THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. 1. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1837. No. 52.

The Chronicle,

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

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

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Weekly Almanack.

SEPTEMBER.		R. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON.	H. W.
2	Saturday,	5 24	6 35	7 43	0 34
3	Sunday,	5 25	6 33	8 0	1 2
4	Monday,	5 26	6 32	8 20	1 33
5	Tuesday,	5 27	6 30	8 44	2 15
6	Wednesday,	5 28	6 28	9 14	2 57
7	Thursday,	5 29	6 26	9 54	3 42
8	Friday,	5 30	6 25	10 46	4 47

First Quarter, 7th, 6h. 27m. aft.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Simonds, 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: C. Ward, Esq.

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

Poetry.

THE SAILOR'S HOUR OF PRAYER.

BY MISS D. L. DIX.

At Sea, Sunday morning, May 8.

'Tis the hour of prayer—'tis the hour of prayer!
For the morning breaks, and the breezy air
Just curls the crest of yon gathering wave,
As onward it comes our bark to lave.
O sailor boy, wake, and send up to heaven,
The incense of praise for the blessings given!

'Tis the hour of prayer—'tis the hour of prayer!
The sun rises high, and the wind sets fair;
Broad swell the sails, as in power and pride
They waft us swift o'er the surging tide.
O sailor boy, kneel, and with vows sincere,
Render thanks unto him who preserves us here.

'Tis the hour of prayer—'tis the hour of prayer!
Bright glowe the west, and radiently there
Beams the evening star, true hearts to tell
Of the dear ones left in the home loved well.
O sailor boy, chaunt the sweet vesper hymn,
And God bless thy soul, and preserve thee from sin.

'Tis the hour of prayer—'tis the hour of prayer!
The watch is set, and the charge all share;
Night's star spangled banner waves widely unfirl'd,
To curtain in rest the o'er-wearied world.
O sailor boy, sailor boy, ere thou dost sleep,
Give praises to him who thy soul shall still keep.

'Tis the hour of prayer—'tis the hour of prayer!
The tempest rolls wild, and the red lightnings glare;
The thunders crash hoarse through the echoing sky,
And death and destruction are hovering nigh.
O sailor boy, now is the hour of need;
At the throne of God's mercy in fervency plead.

'Tis the hour of prayer—'tis the hour of prayer!
The danger is over—we banish all care.
And we list to the moans of the hurling blast
Unappall'd now its force and its terrors are past.
O sailor boy, kneel, and add praise to thy prayers,
That the life may be blest which God graciously spares.

Miscellany.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, IN THE EARLY CAMPAIGNS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

"The English people are warlike without being military, and, under the pretence of maintaining liberty, oppose all useful martial establishments."

Napier's Peninsular War.

The above extract from Colonel Napier cannot be too often repeated with reference to the state and discipline of the British Army. I shall endeavour to prove the force of his remark by looking to the state of the Army at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and illustrate it in some degree by recollections of one or two of the campaigns of that period.

The establishment of the year 1792 has been often quoted by the economists as the standard one for peace, without any reference to the increase of population, or extension of our colonial system; but let them have credit for all they claim on this score, and then contrast this state of things with our utter poverty of means when war was declared. It is not my intention to discuss the point, whether the war of 1793 was "just and necessary;" it is sufficient to say that we were involved in it suddenly, and without any means in our power to bring it to a successful issue. I may here remark, that let the state of discipline and order in corps be individually what they may, the British Army, after a peace of eight or ten years' duration, have every thing to learn afresh, even in our advanced state of military science.

The nations on the continent, who place confidence in their armies, take very good care that, in the intervals of peace, their troops should keep up the knowledge so essential to them when they take the field: they have camps of instruction, where all the details of a campaign are gone through; and when the soldier is called into action he knows that he has other duties to perform besides keeping his arms clean, and wheeling as on a parade; he becomes perfectly acquainted with out-post duty, formation of camps, and entrenchments, bivouacking, foraging, and last, not least, preparing his food and cooking it.

What is the comparative situation of British troops in peace?—Scattered over the habitable world by half-regiments, in different garrisons, or frittered away in detachments in Ireland, the soldier has no other study but to keep his arms and accoutrements in order, to recollect as much of his marchings and wheelings as may save him from being sent to drill, and to be sober when he is ordered for guard-mounting. Lodged in good barracks, and his daily food placed before him, he gives himself no further trouble, and neither knows nor cares how the serious game of war is to be carried on at some future day. The regiments are in "apple pie" order; the General commanding the district tells them they are all he can wish; but, unless they happen to be in Dublin garrison, and witness a few sham fights in the Phœnix Park, they are utterly ignorant of the combined movements of a body of troops, even so large as a brigade.

If this is the case with the infantry, how much worse is it with the cavalry! Sometimes years elapse without even the whole of a regiment being brought together; they are dispersed all over the country in small detachments, doing the duty of gens d'armes and petty constables, and are only required to possess that degree of philosophy which enables a man to sit still in quiet self-possession under a shower of brickbats. When ordered on service, although possessing the best *material* in the world, in men, horses, and equipments, they are decidedly inferior to their opponents; and it requires at least two campaigns to bring them to a knowledge of their duties in the field, entirely from want of practice.

The Artillery is the only branch that, by being kept together, attain the knowledge requisite for an immediate entrance on a campaign; and even then they have a great deal to learn when they go first on service.

Setting aside the prejudice that exists about a large army being dangerous to the liberties of the people—which most sensible men of the present day consider a mere bug-bear,—it might easily be proved, on the score even of economy, that it is bad policy to reduce the Army and Navy to the present low standard. Let the actual saving be set out against the enormous expense incurred at the breaking out of a war, and we shall find little reason to exult in our savings. Suppose you want to raise thirty thousand men, the bounties (which are now nominal, and not more than will furnish a good stock of shirts and shoes) rise, like other commodities, with the demand; through the whole of the last war, sixteen guineas for recruits, and ten pounds from the militia. The first levy must be by recruiting: we shall tell the calculators to find out what that comes to for thirty thousand men, of which we may say two thousand are lost by desertion and death before they have gone through the first stage of discipline; and then, in supposition of an active campaign, to provide every year the same amount in bounties alone, and it will be found that the cheese-parings of the celebrated 1792, for example, have been soon evaporated.

I should venture as an opinion that, taking into view the extent of our colonies, and the ticklish position this country is in with the rest of Europe, the peace-establishment for Great Britain, including the troops in India, should not be less than 150,000 men, with thirty sail of the line, and a proportion of frigates and small vessels.

Let us take a glance at the state of Europe in this the twentieth year of peace. The nations of the north still stand to their arms, awaiting the settlement of one or two political questions, not likely soon to be arranged. We are at present ostensibly on very good terms with our neighbours the French; but that understanding is liable to interruption by any political change at present not foreseen. What then would be our relative possession?—In addition to a million and a half of National Guards, they have a regular army of 400,000 men, for the greater part ready, on the soil of France, for any enterprise; while we, out of our 84,000, could not muster (with what could be spared from Ireland) above 18,000 or 20,000 men. It should also be borne in mind that, since the invention of steam-vessels, the security of our insular situation has been much deteriorated, and the wooden walls afford no longer the defence they used.

Let us return to the year 1793.—When the the war broke out, it might have been said, that we had neither a navy nor army fit to accomplish anything. At the commencement of hostilities there were only a few ships in commission, badly, or at least weakly, manned; impressment of course, was resorted to; and in addition to that original grievance the men were badly fed, worse paid, and cheated in every direction; the consequence was that discontent arose, and ended in mutiny. The Army was a mere nucleus, good enough in itself, but powerless for any great enterprise. Whatever part of it was at all disposable was collected together, and sent off to Flanders, to be joined to the Austrians. The troops were animated with a good spirit, and brave, like all British soldiers, but they were entirely unused to the details of a campaign, and in that helpless state had to undergo all the severities of a retreat in the depth of a severe winter, the history of which is still fresh in the recollection of most people. The troops who remained after this disastrous affair were immediately shipped off to the West Indies, and there expended. It will not be too much to say that in the year 1794-5 there was actually no British Army. To fill up the vacuum, resort was had to that ruinous and inefficient mode of raising men for rank, which opened a field to the most disgraceful traffic, without effecting the object in view. There was to be sure a great nominal increase: the regiments of infantry sprang up like mushrooms—there were 135 of them numbered, and either 32 or 33 regiments of cavalry; but this was all sound, signifying nothing." Officers anxious to obtain rank were not very particular as to the subjects that offered; and those that passed them, having a fellow feeling on the subject, were not more precise. Hundreds of men made a regular trade of enlisting, passing, deserting and again enlisting; and in several instances in Ireland, men have been known to put themselves up to the highest bidder.

When the Duke of York took the command in chief at home, he saw at once all the evils of this system; he set to work directly; all these fungous battalions were reduced, and the few effective men in them drafted to the skeleton regiments returning from the West Indies. Still there was no army for any useful purpose. An attempt was made to get the supplementary militia to volunteer; but they were green and would not take, and it needs no further proof of the low state of our effective force from 1796 to 1797, then to say that Lord Cornwallis could only command four regiments of the line, when the French landed at Killala. From that time, until the general volunteering from the old militia in 1799, the Army might have been said to be at the lowest state of efficiency.

The measure of allowing the militia to volunteer into the line was brought early before Parliament, and was strongly opposed by many connected with that force—colonels, commanding officers, and some of the lord-lieutenants of counties; but Mr. Pitt would take no denial. Whatever the reluctance shown by some of the officers, there did not appear to be any on that of the men, as they came forward by thousands. They already thought they knew everything about soldiering at home, would like to see something to have to talk about; and in this idea were ably supported by the non-commissioned officers of the line, spread far and wide, who on this occasion were not sparing of what is called "gammon." Some of the colonels, more patriotic than their brothers, encouraged their men to come forward; and several ladies of high rank, who had influence in the counties, became excellent recruiting officers. The result was, that regiments of the line that could not reckon 300 rank and file, in the course of three weeks found 1700 or 1800 on their muster rolls, were obliged to form second battalions, and one of them, the 4th, had four. These were glorious times for promotion. I can give myself as an instance: being twelfth lieutenant, and in a fortnight at the top, being nearly a step a-day.

If the mode of raising this army was unusual, the manner in which the men joined was equally so: they came tumbling down to Barham Downs in every possible conveyance,—post coaches, post-chases with six horses, caravans, tilt carts, flying waggons, &c. &c. leaving the officer to plod his way on foot, with two or three who had either spent or lost all their money before starting. They talk of the folly of sailors in spending their money—soldiers can be equally fools on similar terms. Several, when they could no longer get rid of their money by the suddenness of embarkation, very quietly put the one and two pound notes between slices of bread and butter, and ate them like sandwiches—an interesting experiment for the old lady in Threadneedle-street. The inn-keepers of Canterbury differed from the "unborn children of Chevy Chase;" they did not rue "the coming of the day" that brought the militia men to give vent to the pent up liquors in their stores; I dare say they long recollected the finest harvest they ever had, without attributing it to a comet.

It may be easily imagined how degrading it would have been to have asked gentlemen just alighted from post chaises to attend drill, or even parades; it was with great difficulty the names could be got at and the regiments from which they came. The tailors worked "double tides" to get at least the facings of the regiments altered, but only succeeded in part.

While fresh men came dropping into the camp every day, intelligence arrived of the safe landing of Sir R. Abercromby at the Texel, which elevated the spirits of our heroes; and no doubt many libations were poured out in honour of the advanced guard. It was on that day also notified that Mr. Pitt would visit the army the next evening, and a *feu de joie* was to be fired for our recent success. A general sweeping was made next day of Canterbury and all the adjacent villages; and by three o'clock in the day every man able to stand or walk was brought into camp. We were drawn out in single line, extending from near the race course to the half-way house; and in due time the Premier and Mr. Dundas appeared in front, and seemed much pleased to see so strong a muster. The ceremony of priming and loading was gone through very decently, and the *feu de joie* commenced; it might have been called a *feu d'ivresse*, for there were certainly not five hundred men quite sober. It was thought prudent not to attempt marching past, and we were dismissed immediately.

The next day we received orders to march to Deal for exportation; which we accomplished in the night, and we arrived on the beach about eight in the morning, where a very exciting and novel scene presented itself. The Deal boatmen had volunteered to embark the Army, and on our arrival we were planted in the boats, hauled up on the beach. The wind was easterly, fresh on the shore with a good deal of surf; but at a concerted signal the boats, containing a whole battalion, were launched through the broken water, sail made on them, and in a few minutes they were alongside the ships in the Downs; the whole Army was thus embarked in one day without accident, for their services on this occasion the Deal men were exempted from the impress. Previous to leaving Barham Downs, the grenadiers and infantry of these new-formed regiments were separated to form battalions, and with a fusilier regiment and 55th, a brigade under Colonel M'Donald; with one of these battalions I embarked. By this measure the want of coherence amongst the component parts of a regiment was increased, and there never was such a confusion of militia in the world. Fortunately, the two or three days on board ship, which reduced the men to sobriety, furnished them with an opportunity of opening their eyes, and seeing the officers under whom they were to serve; but the impression was very faint, and was soon obliterated by sea-sickness. Our battalion of 1100 men was picked from all the regiments of English militia, and if not the greatest heroes, they formed the *biggest* regiment that perhaps ever landed on an enemy's shore.

I shall not attempt a description of this disastrous campaign, but only mention a few incidents arising out of our utter want of discipline; and these are only applicable to the recent formations, the army that we joined under Sir R. Abercromby being composed of old soldiers, and a few battalions were mixed up with their less disciplined brothers. In addition to a badly organised Army, there was a defective medical staff, no commissariat properly so called; and to wind up, the elements were against us. The summer of 1799 was one of extraordinary humidity. From the time we landed until our return to England there were not twenty-four hours without rain, and this operating on the roads of Holland, which had no hard bottom, our marches was performed half way up the leg in mud; latterly they were nearly impassable, and trees were felled and thrown across them to enable the guns to be moved.

Having disembarked at the Texal we were marched up to the town of Schagenbrug. The men were quartered in the churches, and the officers billeted in the private houses, where we were received with much civility. Schaagen is a pretty, neat looking place, and like most Dutch towns, has a canal with trees planted along, and the houses, with their gables towards the street, are painted in all sorts of gaudy colours.

On the 18th of September Sir R. Abercromby was ordered to march to Hoorn, with 10,000 of the best men of the army. All old soldiers, except our two great flank battalions of militiamen. The distance as the bird flies is not more than eighteen or nineteen miles, but by the circuitous lines of roads in Holland it could not be less than twenty-six, as we were all night in making the march; but this might be partly owing to the bad state of the road.

We were very well received by the people of Hoorn, who came out of the town in their holiday clothes, with orange cockades in their hats; and we waited anxiously for the orders to advance. It had been the intention, if the attack on the left of the French line had been successful, for Sir R. Abercromby to have turned their right, and marched on Amsterdam. From some mistake in the orders, the Russian army began the attack two hours too soon, and had no support; they carried the village of Bergen, began to plunder, and got drunk; were attacked in turn and forced to retreat. The whole plan was therefore disconcerted, and we were ordered to retreat. We had not started on our return above half an hour when the rain fell in torrents, making the road, which was previously scarce passable, one mass of mud. Our newly-enlisted heroes did not like this at all; many of them fell out in the dark, and we had to make several halts to pick up the stragglers. We could hear the words now and then—"D—d hard sort of soldering this!—I wish the man had his ten guineas again!" and other phrases of discontent. However, they were obliged to bundle along, half asleep and half awake. On one occasion there was a false alarm of the enemy: the men were ordered to fix bayonets, the adjutant shouted out, "Keep your places—form two deep!" when a fellow called out, "We are too deep already—we are knee-deep." At length, soon after daylight, we reached our cantonment, bringing but a small proportion of our mighty men with us. The company to which I was attached had about fifteen old soldiers, six Irish rebels taken at Vinegar Hill; the remainder of 110 being the militia aforesaid. When we reached our quarters we had two sergeants and eighteen rank and file, six of which were the boys from Vinegar Hill, who where indeed the best soldiers of the batch during the campaign.

(To be Continued.)

SCRAPS.

We soon forget not only our sorrows, but the lessons we learned from them.

Our evil genius, like the junior member of a deliberative body, always gives its views first.

A tear is an oath in the sight of heaven to repent and reform.

A man will not risk goods or life, except for something more precious than either, and therefore a good man will defend another's property and person more zealously than his own, and a mother dares all things for her child, and nothing for herself.

The more tender and delicate the blossoms of joy, the purer must be the hand that will cull them.

The only praiseworthy indifference is an acquired one; we must feel as well as control our passions.

The overflowings of our passions are like those of streams, which defile the very fountain heads; but of what use would the fountains be, without the streams they feed!

A loving heart incloses within itself an unfading and eternal Eden. Hope, is like a bad clock, forever striking the hour of happiness, whether it is come or not.

Nothing is so favorable to love as a little discord, as the frost makes the grape tenderer and richer.

Modest men conceal their joys as well as their sorrows, for they consider the one as undeserved as the other.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PIASA.

AN INDIAN TRADITION OF ILLINOIS.

No part of the United States can vie, in wild and romantic scenery, with the bluff of Illinois. On one side of the river, often at the water's edge, a perpendicular wall of rock rises to the height of some hundred feet. Generally on the opposite shore, is a level bottom or prairie, of several miles width, extending to a similar bluff that rises parallel with the river. One of these ranges commences at Alton, and extends, with a few intervals, for many miles along the banks of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. In descending the river to Alton, the traveller will observe, between that town and the mouth of the Illinois, a narrow ravine through which a small stream discharges its waters into the Mississippi. That stream is the Piasa, its name is Indian, and signifies in the language of the Illinois. "The Bird that devours men." Near the mouth of the stream, on the smooth and perpendicular face of the bluff, at an elevation which no human art can reach, is cut the figure of an enormous bird, with its wings extended. The bird which this figure represents, was called by the Indians, "The Piasa"—and from this is derived the name of the stream. The tradition of the Piasa is still current among all the tribes of the Upper Mississippi, and those who have inhabited the valley of the Illinois, and is briefly this:

Many thousand moons before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great Magalonix and Mastodon, whose bones are now dug up, were still living in the land of the green prairies, there existed a bird of such dimensions that he could easily carry off in his talons, a full grown deer. Having obtained a human victim, from that time he sought human beings as his prey. He was artful as he was powerful—would dart suddenly and unexpectedly upon an Indian, bear him off to one of the caves in the bluff and devour him. Hundreds of warriors attempted for years to destroy him but without success. Whole villages were nearly depopulated, and consternation spread through all the tribes of the Illinois. At length, Owatoga, a Chief whose fame extended as a warrior, even beyond the great lakes, separating himself from the rest of his tribe, fasted in solitude for the space of a whole moon, and prayed to the Great Spirit the Master of Life, that he would protect his children from the Piasa. On the last night of his fast, the Great Spirit appeared to him in a dream, and directed him to select twenty of his warriors, each armed with a bow and pointed arrows, and conceal them in a designated spot. Near the place of the concealment another warrior was to stand in open view, as a victim for the piasa, which they must shoot the instant that he pounced upon his prey. When the Chief awoke in the morning, he thanked the Great Spirit, returned to his tribe, and told them his dream. The warriors were quickly selected, and placed in ambush as directed. Owatoga ordered himself as the victim. He was willing to die for his tribe. Placing himself in open view of the bluff, he soon saw the Piasa perched on the cliff eyeing his prey. Owatoga drew up his manly form to its utmost height, and placing his feet firmly upon the earth began to chant the death-song of a warrior. A moment after, the Piasa rose into the air, and swift as the thunderbolt, darted down upon the chief. Scarcely had he reached his victim, when every bow was sprung and every arrow sent to the feather in his body. The Piasa uttered a wild, fearful scream, that resounded far over the opposite side of the river, and expired. Owatoga was safe; not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird had touched him. The Master of Life, in admiration of the noble deed of Owatoga, had held over him an invisible shield. In memory of this event this image of the Piasa was engraved in the face of the bluff.

Such is the Indian tradition; of course I do not vouch for its truth. This much, however, is certain: the figure of a large bird cut into the solid rock, is still there, and at a height that is perfectly inaccessible. How, and for what purpose it was made, I leave it for others to determine. Even at this day, an Indian never passes the spot in his canoe without firing his gun at the figure of the bird. The marks of balls on the rock are almost innumerable. Not a great while since I was induced to visit the bluffs below the mouth of the Illinois river, and above that of the Piasa. My curiosity was principally directed to the examination of the caves connected with the above tradition, as one of those to which the bird had carried its human victims. Preceded by an intelligent guide who carried a spade, I set out on my excursion. The cave was extremely difficult of access, and at one point of our progress, I stood at an elevation of more than 150 feet on the face of the bluff, with barely room to sustain my foot, the unbroken wall towered above me, while below was the river. After a long and perilous clambering we reached the cave, which was about fifty feet above the surface of the river. By the aid of a long pole, placed on the projecting rock, and the upper end touching the mouth of the cave, we succeeded in entering it. Nothing could be more impressive than the view from the entrance of the cavern. The Mississippi was rolling in silent grandeur beneath us—high over our heads, a single cedar hung its branches over the cliff—on the blasted top of which was seated a bald Eagle. No other sound of life was near us—a Sabbath stillness rested upon the scene—not a cloud in the heavens—not a breath of air was stirring—the broad Mississippi lay before us, calm and as smooth as a lake. The landscape presented the same wild aspect as it did before it had yet met the eye of the white men.

The roof of the cavern was vaulted, the top of which was hardly less than twenty-five feet in height—the shape of the cave was irregular, but so far as I could judge, the bottom would average 20 by 30 feet. The floor of the cave through its whole extent, was a mass of human bones; skulls and other bones were mingled together in the utmost confusion. To what depth they extend, I am unable to decide—but we dug to the depth of three or four feet in every quarter of the cavern, and still we found only bones. The remains of thousands must have been deposited. How, and by whom, and for what purpose, it is impossible to conjecture.

Alton, Illinois May 31st, 1837. C.

Lord SANDON asked a question in the House of Commons on Friday evening of vast importance to the commercial interests of this country. Its import was this. Are the steam-vessels of France allowed to trade as coasters upon the sea-board of Spain, while a similar privilege is denied to the steam-vessels belonging to England? The answer by Lord PALMERSTON was in the affirmative. The noble secretary for foreign affairs admitted that a treaty had been concluded, some short time ago, by virtue of which France had obtained privileges in the coasting trade of Spain which were not conceded, or in other words, were positively refused to the trade of England!

Pray do us the favour, for a single hour, while you do not sleep, to think of this, ye liberals and professed patriots of England! Here is a country which has already cost England HALF A MILLION OF POUNDS STERLING within the last three years—expended for the purpose of supporting a worthless Queen upon the throne of Spain, and a dishonest ministry in office—expended to promote the designs of gamblers and swindlers—expended in a doubtful contest in which twelve thousand of our countrymen have perished by disease, starvation, or the sword—and yet by the government of Spain, which we have supported at such a sacrifice, we are actually treated as enemies, insulted by the power we have upheld, plundered by the dynasty we have propped, our rights trampled upon by the mendicants we have relieved, by the Jew jobbers we have countenanced; and France, who has refused to interpose on behalf of CHRISTINO, preferred in her trading speculations to England, who has actively interfered and devoted life and property in the cause of the regent and DONNA ISABELLA!

This is the reward of our national efforts, and national sacrifices! The bones of our countrymen, now picked by the ravens, and left to bleach on the fields of Navarre, bear witness to the folly of PALMERSTON and the whigs; but this last insult offered to cruelty, by pacifying the sordid at the expense of the disinterested, by selling the real friend to the false one, is a stretch of villany and dishonesty which none but the minister of such a regent could have planned or consented to, and none but such an impotent and miserable driveller as Lord PALMERSTON would have submitted to for a single hour.

He says in the drawl of an emasculated dandy that these commercial advantages have recently been conferred by Spain upon France *by treaty*. Be it so. The confession of his knowledge of the fact makes the charge against him more unpardonable. Where were his diplomatists, his agents, and emissaries, when this treaty was proposed and concluded? The noble secretary knows, or ought to know, that every treaty made between this country and Spain recognises the principle that the ships of England shall be allowed to trade with Spain upon the same facilities granted to the *most-favoured nations*. In our case this rule has been arbitrarily and dishonestly departed from. The right of trading, according to solemn treaties, has been violated to the disparagement of Great Britain. The vile government we have succoured, the odious gambling transactions which the whigs have connived at, the frightful waste of life and money which the British government have made in the cause of CHRISTINO and her daughter, have had no influence whatever upon the justice or gratitude of the ministry of Spain; but on the contrary, every boon we have conferred, every advance we have made, every sacrifice we have incurred, has only been considered a fresh reason and a safer guarantee for insulting and plundering us with impunity!

In short, the foreign relations of this country never were at any period of our history in so lamentable a condition. Insulted by Spain! that is comparatively nothing; for we are hissed at, contemned and spurned, by the contemptible baboon government of Portugal. Spain cheats us, America robs us, France imposes upon us, the Sultan treats us as a fallen power, and Russia puts an iron collar round the necks of our "free-born" subjects, and engraves thereon—"Slave!" Do we complain—do we threaten? No no; whig policy is confined to narrow limits. It is personal ease in the quiet enjoyment of place, without any regard to national honour at home or abroad. Lord PALMERSTON, who had waded through all the depths and mud defiles of faction with one sole object, pelf, which his own folly or the justice of Providence has denied to the extent of his mean ambition, has nevertheless, when driven to extremity, proved himself to be an admirable and excellent whig—a man who under the shade of indolence shelters the most painful talent, and in inglorious ease fills up with a blank in the log book of the Foreign Office the most important events, which shall, when he is dead, no matter under what circumstances, be preserved as lasting materials in the dishonoured pages of the History of England.

Lord SANDON did his duty boldly in bringing the matter under the consideration of the house; but we cannot help thinking that the noble lord, for whom we entertain, in common with the electors of Liverpool, the highest respect and the deepest gratitude, did not follow up his inquiry with that spirit and determination which became his character. He should have asked when this invidious and dishonouring treaty was entered into with France, and whether any of its clauses and enactments were ever submitted to the British government? These are points with which we should like to be acquainted; but we are quite sure that the honourable viscount will not lose sight of so important a question.—*Liverpool Mail.*

A MOST DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—We learn, says the New-York Gazette of Monday, that the German Reformed Church in Forsyth street, was yesterday desecrated by a scene of violence and disorder, reflecting the deepest disgrace on all parties concerned in it.

At about 11 o'clock, two clergymen, followed by their respective friends, simultaneously entered the church and made for the pulpit. On reaching the sacred desk, the passage was mutually disputed, *vi et armis*, and fists and clubs were put fiercely in requisition; being supplied by breaking up the rails around the altar! Possession of the pulpit was gained alternately by both parties, and both parties alternately dislodged. While matters were in this frightful state of victory and defeat, the alarm bell was rung and the firemen rushed to the spot, determined we believe to throw cold water upon the fiery valor of the reverend belligerents. In the meantime, however, a strong party from the police office, parted the combatants, cleared the church and closed it: very much to the dissatisfaction of both parties. The clergymen are said to have fought like very Bluchers: having their clerical garments torn to rags, and one of them retiring with a remarkably bloody nose, received *ad ostium ecclesiæ*. On the whole, it is the grossest outrage that has ever occurred in this country, and it is mortifying to record a transaction so deeply disgraceful to the city, and especially to the ministers of religion engaged in it. If any of the particulars here given are exaggerated or erroneously stated in any respect, they shall be corrected with greater pleasure than we here give them.

THE COAST GUARD.

It is so much the fashion of the times to decry all our public establishments and their uses, that we are not surprised to hear some of our contemporaries, on more than one occasion, complain of the expenses of that of the coast guard service; but we feel assured that all impartial persons, on reading the following statement of what has been effected for the public benefit by this Institution, will agree with us in acknowledging their efficiency:—

In 1828, the coast guard, was first consolidated with the Customs department, and in that year duty was paid on the following articles:

1,190,564 gallons of brandy,
2,350,766 gallons of rum,
9,162,408 gallons of British and Irish spirits,
27,130,180 lbs. of tea,
17,043,253 lbs. of snuff and tobacco,
5,055,901 gallons of wine.

And the revenue of the United Kingdom derived from the Customs was £15,504,869, with a charge for collection of £1,467,719, or about ten and one-ninth per cent.

Since that period the revenue has been progressively, increasing, and during the last year the under named quantities have paid duty, namely:—

1,277,950 gallons of brandy,
1,324,892 gallons of rum,
26,773,300 gallons of British and Irish spirits
49,841,667 lbs. of tea,
22,408,487 lbs. of snuff and tobacco,
7,342,967 gallons of wine,

While, at the same time, the revenue has proportionably increased to £23,959,036, which has been collected for the reduced sum of £1,341,465, or less than five and a half per cent, said charge including all expenses of Coast guards, revenue vessels, custom-houses, land waiters, clerks &c.

All this has been effected by the establishment of the Coast Guards, and the excellent arrangements by which this inestimable force is controlled: nor should it be forgotten that its members of all ranks, are officers and seamen of his Majesty's navy, able and willing, at a moment's notice, and on any emergency, if required, to man a fleet, repel an invader, or assist the civil authorities in support of the law.—*United Service Gazette.*

COMFORTS OF TRANSPORTATION.—A London thief of any notoriety, having been a short time in Sydney would scorn to place himself, or his assigned wife in so mean a vehicle as a gig: nothing less than a carriage and a pair is commensurate with the rank in felony to which they arise in Australia. A better idea of the effect of all this upon a stranger cannot be conveyed than by the following anecdote of an officer who visited New South Wales on leave of absence from his regiment in India. Having gone with a friend in a gig from Sydney to the races at Paramatta, they were passed on the road by many genteel equipages, including close carriages, curricles, and landaus. In answer to the stranger's question his companion informed him that one brilliant "set out" belonged to Sam Such-o-one; who had been a convict but was now a free man and a man of fortune; that another was the property of a convict who kept a draper's shop in Sydney but that was assigned to his wife, who had brought out with him a large sum of money, that a third belonging to a ticket of leave man, who had obtained indulgence almost immediately after his arrival in the colony—and so on. At the race course, where "all the beauty and fashion" of felony was assembled, the stranger's astonishment was complete at the number of instances in which he obtained similar answers. After some grave reflection on so singular an exhibition, he ironically remarked, that he thought he had better return as soon as possible to England, for the purpose of there committing some crime that should subject him to a short sentence of transportation, for it really seemed to him that it was the best way of getting on in the world.—*London Times.*

Who would not be a Female Criminal.—When a female transport-ship arrives at Sidney, all the *madams* on board occupy the few days which elapse before their landing in preparing to produce the dazzling effect at their descent upon the Australian shore.—With rich silk dresses, bonnets *a la mode* ear-pendants three inches long, gorgeous shawls and splendid veils, silk stockings, kid gloves, and parasols in hand, dispensing sweet odours from their profusely perfumed forms, they disembark and are assigned as servants, and distributed to the expectant settlers. On the very road to their respective places of assignment, the women are told of the easy retirement of the factory, and advised to get themselves there where they will be allowed to marry, without having to obtain the consent of an assigned master. Offers of marriage are made to some of them from the way-sides; and at their new habitations they are beseiged by suitors. The hapless settler, who expected a servant able, or at least willing to act, perhaps both as house and dairy maid, finds he has received quite a *princess*! Her highness, with her gloved and delicate fingers, can do no sort of work! Attempts are made to break her in, but in vain. "If you don't like me send me to the factory," is the constant report; and the master having no alternative, takes her before a bench of magistrates, by whom she is returned to government, and consigned to the factory accordingly. And in this way England punishes female criminals, sending them to a colony where they are flattered and worshipped into consequence and insolence.—*Mudie's Felony of New South Wales.*

ACCIDENT TO LORD LANSDOWNE.—On Thursday afternoon his lordship, after paying his respects at the palace at Kensington, proceeded to Holland house; and on his way back, near the church, his horse tripped, and fell on his right side. The noble lord was thrown out of the saddle, and pitched with great force on his head: the concussion was so great that the hat was beaten completely flat, and a cut, as sharp as if inflicted by a knife, which separated the crown down to the rim. His lordship, being completely stunned by the fall, was carried into the shop of a tradesman; and, on recovering his senses, was sent home in a fly. Dr. Holland and Mr. Copeland attended, and bled the patient; copious applications of cooling liquids removed the tendency to fever. His lordship passed a tolerably quiet night, and yesterday the pain had greatly abated. His His lordship received a cut over the eyes.

British News.

LONDON, JULY 15.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION AND CONDOLENCE.

The following is a copy of the address from the University of Oxford presented to Her Majesty on the throne yesterday afternoon:—

"*To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, respectfully approach your Royal presence with the expression of our sincere condolence on the heavy affliction sustained by your Majesty, in common with the whole British empire, by the decease of our late beloved and lamented King: at the same time humbly tendering our heartfelt congratulations upon your Majesty's accession to the throne of your ancestors.

"Bereaved of the paternal government of a Sovereign whose most anxious wish was the welfare of his people, we are cheered with the consideration that we have a well founded assurance of the future prosperity of the nation from the many virtues which adorn your majesty's character.

"With gratitude to the illustrious Princess, your mother, we reflect, that under the vigilant and enlightened superintendence of her Royal Highness, your majesty has been assiduously trained to understand, and, in reliance on God's blessing, to fulfil the duties of your high and most important office.

"In that education it was wisely provided that your majesty, from your earliest years, should learn to know the people over whom you might be called by Divine Providence to reign. We thankfully remember that we had the happiness of receiving our future Queen in our University, and that your majesty was then pleased to manifest an interest in the monuments which it contains of the learning and munificence of formerages. Our earnest desire, as we feel it to be our duty, will be to maintain and extend its renown as a seat of true religion and useful learning; and we humbly assure your majesty that we shall endeavour to deserve the continuance of that protection and favour which our University has enjoyed through a succession of ages from the reigning sovereigns of the realm, by inculcating upon the minds of those intrusted to our care a dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government, and thus preparing the rising generation to serve your majesty with zeal and ability in the several departments of church and state.

"Our most fervent prayers will be offered up to Almighty God that every blessing both spiritual and temporal, may be abundantly poured forth upon your majesty and your Royal house; that our ecclesiastical and civil institutions, in which are involved the purity of our religious worship, the rightful supremacy of law, and the liberty and happiness of the subject, may find, under your majesty's sway, that protection, the enjoyment of which has, for so long a period, endeared the house of Brunswick to the British nation; that your majesty's reign may be a conspicuous example of the stability of a throne founded on the eternal principles of rectitude, and supported by the affection of grateful subjects; that it may be long and prosperous; and that, by the blessing of the same Almighty Being, your Majesty may reap the best earthly reward of your beneficent cares, in the loyalty and devotion of a religious, united, and happy people.

"Given at our House of Convocation, under our common seal, this 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1837."

The following address is to be presented by the University of Oxford to the Queen Dowager, at Bushy-park, this day:—

"TO HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY ADELAIDE, QUEEN DOWAGER.

"Madam,—We, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, beg to approach your Majesty with feelings of profound veneration and respect.

"We humbly tender to your Majesty our heartfelt condolence upon the grievous bereavement with which it has recently pleased Divine Providence to visit your Majesty and this realm, by taking from us our late beloved Sovereign, your royal husband.

"Reflecting with gratitude upon the benefits which we have derived from the many virtues which shed lustre around his throne, the generous liberality of his sentiments, the kindness of his heart, and the unswerving rectitude of his character, we can, in some degree, appreciate the bitterness of the pang which your Majesty must have sustained in the final severance of the holiest of domestic ties.

"But while we participate in the sorrow so justly felt, we are at the same time encouraged by your Majesty's example to bow with resignation to the will of that Heavenly Father who tempers his afflictions with mercy.

"It is our earnest hope, that the firmness and resolution which were granted to your Majesty during an unceasing attention to the Royal sufferer may still be vouchsafed as your support. As we fervently pray that your Majesty may long be spared to us, to continue, in the exalted rank and high station which your Majesty will ever hold in this country, the bright example of those virtues, public and private, which have called forth the admiration, and secured to your Majesty the lasting gratitude, of the people of these realms.

"We beg leave further most respectfully to assure your Majesty, that, as in a brighter and more cheerful period of your majesty's life, when you honored our University with your presence, we proffered the just homage of our devotion and loyalty, no less sincerely, in this hour of affliction, do we sympathize in your majesty's sorrow, earnestly praying that every consolation and blessing which the Almighty can bestow may await you in time and in eternity.

"Given at our House of Convocation, under our common seal, this 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1837."

LIVERPOOL, July 13.

In consequence of the announcement that Lord Francis Egerton and the hon. Bootle Wilbraham would address the electors yesterday, great numbers of highly respectable gentlemen were assembled before 11 o'clock in Castle-street, in front of the King's Arms Hotel, where the noble lord and his honorable colleague had arrived in the course of the morning.

Enthusiasm beamed in each countenance at the thought of beholding their patriotic members amongst them once more.

As it was known that the noble lord and his colleague would address their constituents from the office of Mr. Sandbach in the Exchange buildings, the Exchange square became thronged about half past 11 o'clock. About ten minutes to twelve the advance of a dense multitude of persons betokened the approach of the two members. They made their entrance at the west wing of the Exchange, and immediately after passing the Council Chamber, in which, by the by, the Radical members of the corporation were at that time assembled, they were received by the most enthusiastic cheers, and the crowd followed them to the News room, where their reception was equally as cordial. From thence they went to Mr. Sandbach's office, receiving the congratulations of many of their constituents as they passed along. The enthusiastic reception they met with must have been highly flattering and encouraging both to the noble lord and his colleague.

Among the gentlemen who accompanied his lordship and the hon. Bootle Wilbraham, were the following,—sir John Tobin, sir Thomas Brancker, messrs. Samuel Sandbach, William Smith, Richard Dawson, T. B. Horsfall, E. wolyneux, Thomas Case, —— Shepherd, George Hardisty, L. Peel, —— Saddler, Rev. Thos. Moss, J. A. Tinne, W. Warring, Peter Wright, J. W. Watson, Alexander Smith, Robert Rigby, Alexander Smith, jun., Samuel Holmes, Charles Lawrence, Joseph Sandars, Thomas Dover, Thomas Birkett, James Aspinall, Thomas Sands, Henry Glynn, John Taylor, Thomas Pierce, John Pierce, S. Johnston, J. Hand, Elijah Harrison, James Irving, Thomas Jordan, R. A. Preston, John Wellstoods, John Pennington, T. Carron, John Peacock, E. B. Lyon, — Griffiths, &c.

After entering the office of Mr. Sandbach, his Lordship and Mr. Wilbraham presented themselves at the window, and were received with three rounds of hurzas. When the cheering had subsided,

Lord F. EGERTON addressed the dense multitude as follows:—Gentlemen: On the last occasion that I had the honour of presenting myself before this portion of the constituency of the southern division of Lancashire, I did so in pursuance of a requisition numerously and respectably enough signed to make me believe it to be my duty on that occasion to come forward. On the present occasion the circumstances are somewhat altered. I come forward now, not on the strength of that, nor of a similar requisition, but in full confidence that those who then called me from the ranks of private life to take an active part in the public affairs of the nation have not altered those opinions which they then entertained towards me, and which induced them to give me their support. (cheers.) I am proud to state, too, in defiance of insinuations that have been conveyed for electioneering purposes, that loyalty and attachment to the Throne and to the person of the Sovereign is equally strong in my breast now as it was when I presented myself before you on a former occasion. (Hear and loud cheers.) I do not believe that those who sent me forward into public life, with the determination to support me on my avowal to support the principles upon which Sir Robert Peel acted as a minister, I do not doubt that those persons consider that Sir Robert Peel's character is at all altered, or his talents deteriorated, as a leading member of the opposition. (Cheers.) I do not believe that those who sent me into Parliament on my avowed attachment to a great and influential party in the state now that that party have deserted their principles or that they are to be deserted on this occasion. It is on these grounds, and not feeling conscious on my own part that I have swerved at all from the principles I avowed on a former occasion, or that I have given a negative to any of the opinions that I professed to hold when I addressed the electors, that I come forward on this occasion to fight such a battle as awaits me in the coming contest. (Loud cheers.) There have appeared in the field two gentlemen who profess it to be their intention to endeavour to wrest from my colleague and me these honours for which we have served and which you were pleased to bestow upon us. For my own part I should be the last man in the world to complain that they should seek to obtain that honour. With one of those individuals I have the honour to be acquainted, and I am certain that nothing will be adopted on his part that will not be compatible with fair and honourable opposition. (Cheers.) But those who engage in political contests are, undoubtedly, to a certain extent in the hands of their committees. I allude to this in consequence of a vile insinuation contained in a document published by Lord John Russell, in his address to his constituents, imputing disloyalty to the conservatives. I confess that I have not so learnt to read the constitution of England. I never could think it any thing but an outrage to the constituency to call in the name of the sovereign to my assistance for the purpose of influencing the constituency in my favour. I consider that the matter is to be settled between you and myself—that you are called on to elect persons to consult with and advise, according to the best interests of the crown and the nation, the Sovereign who shall occupy the throne. (Cheers.) And therefore I am surprised—yet I should not say surprised, after reading Lord John Russell's address, for it leaves me little room for surprise—as to the principles which ministers are acting upon. I have in my hand a card, bearing the name of a respectable gentleman, who is anxious for your suffrages, and after the name of the gentleman is appended the words "for the Queen." I hope he does not suppose that there is any gentleman who would address this constituency who is not prepared to sacrifice life and property, and any thing but principle, for the support of the throne. (Loud and deafening cheers.) I trust, too, that every one who now hears me is aware that the attachment to such a principle must be raised now to a pitch of enthusiasm. (Continued cheering.) At a meeting which I attended last night, I endeavoured to relieve myself of the imputations which are thus thrown upon the conservative party by that address of Lord John Russell's, which presumes that her majesty is attached to her ministers merely because she has chosen to turn them out of office although she found them in power when she succeeded to the throne. I do not know that it is necessary for me particularly to advert to any of the topics which have been so lately discussed before you; but I refer you to what has fallen from me in Parliament, and to my recorded votes while there, as the best summary of my Parliamentary conduct. You sent me to Parliament, I conceive, to support the constitution in church and state, and I believe the support of that church does not consist in supporting the clauses for the mutilation of that church introduced by his Majesty's ministers. (Cheers.) I have to the best of my power supported the church, and I trust the persevering efforts made by me, and the party with whom I act in Parliament, have contributed to secure that church to be what I have ever considered it, the sheet anchor of civil and religious liberty in this country. There may be some able and respectable individuals to whom these doctrines are displeasing; but I say it is impossible for me to support those men who consider the voluntary principle as preferable to that on which our church is founded. (Cheers.) It is a difficult thing to deal with the parties to whom we are opposed. They are divided into classes, some of which look up to her majesty's ministers for the support of doctrines which the ministers, in common with another class, profess to repudiate; and they are kept in place mainly by the persons who advocate extreme measures. To the feelings and principles of the latter class I am equally opposed; but for their judgment and honesty I have a higher respect than I have for those who are the more immediate supporters of her majesty's government. During the last session of Parliament, the ministers have rested their tenure of office, not upon measures introduced for the good of the country (I would wish to be understood as not intending to cast the slightest reflection upon any person), but upon measures which those who sent me to Parliament would never send me again if I voted for them, viz., the weakening and final discontinuance of the church establishment in England and Ireland. Those measures I have undeviatingly and conscientiously opposed; and if it is your pleasure to restore to my hands, what, by the natural working of our constitution I have now to return to you, my exertions shall be used to the best of my ability to the same end. (Loud cheers.) As I before observed, I endeavoured the other evening to relieve myself and the conservative party in the House of Commons from the odium which the home minister of the day has endeavoured to cast upon us by his manifesto. But I believe I might have spared myself the trouble, for I do think that what Lord John Russell has therein said has not excited much notice beyond the city to which he fled as a place of refuge with the mark of Cain on his forehead. I have differed from the ministry on many occasions, but during the whole of the three years that I have been in Parliament, I have never shown a factious opposition. Whatever their measures were, I only considered if they were calculated for the good of the country and the stability of our institutions. I never considered whether failure would injure the ministers, render their possession of office less secure, or make them uncomfortable in their respective situations. I am not aware that there are any other topics on which I should address you. I can only say, in contemplation of the contest which awaits me, that I will give you an opportunity of judging whether the electors of South Lancashire have altered their sentiments with respect to me, or whether the state of the legislation, or other altered circumstances, shall or shall not summon me back to that private life which I never would have quitted but for my sense of duty to those who invited me to do so. (Cheers.) I am aware that I have to contend in the coming contest with parties who have avowed themselves supporters of the present government—that those, who would have at one time repudiated all political relationship, are now combined together. I await confidently the issue of the contest. His lordship then retired from the window amid the loud plaudits of the congregated thousands.

The hon. BOOTLE WILBRAHAM, M. P., then addressed the assembly as follows:—After the extremely eloquent speech which they have heard from his noble colleague, it was scarcely necessary for him to make any observation. He was placed under far different circumstances now than on a former occasion. Then he was brought forward with very little hopes of success; but it was hoped that he would carry off the second votes and so secure the election of his noble colleague. Now, however, he came forward under different circumstances. Near three years had elapsed since they had elected him, and he now felt that he had some claim to their kindness and support. (Hear.) It was not on account of his talents that he claimed their support, it was simply on the ground that he had so tried to his utmost to give his attention to both public and private business before Parliament, as to entitle him to their support. ("Hear," and cheers.) He had formerly claimed their support on the principle that he would support church and state: and during the last three sessions, while the ministry and its adherents had been dealing out heavy blows to protestantism, he had with all his power supported the interests of the church. He was not aware that there were any topics upon which he ought to address them. Suffice it to say, that he had followed in the wake of the noble lord, and conscientiously gave his vote on every occasion. (Cheers.) He would not weaken by any remarks of his own what had fallen from his noble colleague. He thanked them for the applause they had bestowed upon him, and for the attention with which they had listened to him. The hon. gentleman then withdrew, and was loudly cheered by the multitude.

His lordship and his colleague then proceeded along with the above named gentlemen to the King's Arms Hotel, and were loudly greeted on their way.

Messrs. Ewart and Elphinson, the two Radical candidates, in the evening addressed a small mob of Irishmen in front of the York Hotel, Williamson-square. Not one of the "pisantry," from their appearance, could lay claim to a coat, much less a vote. The honorable gentlemen were attended by a Mr. Joseph Wolmsley and a Mr. Bancker, who acted as fuglemen. By the exertion of these functionaries a cheer now and then was raised. Whenever the honorable gentlemen alluded to the impracticable and laughing schemes, such as universal equality, cheap bread for nothing, two penny worth of ale for a penny, vote by ballot, and other highly sensible schemes, the shouts were tremendous.

DREADFUL FIRE AT WAPPING.

Last night, about 20 minutes before 11 o'clock, a terrific fire broke out in the extensive warehouses belonging to Mr. Fleetwood, oilman and tallow-melter, No. 16, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping (nearly facing the premises of Mr. Knight, of the same business, which it will be recollected were destroyed by fire but a few months back) From what part of the building the flames first were perceived it was impossible to learn, but such was the rapidity that the entire of it was in one blaze but a few minutes after the discovery. The various watchmen on the bridges soon gave information to the brigade at the various fire establishment stations in town, and engines from Schoolhouse-lane, Welclose-square, Jeffery-square, Watling-street, Whitecross-street, Southwark-bridge-road, Farringdon-street, and others, arrived at the scene of conflagration in succession, and also from Wapping parish. The premises in question are situate near Wapping-wall End, and about in the rear on King-street, which is chiefly inhabited by individuals of the poorest class. In about ten minutes after the alarm had been given, a powerful body of the K division of public were drawn up in a line, and were stationed at various houses to prevent robberies, while the remainder kept the mob from pressing on the firemen, and retarding them in their operations. The scene that ensued after the outbreak of the fire, among those persons living in King-street, was truly distressing. The poor creatures, when the fire was at its hight, appeared distracted, and were seen running in every direction. The fire gained so great an ascendency that the entire neighbourhood was apparently in danger. The brigade exerted themselves in a manner that deserved the greatest credit. The engines being plentifully supplied with water, were kept in continual motion by nearly 100 coalheavers who were hired for the purpose. The flames, however, extended to the house adjoining, unit-named, No. 17, and from the appearance of the flames, its sacrifice appeared certain. However, ladders were placed up to the first floor, and hose with branches were conveyed through the windows, and immense streams of water were poured into the devouring element. About half-past 11 the roof of Mr. Fleetwood's premises fell in with a crash, and shortly after a great quantity of gunpowder deposited in the cellar ignited, and the explosion that ensued was tremendous; the whole of the brick wall in front of the house was forced into the street, and caused great terror; it was feared that several of the brigade were under the ruins, but it was afterwards ascertained not to be the case, although one or two were slightly bruised. The melting-house at the back part of the house soon ignited, and was in a very short period destroyed. The houses Nos. 1 and 2 in King-street, occupied by several families, likewise took fire, but in consequence of the branch of the engines being quickly conveyed throughout the lower part of the house adjoining, the flames were quickly extinguished, but not before considerable damage had been done. The saving of portion of Mr. Fleetwood's premises was utterly impossible, and their destruction was complete by 12 o'clock, by which time there were no less than ten large engines at work. At that hour it became clear that no further damage could be done, and shortly after the greater part of the engines returned to their respective stations, but still five engines were ordered to play on the smouldering ruins. In what manner the inmates of Mr. Fleetwood's premises escaped, no one knew, from what transpired after the flames were subdued. Amongst the neighbours it was feared that some of them had fallen victims to its ravages; but it is to be hoped this may not be the case. A correct account of the houses damaged by the fire it was impossible to glean, but this we know, that there were three or four, two in King-street, and two in Old Gravel-lane. The entire of Mr. Fleetwood's premises, which, was before stated, are extensive, is reduced to one vast heap of ruins. Whether he was insured in any fire-office is not known. The property destroyed must be very great. The conflagration was seen by the inhabitants of Greenwich, Deptford, Rotherhithe, and other parts, and every object in the river, as far as Westminster-bridge, was distinctly seen. The supply of water was plentiful in the extreme.

MUNIFICENCE OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH.—One of the last acts of our late and lamented Monarch showed his munificence, and at the same time his attachment to the established church, and anxious wishes for the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of the place where he was born. On learning from the vicar of Kew that there was not sufficient room in the church for the accommodation of the inhabitants, he ordered its enlargement at an expence of £3,000 out of his own private purse, and also devoted much of his time and attention to the best means of accomplishing this desirable object, which he had the satisfaction of knowing was in progress before his lamented dissolution. It is expected that the church of Kew will be re-opened early in the autumn.

Fire and Hurricane in Barbados.—On the 25th of July, a dreadful fire broke out in Bridgetown, which destroyed a number of buildings and great amount of property, but was happily subdued by the great exertions of the military and the people.

Scarcely had the terrified inhabitants of the town recovered from the dismay and consternation attendant upon the fire, when it pleased the Allwise Disposer of events to afflict the Island with another of those awful visitations, which, alas, of late years, it has often fallen to our lot to record. On Wednesday morning last, at eight o'clock, the wind at S. and by W. the weather suddenly assumed a dark and stormy appearance; the clouds gathered in thick and heavy masses, which, about an hour and a half previous, had emitted frequent and vivid flashes of lightning, with thunder, and some slight rain fell. About the hour mentioned, the wind rose in terrible gust, and commenced to blow a perfect gale, freshening with every rising cloud, and increasing in violence for fully two hours, when changing its position to S.S.W. half W., it gradually died away, but veering to S W, and by S. it again freshened, and finally subsided at about three o'clock, having shifted to S. W. During this time the sea rose several feet above its ordinary height—the waves rolled mountain high in Carlisle Bay, lashing the rock bound pier and adjacent shores in awful grandeur, and sending their spray full a hundred feet high. Out of twenty eight vessels, large and small which were, riding safely at their anchorage at seven o'clock, twenty two were driven on shore, and most of them dashed on the ledge of rock reaching from below the stores of Messrs. Moore, to the upper reef, lying in some places in heaps of four or five large and small, from the humble sloop to the lofty and capacious barque or brig, exposed many of them, with their sides down, or keels upwards to the violence of the surf, which dashed for the greater part of the day, with unabated fury, against them, driving the large upon the smaller vessels, and thus completing the work of destruction to its utmost finish. Some again were driven by the force of the wind and violence of the sea, upon the rocks abreast of the Pier, and there have become complete wrecks Along the shore for above a mile and a half may be seen the remnants of the shattered vessels and their cargoes, piled up in heaps, and indeed wherever the eye turns, one unvaried scene of ruin and devastation. Never, we believe, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the island, has a shipwreck occurred in so short a time, so calamitous in its consequence.

His Excellency the Governor, with that solicitude which he has ever shewn for the private, as well as the public interest of the Island, since his residence amongst us, was at the spot and in the water, the greater part of the noon, encouraging by persuasions and entreaties those engaged in saving the crews not to relax in their efforts and we are persuaded the influence of His Excellency's example, lent them both strength and courage in the humane undertaking. Only three seamen we believe in the whole have lost their lives.

For the protection of the property cast on shore, and to prevent pillage, the militia force was ordered out, and continued on duty the whole afternoon and night About 150 men of the 56th and 76th Regiments were likewise marched down, one company of which acted in concert with the Militia in keeping guard, and the others wearing their fatigue dress, assisted in getting up the provisions washed by the surf upon the land, and in other useful services.

Of the amount of loss sustained by this truly awful and distressing visitation, to the shipping interest, we shall hazard no positive opinion: as far as appearance go, and according to opinions expressed, we should state it at over one hundred thousand pounds sterling, as most of the homeward bound vessels were nearly if not fully laden, and the vessels, American and otherwise, discharging their cargoes, had in some instances the greater portion on board. The homeward bound vessels wrecked are the Corsair with 115 hhds. 17 tierces sugar, and 287 puncheons molasses: Elizabeth, 314 hhds. 30 tierces sugar: Pacific, 140 hhds. sugar, 160 puns. molasses: Schwartz, 48 hhds. sugar; Sarah Tortman, 339 do.: Britannia, 656 do. 30 trs.; Harmony, 238 puns. molasses.

Vessels Wrecked, &c.

Schooner Jane, Cock, from St. Andrews, consigned to Messrs. Walrond, Ward & Co. part of the cargo (pickled fish,) on board.

Brigantine Wave, Talbet Demerara, M. Cavan & Co. two of the crew landed in a very bad state, and every medical aid and assistance afforded by Dr. Clark, they have since died.

Schooner Dame, Wilson, Nova Scotia, Hill & Musson.

French schr Jeune Cammill, Gaillard, Guadalope M. Cavan & Co. most of the cargo (flour) lost.

Brig sir John Moor, Porter, St. Andrews, N. B. H Arnot & Co, some of the crew very much injured.

Brig Elizabeth, Lovett, St. Andrews, N. B. Hill & Musson.

Mail Boat Tickler, M'Alpin, St. Vincent, arrived the evening before with Capt. Pearson and Lady as passengers. By the exertions of Captain M., the passengers were got on shore with only a slight injury to Captain Pearson. The crew left the vessel as she struck.

Brig Pitscottie, Oglerry London, Higginson, Deane, & Stott, arrived the evening before with government stores.

Brig Corsair, Irwin, Liverpool, Moor, Brothers & Co. This vessel was loaded, and intended to sail on Wednesday evening.

American Brig Amulet, Ryder, Alexandria, M. Cavan & Co.

Barque Schwartz, Boult, Demerara, Moore, Brothers, & co, had taken 48 hhds. sugar.

Barque Elizabeth, Scott, Liverpool, Thomas Lee, was to have sailed in a few days.

Sloop Amelia, Cox, St. Lucia, W. Seon & Co.

Sloop Fortitude, Best, Tobago, do.

Schr. Sir Henry Ward, Hiller, Berbice, M. Cavan & Co.

Schr. Janet. Pruden, Nassau, N. P., Thomas Croil & Co.

Brig Sarah Trotman, Brown, Liverpool, Higginson Deane & Stott, was to have sailed on Wednesday evening.

Sloop Messenger, ——, Trinidad, M. Cavan & Co.

Sloop Gleaner, Dodd, St. Vincent, do.

Brig Harmony, Murdock, Greenock, T. Croil.

Brig Pacific, MacKellar, John Thomas, was to have sailed on Thursday morning.

H. M. Sir. Alban, Lt Tinling, on shore in Carlisle Bay, likely to be got off.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—On Tuesday last I remarked a number of Handbills posted up in Highways and Bye-ways of the city, giving notice to all those who could write and those who merely make their mark, that an Address was lying at the Counting Room of Barlow & Sons, ready for signature; the purport of which was to congratulate Sir John Harvey upon the accession of Her gracious Majesty to the Throne, and express satisfaction at the recent addition to the Executive Council. The bare mention of the place of its deposit convinced me of the origin of this address; for its well known to every body, that this self same place is the head quarters of one of the newly chosen Councillors, and it was a fair conclusion to arrive at that he had something more than a bare knowledge of its existence. Without therefore indulging in any remarks upon the decency of thus imposing upon the Public through the instrumentality of others. I will, with your permission, say a few words—first, upon the unblushing impudence which is displayed in the strange association of matter in the said address, and secondly upon the refined cunning and unfair policy which suggested such an association.

Every man in this community will on reflection agree with me in opinion, that the first subject of this said address is of rather too dignified and noble a character to be mixed up with trifling party feuds and local politics. It is a subject which calls in question all the chivalry and loyalty within us, with which our most generous feelings are closely and indissolubly connected, and which every good subject and every honest man would eagerly and cheerfully wish to give utterance to, but whatever may be the opinion of men with regard to the latter part of this address, surely no one will deny that it was misplaced with the first subject of it. It was irregular and highly improper. It was derogatory to the dignity of the Crown and trifling with the name of Sovereignty. Its absurdity, one would think, would have induced its originator to abandon the idea as soon as conceived, had they not had some latent object in view, for it will rather excite a smile when we compare the events of the accession of "the High and Mighty the Princess Victoria Alexandrina to the Throne of Great Britain" and the *accession* of Charles Simonds, Hugh Johnston and Hon. Geo. Shore to a seat in the Executive Council [SUBJECT TO HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL]—"From the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step" !!!—Its absurdity however can only be exceeded by the cool assurance of those who could suggest and of those who could suffer their names to be continued, coupled as they now are with all that is noble, majestic and virtuous. But this system of tacking was always a master stroke of policy with the originators of this address and more especially with the first-named Councillor, for it may be fresh in the recollection of many, that not long since, by his instigation, a certain Member's Pay Bill was tacked to a certain Appropriation Bill, for the purpose of securing the passage of the said Pay bill through the Council which caused the loss of the Appropriation bill for a time to the country. So in this instance, the first part of this address would, they hoped, be sufficient to insure an assent to the latter, and it looks to me like cramming two spoons into a child's mouth, one containing sweetmeats and the other medicine, he is induced to swallow the latter for the sake of the former. This was not the only object of the originators of this strange business.—By mixing up those two matters in the same address, they had in view the exclusion of very many of the most intelligent, wealthy and respectable inhabitants of this city; for there are hundreds, who would ardently embrace the opportunity of expressing their joy at the accession of our youthful Queen, and who would sooner loose their right hands than subscribe to the propriety of the late appointments, and by this means, they hoped to ingratiate themselves with Sir John Harvey by construing the silence of others to disaffection, and want of confidence in Charles Simonds, Hugh Johnston and the Hon. Geo. Shore into disloyalty. They had still a further object in view by this irregular and unfair proceeding.—They rightly conjectured that this address might reach the Throne or at any rate the Minister, through Sir John Harvey, and the names of the *three* elect would thus be brought before the eyes of the minister and it would be a happy mode of corroborating the recommendation sent home by his Excellency and thereby insure their approval by her majesty's government.

There are many in this community who have signed that address without considering its tendency, and there is no doubt that every citizen would have come forward and affixed his signature had the obnoxious matter been expunged. It is certainly to be regretted that an occasion like which (as Sir John, himself says) peculiarly calls for an expression of Loyalty and affection for all classes of her majesty's subjects, should have been so basely perverted to party purposes.

I have sent these remarks, Mr. Editor, to expose the conduct of a few designing men in this city, and explain the cause of the absence of names to that address which otherwise would have been there.

CIVIS.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1837.

By the arrival of the ship *Mozambique* from London we have been furnished with London Papers to the 16th, and by way of Halifax to the 17th of July.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA in person on the 17th, and was to be dissolved on the 18th. We have made copious selections from the London Papers received, among which, will be found Queen VICTORIA's speech on the Prorogation of the Imperial Parliament. The speech is concise and appropriate, it contains no party views, nothing to cavil at, but much to commend.

The English elections will be contested with great spirit by both parties; at Westminster, there is every probability of the successful return of the gallant general Sir GEORGE MURRAY. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT again comes forward for a seat in the House of Commons under a requisition numerously signed from North Wilts with every prospect of success.

SPAIN.—DON CARLOS is still progressing, and has gained some signal advantages over the QUEEN's forces. It appears evident, that without foreign interference Don Carlos will soon be the conqueror.

The Legislature of Lower Canada was opened on the 18th ult.:—but from the previous conduct of Mr. Papineau and his adherents, it is not expected that the session will be of long duration. Lord Gosford in his opening speech, has made use of soft and conciliatory language, to awaken if possible, those misguided persons to a sense of their imperative duty, before the British Government shall be compelled to use coercive measures in support of the Crown, and the integrity of the British Empire.

A respectable correspondent informs us, that the American Agent, Mr. GREELY, has been stopping at Woodstock since Saturday last on his way to Madawaska, to resume his *duty* of taking a census of that Parish, for which place he was to start on Wednesday the 30th ult. Mr. Greely has publicly stated that if he is again arrested in the prosecution of his *duty* the "Brave sons of Maine" are forthcoming to his rescue.

If Mr. Greely violates the laws of this country, and is captured a *second* time in so doing, we hope, for the honor of our Province, and for the majesty of the laws, that he will be brought before a proper tribunal and receive its authorized decision.

The Elections for the City and County of Saint John will commence in this City on Wednesday the 13th instant. What number of competitors will enter the lists is not fully known. For the City, we are informed that the following Gentlemen have announced their intention of becoming candidates for the representation, viz:—messrs. Lewis Burns, Isaac Woodward, Thos. Barlow, and John Hooper. Others are spoken of.

THE N. E. BOUNDARY.—The Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick has issued a Proclamation, forbidding the cutting of timber on the lands on the border of that Province and the State of Maine which are claimed by the two governments.

We understand that Mr. Greely is again to proceed to Madawaska to complete the census, and that the Governor of the State has ordered a line of road to be marked across about seventy miles of the disputed territory.—*Bangor Journal.*

[From the Royal Gazette, August 23.]

BY AUTHORITY.

By His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

(L. S.)

J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of the Demise of his late most sacred Majesty King William the Fourth, the General Assembly of this Province, which now stands prorogued to the third Tuesday in September next, is dissolved, I do therefore publish this Proclamation declaring the said dissolution, whereof all persons whom it may concern will take due notice.

And I do hereby declare that I have this day ordered Writs for calling a new General Assembly to be issued in due form, to bear Teste on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of August instant, and be returnable on Monday the sixteenth day of Oct. next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and in the first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office. August, 1837.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to constitute a Board for auditing all the public accounts of the Province, and to appoint the Honorable Frederick P. Robinson, Auditor General, and Henry G. Clopper, Esquire, Assistant Auditor, the Supervisors of Great Roads, the Commissioners of Bye Roads, and all other persons intrusted with the expenditure of public money, are hereby required to transmit their accounts, with proper vouchers, to that Board at as early a period as practicable after the performance of the work.

By Order of His Excellency.

Ordered, That all Persons in the Offices of the Land granting Departments, be positively prohibited from being themselves directly or indirectly parties to or concerned as agents in the purchase or acquisition by Sale, Grant, License, or otherwise, of any ungranted Lands of the Crown, without permission from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Amos E. Botsford, and John R. Partelow, and Lemuel A. Wilmot, Esquires, Commissioners for examining and reporting upon the accounts of the Casual Revenue, pursuant to the Act of Assembly.

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having Petitions to present to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that they are not to inclose to His Excellency money for payment of Fees, but such Fees must be transmitted to the proper office appointed to receive the same.

Secretary's Office, 23d *August*, 1837.

LONDON, JULY 16.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—The Duke of Orleans is indisposed. He remained all one day last week in his apartments in the Chateau de Villiere. His royal highness received nobody, and transacted no business with his military bureau. The royal family visited him several times during the day, and, before receiving company after dinner, his Majesty went to the Prince, and passed an hour with him. The physicians ascribed the indisposition of his royal highness to the inclemency of the season. The throat, and all the mucous membranes, are affected. This predisposition has of late been perceived in the temperament of his royal highness since his return from Africa. However, no alarm is felt. No bulletin has been issued by the faculty. Princess Helena does not leave her consort a moment, and proves to the royal family that her heart had a great share in the diplomatic arrangements which led the way to her marriage.

Interesting Event for Portugal.—Madame Dampias, wife of the Portuguese consul at Paris, has left for Havre, on her way to Lisbon. She has with her a very elegant cradle, made in Paris, and every article necessary for the approaching accouchement of Donna Maria.

We understand that her Majesty will dissolve the Parliament in state on Tuesday next. Orders have been given for her robes to be got ready by that day.

Her Majesty will hold a levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at two o'clock; and a drawing-room on Thursday, the 20th instant, at two o'clock.

We learn with great satisfaction that her Majesty has been pleased to name the Countess of Mulgrave as one of the Ladies of her Bedchamber. The Irish people will no doubt feel much gratified at this mark of favour shown to the wife of her popular and esteemed Viceroy.

A few days ago the Queen Dowager had into her presence the pages who had taken their turns in waiting on the late King, and stated to them her sense of the manner in which they had performed their duties, adding that their late Royal Master had expressed himself most favourably of their great attention to him. The Queen Dowager then presented to each, as a mark of her gracious approbation, a very handsome present, chiefly jewellery, all of which articles had belonged to the late King. We regret to hear that the Queen Dowager is much indisposed, and that she is unable to leave her residence at Bushey.

One of the attendants at the lying-in-state apartment counted the number of people who passed in during a quarter of an hour, for three quarters—and he found them, as near as may be, to average 300. The first quarter of his observation there passed 330—the second there passed 298—the third there passed 310. Taking the aggregate of these three computations, there would be admitted 1,250 each hour: the apartments were opened alogether for eleven hours, making a total of 13,750 who visited the apartments by the public entrance.

At public dinners, after "The health of her Majesty Queen Victoria," is given, the second toast is "Queen Adelaide and the rest of the royal family;" and the national anthem is commenced thus:—

"God save our gracious Queen
Victoria, England's Queen,
God save the Queen."

The Lords of the Admiralty have chartered the James Pattison, to convey 270 male convicts to New South Wales, the Asia to transport 280 male convicts to New South Wales, and the Susan to convey 300 male convicts to Van Diemen's Land. The two former will sail in a few days, and the latter in the course of next week, for their respective destinations.

The Benefit of Railroads.—To the utter surprise of the news agents and of the public, the London morning papers of yesterday morning, per the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway, arrived in Dublin at eleven o'clock this morning. I am informed that they will be received here for the future the day after publication.—*Dublin Private Correspondence.*

Last week Laurence Peel, Esq. M. P. presented the Governors of the Brighton Hospital with the sum of £500 towards the erection of a new wing of that institution, to be called the "Victoria" wing, in complement to her Most Gracious Majesty, our present Queen, and measures have been taken to carry the wish of the honourable gentleman into effect. Such a noble gift deserves mention; and it is hoped that should more assistance be required from the wealthy to complete the benevolent object in view, many will soon be found to lend their aid.

The Marquis of Waterford.—We copy an amusing paragraph from the *New York Daily Express*:—"The following paragraph, after all the mad pranks of this Irish nobleman, cannot but excite pity: 'The Marquis of Waterford has lost a leg and an eye by the explosion of a cannon. His lordship was superintending the launching of his splendid yacht, on which occasion he recklessly applied his cigar to the priming. The recoil of the piece broke his leg in so shocking a manner that amputation was immediately performed." Where Jonathan found this statement we know not. Happily for the eccentric marquis, he is still himself, sound in both wing and limb.

At a Court of East India Directors and Proprietors, held on Wednesday, for the purpose, addresses of congratulation and condolence to her Majesty and the Queen Dowager were unanimously agreed to; and it was arranged that the same be presented by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Company.

The general depression which has been experienced at Liverpool has caused a decline in the receipts at the Custom-house of upwards of £90,000, which is about 8 per cent. below the sums received during several preceding years.

Her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Irish government, has been pleased to appoint Thomas F. Kennedy, Esq., of Dumire, a Privy Councillor of Ireland.

CITY ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY.

The Queen held a court at St. James's Palace on Wednesday afternoon for the reception of the city addresses, and for the investiture of Prince Esterhazy with the order of the Bath. Her Majesty also held a privy council.

At two o'clock the Queen and the Duchess of Kent came in state to St. James's Palace, and shortly afterwards her Majesty, being

Her Majesty held a privy council, which was attended by the lord president, the lord chancellor, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the secretaries of state for the home and colonial departments, the first lord of the admiralty, the president of the board of control, the president of the board of trade, and the secretary at war.

The imperial crown was brought to St. James's Palce by Mr. Bridge.

IMPERIAL PARLAMENT

Prorogued by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in person.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The novelty of a Queen of England going to meet Her Parliament was not the least attractive inducement to the immense crowds who assembled at an early hour.

The Queen, accompanied by the Grand Officers of State, reached the House of Lords amid the acclamations of the people, at two o'clock, and having entered the House, the Commons were summoned to the bar as usual, when her Majesty read the following most gracious

Speech from the Throne :

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condolence upon the death of his lte majesty, and for the expression of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me upon my accession to the throne. I am very desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the Protestant religion as established by law—to secure to all, the free exercise of the rights of conscience to protect the liberties and to promote the welfare of all classes of the community.

"I rejoice that in ascending the throne I find the country in amity with all Foreign powers; and while I faithfully perform the engagements of the Crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to enjoy the blessings of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service of the year, as well as for the provision which you have made to meet the payments usually chargeable for the civil list.

"I will give directions that the public expenditure in all its branches be administered with the strictest economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In taking leave of this Parliament, I return you my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourself to the public business of the country.

"Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new Parliament. I perceive with satisfaction that you have brought to maturity some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the criminal code, and the reduction of the number of capital punishments. I hail this mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

"I ascend the Throne with a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me, but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependance on Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvement is required, and do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.

"Acting upon these principles I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament, and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the Crown, and ensure the stability of the Constitution."

Sir Francis Burdett has been called upon by the electors of North Wilts, to offer for that place, to which he has consented.

The Duke of Cambridge is now the expected successor of Lord Hill in the command of the Army, instead of Lord Wm. Bentick.—*Limerick Chron.*

Accounts from Madrid, of the 4th, state that numerous arrests had been made on the two preceding days. It was reported that a regicide attempt had been made on the person of the Queen Regent.

The Reform of Parliament (Ireland) Bill has been thrown out of the Lords, on the second reading after a short discussion, by a majority of 74 to 36.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Confidence among the merchants and traders of the city, as well as the principal out ports, and in the manufacturing districts, revives but slowly. The stocks of manufactured goods on hand are large, produced by the recent changes in the habiments of the people, rendered necessary by the demise of the crown. It is understood, however, that orders will be issued curtailing the duration for the general mourning, a boon on the part of the Queen which would give great satisfaction in the city.

In the wholesale departments of trade and manufactures only a slight increase in activity is reported this week. As regards colonial and foreign produce the public sales this week have not been large, but they have, notwithstanding the slow revival of confidence, gone off with increased activity. There are indications of a more extensive business for the latter end of the present and the commencement of the succeeding month.

The Money Market has been subjected to variation this week, prices have frequently changed. The principle feature within the last two days has been a pressure of stock, and in consequence a fall has taken place in consols of about 1-4 to 3-8 per cent.

SATURDAY EVENING.—There was scarcely any business transacted to-day, in any department of the stock exchange, so that the quotations are nearly the same as yesterday. Consols left off at 91 to 1-8 for money, and 92 1-2 to 5-8 for the account.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the following answer of the Queen Dowager to their Lordships' address of condolence presented to her Majesty :—

"My Lords—I thank you most sincerely for your Lordships' affectionate message of condolence upon the great loss I have sustained. It shall ever be my study to merit the affections of the British nation, and shall endeavour to prove my gratitude for those marks of affection which you have shown to the widow of your late excellent Sovereign."

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 2.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion.—It is reported that the Marquis of Douro is likely to succeed to the command of the Regt. by the retirement of Colonel Eeles.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, June 13.—*Royal Regiment of Artillery.*—First Lieut. James Smith Cremer, to be second captain, vice Luke, deceased; second Lt. W. Freeman, to be First Lieut. vice Cremer.

About £7000, we understand, of the capital of the Branch of the British Colonial Bank at this place, has been received by the Peruvian.—*Halifax Jour.*

The Branch of the Bank of British North America, in this city, received on Wednesday 48,000 dollars in specie, per 'Branken Moor,' from London. She has also brought out specie to the Branch at Montreal, and for that of Toronto.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Mortality among children.—Three hundred and ninety-nine children, under five years of age, died at New-York during the last three weeks.

The late Mrs. Sheldon, of Sheldon Warwick, has left the following munificent bequests to different charities in Birmingham :—£1000 to the Hospital; £1000 to the Blue coat school; £1000 to the society for Promoting christian Knowledge; and the interest of £1000 to ten poor women who attend the regular worship of St. Philip's church.

Extract of a letter, dated Shedine, August 24.—"On Saturday last, we were visited by one of the most destructive storms ever known in this province.—The violence of the wind, with hail and rain carried almost every thing before it, and the suddenness prevented any preparations against it. Every house within one mile north and south of me is more or less damaged—the church included.—The windows situated at the west were wholly broken in, and the rain and hail thrown to the further extremes of the buildings. Some hail stones, which I afterwards examined, measured one inch and a half across—many were flat and square, and in some places they lay three and four inches on the ground. Up the Shediac river the whole country is laid waste.—Those who were anticipating a plenty at hand, after a long series of half starvation, are now wholly destitute. Much grain and potatoes are ruined in this place; and at Scoodic the crops are materially injured."—*Courier.*

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fredericton, held at the Banking House on Monday the 14th inst. the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year :—Asa Coy, W. D. Hartt, Thos. T. Smith, Joshua Dunn, James Hale, Charles Fisher, and F. E. Beckwith, Esquires.

And at a meeting of said Directors on same day, Asa Coy, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President.

Mr. James Crowley has been appointed United States Vice Consul for the Port of Digby, N. Scotia.

A splended new ship called the *Alice Crowther*, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. OLIVE, in Carleton, at high water yesterday.

A letter from Havana, dated the 28th ult. says:—"I am credibly informed that several arrests have lately taken place, and that the parties have been conspiring to assassinate our worthy Governor; it is said that no less than thirty persons are already imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in the plot.

Russia bids fair to be the Mexico of the old World. Last year the produce of her gold mines ammounted to £600,000, and that of her silver mines about £335,000—An important account has appeared of a discovery in the process of melting the gold ore which is found in the Ural Mountain, which so greatly increased the produce of pure gold, as to be expected to influence favourably the future metallic circulation of all the European States. A large sum of native gold was received from Russia, in the course of last week, in payment of the next dividend on the Bond.

From the Vindicator of the 15th Augt.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 12th August, 1837.

SIR,—The attention of the Governor in Chief having lately been called to a report contained in the *Vindicator* newspaper of the 16th May last, of the proceedings of a meeting held on the previous day at St. Laurent, in which you are stated to have taken an active part, and where Resolutions were passed, some of which distinctly recommend a violation of the laws, I am directed by His Excellency to call upon you as one holding a commission in the Militia, to state whether you were present at that meeting, and concurred in the Resolutions there passed; and if so, I am to enquire whether you have any explanation to offer in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
S. WALCOTT, Civil Secretary.

The Hon. L. J. Papineau,
Major 3rd Battalion Montreal Militia, Montreal.

The Hon. L. J. Papineau's reply to the above.

Montreal, 14th August, 1837.

Sir,—The pretension of the Governor to interrogate me respecting my conduct at St. Laurent on the 15th May last, is an impertinence which I repel with contempt and silence.

I however take the pen merely to tell the Governor that it is false that any of the Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the County of Montreal, held at St. Laurent on the 15th May last, recommend a violation of the laws, as in his ignorance he may believe, or as he, at least, asserts.

Your obedient servant,
L. J. PAPINEAU.

Samuel Walcott, *Civil Secretary.*

☞ Several articles intended for this day's impression are unavoidably deferred in consequence of the arrival of late European intelligence.

MARRIED,

On Sunday the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Daniel Dougherty, first Mate of the whale ship James Stewart, of this port, to Miss Sarah M'Auley, of this city.

On Thursday the 24th, by the Rev. J. D. Caswell, Mr. Ephraim Parker, of Cornwallis, (N. S.) to Sarah Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. John Ryan, of Bath, State of Maine.

On the 22d inst. at Sheffield, by the Rev. W. Smithson, Mr. William Toy to Miss Akerman, both of Sheffield.

At Richibucto, on the 14th inst. Mr. Charles Peters, of the Parish of Weldfard, to Miss Ann Marsh, of Richibucto.

DIED,

In this city, on Sunday evening, John Noyes, only son of Mr. Thomas Plummer, aged 14 years and 6 months.

On Monday the 28th instant, in the 72d year of her age, Margaret, widow of the late Samuel Whitney, Esquire, Merchant, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, Deborah, wife of Hugh Gibby, aged 21 years; after a short but severe illness which she bore with pious resignation under the hope of a blessed immortality.

Yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Catharine, wife of the Rev. William Murry, Wesleyan Missionary, in her 41st year leaving a husband and two infant children to lament their loss. Funeral to take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Henry Whiteside.

At Maugerville, on the morning of Thursday, the 24th inst. Caroline Amelia, third daughter of Mr. George Barker, in the fifteenth year of her age.

On the 7th inst. the Reverend Dr. John Somerville, Minister of the Parish of Currie,

At Montreal, on the 29th July last, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the most exemplary patience and fortitude, Elizabeth, wife of R. H. Hamilton, Esquire, Comptroller of His majesty's Customs, and second daughter of the late J. C. Kelly, Esq. of this city.

At Woodstock, on the 15th inst. James, son of Mr. A. B. Close, in the 21st year of his age.

At Fort Edwards, County of Hancock, in the state of Illinois, on the 25th March last, in the 43d year of her age, Ruth, wife of Mr. Benjamin F. Marsh, (late a merchant in this city,) and eldest daughter of Caleb Wetmore, Esq., of King's County; leaving a husband and eight children, and a large circle of friends in this Province, to deplore her loss.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Aug. 25, arrived schr. Hunter, Somers, Philadelphia, 14—B. Tilton, flour, corn, &c.

26th, schr. William Wallace, Basset, Philadelphia, 11—G. Thomas, flour and corn meal.

29th, ship Barlow, Burns, Liverpool, 52—E. Barlow & Sons, merchandize.

Mozambique, Cronk, London, 42; John Robertson, ballast.

Brigantine James, Miller, Nassau, (N. P.) 20; T. L. Nicholson, assorted cargo.

31st, ship China, Vaughan, Belfast, 42; W. Carvil, coals.

Sept. 1, brig Wm. Boothby, Cochran, New-York, 6; G. Thomas, flour, &c.

CLEARED.

Ship James Moran, Newry, deals.
Edward Thorne, Tizard, Liverpool, timber.
Abeona, Drake, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Ontario, Hatrick, Londonderry, timber.
Brothers, Paterson, London, timber.
Horatio, Stewart, Quebec, pork, rum, &c.
Morning Star, Baird, Belfast, timber.
Schr. Margaret, Seymour, Nassau, (N. P.) fish.
Coral, Howard, Boston.
Teazer, Jones, New-York, assorted cargo.
Thistle, Best, Boston, ditto.
Emperor, Studley, Philadelphia, plaster.

Brig Comet, Tabor, of this port, from Mansanilla, for Quebec, put into Charleston (S. C.) on the 10th inst. in distress, with loss of foremast, main-topmast, and jib-boom, having been in contact with the brig Howell.—Captain Kruse and three seamen of the latter vessel arrived in the Comet, having jumped on board when the vessels were in contact.

Spanish brig Palmon, Laporte, 23 days from Havana, bound to this port, put into Halifax on the 15th inst. to repair, having sprung her foremast.

Spoken 17th August, lat. 42, 30, N. long. 65, W. brig Timandra, from st. John, 3 days out.

Cleared at Halifax, 17th inst. Edmond, Strang, Quebec.

Arrived at Quebec, 9th inst. ship Chester, Lawson, Liverpool; 11th, America, Mackie, N. York.

Arrived at Waterford, 23d June, brig Picton, Knox, Miramichi. At Newcastle, 24th, Jean, St. Andrews. Cleared at Liverpool, 29th, Europe, Young, Quebec.

AT LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Calcutta, from St. John, N.B. Marchioness of Queensbury, Miramichi.

BRISTOL, July 17.—Frederick from New Brunswick.

The ship Jane, Lennox, of Belfast, 481 tons, that sailed from Quebec on the 7th July, has been totally lost on Dog Island:—she went on shore on Friday the 14th July—crew saved with difficulty.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

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

1st sept. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

NEW STORE.

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

BALES Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;
Cassinets; Shirting stripes; Apron checks, and Scotch Homespuns.
Cases Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown Holland; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;
Hats; London Pins;
Cases and Bales London Slops;
Boxes 26 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
Hhds. single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;
Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;
Kegs 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;
Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;
Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

CHEAP VARNISHES.

MANUFACTURED in the city, and sold at the store of Mr. JOHN ANSLEY, south Market Wharf, and at Mr. CUMISS' near *Saint Stephen's Church,*

Copal of the first quality, 35s. per gallon,
Do. of the second do. 30s. "
Do. of the third do. 25s. "

A Varnish for Wainscot, chairs, &c.; Black ditto for coaches and Iron-work; A Varnish for Wood that resists the action of Boiling Water.

Turpentine Varnish, 17s 6d. per gallon;
Ditto second quality, 15s. "
Indian Rubber Varnish may be had in any quantity; also, Mastic and Sandarac Varnish.

1st sept. 1837.

CORN.—200 Bushels small round Yellow CORN, on sale by

August 29. THOMAS HANFORD.

On Hand,

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

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

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

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

Wheat & Rye Flour.

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

1st sept. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber until *Tuesday next 5th September,* from such persons as may be desirous to contract for the erection of a substantial Bridge and Store on Lots No. 17 & 18 South Market Wharf. The store will be 50 by 60 feet and 3 stories high. Separate Tenders may be made for the Bridge and Store.—Materials will be furnished at fixed prices if required, and the payments will be made in Cash—one fourth on security being given for the fulfilment of the Contract—one half as the work progresses,—and the remainder on due completion. A plan and specification may be seen and further information obtained on application. The Lowest Tender, if approved, will be accepted.

E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

St. John August 31.

TEA! TEA!!

The subscriber offers for sale, ex the Clifton, from Canton:

WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes common and fine Congo and Souchong TEA.

The quality of these Teas is warranted equal to those imported by the East India Company, and may be had in Lots or single chests at a small advance on sale price. Apply to

July 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

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

Sugar! Sugar!!

Landing, ex schooner Ion, from Halifax:

5 HHDS. very white Porto Rico SUGAR: will be sold cheap while landing.

Landing ex Schooner Thistle from Boston,

Tierces New RICE, Bales Mocha COFFEE,
Bags Java COFFEE, for sale by

Aug. 25. JAMES MALCOLM.

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

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

August 22. THOMAS HANFORD.

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

August 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Wheat Flour.

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

Aug. 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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

Bright Quality Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber:

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

August 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pale Seal Oil and Hoop Iron.

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

Aug. 25. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

NEW VESSEL FOR SALE.

A BARQUE of about 300 Tons, now on the stocks at Truro, N. S. of the following dimensions, viz: 97 feet keel, 27 ft. beam, 17 ft. hold; thoroughly copper fastened; top timbers and stern frame of hackmatack; bottom plank birch, and all above spruce. The model and workmanship equal to any in the Provinces: she can be finished in six weeks, and will be sold low if applied for early.—A part of the payment will be taken in merchandize if required. For terms or further information, apply to CHARLES TUCKER, Esq. at Truro, or to

Aug. 25. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Just Published,

THE REMEMBRANCER:

A POEM,

DESCRIPTIVE of the eventful scenes which occurred on Tuesday the 8th August, 1837—a day never to be forgotten by the inhabitants of the City and County of St. John.—By GEORGE BOND.—Containing serious and solemn reflections on the calamity which occurred on that day, by the falling of the NEW BRIDGE: accompanied by observations on the other occurrences of that eventful day, viz:—The official ceremonies consequent on the death of His late Majesty, and the accession of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA to the Throne of the United Kingdom. *Price* 4d.—to be had of all the Booksellers in the City, and other places in the City and its vicinity.

The amount of sales, after deducting the cost of printing, to be faithfully appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans who were left destitute by the aforesaid calamity.—A correct account of the money distributed will be inserted in the public prints.

☞ Editors in the neighbouring Colonies will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions and by so doing will perhaps aid the object for which it is intended.

25th Aug. 1837.

Iron, Bricks, Barley, &c.

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

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

August 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Building Contract.

TENDERS will be received until Monday the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for erecting and inclosing a Wooden Building, 62 feet by 30, three stories high, fronting on Church street.

Also, for Digging and Walling a CELLAR, under the whole Building, according to Plans and specifications to be seen at the store of Mr. W. D. W. HUBBARD, in Germain street.

Terms of payment—One half the amount of contract immediately on satisfactory security being given for its performance, and the balance on the completion of the work.

THOMAS H. PETERS.

August 18, 1837.

Calcined Plaister of Paris.

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

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

August 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

A CARD.

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

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

RICHARD DALTON.

August 18, 1837. No. 36, Portland.

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

Havana Segars.

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

August 18. THOMAS HANFORD.

Pine Apples, Oranges, Lemons, &c

Just received, per sch'r. Thistle, from Boston:

A FEW Prime PINE APPLES; boxes Oranges and Lemons.

In Store: 150 boxes Smoked Herrings: for sale cheap by JOHN THOMSON & SON,

July 7. *Water street.*

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 17th July, 1837.

NOTICE is here by given, that the sale of Portage Island is postponed until further notice.

T. BAILLIE, *C. C. Lands.*

SEAL OIL.

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

July 14, 1837.

BARRACK CANTEEN.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
St. John, N. B., 21st August, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CANTEEN in the Barracks at Fredericton, is to be Let upon the following conditions, for *Three Years,* from the 1st October next, to the 30th September, 1840.

No person but of unexceptionable character, or who will not undertake, bona fide, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved: and two Sureties will be required for the regular payment of the Rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted, and his Sureties, must execute the Indenture of Lease and Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying at this Office, or to the Barrack Master at Fredericton.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, professions and places of abode, who will join the Tenant in executing the Indenture, as his sureties, must be inserted in the proposals; and the Ordnance Department does not undertake to procure the Tenant a License.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Respective Officers of Ordnance, with the words "*Tender for Canteen*" written on the outside cover, will be received at the above Office, on or before twelve o'clock, at noon, of Friday the 15th September next, after which hour any proposals received cannot be noticed.

By the Mutiny Act, Canteens are not liable to have Troops billeted on them.

All persons making Tenders are to take notice, that they will be held to the strict performance of the covenants of their Leases and full payment of their Rents, without any remission or reduction further than the covenants of the Lease itself set forth.

The form of the Tender to be as follows:

I hereby offer for the Canteen in the Barrracks at Fredericton, for Three Years from the first October next, the Rent of Ten Pounds sterling per annum, for the house as a dwelling, and the further Rent of —— sterling per Month, for every Ten Private Soldiers who may occupy the Barracks during that period, and propose Mr. —— of ——, and Mr. —— of ——, as my Sureties for the same.

The Rent of the Canteen as a dwelling is fixed at the sum stated above, therefore the biddings will be upon what is offered for every ten men occupying the Barracks. This number will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's Monthly Returns, which are made up on the first day of every month; and no changes in the occupation of the Barracks which may take place in the progress of the month, either for or against the Tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than ten will be charged against the Tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated; thus, if the Barracks should be occupied by 148 men on the first day of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month. The bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional part of a penny in their offers, as they will not be noticed, nor will any Tenders be noticed except such as are strictly according to the above Form.

The Rent to be paid in British Money, or Spanish or Mexican Dollars at the rate of 4s. 4d. each.

COALS.

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

Selling Selling off! off!!

THE subscriber being desirous of closing business at his present Establishment, in Germain street, is induced to offer his Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

at very reduced prices, to the inspection of which he most respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

The reduced prices will continue to 20th Sept., at which time the remaining stock on hand will be sold at Public Auction.

Aug. 11, 1837. DAVID H. DRAKE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals, comprised within the County of Gloucester, will be offered at Public Auction, at the Crown Land Office, on Tuesday the third day of October next, subject to the following conditions and restrictions. Upset price five pounds.

CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

That the purchaser shall have fifty years to explore and select his mining ground, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said five years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only, as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked shall revert to the Crown, and that a per centage equal to one twentieth of the produce of the mine or mines to be opened and worked, under the authority of the said lease, be expected from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of ten years from the date of the sale or lease.

THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

Crown Land Office, July 24, 1837.

Applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands by grant or lease, and for Licences to cut Timber, are hereby notified that all cash payments which have heretofore been made into the Crown Land Office, are from this day to be made directly to the Receiver General, to whom they will be referred with a proper Ticket by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the receipt of the Receiver General will be the discharge to the applicant.

Secretary's Office, 31st July, 1837.

PORK.

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

August 11.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his business to the front Rooms in the second flat of Mr. M'Millan's New Building, in Prince Wm. street.

JAMES WILLIAM BOYD,

June 6. *Att'y. and Barrister at Law.*

☞ NOTICE.

THE Creditors of ROBERTSON & HATTON are hereby informed, that the above named Robertson & Hatton have assigned to the Subscribers all their Estate, real and personal, book debts, notes of hand, &c. for the benefit of such Creditors as will sign an instrument of release prior to the 15th of August next, and that said instrument of release lies at the Office of T. L. NICHOLSON for signature.

All persons indebted to the above-mentioned firm, are hereby notified to pay the several amounts to the subscribers, or either of them, and to no other person, except duly authorized by them to receive the same; and all creditors of said firm who are willing to accept the composition and sign the instrument of release, will please render their accounts to the subscribers.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
S. J. SAMUEL.

St. John, 17th July 1837.

Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

12 HHDS. *very superior quality* retailing Molasses;

A few Pipes Sicily Red WINE;

150,000 shipping Pine Boards;

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

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

August 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

To Teachers.

WANTED for the National Schools at Carleton, a Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, of superior attainments. Liberal salaries are given.—Apply to the Rev. F. COSTER, Rector, or Col. ANDERSON, Carleton. July 28, 1837.

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

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

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

June 30. G. W. POTTER.

IRON.

Just received, and will be sold at extremely low rates for approved payment:

5 TONS assorted flat, round, and English refined Iron; 6 tons assorted flat, round and square English common ditto; 10 Bars 2 3-4 & 3 in. square common English Iron.

☞ All of the above is well adapted for ships' use.

July 14. GEO. W. POTTER.

☞ Notice.

ROBERT A. ROBERTSON, of the late Firm of ROBERTSON & HATTON, of this city, has this day constituted and appointed SAMUEL J. SAMUEL, of Saint John, merchant, his true and lawful Agent, by whom only any instrument on any business of whatever kind or nature soever, for or on behalf of Robert A. Robertson can be signed, or shall be binding on said Robert A. Robertson; any authority heretofore given to any other person being this day cancelled.

Saint John, 1st August, 1837.

Wines, Brandy, &c.

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

Pipes of Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
Hogsheads and quarter casks Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira ditto,
20 Casks prime Old Cognac BRANDY,
20 Ditto, Pale HOLLANDS,—*very fine,*
London Mould Candles, Soap, Starch, Pepper, and Mustard,
No. 1 London WHITE LEAD.

ALSO—now Storing:

35 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, very superior,
25 Hhds. Choice Retailing Molasses.

June 3, 1837. JOHN V. THURGAR.

£10 REWARD.

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

July 25, 1837. JAMES MALCOLM.

Spring Goods.

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

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

JAMES BOWES.

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

PORK, &c.

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

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

June 15, 1837. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

MR. WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

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

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

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

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

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

William Major,

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

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

August 11, 1837.

To Let,

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

July 14. WILLIAM MAJOR.

Received,

Per barque Louisa, Ball, master, from Liverpool:

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

Also in store: 40 Pieces of MOLESKINS.

June 16. JAMES OTTY.

On Consignment,

Ex John Cock, *London:*

25 CHEST

WINDOW GLASS.

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

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

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SAWN Scantling, &c.—25 M sawn scantling.—3 M 4, 3 M 5 and 3 M 6—12 to 20 feet long: 7000 Pickets, 4 feet long and 3 inches wide: 5 M. sawn laths; in the schr. *Sarah Jane*,—for sale by

May 19. *E. D. W. Ratchford.*

Per Aid de Camp, from London.

Just Received,

BOOKS, stationery, Perfumery, &c. &c. and for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Princess-st

May 19. A. R. TRURO.

FRESH CANADA FLOUR.

The subscriber is receiving ex ACTIVE, *from Quebec:*

100 BARRELS superfine FLOUR, from the "Gananoque" mills,—*the first direct importation this season*,—for sale low for cash.

June 9. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

RECEIVED

Per Ship SCOTIA *and* WARD, *and now landing:—*

2 BALES fine Scotch CARPETING, 2 Bales Unbleached COTTONS,
20 Quarter Casks, } Superior Sicily MADEIRA.
5 Half Pipes }
2 Pipes superior old Port WINE,
2 Puncheons prime malt WHISKEY,
60 Boxes mould and dipt CANDLES,
100 Boxes best hard yellow SOAP,
5 Hogsheads refined loaf SUGAR,
20 Bags Wine and Beer CORKS, &c. &c.

For Sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Saint John, 5th May, 1837.

Ex Aid de Camp, from London,

The subscribers have received:

9 BBLS. Malaga Raisins; 20 boxes Chesne (Turkey) Raisins;
30 Boxes Bloom do.; 30 do. Muscatel do.
60 Drums pulled Turkey FIGS;
10 Pipes boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
40 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, Port, Madeira, sherry, Teneriffe, Bucellas and santerne WINES; 10 hhds. cognac Brandy, Puncheons Old Rum and Batavia Arrack;
3 cases Hermitage and Burgundy;

And on consignment:

26 casks Malaga Wine; 1 pipe very old Bucellas, equal to Hock; 1 Pipe E. I. Teneriffe; 3 Pipes very choice E. I. Madeira; 70 barrels Dantzic S.F. Flour; 300 Bushels do. WHEAT.

W. H. Street & Ranney.

May 19, 1837.

W. G. LAWTON.

Has received per Barlow, *from London, part of his Sring supply of GOODS, viz:—*

PLAIN and Figured Gro de Naples, Embossed and plain Sarsnetts,
Black bombazines, 4-4 and 5-4 black crape,
Gauze, satin, lutestring and sarsenet ribbons,
White and French white satins,
Gauze Veils, handkerchiefs and scarfs,
Barcelona and bandanna handerchiefs,
Rich filled centre shawls, with col'd grounds,
Chenille shawls and handkerchiefs,
Gents. black stocks, Parasols, umbrellas,
Sheet cane, Paste board,
White and colored stays,
Black, White and colored silk and lace gloves,
Beaver, berlin, and Kid gloves,
Plain and figured Nets, Quillings, Lace,
Edgings and Footings,
Blond Quillings in great variety,
Lace Veils and Lace collars,
Muslin capes, collars and Pelerines,
Worked Muslin Insertions,
Gimp Trimmings and Coronation braids,
Leather belts Table Matts, Moravian cotton,
Hair Pins, Thimbles, Needles, with a variety of small Wares, Blue and black broad cloths,
Six cases Gents. superior London Hats,
Fifteen Trunks—containing Two Thousand three Hundred pairs Boots and shoes.

April 28, 1837.

Also by Ship Ward, from Liverpool:

PRINTED cottons and furnitures: cassinetts, cantoons, and moleskins; grey, white, and striped shirtings; Homespuns, checks, and ticks;
Brown and black hollands;
Linens, Lawns, and French CAMBRICKS;
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Damask table linen;
Padding, canvas, and Osnaburg;
8-4 and 6-4 merinos: shalloons;
Red and White Flannels; Black and White Waddings; Valentia Vesting, in great variety;
Printed muslins and Regattas;
Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Muslin and cotton Printed Handkerchiefs;
Jaconet, Book, mull, and Nainsook muslins;
Bishops' Lawn and Scotch cambric;
Hair cord Dimity; Printed muslins;
Cotton Hank and cotton Balls;
A large assortment of Fancy BUTTONS;
ALSO—Ten cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats.

☞ The whole of which will be disposed of at a very small advance. May 12.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

Also—A few barrels superfine FLOUR, Boxes GLASS, 7 M 9 to 14 M 16, do. SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

20th May, 1837.

Window Glass.

Received per ship WARD, *from Liverpool:—*

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

HUGH DOHERTY.

May 12, 1837.

Per Louisa Ann, from Montego Bay:

10 HOGSHEADS, 20 Barrels superior sugar; 39 puncheons superior rum; 4 do. Molasses; 20 bags Pimento; 10 barrels Ginger; 40 boxes Cuba cigars; 25 hides; 5 tons Logwood; 11-2 ton Lignumvitæ; 100 Lance-wood Spars; For sale low while landing.

May 19. *E. D. W. Ratchford.*

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their Warehouse in Prince William street:

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

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

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

ON CONSIGNMENT:

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

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 9th June, 1837.

Feathers, Slates, Brandy.

Just received per ship "Mersey"

7 BALES FEATHERS; 10,000 Welch SLATES; 20 Hhds. BRANDY,

—which will be sold low by

9th June. *HUGH DOHERTY.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Princess Street.

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

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

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

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

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

June 9. 1837. A. R. TRURO.

☞ NOTICE.

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

JAMES ALEXANDER,
JOHN ALEXANDER.

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

No. 12, King Street.

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

The STOCK at present consists of the following Articles:

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

Spices—of all kinds;

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

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

Ex Ship William and Alfred,

from London.

500 BARRELS extra superfine FLOUR; 100 casks, 4 dozen each, London Brown Stout; 40 packages assorted Cordage; 320 Kegs White, Black, and Green PAINT;
1 London built STANHOPE:

Which will be sold for delivery from the ship at the lowest market prices.

June 23. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.—50 Brls. Rye FLOUR; 150 ditto Corn MEAL—received per schr. *Emperor*, from Philadelphia, and for sale from the vessel by

July 10. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

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.

Boarding House.

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

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS S. WARNE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.

ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DEW. RATCHFORD, } Trustees.
N. SMITH DE MILL,

St. John, 23d September, 1836.

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

House to Let,

And possession given immediately:

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

June 16. P. BESNARD.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

☞ A few respectable Boarders will be taken.

May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

NOTICE,

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

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

CHARLES J. PETERS.

Saint John, April 2, 1837.

TO LET,

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

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

May 9, 1837. W. H. STREET.

TO LET,

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

28th April. JAMES MALCOLM.

To Let.

THE upper Flat of that pleasantly situated HOUSE in *Main Street*, at present in the occupation of Assistant Commissary General SWINNEY, consisting of three superior Rooms, a Servants Room, and a Kitchen in common. There is a good Frost Proof CELLAR; also a new furnished STABLE, and a large and convenient YARD. For terms and further particulars, apply to JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, June 2, 1837.

FARM & SHIP YARD

TO LET:—Possession given on 1st day of May next:—

50 ACRES of Land, with two Dwelling Houses, and an established Ship Yard, 8 miles from Town, on the Kennebeckasis, and now occupied by the subscriber. For particulars apply on the Premises, to

BENJAMIN APPLEBY.

Jan. 20, 1836.

New Arrangement.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

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

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

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

St. John, 26th May, 1837.

GINGER, COFFEE, &c.—10 Barrels superior Jamaica Ginger; 10 do. best Java coffee; 10,000 Havana cigars; 10 cases fresh Salad Oil; 8 do. do. capers; For sale low by

May 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

Rum, Sugar & Molasses.

10 HHDS. Bright SUGAR; 25 Boxes bright Havana ditto;
10 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
10 do Molasses. *Ex Barlow from London:*
500 Barrels superfine FLOUR—*fresh.*

April 21. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pickled Oysters, &c.

JUST Received and for sale, at the *Hibernian Hotel*, Church Street, and Bakers Coat of Arms, Water street, a few jars PICKLED OYSTERS, which may be had by the Jar or smaller quantity: also on hand, a few dozens CHERRY BRANDY, which together with good WINE, PASTRY, &c. the Proprietor begs leave to offer to the public.

St. John, June 9, 1837. JAMES NETHERY.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
AT THE
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, Nelson Street.
HUGH DOHERTY,

Has just received per Ship ENTERPRISE, from Liverpool, part of his SPRING SUPPLY,—Consisting of the following Articles:—

300 PIECES Superfine Saxony Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Dahlia CLOTHS,
250 Pieces refine do. do. do. do.
180 " Casimeres assorted Colours,
220 " Plain Checked, and Striped BUCKSKINS,
90 " " " " DOESKINS,
50 " Railway Stripes,
250 " Plain, Striped, and Checked GAMBROONS,
400 " do. do. do. and Fancy DRILLS,
70 " Vernon Stripes,
30 " Silk CAMBLETS,
340 " MOLESKINS and BEVERTEENS, assorted Colours,
111 " SATTEENS and VELVETS,
2350 " Printed CALICOES,
500 " " CAMBRICS,
1500 London Printed DRESSES,
300 Pieces Plain and Fancy White MUSLINS,
500 " Unbleached COTTONS,
250 " Bleached ditto.
200 " Damask Table COVERS,
90 " SARSNETS assorted Colours, &c. &c. &c.

H. D. daily expects the remainder of his GOODS which with the above will comprise as extensive and cheap a STOCK as has ever been offered for Sale in this Province, having been selected by himself and purchased on the best terms expressly for this Market. *May* 26, 1837.

Received,

Per Enterprise, M'Cready, from Liverpool:

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

Also—per Sovereign, from Hull:

12 casks raw and boiled Paint OIL.

26th May. JAMES OTTY.

MOLASSES.

17 PUNS. Trinidad Molasses, now landing, and for sale at lowest rates.

June 3. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS.

4 CASES "ROWLAND'S" Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted, for sale low by

March 10. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

PORK.

JUST received, on consignment, a few Barrels Prime Sussex Vale PORK, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.

March 24. E. C. WADDINGTON.

POTATOES, PORK, OATMEAL, BRICKS, &c.

Just received, ex ship *Saint Patrick*, from Londonderry:—

1000 Bushels POTATOES,
100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork (*Graham's Brand;*)
8 Tons Prime OATMEAL,
20 Puns. full strength Patent Grain Whiskey,
70,000 good BRICKS;—to be sold low by

April 14. HUGH DOHERTY.

Received per Forth,

Reid, Master, from Liverpool:

2 HHDS. Ship Chandlery,—viz: Signal Lanterns, Speaking Trumpets, Fog Horns, patent Binnacle Lamps, Brass & Wood Compasses, Forecastle Lamps, Tureens, Water-pitchers, &c. &c. 1 Case of 24 and 26 oz. Sheet Copper.

April 14. JAMES OTTY.

CRACKERS.

Landing this day, ex-Francis, from Philadelphia:—

50 HALF Barrels Soda Crackers,
50 do do Wine, do.

For Sale by JAMES MALCOLM.

2d June, 1837.

James Malcolm,

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

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

COFFEE, COFFEE.

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

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

Pimento.

30 BAGS PIMENTO, in or out of Bond;
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS, in prime order.

May 12. G. W. POTTER.

To Lease,

A Vacant LOT in Lower Cove, adjoining the premises of Mr. Jordan. Apply at this Office.

April 7.

SEAL OIL.—A few casks and barrels straw coloured Seal Oil, for sale low by

May 12. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Bread! Bread!!

Just Received pr ship Calcutta, M'Lay, Master, from Liverpool:—

70 BAGS fine Hamburgh BREAD.—will be sold cheap for cash, while landing.

E. C. WADDINGTON.

May 5, 1837.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

Dock-street, Sign of the Golden Boot.

March 31.

John Thomson & Son,

BEG to announce that they have recommenced business in the New Store, (built since the late fire) at their former stand in Water street, where they will keep a choice assortment of

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Liquors, Wines, &c.

At their usual low prices, and trust that those friends who may favour them with a call, will find their goods as genuine as any offered in this city.

☞ Coffee roasted and ground daily.

3d March, 1837.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, &c.

Landing, ex the Nestor, *from Boston:*

10 BOXES Oranges; 5 do. Lemons;
50 Drums pull'd Turkey Figs;
10 Dozen CORN BROOMS;
5 M Havana Cigars; 1 M. Principi do.
20 Kegs Water and Butter Crackers;
6 Half barrels soda do.
Bags soft shell Almonds; Kegs Hone y;
Saleratus; Java Coffee, &c. &c.

For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.

March 17, 1837.

TEAS.—Congo, Fine Congo, Family Souchong, and Young Hyson TEAS, of warranted qualities, in chests and boxes, just received and for sale very low *for cash or approved paper.*

26th May. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

W. H. Street & Ranney,

Have received by the Scotia from Greenock:

A FEW Pipes very choice Port and Sherry Wines; 24 doz. first growth Claret;
A few Puncheons Cambleton WHISKY;

And on consignment:

800 gross Wine and Beer Corks; 400 do. Bunga;

Which with their previous extensive stock, are offered for sale at a small advance.

St. John, May 5, 1837.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

"ex Barlow, from London."

36 CASKS, 3 Cases IRONMONGERY,

—*comprising*—

4d 6d 8d 10d & 12d NAILS,
4, 4 1-2 & 5 inch Spikes, 2 1-2 inch flooring Brads,
Brass, Iron, and wood Door Locks,
Fancy bushed Cellar Locks,
Brass bushed Pailocks, Rate Stock Locks,
Screw Hasps & Staples, Spring window Bolts,
Thumb Latches and Iron Door Locks,
T, HL, & Butt Hinges, 200 gross Screws, ass'd.
150 Casks sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Bronte Madeira **Wine.**

Which are offered for sale while landing at a small advance.

April 21. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 2 do. 1 inch, 2 do. 1 inch; 1 Chain Anchor 20 cwt.
2 chain Anchors 15 cwt. 1 do. do. 13 cwt.
1 do. do. 9 cwt.

Will be sold cheap if applied for early.

March 10. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Figs, French Plums, &c.

Landing, ex the ship "BARLOW, *from London:*

50 DRUMS Fresh FIGS,
25 quarter boxes French Plums,
20 lbs. finest ISINGLASS,
Wax and Sperm Candles, &c. &c.

For sale by JAMES. MALCOLM.

28th April, 1837.

Just Received,

Per ship Louisa, from Liverpool;

CABINET maker's Rasps; taper, pit saw, and other Files; 1-2 and 5-8 brass tack Pins; Candlestick springs; German silver Thimbles; Japan'd chamber Buckets; Fox's brass Wood Screws; a few sets Lustres, &c. Together with his very extensive stock on hand, will be sold low at No. 1, Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water street.

July 7. E. C. WADDINGTON.

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

June 16. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Prime Retailing Molasses.

NOW LANDING, ex the schooner Leo, from St. Kitt's.—30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

May 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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. BOWELL, Esq.
St. Andrews,	WM. KERR, Esq.
Dalhousie,	A. BARBERIE, "

Rum, Wine, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the lowest rates of the day: 20 puncheons Windward Island RUM; 25 d Jamaica Spirits: 50 qr. casks excellent Malaga WINE: 200 boxes, 400 half boxes, 50 Kegs choice RAISINS.

June 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

18th April, 1837.

Ex 'BARLOW,' from London.

97 PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, best Sherry, Madeira, Teneriffe, Marsala, and Claret WINES;
56 Puncheons and Hhds. Cognac Brandy and fine pale Rotterdam GENEVA;
Hhds. London Brown Stout,
20 boxes London Spem Candles,
50 " " Tallow "
30 " " Yellow Soap,
4 cases Chedder CHEESE,
200 gross wine and beer corks,
100 do. Taps and Bungs

—Which along with their previous stock of Champagne, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsala Wines, and a few chests superior, Congo TEA, are offered for sale by

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

April 21.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Princess Street.

Per ships *Barlow* from London, and *Ann* from Liverpool, the subscriber has received an assortment of splendid ANNUALS, Juvenile Books, *Saturday Magazine*, &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. A. R. TRURO

April 21, 1837.

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding CORN-SHELLER.

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

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

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

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

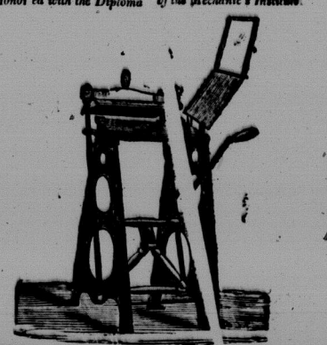
The prices are fixed at the lowest rate, $50 for the large, and $20 for the small sheller, the inventor relying on extensive sales for a fair remuneration.

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

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

Maxwell's Patent Job Printing PRESS.

Honored with the Diploma of the Mechanic's Institute.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. MAXWELL, 259 Bowery.

New York May, 1837.