STEAMER NOVA-SCOTIA.
Arrangement for March.

THE Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA, Thomas Reed, Master, will commence her trips on Monday the 12th of March, for Digby and Annapolis,—stopping one hour at Annapolis, and returning to St. John the same evening, if the weather is fine;—go to Eastport on Wednesdays and Fridays, and return the same evenings.—Time of starting from St. John, 7 o'clock A. M.

The Nova-Scotia is fitted with an extra Fire Engine, and no expense has been spared to make her an efficient Boat.—She will stop the first Friday and Saturday in each month during the season, to clean the boilers.

☞ The public are respectfully requested not to go on board the Boat at St. John until after the Passengers have landed.

For further information, apply to the Master on board at Hanford's Wharf, foot of Duke street, or at the Counting House of
E. BARLOW & SONS.
St. John, 3d March, 1838.

Chairs & Looking Glasses.

The Subscriber has received per Schooner *James Clarke* from Boston:—

56 BUNDLES, comprising Cane, Rush, and Wood bottomed CHAIRS; large Rocking and Nursing do.; which, with a handsome assortment previously received, selected by himself at the Manufactory, are well worth the inspection of persons wanting a supply.

Also, per Schooner Wave from Boston.

1 Case of LOOKING GLASSES. And has on hand a large assortment of his own manufacture. The whole of which will be sold at reasonable rates at his Shop in the Building next North of the Post Office, Germain street.
March 2. FRANCIS M'DERMOTT.

The Subscriber,

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

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

High Proof Spirits.

NOW Landing opposite the subscriber's Store, on North Wharf,—30 Puncheons high proof SPIRITS. For sale low by
March 9. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CONTRACT FOR COMPLETING A BRIDGE.

To Civil Engineers, Contractors and Others.

THE President and Directors of the St. John BRIDGE COMPANY will receive Tenders until the 15th day of May next from Civil Engineers and others, for a Contract to complete the Bridge commenced by the said Company over the River St. John, in the City of St. John, in the province of New-Brunswick. It was intended to construct the Bridge upon *Town's* plan, with a Double Truss; but when about half the Truss had been raised, the chains, on which the temporary staging erected, parted, and all the temporary works were carried away. The span between the faces of the abutments is 437 feet, and the Piers are elevated to a sufficient height to make the Roadway 70 feet above high water mark. These piers, with the roadways connecting them with the land on each side are finished, and in good condition. The Company will receive Tenders for raising the Truss prepared in the original plan, and completing the bridge therewith: 2, for finishing the Bridge with timber, or any other plan at the choice of the Contractor: 3, for completing a Bridge of Suspension, the roadway to be suspended from Wire Cables, or Iron Chains—in either case, the Contractor will be expected to find all materials, with the option of taking such as have been collected by the company at a valuation: and satisfactory security will be given for payment the moment the work is completed.

A plan and particular description of the works as they now stand may be seen at the office of the Company in St. John.

By order of the Board,
W. H. STREET, *President.*
St. John, March 2, 1838.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

MR. STOCKWELL, of the Saint John Hotel, would give notice that the Hotel is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent BOARDERS.—A few single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board *for the Winter*, at the Table d'Hote; Dinner at 3 o'clock, at 20s. or 25s. per week. Transient Boarders will be charged 6s. 3d. per day, or £1 15s. per week.

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

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

Gentlemen giving entertainments at their own houses, can be accommodated with Fancy or Side Dishes, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c. &c., at the Hotel, from the hands of a celebrated French *Artiste.*
St. John, January 1, 1838.

Flour, Fishing Lines, Ratline, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, from on board the ships Frances and Albion from Liverpool:

300 BRLS. extra superfine FLOUR, 2 casks salmon & Herring Twines, 100 coils Cordage and Ratline, from 6 thread and upwards. J. V. THURGAR.
24th March, 1838.

FOR CHARTER,

THE fine fast sailing new brigantine "LINNET," Clements, Master, at anchor in the stream, will take any good charter that may offer for Ireland or elsewhere, if applied for at once.
March 30. E. DeW. Ratchford.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

Just Received, a Fresh supply of
Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, April 13, 1838.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

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

J BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day January, 1838.

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

COALS.

160 CHALDRONS best Bristol House COALS; 20 chaldrons sydney ditto in the coal yard lately in possession of Mr. GEORGE W. POTTER, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and at the lowest rates, by

March 23. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

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

BUCKSKINS.—Black, fancy, striped & checked.

KERSEYS.—Double mill'd olive and drab.

PELISSE CLOTHS.—Waterloo, blue and olive.

PILOT CLOTHS.—Double dyed Blue.

Grey Padding. Mohair Coating, blue & olive.

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

HARDWARE.—Patent Counter Weighing Machines, do box Coffee Mills, Flanch do.; Box Irons, polished steel Fire Irons, Common, do do. do. for kitchens; Kent Hammers; Iron Squares; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes; single and double Plane Irons; Weights, 7, 14, 8, 28 lb. do. 4lbs. down; Fire Guards for Grates, large & small Wire Fenders, with and without plates, patent wire Lantherns, do Dish Covers, block Tin do.; tin'd Frying Pans; Norfolk Latches; Rim Locks, 6 to 10 inch; mortice, trunk, chest cupboard, till, pad and stock, do.; Italion Irons; tin'd Iron Tea Kettles; Iron, Butt, H & HL Hinges, do. Screws; steel Nut Crackers, do Snuffers; Cork Screws; Hat Pins; Rasps and Files; Carpenter's Chissels; Thomson's Augers; cross cut, hand, and whip Saws; Carpenter's Brads; Candlestick Springs; Iron Candlesticks; Iron Wire, No. 11 to 22; Iron Shovels & Spades, Tin'd Kettle Ears, Iron Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wooden Shovels for grain or snow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

St. John, Dec. 15, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

St. John, Dec. 15. JAMES BOWES.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

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

1st Sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Landing,

Ex ship Westmoreland, from Shields:

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

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

100 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours;

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

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Chains! Chains! Chains!

100 FMS. 1 1-2 inch CHAIN CABLES,
90 " 1 3-8 " "
105 " 1 3-8 inch Chain Cables, (second hand)
400 " 1 1-4 " "
350 " 1 1-8 " "
110 " 1 1-8 close link, new do.
100 " 1 in. "
115 " 7-8 " "
90 " 3-4 " "
145 " 3-8 " "
90 " 9-16 " "
275 " 3-8 " "

10 Iron and Wood Stock Anchors, from 2 to 5 Cwt.; 12 Iron Guns.

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

Dec. 22. JAMES OTTY.

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

Jan. 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Fishing Twines on sale.

Received per *Lockwoods*, from Liverpool—

3 CASKS of best quality Salmon, Shad, and Herring Twines. Apply to

Nov. 17. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FLOUR, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms—

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

ALSO—*in Store:*

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

Feb. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

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

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

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

St. John, 12th January, 1838.

Fishing Lines,

Just Landed ex "Barlow," from London:

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

Feb. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Harp & Piano for sale.

A HARP and Piano Forte, two very superior instruments, by early application to

Feb. 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Prince William Street.

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

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

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

Nov. 24. CORBET & TRENTOWSKY.

REMOVAL, Nov. 24.

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

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

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

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

GEORGE M. BURNS.

SHOE STORE.

Cork Soled Shoes, &c.

THE subscribers have just opened a Package of shoes, &c. suitable for the season, viz:

Ladies cork soled waterproof shoes, lined with chamois; Do. do. lined with linen; Do. Russia kid and seal skin Walking shoes; Girls' and Boys stout boots and shoes; Gentlemen's very stout Walking shoes, &c. L. & S. K. FOSTER.

☞ No article sent from the store without an order.

March 9, 1838.

FRESH TEAS.

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

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

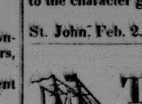
The above, with his former stock of Tea, Coffee, sugar, Fruit, Spices, &c., are offered Wholesale or Retail cheap for prompt payment.

J. M. will warrant the quality of these TEAS equal to the character given when sold.

JAMES MALCOLM.

St. John, Feb. 2. *Prince William Street.*

For Sale,



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

Feb. 15. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

India Rubber Manufactory.

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

100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;

20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.

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

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

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

ALSO FOR SALE: 200 pairs India rubber shoes; Oil skin Jackets and Trowsers, Trunks, side and back combs, raisins, salæratus, pepper, sugar, candles, tea, soap, tobacco, earthenware, and leather.

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

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

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

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

M. H. PERLEY,
for the Lancaster Mill Company.
HARRIS & ALLEN.
I. & J. G. WOODWARD.
HENRY SCOVIL.
J. D. EMERY.
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.

10th January, 1838.

Drafts on London.

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

JUST RECEIVED,

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

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

Jan. 12. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Varnish and Tar.

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

Feb. 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FRESH ground FLOUR, from the Mills, in barrels and bags. For sale by

2d March. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Jamaica Spirits & Molasses.

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

70 PUNS. high Proof Jamaica RUM,
50 Pun. choice retailing MOLASSES.

November 17. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Look Here!

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

Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

REMOVAL.

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

E. C. WADDINGTON.

St. John, February 16, 1838.

ORREL COALS, Sheet and Bolt Copper, &c.

100 CHALDRONS ORREL COALS—(*warranted unmixed.*)
28 cases Sheet Copper, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 oz.
230 bolts Copper, 5-8 to 1 1-8 inch,
1 ton composition Sheathing Nails, 1 1-8, 1 1-4, 2 1-2 & 2 3-4 inch.
1 ton composition Spikes, 5 to 9 inch,
Copper Clinch Rings, 5-8 to 1 1-8 in.
200 fathoms 3-8 in. short link'd Chain, (proved)
200 fathoms 7-16 ditto.
400 fathoms 1-2 in, 5-8 in, 9-16 & 11-16 Chains—with fittings complete,
10 tons 3-4 in. to 1 3-8 Round Iron.

now landing ex ship *Mozambique*, at Black's wharf.

ALSO,—20 kegs Beef Tongues, for family use.

January 5. JOHN ROBERTSON

NEW WINTER GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

Joseph Summers & Co.

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

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

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

November 10, 1837.

Oranges, Rice, &c.

Landing ex schooner *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—

20 BOXES Oranges; 2 boxes Lemons; 5 Tierces Rice; 14 Drums Figs; 1 Tierce Currants; 6 boxes shell Almonds; 2 cases Macaroni & Vermicelli; 6 kegs Ginger, 40 Whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins, Walnuts, Cloves, &c. &c. For sale by

Feb. 23. JAMES MALCOLM.

Slops, Blankets, Sheathing Nails, &c. &c.

4 CASKS, containing an assortment of Red Flannel Shirts; plain & twill'd Flushing Trowsers; Hose; Monkey Jackets; Tam O'Shanter Bonnets; Guernsey Frocks; Pea Coats; Cravats; Vests; Cotton Shirts, &c.

3 Bales of FLUSHINGS; Green Borking; Rugs, Blankets, &c. 6 casks Sheathing Nails, &c.

March 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Soap, Candles, &c.

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

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

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

January 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Coals at Reduced Rates.

PEMBERTON, and Orrel House Coals, for sale at 32s. per Chaldron, by

March 23. THOMAS HANFORD.

Whisky and Loaf Sugar.

Landing ex "Jane Walker," from Greenock:

10 PUNS. High proof Scotch WHISKY; 2 hhds. Loaf SUGAR.—To be sold low if taken from the Wharf.

IN STORE.—10 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM. JOHN ALEXANDER.

March 16. *King street.*

SUGAR & TOBACCO.—40 bbls. SUGAR, now landing ex schr. *Forest*, from St. Andrews.—30 kegs Tobacco in store, for sale very low if applied for immediately.

March 9. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

1000 TONS TIMBER—about half of it Birch, the remainder White Pine and Spruce,—will be sold low on application to

Dec. 22. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

More NEW GOODS.

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

SILK VELVETS; rich figured SATINS; rich fig'd Gro de Naples; black and white satin Shoes; Lace Mitts and Gloves; Fur Gloves, Two bales Brussels Carpeting, Superior Hearth Rugs; Raven sewing Silk; Paris Coat Buttons; French Merinos, Indiana and Parametta, black and colored, 4 Chests Indigo; 12 bags PEPPER, Boxes best London Mould CANDLES, &c. &c.

Which with their former stock on hand, comprises as good an assortment as any in the City, and upon equally advantageous terms.

CORBET & TRENTOWSKY.

St. John, 8th December, 1837.

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.

Shoe Store.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

THE Subscribers have just received an excellent assortment of India Rubber Shoes, for sale cheap for cash only.

L. & S. K. FOSTER.

Dec 26. [Sentinel 4.]