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, JANUARY 27, 1837. No. 21.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & Co. at their Office in MASONIC HALL, head of King-street.

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

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Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY.	H.	SUN. S.	MOON.	H. W.
28 Saturday,	7	23 4	morn	3 18
29 Sunday,	7	22 4	8 0	15 4 2
30 Monday,	7	21 4	5 1	27 5 2
31 Tuesday,	7	20 4	7 2	42 6 22
1 Wednesday,	7	19 4	9 4	0 7 55
2 Thursday,	7	18 4	11 5	13 9 13
3 Friday,	7	17 4	11 6	18 10 16

Last Quarter, 29th 1h 34m a.

Public Institutions.

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

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

CITY BANK.—John V. Thurgar, 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 : Chas Hazen, 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.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

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

Miscellany.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

It is with sorrow and shame we again take up the pen to record the particulars of the wreck of another vessel destined to this port, when almost within sight of it ; sorrow, at the immense loss of life with which the event has been accompanied, and shame that our port regulations are insufficient to guide the mariner to his haven, when he has reached our coast.

The information we give below has been derived by our reporter from the Captain of the shipwrecked vessel, and from persons on the spot where the ship came on shore. He reached town from the scene of the disaster at an early hour this morning, having been despatched by us thither, as soon as the news of the horrid catastrophe reached us.

The Barque Mexico, Capt. Winslow, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th Oct. last, having on board a crew consisting of twelve men and one hundred and four passengers, in all one hundred and sixteen souls. She made the highland lights on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock and on Sunday morning was off the bar, with thirty or more square rigged vessels, all having signals flying for pilots, but not a pilot was there in sight. The Mexico continued standing off and on the Hook till midnight, and at dark she and the whole fleet of ships displayed lanterns from their yards for pilots. Still no pilot came. At midnight the wind increased to a violent gale from the north west, the Barque was no longer able to hold to windward, and was blown a distance of some 50 miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frost-bitten, and the Captain, mate, and two seamen were all that were left able to hand and reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock standing on shore, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was wore round and headed to the north under a close reefed main top sail, reefed fore-sail two reefed try-sail and fore-stay sail. At four o'clock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead and reported to Captain Winslow that he had fifteen fathoms water. Supposing from the soundings, as laid down on the chart, that with this depth of water, he could still stand on two hours longer with safety, the Captain gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state and the weather so intensely cold, and it was impossible for any one to remain on deck longer than half an hour at a time. The event has shewn that the information given by the mate, as to the depth of water was incorrect, his error probably arose from the lead line being frozen stiff at the time it was cast.

Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, twenty-six miles East of Sandy Hook, at Hempstead beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board we leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and three quarters she continued thumping heavily without making any water, the sea, however, breaking continually over her. Her rudder was now knocked off, and the Captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and veered away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'clock the same morning the ship bilged, and filled with water. Orders followed from the Captain to cut away the foremast, and that every soul on board should come on deck. In inexpressible agony they thus remained until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. The boat took off Capt. Winslow and seven men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt, however, was attended with such imminent danger, that none could be induced to repeat it. And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief.—From the moment of the disaster, they had hung round the Captain, covered with their blankets, thick set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from the land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but all frozen to death.

Of the one hundred and four passengers, two thirds were women and children. It is but justice to the people on shore to say, that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunates was done that their means permitted. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten miles, and was manned by an old man and six others, four or five of whom were the old man's sons and grandsons. For thirty-five years he has been living on the sea-shore, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous wrecks, and never before have he or his comrades shrunk from the surf ; but in addition to its violence on the present occasion, such was the extreme cold, that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared venture ; it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

The following are the names of the persons saved :—

Capt. Winslow, Wm. Broom, a lad, brother of the owner, Richard Hynes, Thomas Hulohan, John Wood, passengers, and two seamen and the cook.

The boat put off without Richard Hynes, but he sprang from the bowsprit, and was drawn from the sea by those in the boat.

The following are the names of those who perished, as far as recollected by Capt. Winslow :—

Mr. Pepper, wife and six children, of England. Wm. Roberts, formerly of New York, Joseph Brooks, of Derbyshire, John Blanchard, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Evans, State of New York, Mrs. Evans and five children, of England, Thomas Hanrihan and sister, Longford, Ireland, Standford Thompson, of Cambridge, England, Michael Murray, of Cavan, Ireland, Mark Devine, do. Patrick Devine, do. Bridget Devine, do. Eleanor Turner, do. Catharine Galaghan, do. Samuel Blackburn, formerly of New York, Samuel Blackburn, Jr. of Ireland, Thomas Ellis, do. Mrs. Ballantyne, of Scotland, Eliza Lawrence and her brother, do.—bodies floated ashore ; Mr. Hope, wife, and four children, of Dublin—two floated ashore ; Miles Carpenter and sister, Ireland, Maria Carr, Bridget Carr, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mrs. Heggins, of Ireland—body floated ashore ; Mrs. Smith and two children, John Hayes, wife, and two children, of Cork, Mr. Ellsworth and child, of Poughkeepsie, New York, Sidney Thompson, wife and brother, Rosy Pughes, of Ireland, Catharine Ross, do. Martha Mooney, Dublin—body floated ashore ; Edward Smith and wife, of Cavan, James Dwyer, Ireland, John Riley, Cavan, George Howland, Cavan, Thos. Mulloney, Ireland, Bridget Brannan, do. Margaret Doran, do. Wm. Babbington, do. Terrence Byrne, do. Charles Dolan, do. Mr. Martin and two friends, [names not known.] do. Mary Delancy, do. John Uval, wife, and two children, do. Twenty-two other passengers, names not known ; Walter Quinn, Lord Sherwood, James Munro, Peter Pickering, Noah N. Jordan, [mate.] Jacol Allen, Stephen Simmons [steward] the crew.

Perished in all, one hundred and eight souls.

THE PILOTS ! THE PILOTS !!

The ship at present lies with her starboard side about four feet under water, her mizen mast standing. Besides being bilged, her upper works have so far parted from the hull, as to allow the cargo to wash out.

The Mexico was a substantial eastern built vessel of 250 tons, 11 years old, owned by Mr. Samuel Broom of this city. She was insured by the Commonwealth office of Boston for $8000. The freight is insured by the State Marine of this city. The Atlantic office is also on part of her cargo.

The cargo consisted of 200 tons bar iron, 100 tons of coal, and 200 tons crates, all consigned to Samuel Thompson.

Sixteen of the bodies had driven ashore when our reporter left the beach, all frozen. It was expected the remainder would drift ashore during the night, the wind and current setting strongly in shore.

When off the Hook, the Mexico, besides her signal for a pilot, had her flag flying Union down, as a signal of distress in consequence of the frost bitten state of the crew and the shortness of provisions. She spoke on Sunday the Montreal, packet Ship, from the Cape of which vessel we learned she was below, and reported her arrival in consequence yesterday morning.

Of the fleet of 30 vessels that were off the Hook in company with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting pilots, not more than one half have as yet arrived.

The unfortunate passengers were of a very superior class, and had considerable property with them. On the bodies which drifted ashore, gold to some amount was found.

The wreck master, Mr. James Smith, the Coroner, Mr. Bergen, agent of the Insurance Companies and a guard of sixteen picked men, are on the beach to prevent pillage.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We have seen the British consul, Mr. Buchanan, who has just returned from Hempstead Beach, having passed the night and a considerable portion of yesterday in the neighbourhood of the wreck. The account he gives of the disaster, in all its stages, as described to him by those who were assembled on the beach, and saw but could not help, is most heart rending. For eighteen hours the unhappy strangers were exposed to the horrors of the wreck, enduring the pangs of cold, and hunger, and misery, and hope deferred, beholding face to face, as it were, the terrible death from which there was no means of escape ; for eighteen hours their piteous cries and shrieks were heard upon the beach, gradually decreasing in number and frequency, until at least but a feeble wail was heard at intervals and finally all was still—when the scarcely less agonized listeners knew that death had completed his work, and that the deck of the Mexico now bore only the frozen and lifeless bodies of the late breathing and hoping passengers.

Thirty-seven of the bodies have come on shore ; six of them females, thirty men, and one young lad, in two or three instances bodies have come on shore, with their arms locked in a close embrace, and these are supposed to have been near relatives. Every arrangement has been made by the consul, and the sheriff and coroner of the county, for the decent interment of the unhappy sufferers, and we have a melancholy pleasure in saying that the ladies of the vicinity hastened to give assistance in paying the last offices to the bodies of the females. The consul speaks most gratefully to the zeal and interest manifested by all the inhabitants, living near the scene of the disaster.

P. S.—Mr. Samuel Thompson, the consignee of the Mexico, left at a late hour last evening and has favoured us with the following :—

List of bodies found and recognized on Hempstead Beach, from the wreck of the barque Mexico, from Liverpool :

Mr. Evans, Mr. Murray, John Hulon, Mr. Metcalf's eldest daughter, Mr. Devine, Samuel Blackburn, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Pepper, and one of their children, Mr. Murray, two of Hopes's children, one of Mrs. Evan's daughters, and her eldest son, and sixteen bodies not recognized.

Another Shipwreck.—We have again to record another unfortunate shipwreck on Rockaway. The British ship Tamarac, Capt. Kane, left Liverpool on the 20th November, and after a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic, made Sandy Hook on Saturday afternoon last, between four and five o'clock. Here she laid off and on till 8 o'clock, making various signals for a pilot, firing rockets, &c., but in vain. The wind then chopped round to the northwest, and the ship stood off. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the wind increased to a gale, and her canvas was therefore reduced to three double reefed topsails. Under this she lay off and on the land, and kept the lead going until Wednesday. At four o'clock that morning, her soundings showed eighteen fathoms water. An hour after a light was perceived through the drifting snow, and in a few minutes more, the ship struck the bottom while under close reefed topsail, double reefed main and mizen topsail, and close reefed mainsail, about three miles east of Fire Island Light. She now made every signal of distress by firing guns, &c., until daylight, when she got out her boats, and sent one with a line ashore. This boat swamped near the beach. The launch was next filled with passengers, who, with the assistance of the people on shore succeeded in getting safe to land. Till 5 o'clock in the afternoon the time was passed in landing the remaining passengers and crew, and we are happy to add, all got safe on shore, except an infant, who perished from exposure to the cold. The sea was all the while making a complete breach over the vessel and she, when our informant left, was one complete body of ice, with two feet water in her above the lower deck. Her masts were still standing, but her rudder was unshipped, and several pieces of her bottom came up alongside.

The Tamarac was built in Quebec, was four months old, and was owned by Messrs. Wm. & Henry Sarples of Liverpool, where she is insured. The particulars of the cargo will be found among our list of importations. She had four cabin passengers, 113 steerage, and the crew consisted of 26 men.—All have lost every thing except the clothes they had on.

We are happy in being able to add that the inhabitants of the coast near where the Tamarac went ashore, exerted themselves to the utmost to rescue the people on board from their unfortunate situation, and evinced, besides, a proper feeling of sympathy towards them in all other respects.

The names of the cabin passengers are, Miss Mary Ann Howson, of Dublin, Messrs. Thos. and Samuel Anslow, of Shropshire, Mr. Wm. Simms, of Scotland.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

By the arrival of the Elizabeth Taylerson, papers have been received from Launceston, to 26th May, and from Hobart Town to 1st June. The Lieutenant Governor's Address to the Legislative Council at Launceston gives a favourable picture of the state of the Colony. The following is an extract :—

"It is not from the number of inhabitants, or the extent of their possessions, that I form a favorable opinion of the state of the territory. It is in the annual augmentation in commerce and agriculture that I perceive the evidence of its growing importance." He then compares the official returns of the Imports and Exports, which presents the following results :

1835			£583,646	£320,679
1834			476,617	203,522
Increase			107,029	117,157
				Tonnage.
1835	Vessels cleared out	169		43,476
1834	Ditto	160		33,441
Increase		19		10,035
1835	Vessels entered in	160		42,001
1834	Ditto	134		29,588
Increase		26		22,413

The Speech then goes to say, "Neither is it in Commerce alone that the signs of general improvement are so strikingly displayed. There is no parallel of such rapid success, except in the instance of the Colony of New South Wales.

"The agricultural interest is already, from the high value and limited extent of available land, verging upon the division of the relative classes of landlord and tenant usually to be found in all countries ; not has the creation of rent been accompanied by such a decline in the rate of profit as might have been anticipated.

"The accession last year to the Trade of the Colony was greater than that of any previous period. The means of the population must therefore have been increasing in even a greater proportion than formerly. Nor are the causes of this difficult of detection ; they are readily found in the improvement of the price of wool, in the more plentiful and effective supply of labor so beneficially afforded by the Banking establishments, and in the advantagious investment of capital afforded by the whale fisheries.

"The value of cattle and sheep, the principal source of Colonial wealth, depending as it did chiefly upon the arrival of new emigrants, was formerly liable to frequent and extreme fluctuation. But the steady market opened of late years for the wool of the colony, in England, has, in conjunction with other causes, trebled the price not only of ordinary fine woolod sheep, but indirectly even of cattle, and too certain but more limited extent of produce generally ; for it has established a standard return from all farming operations. Convict discipline has been manifestly improving in all its departments, and, consequently, great progress has been made in the bridges, roads and wharves ; so, that whilst the main end of transportation is answered, public facilities, as regards both agriculture and commerce, are now almost everywhere rapidly extending."

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, after being so long considered defunct, has revived both in this country and in Europe. In a late number of the Providence Journal, we find an account given by a Mr. P. Poyen of some experiments performed by himself upon a Miss Gleason, from which we make the following extracts. Those experiments, says the operator, were performed in presence of Dr. Wayland, President of Brown University, Dr. Tobey, Professor Caswell, Dr. Manchester, and many others, all of whom, he asserts, are willing to vouch for the correctness of his statements :—

He says, "I commenced operating at a quarter before eight o'clock. In the course of four minutes the patient shut her eyes ; then I got up, and suddenly thrust with my foot against the floor the chair upon which I was sitting : no sensible effect was produced by this noise. Finally, in five minutes, the lady appeared profoundly asleep, I left her, and commenced my lecture, which lasted nearly three quarters of an hour, and was listened to with much interest.

"Miss Gleason continued sleeping during that length of time. When the lecture was over, we resumed our experiments. We proceeded to ascertain whether the lady was really in the magnetic sleep. We pinched her, pricked her with a pin, tickled her lips, nostrils, and eyelids with a bit of paper ; no sensation was manifested. A gentleman put his mouth close to her ear, and asked her in a loud voice if she was not tired of sleeping, and wished to get up ? She remained perfectly deaf to the sound of this loud voice ; another man whistled in a most thrilling manner, and clapped his hands ; but all the disturbance was without effect upon her.

"Harishorn was held suddenly to her nose for some moments, and though she must have inspired the strong effluvia, no sign of unusual sensation was manifested. Several persons spoke to her in succession, and she took no notice of what they said.—Then I stood at the distance of a few feet from her, and *mentally* requested her without touching her, to give me her hand, and she immediately held out her hand towards mine. I wished her to leave my hand, and she did immediately.

"Some other individuals tried the same experiment, but without success. A handkerchief was put over her eyes ; I stretched again my hand, and she gave me hers without hesitation. There could be no collusion here, because the bandage being fixed closely over her eyes, effectually shut up every avenue to her mind, except that by which the mysterious magnetic sympathy is imparted. This last experiment was so fairly made, and so successful, that one of the medical gentlemen present, who had been incredulous until this moment, acknowledged that he was convinced.

"Then, after telling in a low voice to the ladies and gentlemen who were standing around her, that I was going to cause her, by my will, to open her lids without awakening her, I made a motion upwards with my forefinger, at the distance of three inches from her face, and immediately we saw her open her lids to the utmost width ; there she sat still, perfectly motionless, and gazing at me in the most intent manner. She looked exactly like a wax figure.

"At my request, Edward Walcott, Esq., asked the somnambulist to drink of water that he presented to her ; even he put the tumbler to her lips, but she took no notice of it. I *mentally* asked her whether she wished for some water ; she answered in a tone audible to those who were around her, that she 'did not feel thirsty.' I mentally again urged her to take some ; then she opened her lips, grasped at the tumbler, and drank two or three swallows of the liquid.

"And, after she had slept an hour and a half, I walked six or seven feet from her, and by waving my arm, once only, I awakened her immediately.—She awoke quite exhilirated, and, to use her own words, 'as bright as a dollar.' She had no recollection of any one circumstance that had transpired.'—[American Messenger.]

BRIEF AUTHORITY.—While in this state of defection, I was joined by George Edward Fitz Augustus Seaton, a coloured man, who discharged the functions of waiter at the City Hotel. He informed me that he was going to market, "for de special object,' as he declared, "of purchasing wegetables and other animal matter, for de immediate consumption of de establishment." Having nothing particular to do, I agreed to accompany George Edward Fitz Augustus, and we accordingly set out for Catherine Market. When we arrived at the depot of natural, animate and inanimate productions, my companion walked up to the waggon of a fat countryman, and after peering some time at his stock, inquired "If dose taters were good ones ?' 'Yes, sir,' responded the countryman. 'A tater,' resumed George Edward Fitz Augustus, 'is inewitably bad, unless it is invariably good. Dere is no mediocracy in de combination of a tater. De exterior may appear remarkably exemplary and beautisome; while de interior is totally negative. But, sir, if you wends de article upon your own recommendation, I without any further circumlocution takes a bushel.'

George Edward now passed to the stall of a dealer in eggs and butter, and taking a quarter of a dollar from his vest pocket, commenced an inspection of the latter commodity. 'You call dat good butter ?' demanded he, with a disagreeable expression upon his countenance, as if an ill flavour suddenly inhaled. 'Yes, sir. I do—as good butter as comes to this or any other place.' 'What you talk bout axing for dat butter ?' Twenty-five cents.' 'And do you suppose, for de moment, dat your butter extenufys to such extreme waluation ?—nasty rancid staff, churned over for de casion !—old butter renowated ?'—said the indignant George Edward, moving off ; "but dat's de kind of negociation I frequently meet wit in dis market !"—*Knickerbocker.*

NEW REPORTS FROM THE COURT OF LOVE.—*For Ladies only.*—Some Ladies possess most inflammable hearts ; it is dangerous for a gentleman to look at them. Common civility they misinterpret into a particular attention—designedly. A smile is an offer ; a fugitive glance, evidence of deep interest ; an invitation to a ride or walk, an engagement, and all of these—smile, glance and invitation, proof of a broken heart and a thumping claim for heavy damages therefor. With such persons the situation of a young gentleman is highly dangerous. A look will cost him dollars, a bow hundreds, and a smile thousands. Poor soul, he has no idea of his case. With the most innocent and lukewarm feeling possible, and without ever having thought of Cupid or his paraphernalia, he suddenly finds himself seized by John Doe and Richard Roe, and trotted into court to answer unto his honor for having beaten, bruised, and otherwise injured the heart of some fair spinster, with whom he felt hardly acquainted. Some uncle or aunt testifies to a smile, a laugh, a ride, a note ; rhetorical flourish is made about broken hearts, injured feelings, and lost expectations, and then the jury kindly heal the aforesaid broken heart with a huge quantity of shiners.—*Ib.*

Mr. James L. Talbot, on assuming the proprietorship and editorial direction of the Jackson (Tenn.) Truth Teller, discourseth thus gallantly :

We wish it distinctly understood by the patrons of our press, that its columns cannot be made the medium of personal alteration or abuse ; and under *no consideration whatever*, shall we suffer a man to outrage the feelings of society, by *advertising his wife.* But, on the contrary, hereby declare, that without money or price, we shall be happy to give the "injured fair one" the use of our advertising department, to caution the "stray" vagabond.

A "REASON FOR THE FAITH THAT IS IN US."—A lady in England of the Name of Johnson, left the established church and went to the Methodist chapel. Being asked the reason for her dissent from the church of her fathers, she replied, 'That it was on account of her pie being exactly ready when the Methodist chapel came out ; whereas, when she attended the church it was over done.' Mrs. Johnson indulged herself on Sunday with a pie, which she put into the oven when she went to church, and as the morning service of the Church of England is rather long, she found that her pie was always too much done when she came home, and not so juicy as she could have wished. The Methodist service was rather shorter, and her pie was done to a T. This pie decided Mrs. Johnson's religion.

The following return, says the Tioga, (N. Y.) Gazette, appeared on the back of an execution issued by a justice not far from this Place : the execution, it will be recollected commands the constable to levy the debt and costs on the goods and chattels of defendant, but for want of *sufficient distress*, to take the body to the jail of the county.

"Went to the house of defendant and found no property, but there being sufficient distress in the family, I did not take the body to the jail.

"So answers———, Constable."

EXPANSIVE POWER OF WATER WHILE FREEZING.—Much astonishment is expressed in some of the Cincinnati papers at the sudden explosion of a blacksmith's anvil, 18 by 20 inches of solid iron, in consequence of the water in a slight fissure on its surface (about a tumbler full in quantity) freezing the night of December 20.

Water in freezing crystallizes, and the force with which it assums this organic structure, cannot come from the brittle substance of the ice, but probably from some electro-magnetic or galvanic power which gives crystallic arrangement, and which, though unnseen, and mute, and acting with means apparently the most feeble, possesses, as is well known, prodigious force.—Is not crystallization to be computed to this influence, acting in opposition to chemical affinities ?

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR.

Be ye hush'd ev'ry toil !—and each turbulent motion,
That encircles the heart in life's treacherous snares ;
And the hour that invites to the calm of devotion
Undisturb'd by regret—unincumbered with cares.

How cheerless the late blooming face of creation !
Weary TIME seems to rest in his rapid career ;
And pausing awhile midst his own desolation,
Looks exultingly back—on the grave of the year.

Hark ! the blast whistles loud—and the shadows are closing,
That inwrap his broad path in the mantle of night;
While pleasure's gay sons are securely reposing
Undismay'd at the wrecks that have numbered his flight.

From yon temple where Fashion's bright torches are lighted
Her vot'ries in throngs, crowned with garlands, gay (as yet their warm hopes by no spectres affrighted)
Assemble to dance—round the grave of the year.

Oh ! I hate the stale banquet the triflers have tasted,
When I think on the ills of life's comfortless day ;
How the flowers of my childhood their verdure have wasted,
And the friends of my youth have been stolen away.

They know not how vain is the warmest endeavour,
To woo the kind moments, so slighted when near,
When the hours that OBLIVION has cancell'd forever:
Her hand has entomb'd—in the grave of the year.

Since the last solemn reign of this day of reflection,
What crowds have resign'd life's ephemeral breath !
How many have shed their tear of dejection,
And closed the dim eye in the darkness of death !

How many have sudden their pilgrimage ended,
Beneath the sad pall that now covers their biers ;
Or, to death's lonesome valley have gently descended,
And found their last beds—with the grave of the year

'Tis the year that so late, its now promise disclosing
Rose bright on the happy—the careless and gay,
Who now on their pillows of dust are reposing,
Where the sod presses cold on their bosoms of clay.

Then talk not of Bliss—while her smile is expiring !
Disappointment still throws it in misery's tear,
Reflect—and be wise, for the day is retiring,
And to-morrow will dawn—on the grave of a year

Ah ! trust not the gleam of life's perishing taper,
So faintly that shines o'er the wanderer's head ;
T'will expire, when no sun may dispel the thick vapour,
No dawn of the morning revisit thy bed.

As breaks the white foam on the boisterous billow,
So the visions of pleasure and hope disappear ;
Like night-winds that moan thro' the boughs of the willow,
Or these shades that now meet—round the grave of the year.

Yet awhile—and around us no seasons will flourish,
But SILENCE for each her dark mansion prepare ;
Where beauty no longer her roses shall nourish,
Nor the lily o'erspread the wan cheek of despair !

But the eye shall with lustre unfading be brighten'd
When it wakes to true bliss in yon orient sphere ;
Be sunbeams of splendour immortal enlighten'd,
Never more to go down—on the grave of the year !

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Partelow, pursuant to leave, bro't in a bill to erect a part of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, into a distinct Town or Parish ; which was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Saint John Water Company, praying that an Act may pass making certain alterations in the Act incorporating the said Company ; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of *The Saint John Water Company.*" Leave granted. The said Bill being bro't in, was read a first time.

Mr. Freeze, by leave, presented a Petition from Rulof Rulofson, James Fairweather, Edwin Fairweather, Sylvester Z. Earle, (the Committee for building the Free Bridge at Hampton Ferry, in King's County) and Samuel Hallett, and 160 others, Inhabitants of the said County, praying an amendment to the Act authorising the erection of the said Bridge, and that a sum may be granted towards completing the same ; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Palmer moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to establish a line between the County of Westmorland and Saint John, and King's and Queen's Counties. Leave granted.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Jesse Wetmore of Hampton, in King's County, praying remuneration for losses sustained in building a Bridge on the line of Great Road between Saint John and Halifax ; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and refered to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Johnston laid before the House a Report from John Earle, Thomas Cox, and John M'Lean, Commissioners appointed by the House on the 9th March, 1836, to examine and ascertain the expediency and practicability of improving the navigation of the Grand Lake, by removing a Bar, near its entrance and the mouth of the Jemseg. Ordered, To lie on the Table.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to increase the allowance to Petit Jurors serving in the several Courts of Justice in this Province. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Wyer. Ordered, That Mr. Weldon be added to the Committee, appointed on the 10th instant, to report upon the Petition from the President, Directors and Company of the Saint John Bridge Company.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill, for continuing the General Assembly in this Province in case of the demise of the Crown. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Thursday, January 19.

DISSENTERS MARRIAGE BILL.

The Bill in amendment and explanation of this Act was committed :—Mr. Taylor in the Chair.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, after adverting to the history of the Act passed in 1834, authorising the administration of marriage by Dissenting Ministers, observed that this Act was passed, with an intention to throw open the privilege in the most liberal manner ; and that, in fact, it was not so much designed as a privilege to Dissenting Ministers, as to the people at large, by giving them a free choice as to the Minister by whom they chose to be married. The Executive, however, had understood the Act in a different manner, and had established a form of licence for Ministers, which confined them to the celebration of marriage among persons of their own denomination only ; and also another form of licence for the parties to be married, which required both parties to be of the same denomination as the Minister to whom the licence was directed ; and thus if the applicants happened to be of different persuasions, they were compelled to commit a falsehood in order to be married by a Clergyman of the Church of England. This, he (Mr. W.) contended was contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act ; it was to be lamented that there was ambiguity in the Act, as to be liable to such misconstruction : religious attachments were generally very strong, and it was to be regretted that any proceedings of the Executive could be construed into an interference with the religious prepossessives of any portion of the people. But under the operation of this Act and the licences described, a Methodist Minister, conceiving himself so authorised by the law, had celebrated marriage between two parties, not members of his own denomination ; and for so doing his licence had been revoked by the Executive ; which Act had caused great dissatisfaction throughout the country. This bill, therefore, was intended to remove all doubts, respecting the meaning and construction of the Act ; and to authorise the celebration of marriage by licenced Ministers, without reference to the denomination of the parties.

The Bill was then read section by section, and the first and second sections agreed to *sub silentio.*

On reading the 3d section, which provided, that any Minister, considered as having infringed the limits of the law, should be cited before the Lieut. Governor and Council, before being deprived of his licence,

Mr. Weldon objected to it; observing, that such a section was quite a novelty: there was no existence of a similar provision in any Act ever passed in this Province; the House ought not to prescribe the mode of trial before the Lieut. Governor and Council; the matter ought, therefore, to be left apart, as in all other cases relating to licences of any kind, and this section should be struck out.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot said, the question was whether the Executive should be invested with absolute power, to revoke licences; and whether there was a necessity for parties accused, to have a hearing before being deprived of their licences.

Mr. Partelow thought it was not worth while to retain the section; because he believed the Executive would never revoke any licence, without sufficient legal grounds for so doing.

Mr. Brown was of the same opinion. No doubt, in the case alluded to, the Executive must have been well satisfied from the information before them, and according to their construction of the law, that the Minister had exceeded his privilege; and in every doubtful case, the party would most likely be first cited to appear.

The section was then struck out, by consent.

The next section provided, that the Executive should be authorised to restore licences, revoked under the old construction of the Act.

Mr. Street thought it was unnecessary to introduce a section of this kind; because there was nothing whatever to prevent the Executive from restoring revoked licences, according to their discretion.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot said, that the section could do no harm; because he thought it very probable that the Executive would consider, that persons who had violated their licences heretofore, would not be entitled to have them renewed; and therefore, as the licence of the Minister he had alluded to, had been revoked, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act, there ought to be some provision to justify the Executive in restoring such licences.

Mr. Johnston agreed, that the section could do no harm; but he had great doubts whether the present Act would actually bear so liberal a construction as was contended for by the Hon. mover of this bill. The preamble of the Act merely recited, the necessity for extending to Dissenting Ministers the same privilege of solemnizing marriage, as was heretofore enjoyed by Ministers of the Kirk of Scotland and the Church of Rome, in this Province; which privilege was, merely that of marrying persons of their own denomination; and if such was the opinion of the Executive, they were quite right in the course they had pursued, with regard to licences: and the Minister alluded to had solemnized marriage contrary to the law. This bill appeared to be intended only to explain the meaning of the Act; and if so, he (Mr. J.) was willing to go with it: and he had no doubts that if that Minister had been deprived of his licence, under a mistaken construction of the law, he would be restored after the passing of this bill.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot replied, maintaining his former opinions.

Mr. Partelow concurred with Mr. Johnston; but said, that he was very well satisfied that the intention of the Legislature, in framing the present law, was to throw open the privilege to all denominations, without any such restrictions as had been assumed by the Executive; and he was therefore very glad that this bill was brought in.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Speaker concurred with Mr. Partelow.

Mr. Street, on examining the preamble of the present law, thought a bill of this kind was very necessary; because there certainly was so much ambiguity in the Act, that the Executive might easily entertain a doubt, as to the power of Dissenting Ministers, to marry persons not of their own denomination. They had, therefore, very properly limited the licence; and, consequently, the Minister who had gone beyond it was wrong in so doing. He (Mr. S) therefore was favourable to the bill, because it would remove all doubts on the question.

CROWN LANDS, &c.

The Crown Land and Timber bill was committed, for further consideration, this morning:

Mr. Wyer in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot, an amendment was adapted, in conformity with Mr. Weldon's suggestion of yesterday, to compel lumberers to pay a certain tonnage duty for all excess of timber beyond the quantity expressed in their licence; and thus to prevent the necessity of seizing such timber. This was inserted as the third section of the bill.

On a similar motion, another amendment was adopted, as a fourth section to the bill, authorising the Executive to make rules and regulations for the arrangement of Crown Lands, &c. in conformity with the true intent and meaning of this bill.

On considering the seventh section, making the Great Seal *prima facie* evidence of title.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot repeated the observations made by him yesterday on this subject; and thought that, perhaps, this section would now scarcely be necessary.

Mr. Street said, that there was no form of grant prescribed in the bill, and nothing to shew that the Executive would be likely to alter the present form; and indeed he (Mr. S.) was not clearly certain, even that an alteration in the reciting part of the grant would have the desired effect; and therefore he thought it would be better to reclaim this section, making the Great Seal *prima facie* evidence of title; and then it would be incumbent on parties disputing title to prove the contrary.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot thought that it would be rather curious, to make grants under the new system of less validity than under the old; which would, in fact, be the effect of this section; because at present the Great Seal was conclusive evidence of title, and this section would make it only *prima facie* evidence. He thought the validity should be the same in both cases; and perhaps it would be better to make the grant conclusive in this section.

Mr. Street thought, that if the grant were made conclusive evidence, the very object of the fifth section of the Civil List bill, would be defeated; because that section was intended to prevent any alienation of Crown Lands or sources of revenue by the Government; and if the Great Seal was made by this bill, conclusive evidence of title, there would be no remedy whatever, if lands, &c. should be improperly granted away.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot differed entirely with Mr Street; because he (Mr. W.) could not think it at all likely, that the Executive would take any advantage of such a provision. The very object of the fifth section of the Civil List bill was, to serve as a directory to the Executive, as to the disposal of Crown Lands, and he had sufficient confidence in the local Government, to believe that they would take no advantage of this modification, to infringe on the spirit of that section. It was not, therefore, to be supposed, that the Executive would not always sell Crown Lands by Public Auction, as directed by that section, excepting in the particular cases expressly excepted in this bill.

Mr. Speaker was sorry to see the Hon. Member for Northumberland, (Mr. Street,) losing confidence in the Executive Government; as it appeared that the Hon. Member feared the Executive would dispose of public lands, contrary to the mode pointed out by the law. But he (Mr. Speaker,) had more confidence in the Executive Government than that; tho' he must confess, he had not much confidence in them.

Mr. Street congratulated the Honorable Speaker, that if he (Mr. S.) was losing any confidence in the Executive, the Hon. Speaker appeared to be gaining it.

Mr. Hill thought the section should stand as it was.

Mr. Crane did not think the section necessary at all. Hitherto, the grant was always conclusive evidence; and he was not inclined to alter that rule. If it should be found necessary, for the sake of ensuring a perfect proof of title under the new system, to alter the form of the grant, no doubt the Executive would cause such alteration to be made; he had the most perfect confidence, that, when these bills became laws, the Executive would carry them fully and correctly into effect; and the section, therefore, had better be struck out.

Mr. Brown was anxious to decide the question on a proper understanding of its merits. It appeared that all the legal Members of the House entertained some doubts, as to the probable construction of the fifth section of the Civil List bill, with respect to proof of title; and that they all considered it necessary to introduce some explanatory amendment on that point into this bill; therefore, altho' the arguments of the Hon. Member for Westmorland, (Mr. Crane,) might be quite correct; yet, for the sake of making assurance doubly sure, it might be better to retain this section.

Mr. Weldon suggested, that it would be better to amend the section by striking out the words "*prima facie*," and thus to make the Great Seal conclusive evidence, as at present; and this suggestion meeting with general approbation, the section was accordingly amended, so as to make the grant "evidence of title and all other "matters, and things therein contained;" thus comprehending the recital of sale by Auction and all other necessary forms and conditions of conveyance.

The eighth section, providing that the Act should not come into operation till the first of September next (in accordance with Lord Glenelg's instructions); and the ninth, limiting its duration to two years from that period, being then added, and the following amended title being agreed to, in lieu of the original one, the bill was agreed to, with amendments; under the title of "*A Bill to retain the provisions of the fifth section of an Act, entitled* "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," *and to establish sundry regulations for the future disposal of Crown Lands and Timber in certain cases.*" After being reported to the House, was ordered to be engrossed and sent up to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR.—In my communication which appeared in your paper of the 13th, I confined myself to the ruin and subversion which must necessarily be brought upon some of the most extensive vested interests in the Province, if the Civil List Bill should pass without an amendment of the 5th section. I mean now to draw the public attention to the effects which it will inevitably produce on the Lumbering, the staple trade of the country. But in order to come to a clear understanding of the measure, it will be necessary to separate in our consideration of it, the principle from the details. Upon the principle—the giving by the general Assembly of an annual fixed sum for the King's Territorial Revenue—there is a perfect agreement: I really believe, that there are not in the whole Province, ten persons, nay I will go further, and say that there is not one individual, who is not ready to concur in a measure, which, if properly guarded, bids fair to be every way advantageous to the Country. But upon the details, there is much difference of opinion, and that on points which are of vital importance to the well being of the Province.

It is beyond all question most unhappy, that the Colonial Department should at such a juncture, have been in such hands, as those of Lord Glenelg; and certainly the gentlemen composing the deputation seem to have displayed no small degree of adroitness in discovering and taking advantage of his peculiar impressions. It is easy to see, through the whole of the correspondence, that Lord Glenelg is totally ignorant of the state of the Western Colonies, and every thing connected with them. Through the whole of his previous life he has been connected, more or less intimately, with the East: all his impressions have been imbibed from the East: his introduction into public life arose from the East. As long ago as 1793, he wrote a book on the East, which he entitled "Observations on the state of Society among the Asiatic subjects of Great Britain, particularly with respect to morals, and on the means of improving it;"—a work which, on account of its great ability, was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed in their Reports of 1812. When therefore the Delegates opened their case of abuses and oppressions, in spite of himself, all his early impressions seem to have revived, and the worst days of Warren Hastings and Paul Benfield, presented themselves to his view: and he deemed it just as proper and necessary to grant, without reflection, all the demands of the Assembly as Burke thought it, becoming his high character, to urge forward the impeachment of Warren Hastings. It is not unlikely too, that the fact of Sir A. Campbell having served long in the East Indies, may have had its effect upon his mind; for it seems impossible to believe, except upon the supposition that either from the natural bias of his mind, or the insinuations of the Delegates, he had had his suspicions awakened, that he would have made use of some of the expressions contained in his despatches, or have deferred forwarding those of August 31 and Sept. 5, till the departure of the October Mail. There is a want of courtesy in the mode of doing the thing, which to say the least of it is somewhat unusual.

Another remarkable point in Lord Glenelg's character is his incapacity for arithmetical computation. A great deal has been said about his *intentions*, as to the amount of the commutation. But what are his words in his dispatch of 5th Sept. "The sum of £14,500 currency would, I presume, be equal to £13,050 sterling, and there would therefore remain an immediate surplus of £566 sterling." Now I should like to be informed, by whom these calculations were made? That they were not made by Lord Glenelg I am morally certain, for unless his elevation to the peerage has given him additional skill in the use of numbers, I am quite sure that he could neither accomplish the division, nor either of the subtractions. It must have been the Delegates themselves who told him what would be the relative values in sterling and currency, and he took their words for that, as well as for every thing else. Another thing is also remarkable, the despatch of 5th Sept. was submitted to the Delegates as well as that of May 31, knowing then as they did, that in dollars at 4s. 4d. the rate at which most of the salaries are paid, £14,500 would not leave a surplus of £566 sterling—would it not have been honorable in them to point out the mistake? 'Tis true he consented to take it, but did he not do so ignorantly, and was it right to take advantage of his ignorance? The less that is said about Lord Glenelg's intentions in matters of computation, the better.

Another point in his character is his unconquerable indolence; and when to this are added, the impatience and want of experience of Sir George Gray, and the want of business habits on the part of Mr. Stephen the other under Secretary, it ceases to surprise us, that the Delegates should have had everything so completely their own way; and that in this bargain, which professes to be mutual "the reciprocity should be all on one side." Of this however we may be well assured, and a suspicion that such would be the case on the part of the Delegates, is perhaps one of the strongest reasons which induces them to urge forward the Bill with so much precipitancy—that if time be allowed to refer the subject back to him for re-consideration, he will cancel the agreement. Depend upon it Lord Glenelg's intention is to benefit, not to ruin the Province.

I have already called public attention to the ruin of the great vested interests in the country, I have now to allude to the injury which the 5th section will bring upon the Lumbering interests—the staple trade of the country. Sir A. Campbell states in his despatch that nine thousand squatters will be injured by the Bill, if it pass into a law. To this large number must be added that of those who are employed about the Mills: for if as is undeniable the Mill properties are ruined, it is equally undeniable that the Mill men must be injured too. Mr. Wedderburn's Statistics gives "the number of men employed in Mills at 8156." Suppose that half of these men are married with families, and the other half single,—at the customary average of families, the number of persons liable to injury from the effects of the Bill, will be 28,546. To this mass must yet again be added the number of those engaged in lumbering, who, as I shall shew in a moment, are equally in danger, which at the most moderate computation will be at least 10,000 more. We have then a total of 48,000 persons, whose interests are threatened with ruin and subversion, amounting to upwards of one third of the gross population of the Province. It would be impossible to fix upon any other plan by means of which ruin, equally extensive could be spread abroad.

But it may perhaps be said, that I exaggerate the prospect of mischief, that these results will not follow from the adoption of the Auction system in disposing of Lands and Timber Berths, as rendered imperative by the 5th section. To this I reply,—if I err, I am led into error by the House of Assembly itself. Every one will recollect the series of resolutions, introduced into the House last year by Mr. Partelow, which to adopt the language of some of the members formed "the sailing orders" of the Deputation. The resolutions to which I allude are Nos. 11 & 12 (p 149, 150 Journals of 1836.)

"No. 11. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the system of selling Timber Births by "*Public Auction is impolitic*, pressing with *peculiar* "*severity* on the operative Lumberer, who after incurring considerable expense in exploring the "forest, and discovering a grove of Timber, and "applying therefor, is compelled to attend at the "Crown Land Office and *compete* not only with the "actual Lumberer but *with any speculator who may* "*choose to bid against him.*"

"No. 12. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the system of selling at *Public Auction*, "all Timber Births as the Licences expire, and dis"posing of the same to the *highest bidder*, without "reference to the *equitable and heretofore acknow*"*ledged right of preference acquired by occupancy*, is "yet more *injurious* than the former, as the present "occupier must either *purchase at any price, or re*"*linquish his camps, roads and other improvements to* "*the new purchaser.*"

It would be impossible to find language more or better descriptive of the injurious tendency of the proposed auction system. It is *impolitic, injurious, peculiarly severe*, an encroachment upon *equitable and acknowledged rights of preference acquired by occupancy.* These are the terms in which the House describe a system, which has been introduced as an experiment, not only liable to, but capable of, being altered as soon as its inconveniences are felt: a system of which the Lumberers actually do complain *on the very grounds set forth in the quoted Resolutions*: but which is now to be bound upon the Country and its staple trade, by a law which never can be altered. How the Delegates in the face of their "sailing orders" could propose such a scheme to the Minister; how the House in the fact of their recorded solemn resolutions could entertain it for a moment, is most astonishing! Indeed one must have lived long in the atmosphere of legislative inconsistencies to be able to discover any instance parallel with this! Certainly it is droll that the House of Assembly should send home a deputation to complain of a system which is merely *temporary*, and should on their return, *thank the Delegates for getting the same indissolubly bound upon the country!!*

But perhaps it may be said as it is in Mr. Partelow's Resolution of the 7th Nov 8, that "the House would be as likely as any other tribunal to extend *relief* in all cases." This may be true. The House would no doubt be ready at all times to extend relief: but from this very readiness would arrive one great evil of the system, for it would open a door to indirect bribery and corruption at elections and *afterwards* exceeding every thing ever known here or elsewhere. Let us reflect for a moment: who would be, in all probability, judging from the ordinary conduct of men, the persons to whom relief would be extended? Would they be the friends or the opponents of the sitting members, those who have, or those who have not, influence at the elections? Depend upon it, it would give rise, if not to actual corruption, to the suspicion that corruption did exist, and that more suspicion would fill the country with jealousies and heart-burnings, and give rise to exasperation of feeling at all elections, beyond any thing that can well be imagined. Another evil would be found to arise from the accession of executive power which it would give to that branch of the Legislature, which ought to be purely legislative,—an evil which if the country would take warning from the experience of former times, and other countries, and the recorded admonitions of the great masters of political science, they would most carefully guard against. Upon every ground, therefore, be it general or particular, the measure is pregnant with vast and inevitable mischief, and it becomes the imperative duty of every one to act in it with caution. It is pleasing to see that the parties most deeply interested are awaking to a sense of their danger. On the 16th inst. NINE PETITIONS WERE PRESENTED IN COUNCIL FROM SOME OF THE LUMBERING DISTRICTS AGAINST THE BILL, and more were expected daily. But no time must be lost, neither ought the parties to rest contented with mere petition. They ought to petition *to be heard by Council* against the Bill, at the Bar of the Council, and to be permitted to shew by evidence the ruinous tendency of that particular section. And this should be done not by any one individual set of persons, but by all the different classes whose interests are likely to be injured—the Squatters, Mill proprietors and Lumberers. And they should reflect that a few days may suffice to seal their fate, and consign them to inevitable ruin.

At the same time an awful responsibility rests upon the Legislative Council; and happy is it for the Country that there are gentlemen in that Honorable House, who never yet have shrunk from the responsibility attached to their station in the Commonwealth, and who it is to be hoped will not now abandon the Province, in the hour of its utmost peril. Let them reflect that the fortunes of nearly 50,000 souls depend upon the vote which they shall give in this momentous question: that capital to the extent of nearly a million, embarked upon the faith of Government, in Mills and Lumbering, hangs upon their decision, and that if they give way, ruin falls upon the country. Let them take time, and give the subject the deep consideration which its importance demands. Let them give every opportunity to the various threatened interests to bring in their petitions, and let them throw no impediment in the way of counsel being heard. Let them consider that the postponing the surrender of the revenue for another year, or the holding another Legislative session during the ensuing summer are evils of small importance compared with the passing of such a bill. It is their duty to be fully satisfied with respect to every one of the details before they concur in passing it, and if any doubt should exist as to the intention of one party to the contract, the Secretary of State, it is their duty to send home a delegate, to explain their views of the measure, and point out objections to it, and receive from the lips of Lord Glenelg himself, a positive declaration, that after a careful consideration of all that has been alleged by the Assembly *in favour* of the Bill, and by themselves, as an independent Branch of the Legislature, and also by the Lieutenant Governor *against* it, he is determined to adhere to its provisions without any addition or alteration whatever. This is a proceeding alike due to themselves and to their own honor and integrity, to the constitution of the Province, to the various interests at stake, and to the King by whose appointment they occupy their honorable position in the country. There is no fear that they will be led away by the vulgar notion that the revenue is to be surrendered merely to the *House* of Assembly—it is to be surrendered to the *General Assembly* to their House as well as to the Lower.

J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR—I suppose that by this time almost every person in this Province is become acquainted with the nature of the Bill now passing through the General Assembly "for the surrender of the Casual and Territorial revenue;" and particularly with the 5th section thereof; according to which, all the Crown Lands, and licences to cut timber on Crown lands, must be sold at public auction. This bill I am sorry to say, has passed through the House of Assembly without any alteration being made by them in that obnoxious section, as in case of their making any alteration in any part of the Bill, they would necessarily have to pass it with a suspending clause.

And what, sir, is the reason that *the collective wisdom of the Province* is so adverse to attaching a suspending clause to this Bill? surely not that they have any apprehensions of its being lost in England, by the King refusing his assent to it on account of its being altered. No, no, but because that His Excellency recommended their passing the Bill with a suspending clause; and *the House*, in order to shew *their independence*, and their utter disregard of any Message coming from His Excellency, will pass a Bill which will ruin that description of poor settlers called squatters, and will be a source of great losses and disadvantages to the practical lumbermen and mill owners throughout the Province.

But, sir, what measures dose the House resort to to induce the people of this Province to imagine that the blame to be attached to such proceedings does not rest with them? They have resort to the unconstitutional means of passing another Bill, doing away with, or, in direct opposition to the 5th section of the Bill before alluded to; in which bill they (the House of Assembly) make provision for the squatter, and for the lumberman, in certain cases: well knowing that the Executive Council, or His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will not do an action of so unconstitutional a nature as to pass an act to alter part of another act passed in the same session of the Assembly, and which has not yet become a law. And then the members of the Assembly will say to *the people*, we have passed an act for the relief of the poor Squatter and Lumberman, and it is the fault of the other branches of the Legislature that it has not become a law.

This, sir, would appear to be the true state of the matter. The House wishes to throw the blame from off themselves, and therefore makes a shew of doing something for the people, well knowing, that perhaps nine persons out of ten in the Province do not know whether two acts, one of which is in direct contradiction to a part of the other, cannot be passed in one and the same session of the General Assembly of this Province; and that the people will as a matter of course, attribute the blame to the Governor and Council, and not to that branch of the General Assembly which is deserving of it.

I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

W. M. A.

Fredericton, Jan. 21.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—In your last week's paper, I observed that at the Great Public Meeting held on the 19th, in consequence of the late awful conflagration, it was resolved, that a petition be prepared and forwarded to the Legislature, praying that in future no building of wood be allowed to be erected within any part of this city over twenty feet post from the line of the street on which the same may front, or the ground where the same may be situated, nor extending over fifteen feet in height above the top of the said post." The propriety of establishing some standard, none can dispute; however, I think the limits might be extended two feet without any increase of danger, and some exceptions made, particularly as building lots have so increased in value. As to the height, where the buildings are to be placed in a line with the street, and designed for stores, &c. I would suggest that the under part of the sill be on that line, and that from the bottom of the sill to the eaves of the building be 22 feet, which will then enable the builder to have the first story 10 feet and the second 9 feet in the clear, allowing 3 feet for the three floors; then with 14 or 15 feet height of roof, excellent bed rooms might be made in the garret. As to the exceptions, I would beg leave to state, that to comply with said resolution will be attended with great inconvenience and injury to the proprietor: for instance, a gentleman wishing to build either in a line with, or a little removed from the street, a private residence, would require a cellar-kitchen, &c. in the basement story, and that it would from various causes be necessary to have the basement wall three or four feet above the line of the street or ground, to accomplish so desirable an object. The consequences would be, he must be subject the necessity of lowering the height of both the upper stories; and if he maintains a suitable height for the first story, the second must of necessity be carried partly into the roof, to the injury of the appearance of the rooms, and consequently the garret, if any will be almost useless. But there is one thing more I would wish to suggest for public consideration, that is, *party walls*, the utility of which has long been known where they are by law established, and I would instance as a proof of their great utility on wooden buildings, the good effect produced when the Officers' Barracks were on fire at Fredericton, which in all probability would have been totally consumed but for the party wall: and in brick buildings they are equally important—a striking proof we have of that in the brick building now standing alone in the midst of the ruins in the market square.

I am afraid I have occupied too much room, but a desire for the public good, as well as good proportion in buildings, has induced me to make these observations, to which I might have added some remarks as to the thickness, height, &c. necessary in proportion to the buildings, but at present forbear.

Your's, &c. G.

Summary.

New Railroad Speculations.—One hundred and five notices have been given of applications to be made to parliament in the next session for the formation of new rail roads.

The New Public Hall at Liverpool.—We are very glad to be able to state that the sum of £18,575 has already been raised by subscription for the proposed Music Hall. There cannot now be any doubt either as to the success of the undertaking, or as to its being executed in a way creditable to the town.—[Gore's Advertiser.]

The Manchester Chronicle says, "We regret to state that severl failures were spoken of yesterday on 'change. The condition of the money-market is such as greatly to diminish confidence and limit business."

In Cheshire, attempts are making to form companies to establish new salt works. The greatly increased consumption of the article, and the immense wealth of the salt proprietors are put forth as irresistible recommendations of the scheme.

A new institution for the promotion of the fine arts has just been established at Newcastle, which is to be called "the North of England Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts," intended for the advancement of drawing, painting, sculpture, engraving, engineering, &c, and procuring an adequate place where students may work under the same roof. One important subject of the new institution is, to encourage the study of the fine arts in connexion with the useful arts,—such as pottery, iron-founding, glass-works, Cotton-printing; in short, through the whole range of business where the aid of design is at all required.—[Tyne Mercury.]

The Gazette of Friday, contains an order in council, declaring Limerick to be a free port for the importation of goods from places within the limits of the East India Company's charter.

Dublin and Armagh Railway.—There is a rumour in circulation to-day, that a union is contemplated between the promoters of the Dublin and Armagh Inland Railway and the Coast Line Railway; we trust this rumour will prove correct, and that a line may be formed beneficial to the country generally without reference to individual advantage.

Death of Viscount Forbes. M. P.—With feelings of deep regret, we announce the death of this amiable and estimable nobleman, which took place at his residence at Kensington, near London, on Sunday evening last. His Lordship has for some time laboured under serious illness, bodily and mental; and the event has not come upon his friends altogether by surprise. Lord Forbes, the eldest son of the Earl of Granard, was in the fifty-second year of his age, during thirty of which he represented the county of Longford in Parliament. Lord Forbes was a Major-General in the army, Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of the county Longford, and Colonel of the militia of that county. He has left two sons infants.—*Evening Mail.*

Mulgrave Castle has been undergoing repairs and improvements. The tapestry work of the principal state rooms is to be of Irish manufacture, having been ordered in Dublin by the Countess of Mulgrave.

Ulster Railway.—We understand that the celebrated Mr. Stephenson the first railway engineer in Europe, has been occupied for some days back in surveying the proposed line of railway between Belfast and Armagh, that he gives a most favourable opinion of the entire undertaking, both as regards the private interests of the shareholders, and the benefits likely to accrue to the public at large. We learn that the directors of this company have succeeded in obtaining the service of a most experienced and talented gentleman as manager, to carry into effect the plans of Mr. Stephenson, their engineer in chief.—*Belfast News Letter.*

Port of Wexford.—Our readers, and all interested in the prosperity of Wexford, will be happy to learn, that an eminent engineer has just examined our harbour, and reported its capabilities for navigation. He undertakes to remove the bar completely, and make our harbour one of the finest and deepest in the kingdom, in which the largest East India traders may ride with safety, and arrive at our quays at all times, by night or by day, in perfect confidence. We will rejoice in seeing this great improvement commenced and accomplished, which must be of such incalculable importance to our mercantile interests and the country in general.—*Wexford Independent.*

Inundation.—On the right of the 25th ult. the swell in the Kyle of Sutherland was such that the oldest inhabitant in that neighbourhood never witnessed a parallel case. In consequence of the water having overflowed the banks, the tenants whose farms lay close to the Kyle, have been deprived of their crop, by the water carrying away all the corn that was cut, and leaving the uncut quite useless. The crop on the farm of Achnagait was been nearly all destroyed; and one of the tenants in endeavouring to rescue the grain narrowly escaped drowning. The following day dead horses and other animals were found about Bonar Bridge, which had been carried away in the stream, a distance of about seven miles. It is feared that from the loss sustained by the tenants in the above district, their cattle are in danger of being lost for the want of fodder and had it not been for the liberal landlord, (Novar,) and the excellent factor with whom the tenantry had to deal, ther utter ruin would inevitably be the result.—*Inverness Courier.*

A meeting of Master Power Loom Weavers has just taken place, and they resolved, in consequence of a demand made for a rise of wages, to stop their respective works, throwing 14,000 looms off work. A meeting of the steam-boat owners is to be called for the purpos of agreeing to lay up their vessels for the winter, in so far as their places can be occupied by sailing vessels requiring no fuel, and not again start then till the price of coal come to the maximum price fixed by the operatives, of 10s per waggon.—*Glasgow Post.*

From the Halifax Times, Jan. 17.

A FEW weeks ago, we alluded in terms of commendation to the success which attended the labours of the New Brunswick Deputation to the Colonial Offices, by which the whole Casual and Territorial Revenue had been given to the appropriation of the Assembly, reserving only those guards to the Royal prerogative which are demanded by the British Constitution, and which are analogous to the appropriations by the British Parliament. We now find by perusal of the despatches, that the course of procedure in New Brunswick, is to be a precedent for the guidance of other Provinces, and it is with much satisfaction that we anticipate for Nova Scotia, from this circumstance, a speedy deliverance from the trammels which have hitherto impeded her in the march of improvement. There are however connected with the Deputation's proceedings, after circumstances, which—whether arising from overheated zeal, or that enthusiasm which, having accomplished a good work, cannot see those defects, palpable enough to a calm view of the subject,—could not so passed over without comment, because they really carry with them, not only the consciousness of making a good bargain with honesty, but a desire dishonestly to overreach the Colonial Secretary—to ply him a yankee trick—by taking advantage of his ignorance of Provincial details. That the draft of the Act which the Members of Assembly are attempting to hurry through the house, is not satisfactory in some of its provisions, but is considered positively injurious, is evident from the facts that on its reception in Miramichi, a public meeting was immediately called, which while it expressed unlimited satisfaction at the liberal disposition of His Majesty's Government, condemned in unqualified terms the operation which its 5th clause would have on the prosperity of the country—and the immediate injustice which would be done to a portion of its industrious inhabitants, who had not received titles to their lands. A Member (Mr. *End*) in his place in the House, stated that 200 families from this cause alone, would be obliged to leave the county of Glocester.—Another hon. member (Mr. Street,) spoke in the same strain. The selling the Crown lands by auction—and the disposal of timber berths by the same process, thereby preventing the settlement of the country, inasmuch as the poor settler would be unable to compete with the capitalist, and the operation of which would be to drive those who have settled and improved Crown lands,—without however having their titles secured,—from the fruits of their hardly earned labours, might on the score of humanity alone, cause the Assembly to pause, ere it recognised such an injustice.

But the Legislature of New Brunswick has felt the democratic influence—part of the reasoning of the speaker, as we gather from the report of his speech, amounts to this—that if Lord Glenelg, who is perfectly competent to make his calculations, has made a mistake, it was no reason why they (the Assembly) should not take advantage of it. Mr. Wilmot too, in saying that the House could not be expected to legislate *exclusively* for squatters, (205 of whom Mr. End stated were in one county alone,) says as expressly, that because legally they have no right, they are without the pale of common justice and humanity—for he will admit no *modification* of the Bill. My Lord Glenelg in his somnolescent generosity, has not been sufficiently wide awake to the consequences of his concessions.

Instead of a surplus after the Civil List is paid, according to the scale proposed by his Lordship, it is actually stated in a Message from the Lieut. Governor, that there will be a deficiency. The Judges' expenses have not been considered in it—neither have the contingencies, which involve an exercise of executive prerogative. These considerations, which certainly must have been known to the Deputation, and were bid in their *bargain*, never could have entered his Lordship's comprehension. They were doubtless treasured by them in secret, as gaining to the popular body an accession of power, beyond its constitutional weight. With monarchy on their lips, we cannot but suspect there is the seed of republicanism in the heart. This step towards it was silent, but sure; and if the bill do pass without some restrictions—if the principle of the House voting a sum of money not to be included in the Civil List, for the payment of those expenses which ought to be included in it, free from their control, be conceded, they will have gained an accession of privilege, which may at some future time be made a precedent for a further extension of control.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Council, January 16.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Messages of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of the twenty third ultimo.—

The Honorable Mr. Shore took the Chair.—After some time the House resumed.—The Chairman reported, that the Committee had taken the said Messages into consideration, and had agreed to two Resolutions, which they recommended to the adoption of the House.—Ordered, That the report be received.—The said Resolutions were then read as follows:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that that part of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg's Despatch of the 5th Sept. last, which relates to the establishment of an efficient Office of Audit within the Province, should be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that that part of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg's Despatch of the 5th Sept. last, which relates to the remuneration of Officers whose allowances are charged on the Civil List, should be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.

And the question of concurrence being put on each they were severally agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the subject matter of the said respective Resolutions be referred to one Committee, and that this Committee do consist of five Members, and that the Honorable Messrs. Cunard, Allanshaw, Saunders, Bostford and Chandler, do compose the same.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Monday, January 23, 1837.

CIVIL LIST BILL.

The House according to the order of the day, was put into Committee of the whole, on the Bill to provide for the Civil Goverment of the Province. The hon. Mr. Shore in the chair of the Committee. The bill having been read.—The hon. Mr. Chandler suggested, that if any objections were to be made to the principle of the bill, they had better be made now, before it was read section by section; but if the principle was generally admitted, then the reading might proceed.

The Bill was read, section by section, and the first four sections agreed to, *sub silentio*. Upon the fifth section being read;

The hon Mr. Cunard said, that he would oppose that section, if he stood alone in doing so. If his opposition should have no other effect, he would at least record his decided opinion, that that section was in direct violation of the sentiments of the people, as expressed for several years past, and as now again declared by a petition, which he held in his hand. [The hon. Gentleman having read a petition from Miramichi, substantially the same as that presented to the lower House by Mr. Street some days ago.] The hon. Gentleman also said, that these opinions were in exact accordance with the resolution, passed by the House of Assembly, on the subject of the Auction system, last year; which resolutions the hon. Gent. then read. Feeling then as he (hon. Mr. C.) did, to the fullest extent, the justice of the prayer of the petition that he had read, and that this fifth section was in direct opposition to the recorded opinions of the House of Assembly, he would ask, how could it be believed that this bill was an expression of the real opinions of that House? Three years ago, the people had petitioned against the very evils now contained in that section, and the lower house had since expressed a similar opinion, and yet this bill was sent up by them. He was therefore ready, either to vote for a conference with that House, on this bill, or for an amendment being sent down with it. The fifth section would be, in its tendancy, more injurious than all the benefits of the rest of the bill could compensate. He would go heartily with all the rest of the bill, but he was decidedly against that section. The present timber system was ruinous to the trade; the trade could not bear the duties imposed on it: and merchants were actually loosing from twenty to thirty per cent. on their cargoes, by shipping timber. He would ask them, was this trade fit to raise a revenue upon? It had always been held, that raw articles should not be a source of revenue: he certainly considered timber as a raw article, even after it had been hewed and squared, and rendered fit for exportation; but how much more raw was it, when it was first cut in the woods, and before the lumberer had bestowed any other labour upon it, than merely cutting it down. It was not at all a fit subject for taxation; yet it was now taxed so heavily, even in its very rawest state, that the duty imposed was more than it could bear, and he could not see how this bill was a remedy for that evil. It was very extraordinary, when His Majesty's Government shewed such an extreme willingness to remedy any evil a grievance pointed out to them, that the remedy for this evil was not proposed by this bill, but was left to take its chance in another bill, that might never go into operation. He (the hon. Mr. C.) thought that, by passing that other bill, the local Legislature would be assuming powers that did not belong to them, and that they had no right to make the regulations contemplated by it; and, therefore, if the present bill should pass, without a suspending clause, it would be establishing those evils, affecting the timber trade, which had been so much complained against. His opinion decidedly was, that the fifth section was most uncalled for, and, with all the

credit so justly due to the delegates, for their ability, zeal, and perseverance, he thought that they had stretched their ingenuity too far, in framing this section, and had exceeded their instructions. He contended, that this hon. house ought to set their faces decidely against that section; the Assembly ought not to have allowed it to pass; and if he (Mr. C.) stood alone in opposing it he was resolved to do it. He would therefore move, that the Committee do now report progress, and ask the house to request a conference with the Assembly on this bill.

The hon. Mr. Baillie seconded the motion.

The hon. Chief Justice rose to a point of order. If any hon. member wished to move for a conference, he must state the specific grounds on which he deemed a conference necessary; but it was out of order to ask for a conference on a question at large. With respect to reporting progress, (the hon. C. J.) thought that the present was as convenient an opportunity as any, for discussing the objections raised by the hon. gentleman who had just spoken.

[The publication of this debate will be resumed in our next number.]

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 27, 1837.

The House of Assembly having passed the Civil List Bill with all its *obnoxious clauses;* the country will now have time to reflect on the consequences which must follow, if that Bill becomes a law of the Land. We would also wish to draw the attention of every reflecting mind towards the inconsistent conduct of the said House of Assembly. Compare their Resolutions of last Session, with their present conduct. They go *in a Body* (except the three minority) to carry their Bill in triumph to the Council, in which they enacted the very thing (*Auction sales*) against which they *Resolved and Petitioned before;* and then set about passing a Bill *in the same session* to amend the first Bill, that is, to *restrain* the 5th section of the previous Bill!!! It *possibly* may be a constitutional act, but it certainly, is not a very consistent one.

On the 7th March 1836, the House of Assembly deprecate in strong terms the system of disposing of Crown Lands and timber by sale at public Auction. In the 11th and 12th Resolutions passed on that day the *Auction system* is voted to be impolitic and unjust, pressing with peculiar severity on the operative Lumberer, and benefiting the speculator only, inasmuch as the person who has sought out and discovered the timber, derives no advantage therefrom nor is any reference had to "the equitable and heretofore acknowledged right" acquired by occupancy and improvement.

In the 16th Resolution the House expresses its opinion, That the old system of granting Licences immediately on being applied for and receiving them, on timely application, for a further time, was preferable to the present system being more advantageous to the operative Lumberer and beneficial to the trade of the Country."

The 17th Resolution expresses the opinion of the House "that wilderness Land applied for by poor settlers with a view to immediate settlement should be sold at a rate *not exceeding* the price per acre demanded previous to the year 1828," which was from 2s. to 2s. 6d. if paid down, or 3s. by instalments. And in the 19th Resolution, it was resolved as the opinion of the House "That it would be much for the interest of the country and add greatly to the confidence and satisfaction of all classes of His Majesty's subjects in the Province, if the power of regulating the disposal of waste Lands of the Crown and the Timber thereon, were vested in the Lieut. Governor and His Majesty's Executive Council, and that the Commissioner of Crown Lands in disposing of those Lands, Timber, Saw Logs, &c., should be governed by such Rules and Regulations as the said Lieutenant Governor and Council shall from time to time make concerning the same.

These Resolutions seem to have been passed with the unanimous voice of the house. A deputation of two members was immediately appointed to proceed to England to negotiate these and other matters with the Home Government. The Deputation returns and the Province rings with the news of their success. The good citizens of St. John granted them a Triumph, and became intoxicated with joy on hearing the great success of the mission. The Delegates report that they have accomplished not only all that the House of Assembly had felt desirous of accomplishing, but that Lord Glenelg with an overflowing kindness and sympathy, had been graciously pleased to grant many other benefits and privileges which would add much to the prosperity and happiness of the Province. In proof of all which, they produced a Bill drawn up by themselves and sanctioned by Lord Glenelg, &c., that would, they were sure, prove a perfect Panacea for all the complaints under which the Province had so long laboured.

This bill enacts—not that the *obnoxious Auction system* which presses so severely upon the *operative lumberers*, while it fosters and encourages the wealthy speculator, shall be abolished—not that the equitable, and heretofore acknowledge right acquired by occupancy and improvement shall have a preference—not that the *poor settler* shall receive land at a price per acre *not exceeding* that charged prior to the year 1828—not that the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council shall be empowered to make such rules and regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands, Timber, and Logs, &c. as circumstances may from time to time make necessary; but it enacts, That every Grant, Lease *or other insurance* (which includes Timber Licences, Coal Leases, and all other instruments of a like nature) that shall hereafter be given or granted, unless such grant, lease, or assurance be made upon sale or rent *to the highest bidder* AT PUBLIC AUCTION shall be *utterly void and of none effect.*

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor foreseeing the difficulties and hardships which must inevitably occur, should such a Bill become the Law of the land, communicated to the House copies of certain despatches which he had transmitted to the Colonial office on the subject of the bill, and in which Dispatches were detailed His Excellency's reasons for recommending to the House that the said bill should be passed with a suspending clause.

On the seventh inst. It was resolved as the opinion of a majority of the House that the objections urged by His Excellency against the passing of the bill in its original form, were in their nature of comparatively *trifling consequence*, and "That nothing had transpired to induce the House to abandon their recorded resolution to pass the bill without any addition or alteration whatever." The Bill on the 10th instant, was passed accordingly without modification or alteration, under the title of "A bill for the support of the Civil Government of this Province.

Just nine days after this, and before either of the other branches of the Legislature had determined upon the passing of the Civil List bill; the House of Assembly agree to, and order to be engrossed, another bill under the title of "A bill *to restrain* the provisions of the fifth section of *an Act* entituled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," &c. &c. and also attempt to regulate the Crown Land Office by settling prices of Land and Timber; and adopt the very prices, against which, they stirred up the people to petition last year!:—See Journal and the division on the question.

So much for the superior wisdom and *great consistency* of our worthy Representatives. We now come to another branch, the Legislative Council; this body, (whether through fear, favor, or affection, is not exactly known,) has also passed "The Bill" by a majority of three; thus blasting the hope reposed in them by thousands of their fellow countrymen. To the appeal of the lumberer, the squatter, the millman and the merchant, the majority were deaf, they felt not for their interest, nor cared for their ruin. It has been stated, that the House of Assembly went in a body to the Legislative Council to wait their decision on the bill: if so, it is possible, that *some* of the majority, might at the *sight* of such a formidable array, become a little nervous on the occasion, and give way to measures which they had before pronounced as decidedly wrong.

The Legislative Council up to this period, was by many held up as the sheet Anchor of our Provincial Legislature, and as a safeguard against improper encroachments from the House of Assembly; but how far they have supported their just balance in the scale, a short time will develope. The Bill was passed by them on Tuesday last and was decided as follows:

CONTENTS.	NON-CONTENTS.
The Chief Justice,	Hon Mr. Baillie,
Hon. Mr. Black,	Mr. Cunard,
Mr. Shore,	Mr. Allinshaw,
Mr. H. Peters,	Attorney General,
Mr. Saunders,	Mr. Lee.—5.
Mr. W. H. Robinson,	
Mr. Botsford,	
Mr. Chandler.—8.	

The Bill having now passed the two popular branches of the Legislature, but one solitary hope is now left for the Timber Merchant, the Millman, the Lumberer, and the poor indigent squatter, and that hope, is in the firmness and wisdom of the Executive. If our Merchants really feel an interest for the Lumberers, and others who will be so materially affected by the passing of this bill; why do they not immediately petition the Executive on their behalf, while there is time; so that His Majesty's government, may have every information on the subject before it becomes the Law of the Land.

We regret that our limits will not admit of our inserting the able speech of the hon. Attorney General on this subject, in this day's impression, but we intend doing so in our next.

We understand that the House of Assembly has granted the sum of £1,000 to aid private subscriptions for the sufferers by the late awful conflagration,

The communication of the Rev Dr Gray in the City Gazette of the 19th inst., to use the Doctor's own expression "has filled our mind with no small degree of surprise." The statement contained in our Editorial of the 6th, is, we declare strictly "consistent with the fact;" and regard to our reputation for veracity, calls upon us to prove that, while such is really the case, that of Dr. Gray doubtless through *forgetfulness*, is at variance with it. The papers relating to the Church Society were printed at our office, and in one way or other we have been a good deal employed in the business; we are, therefore, personally acquainted with most of the particulars, and with respect to the rest of them, we have taken some pains to get correct information.

Dr. Gray says that when he gave "a refusal to permit the plan to be introduced to his Vestry the official communication had been hardly an hour then in his possession" Now we know that in the month of September last, Dr. Gray received a communication on the subject of the Society from a Clergyman at Fredericton, and that on the 17th of that month an *official copy of the Constitution of the society was officially sent to him by a committee of Clergymen.* This we *know:* and we have ascertained by inquiry that the paper so sent to him, has been lent to one gentleman at least.—"The official communication in relation to the society, had not then been hardly *an hour* in his possession," but upwards of *three months*—sufficient time one would think for him to examine it and for "the Members of the Vestry to be made to understand the nature and tendency of the measure."

Dr. Gray refers to only one refusal, but even that, doubtless through *forgetfulness*, he does not represent correctly. During the three weeks which intervened between the appearance of the plan of the society in our columns, and its being printed in a separate form, a Vestry meeting was much wanted, but deferred by Dr. Gray, that, as he alleged, he might have the opportunity of consulting some of his friends on the Church Society which was to be brought forward, and he mentioned, as one of those friends, we are informed, the name of the Gentleman to whom the paper was lent. On Dec. 19th, the packet of printed papers for Dr. Gray was sent from our office, and was that same day forwarded to him, by a gentleman who had previously requested that he would summon a Vestry for the 21st.—On the 20th he called on that gentleman, and declared that he would not submit the plan to the Vestry, nor even call a Vestry unless that gentleman would pledge himself not to introduce the subject; assigning as his reason, not that "the plan was to be improperly or prematurely introduced to the Vestry, before he could have time to examine the official communication"—but because the present was an unfortunate time to bring forward such a measure, and because the parishioners having a debt of some thousands to contend with, ought not to be called upon to contribute to such a society.—Dr. Gray's *memory fails* him in another point. When our Editorial appeared no Vestry meeting had been summoned.

We record with much pleasure the munificent donation of His Excellency Sir A. Campbell, who has given £150 for the benefit of the sufferers from the late fire. *Gazette.*

INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE.—A mechanical genius in Boston has succeeded in inventing a "new thing under the sun." It is called "Patent Intelligent Door Plate," and is so contrived that when a gentleman or lady wishes to be from home, a servant has only to move a slide inside the door, and the Intelligent door plate exhibits to the visitor the words "not at home." This is certainly vastly convenient and as it will save a great deal of wear and tear, both of conscience and shoe leather, it will doubtless come into general use.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The jury at Dedham have awarded damages against the Providence and Boston Rail-road, for the injuries done to the suitors who were passengers in the cars at the time they were shattered to pieces by coming in collision with another train, about a year since. Whole amount, $9,350, and $2,000 to Lieut. Russ by compromise or abstraction.

A horrid suicide occurred at the Pearl Street-House Boston, last week, that of Horatio Young, aged 19, and who had just come from Sanbornton, N. H. with the hope of finding work as a machinist. Disappointed in this, he went to a Jeweller, selected a pair of pistols, threw them down in horror, then swallowed an ounce of arsenic, went home and told his wife, an interesting young woman in whose arms he died a few hours after, spite of medical aid, in convulsive agonies, exhibiting a spectacle of horror which defies description.

The President has, as usual, notified the Senate to meet the 4th March ensuing. This is the courtesy paid by the Executive to his successors, who in his inauguration that day, which is also the constitutional termination of the existing session of Congress, requires the co-operation of the Senate to aid him in the construction of his Cabinet.

A lad named Hale, about eighteen years of age was stabbed in the streets of Wheeling, early in the evening of Wednesday week, and expired in about three hours. It is noted as a singular fact, that the knife had entered his heart, and passed into the cavity, and yet, he not only survived several hours, but, with assistance, was able to walk home after receiving the wound. The injury at first was supposed to be only a superficial cut.—*Am. paper.*

Dreadful Calamity at Troy, N. Y.—Five persons killed—Avalanche of Clay.—An avalanche of clay, similar to that which occurred at Troy on the same spot last year, fell on Sunday evening week at 7 o'clock, a distance of 500 feet from the high grounds in the suburbs, and after reaching the level plat of the city, continued from its impulse to move 800 feet farther, covering up acres of ground. It was accompanied with a cataract of water and sand, which kept up a terrible roar. The Troy Budget, from which we take the account, says: The mass moved along with great rapidity carrying with it two stables and three dwelling-houses, and crushing them and their contents in thousands of pieces. The stables and horses were moved to the distance of over 200 feet into an hollow on the corner of Washington and Fourth street. In its way the avalanche also encountered a brick kiln, burying it partially over and crumbling it together, from which a few minutes after the flames rushed forth and lit up the city as with a great conflagration. This signal was the first intimation that was had of the catastrophe to those in the immediate vicinity. The three dwelling houses destroyed were of light structure, in two of which, we are pained to say, were Mr. John Grace and wife, and Mrs. Leavenworth and two children, whose lifeless bodies, with the exception of Mrs. Leavenworth, were taken from the ruins. A little boy, child of Mr. Grace, was taken out alive bare-footed and bare-headed, and very little hurt. This escape is miraculous, as the buildings were shattered into a thousand pieces. Another body was found, name unknown, which make five killed. Mrs. Leavenworth was barely alive at the last accounts.

MARRIED,

At Portland Village, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Thomas Benton, to Miss Isabella Gibbey, both of that place.

DIED,

On Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, Miss Barbara Fraser, aged 51 years.

On Monday evening, after a short but very severe illness, in the 53d year of her age, Elizabeth Speer, wife of Mr. Maxwell Speer, of the Grand Lake.

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with most exemplary fortitude, ANN WALKER, eldest daughter of the late Captain Michael Walker, aged 31 years.

On Monday morning, MARY WOOD, second daughter of R. W. Crookshank, Jun. Esq. aged 7 years and 10 months.—Tuesday Morning HARRIET AUGUSTA, third daughter of the same, aged 6 years—And Tuesday Evening, EMMA M'GILL, fourth daughter of the same, aged 4 years.

On the 16th September last, on his passage from Boston to Rio Grande, in the 28th year of his age, Mr. James G. Stanton, seventh son of the late Mr. Benjamin Stanton, of this City.

At New York, on the 31st December, after a long and most severe illness, George Manners, second son of Dr. J. S. Bartlett, Proprietor of the *Albion*, aged 19 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 21.—Arived, brig Seagull, Forman, Liverpool, 67—B. Titon, coals and wheat.—The barque Beverly, and brig James, for this port, sailed in company with the Seagull.

CLEARED.

Ship Lord John Russell, Cork, timber and deals.
Marion, Green, Liverpool, timber.
New-Brunswick, Bruce Liverpool do.
Brenda, Harman, Liverpool, do.
Mersey, Mather, do. do.
Brig Clara, Longmire, Barbadoes, lumber, &c.

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.—The Delight, Packet, on her passage hence for Falmouth, on the 28th November in lat. 43 43 N. long 25 30 W. fell in with the Isabella, of Liverpool, from Quebec, homeward bound, nearly water-logged; fortunately the weather permitted communication, and on coming on board the Captain said he had shipped heavy seas, and washed the deck cargo overboard. The crew were at the pumps, not being able to reduce the quantity of water in the hold; the captain looked over the side and plainly saw, as the vessel rolled, three augur holes through her bottom,—and he said, the man who stowed her cargo at Quebec must have done it, as he told the mate of the Isabella that she would never reach England. The captain accounts for the villainous act to revenge, for not being allowed to stow the cargo precisely as he wished. The Delight supplied her with provisions, and after being assured she could render no other assistance proceeded on her voyage.

ANOTHER VESSEL ASHORE.—The brig Veto, Captain M'Near, from Hamburg, is ashore at Sandy Hook. She sailed from Hamburg on the 26th October, and made land last Saturday week, along with a number of other vessels, and after making the usual signals, and getting no Pilots, was obliged to stand off and on the whole of Sunday, and that night run ashore South of the Highlands. The crew and all those on board landed in safety. Part of the cargo will be saved. *New York paper.*

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere acknowledgements to those Gentlemen who rendered him such prompt assistance on the night of the 14th inst. and begs to assure them he will always retain a high sense of their disinterested kindness.

He also begs respectfully to acquaint them and the public, that he has removed to that House immediately adjoining the Masonic Hall, and recently occupied by Mr. Samuel Abbott, Tallow chandler. E. STEPHEN.

January 27.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber tenders his unfeigned thanks to those Gentlemen who so kindly and efficiently exerted themselves in saving so much of his property from his Dwelling and Shop, during the calamitous fire on the night of the 14th inst.

Jan. 27. A. R. TRURO.

A CARD.

JAMES NETHERY, begs to tender his sincere thanks to his friends who so promptly assisted him in saving the most of his goods from his store in Water street, at the late calamitous fire, and particularly to a few friends, whose unflinching steadiness and unparallelled exertions, (through Divine Providence) saved the Hibernian Hotel from destruction. Jan. 27.

MR. NEHEMIAH MERRITT returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of this City, who so promptly and kindly assisted in rescuing his property from the flames, on the night of the 14th inst., and in an especial manner to the Officers and men of the Garrison, for the generous and efficient aid afforded by them on that trying occasion. *Jan. 27th 1837.*

ROBERTSON & HATTON

BEG to return their most grateful thanks to those Gentlemen who so kindly exerted themselves, at the risk of their lives, to save their books and property, (though ineffectual,) at the late disastrous fire.

They have taken the Office over the Store of Mr. JAMES OTTY, for the present time, where they will attend to the settlement of their business.

Jan. 27th 1837.

JAMES MALCOLM begs to offer his most grateful thanks to those Gentlemen who so promptly and efficiently assisted him to remove his Goods during the conflagration on Saturday night, and to intimate that he has removed to the Store adjoining the stone building of Mr. Calvert, in Dock street, where he will continue his former Business, until he can fit up a more commodious place.

Jan. 27th.

CORBET & TRENTOWSKY return their most sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who so readily came forward in assisting them and afterwards securing their Goods during the late disastrous Fire.—They beg to acquaint the public that they are fitting up Mr. Thos. Adams' Cabinet Ware-room in Prince William street, three doors from Mr. N. Merritt's dwelling house, and which they will occupy by the commencement of next week. They hope for a continuation of that patronage which they abundantly received while they occupied their former stand, the Stone Building.

January, 27.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver, Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, *Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine*, universally adopted by the Royal Navy.

Also on hand, Jewellery, silver, German silver, and Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, salt Spoons and Sugar Tongs; silver and German silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; Double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses; Telescopes; Thermometers; Eight Day clocks, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,

Oct. 28. *Coffee House Corner.*

The Subscribers have received,

ON CONSIGNMENT:

A LARGE assortment of London staple Cordage: 2 Tons Bolt rope; 1 do. White do. Hause-line, Hambro' line, Log lines, Fishing lines, and sewing twines; barrels Roman cement; red, black, yellow and green Paint; 37 casks, 4 dozen each, Double Brown Stout; 10 Hhds Cognac Brandy; 20 Hhds Port Wine, 50 Pipes, hogsheads, and Quarter casks Madeira, Marsella, sherry, and Teneriffe Wine.

Dec. 16. *W. H. Street & Ranney.*

NOTICE,

IN consequence of the destruction of the Premises, lately occupied by the Subscribers, by Fire, they have moved their Business to the New Brick Building, owned by *N. Merritt*, Esq. in Prince William Street—where they are replacing from Bond, the Extensive Stock of BOTTLED WINE, which was unfortunately destroyed in the late Conflagration;

And now offer for Sale—

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Bronti and Champagne WINES;
BRANDY; GENEVA; WHISKY; RUM; and
40 Chests superior Congo TEA;
A few Coils CORDAGE.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

N. B.—In consequence of the unfinished state of the above Premises, the Office is for the present kept at MR. STREET'S House, in *Germain Street*—where orders may be sent, or parties having accounts to settle, will be pleased to call.

January 27.

Flour and Meal.

THE subscriber will continue to sell his present stock by retail, for Cash, as heretofore, say *Hamburgh FINE FLOUR* at 52s. 6d. per Barrel, and CORN MEAL, at 30s. per Barrel.

Jan. 27. JAS. T. HANFORD.

RESTORATEUR!

WILLIAM G. BROWN begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment, in Princess Street, two doors east from the Post Office, where it is his intention to keep a choice assortment of the best LIQUORS, WINES, &c. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited. *Jan. 27.*

To Let,

FOR a term of Years, and possession given the first of May next: a STORE in Water street, with three rooms attached, which will be made comfortable for a small family. Enquire at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

JAMES MALCOLM,

DOCK STREET,

OFFERS for sale a large assortment of Raw and Refined Sugars, Black and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Fruit, spices, Confectionary, Molasses, Candles, Cheese, Hams, soap, starch, &c. &c. &c.

Wholesale or retail at his former Cheap prices. J. M. would also intimate that he is fitting up a Shop in the building occupied by Mr. Hay, as a Chair Manufactory, next the Brick Building of N. Merritt, Esq. Prince William Street, which he will open with a fresh Stock of Groceries, early in February Jan. 27.

☞ NOTICE.

MR. MUTER'S Lecture on ELOCUTION, (Postponed in consequence of the late calamity,) will take place in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday Evening the 31st January, at 8 o'clock precisely. Doors open at half past 7.—Tickets 2s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Nelson, Bookseller, and at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House. Jan. 27.

LANDING ex the Frances, from Boston:

A FRESH supply of Mocha, & Java Coffee, New RICE, soft Almonds, Walnuts, Honey, Butter and Water Crackers, Corn Brooms, Saleratus, &c.—For sale by

JAMES MALCOLM,

Jan. 27. *Dock street.*

Abstinence Meeting.

THE Meeting of the above Society, which was advertised to be holden on Wednesday, the 18th inst. but which was postponed in consequence of the late fire, will be holden on Wednesday evening next, at the Baptist Vestry, Germain street, at 7 o'clock. By order of the President.

Jan. 27. Z. ESTEY, *Secretary.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Germain Street.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment respectfully informs his Subscribers and the Public, that he has taken the shop in Germain-street lately occupied by Mr. Bonner, (and owned by Mr. Younghusband,) nearly opposite to Trinity Church.

Jan. 20. A. R. TRURO.

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.

Twines and Lines.

The subscriber has on hand, of recent importations—

COARSE and fine Salmon Twine; seine, shad, and herring do; Herring Nets; Cod and Pollock Lines, of all sizes.

Jan. 13. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*

☞ **Wanted,**

A SITUATION as a *Shipmaster*, by a person who can produce satisfactory credentials as to seamanship and nautical experience. Please apply at this Office. Jan. 13.

FISH.—500 Quintals shore Cod Fish, 50 ditto scale Fish—for sale by

Jan. 13. *James T. Hanford.*

Rum, Sugar, Pimento, and Hides:

PER brig *Pleiades*, from Montego Bay, for sale by

Dec. 23. Crookshank & Walker.

Refined Sugar.

6 HHDS. } REFINED SUGAR,
4 Tierces, }

In the ship Pellock, from Greenock, for sale low while landing, by

Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FLOUR.—250 Barrels fresh inspected Hamburgh Flour. J. T. HANFORD.

2d Dec.

Molasses & Rum.

18 HHDS. MOLASSES, and 2 Puncheons RUM, now landing ex schr *Sarah*, and will be sold low.

Dec. 30. J. T. HANFORD.

To Let,

And immediate possession given—

A FARM containing seven hundred acres of Land, one hundred of which is cleared, and cuts from 30 to 40 tons of Hay annually: there are on the premises three log houses and two good barns. They would be let in separate Farms if required. To an industrious man they would prove beneficial, as produce would be taken for the rent. *Also for sale on the farm*, 25 tons first quality HAY. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church-st.

Jan. 6. JAMES NETHERY.

Oysters.

A FEW barrels just received, and may be had in any quantity, on immediate application at the *Hibernian Hotel.*

Jan. 6. *James Nethery.*

Per brig GULNARE,

FROM LONDON,

FANCY Goods, *Perfumery, Music, Toys, Caricatures*, and other Prints. Also—an assortment of Juvenile Books, suitable for *Christmas presents.* For sale at the Circulating Library, Germain street.

Dec. 16. A. R. TRURO.

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Building LOTS

IN QUEEN SQUARE,—BY AUCTION.

On Monday next, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Store of Mr. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, Dock-street, will be sold by T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq.:

THREE Valuable Building LOTS in Queen Square, being the late *Kelly* Property.—A Plan will be exhibited at the time of sale, and terms made known, which will be made accommodating to Purchasers.

These Lots will all front to the South of the square, and run back 100 feet.

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.
JOHN SANDALL.

27th January,

Valuable Real Estate.

On Monday next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber on the premises:

THAT very desirable Freehold Property, belonging to Mr GEORGE MATTHEW, fronting on St. John Street, and next adjoining Mr. John Walker's, property.—The Lot measures about 20 or 21 feet on St. John street (with a reserve of 3 feet for a passage way, to the rear,) by about 45 feet deep:—And having a substantial foundation wall on it, a new building might be erected without any delay. The Terms of payment will be 10 per cent. down.—15 per cent. on the 1st day of May ensuing, the remainder in equal annual payments with Interest. JAMES T. HANFORD.

January, 27.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

By Auction.

On MONDAY *next,* at 1 *o'clock, by Messrs.* Lockhart & Crane, *on the premises—*

THAT Valuable HOUSE and Out-Buildings, on the corner of Union and Sidney streets, forming a square 50 by 80 feet, being half of Lots Nos. 230 & 231.

2. The other half of Lots, Nos. 230 & 231, being 50 feet on Sidney street and extending back 80 feet, with a well enclosed building 25 by 35 feet, and other buildings on the same.

3. Lot No. 229, being 40 feet on Union street, & extending back 100 feet.

4. Lot No. 228, being the same size of Lot No. 229.

5. Part of Lot No. 227, being 36 feet on Union street, and extending back 100 feet.

6. Lot No. 225, the same size of Lot No. 229, with a two story House of 16 feet by 24 feet.

7. Lot No. 313, fronting on King's square 40 feet, and extending back 100 feet, with a House and Barn on the same, adjoining the National School House.

TERMS: 5 per cent. down, 15 per cent. the 1st day of May next, when possession will be given: the balance in quarterly payments of 1, 2, 3 & 4 years, with interest from 1st May next.

A plan can be seen at the Subscriber's store, and further particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

Jan. 27. C. D. EVERITT.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday 31st inst. at 12 o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber's at the residence of Mr. E. A. PRICE, in Waterloo str't, all his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Terms at sale.

RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Jan. 27.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of February next, at 12 o'clock—will be sold:

LOT No. 50, fronting 50 feet on Prince Wm. street, extending back 200 feet, with two Houses thereon, one occupied by and under lease to the COMMERCIAL BANK, the other by *Mr. Wm. Moore.* Possession of the latter & all the Lot except that part under lease to the Bank, may be had on 1st May next.

In case the property be not sold, the building presently occupied by Mr. Moore will at same time be leased for one year from first May next.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Jan. 27.

WATCHES, &c. &c.

The subscriber, has just received per ship *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of WATCHES, consisting of Detached Patent Levers, full jewelled, with silver Dials, richly ornamented; plain and fancy, cap'd and jewell'd Vertical do.; which together with his former stock of Clocks, Watches, rich and well assorted Jewellery, fine and German silver table and tea, Desert, Mustard and salt spoons; fine and German silver and silver plated sugar tongs; silver Pencils; silver Thimbles; plain and stone set, fine and jeweller's Gold Fingerrings; Fine Gold top and Drop Ear-rings; red and white Cornelian ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' mourning and other Broaches, in variety; silver and plated Watch Guard Chains, seals and Keys; Music Boxes; A few ACCORDIANS, first quality, extra keys; improved single and double draw Perspective Glasses; Barometers and Thermometers; and a variety of other Articles, he offers for sale at the lowest Market prices, for Approved Payment.

JAMES AGNEW,

Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.

Dock Street, St. John, N. B. Nov. 25, 1836.

Canada Flour.

200 BARRELS Canada Fine Flour, 50 ditto fine siddings,

Received per schooners Medora and Esperance; for sale very low by

Dec. 23. Ratchford & Lugrin.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the *St. John Bridge Company*, are requested to hand the same to Messrs. W. H. Street & Ranney, forthwith.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*

November 19, 1836.

Fire Insurance Stock.

FORTY shares of the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Fire Insurance Company*, for sale by early application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

Butter.

NOW Landing from Truro, N. S. 1 ton prime Butter, *in small packages.* For sale from the Wharf, by

Dec. 2. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Cheap School Books & Stationery,

JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has received, an assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c.; Prayer Books, plain and gilt; Missals; Kirk Psalm Books; which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, RULED PAPER, for Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Copying Paper, &c. which can be made up at the shortest notice. Likewise, an assortment of Binding Material.

W. L. A. returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit their future patronage.

October 14.

BEEF.—25 Barrels very superior Ox BEEF 120 ditto common Country BEEF,—repacked here, and in a good prime shipping order. For sale low by. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Nov. 25.

New Weekly Paper,

Published every Wednesday, by Charles Alexander Philadelphia,—commenced 4th Jan. 1837.

$500 in premiums for Original Tales, founded on facts connected with the early history of our country.

Twenty-five Biographettes of distinguished public characters, accompanied by well executed and faithful Portraits.

Ten copies of this journal forwarded by mail to any direction ordered, during one year, by remitting a ten dollar note.

Who will deny, therefore, that the American Weekly Messenger (the title selected for the new Paper) is not the cheapest vehicle of intelligence that has ever been offered to the Public?

Reader—There is in this city, at present, no less than four family papers, published every Saturday, all of a mammoth size, and each conducted with ability and tact. Persuaded that these periodicals are sufficient to supply the actual wants of the public, we should have abandoned the fondly cherished desire of entering the list again, with the odds so much against us, if we were not fully impressed with the belief that we shall succeed in rendering our Journal (making its appearance as it does on an intermediate day of the week) a necessary link in keeping up the chain of important events which are constantly and hourly transpiring to swell the columns of our news journals. That we may be properly understood, we herewith present you with a brief analysis of the character and design of our publication:

The Weekly Messenger—Is printed on fine white paper of the largest class, with a clear and legible type, and published every Wednesday, at two dollars per annum to single subscribers. ☞ A five dollar note will pay for four subscriptions for twelve months, forwarded in advance—and an agent (acting for himself or others) by sending a ten dollar note will be furnished with ten copies of this journal for one year.

Original Tales—One of the popular features of this new enterprise will be the encouragement of American literature—that our Journal, therefore, shall be supplied with interesting Tales, we shall appropriate (every year) five hundred dollars, to be divided into Premiums, for the best Tales, descriptive of events connected with the early History of our Country. In a future number we shall announce the manner and time when the premiums shall be destributed.

Biographettes—Every other week we publish a sketch of the Life of some distinguished public character—each accompanied by a correctly engraved portrait A gentleman of well-known abilities has been engaged to supply this department of our Journal.

European News—The latest intelligence from abroad will be procured from the London and Paris papers, which we receive by the regular packets—a minute and comprehensive knowledge of the leading subjects of interest which transpires in England and France, is forwarded to us by especial correspondents.

Domestic News—An Epitome of the most prominent events which are constantly multiplying in our own country, is carefully made up—and as a chronicle for future reference will be found of invaluable advantage.

Original Poetry—We are promised contributions from several gentlemen whose taste lead them to cultivate an acquaintance with the muses—abundant means, which we shall profit by, are always accessible for obtaining the choicest selections.

Theatrical Notices—Some part of our columns is appropriated to matters concerning the drama—the liberality of the American public towards the stage has wisely established it as a national amusement—its concerns and interests therefore legitimately belong to a well conducted newspaper.

Sporting Affairs—The Turf particularly, we feel ourselves called on to attend to—all other topics that may be considered of interest to sportsmen generally, will meet with our especial care.

Bank Note and Stock Register—Authentic information we shall study to obtain, to enable our readers to form a correct estimate of the value of stocks and the rates of discount—we are well aware of the exciting interest which prevails at all times regarding the fluctuations in this extensive branch of business.

The Salmagundi—As the Weekly Messenger is offered as a substitute for the Journal published under this title—an amusing melang of Light reading will be judiciously selected every week, that we may continue to gratify the tastes of our numerous readers, whose good sense and liberal dispositions lead them to relish whatever pertains to sterling wit and genuine humour. No expense will be spared in supplying appropriate embellishments for the subjects which shall be chosen.

The Songster's Manual—Under this title, we devote a part of a column every number to the most pleasing ballads of the day—many of them will be set to music. This will certainly be considered a gratifying addition to the uncommon attractions which we have managed to adopt for the prosperity and success of our new Journal.

The publisher is well known to the reading public—a connection with them for upwards of twenty years has largely increased his facilities of usefulness, and he is satisfied with the means he now possesses, and the already very extensive patronage of the Salmagundi, and News of the Day—which paper will give place to the Weekly Messenger, that this new enterprize, offering such powerful inducements for patronage, will meet with the most unequivocal manifestation of public support and approbation.

The terms have been already stated—it may be well to repeat that ten copies of the Weekly Messenger will be sent to any pat of the United States for one year, by forwarding a ten dollar note, free of postage. The paper is published punctually every Wednesday morning.

☞ All letters, *postage paid*, addressed to CHAS. ALEXANDER, Esq. Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention. A Post-master's certificate of the mailing of any specified sum will be a sufficient guarantee of the receipt of such remittance.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1837.

☞ Specimen numbers of the Weekly Messenger can be seen at the *Chronicle* Office. *Jan. 27.*

☞ **Notice.**

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN DAY, late of this city, Cordwainer, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims for adjustment within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to SARAH DAY, *Administratrix.*

Carleton, Dec. 26, 1836.

☞ **Last Notice.**

THE subscriber having discontinued the Printing business, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, that all outstanding debts after this month shall have expired, will be sued for without discrimination. JOHN HOOPER.

Printing Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE "*COLONIST OFFICE,*" with Types and Presses, will be sold by private contract: the price moderate and terms of payment easy. A great portion of the type is nearly new. Apply to

Jan. 6. JOHN HOOPER.

Winter Arrangement of the Mails.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday—From Fredericton, at 12, m. and from Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 5, P. M.

Wednesday—From Saint Andrews, at 12 M.

Thursday—From Fredericton, at 12 M.

Saturday—From Halifax, Dorchester, &c. at 10 A. M. and from Saint Andews, at 12 M.

DEPARTURES.

Monday—For Fredericton, at 11 A. M.

Wednesday—For Dorchester, Miramichi, Halifax, &c. at 1 P. M. and for Saint Andrews, at 6 P. M.

Friday—For Fredericton and Canada, at 11 A. M.

Saturday—For Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 7 P. M.

Poetry.

THE PIRATE'S SONG.

By L. E. L.

To the mast nail our flag! it is dark as the grave,
Or the death which it bears while it sweeps o'er the wave.
Let our deck clear for action, our guns be prepar'd;
Be the boarding-axe sharpened, the scimetar bared:
Set the canisters ready, and then bring to me,
For the last of my duties, the powder-room key.
It shall never be lowered, the black flag we bear;
If the sea be denied us, we sweep through the air.
Unshared have we left our last victory's prey;
It is mine to divide it, and your's to obey:
There are shawls that might suit a sultana's white neck,
And pearls that are fair as the arms they will deck;
There are flasks, which, unseal them, the air will disclose
Diametta's far summers,—the home of the rose.
I claim not a portion: I ask but as mine—
Tis to drink to our victory—one cup of red wine.
Some fight, 'tis for riches; some fight, 'tis for fame:
The first I despise, and the last is a name.
I fight, 'tis for vengeance! I love to see flow,
At the stroke of my sabre, the life of my foe.
I strike for the memory of long-vanished years;
I only shed blood where another shed tears.
I come, as the lightning comes red from above,
O'er the race that I loathe, to the battle I love.

Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book.

Religious Newspaper.

AT this period of universal activity in the diffusion of knowledge, it is too obvious to need any argument, that the most persevering efforts should be made by the friends of Religion to accompany every attempt to cultivate the human mind, with a simultaneous endeavor to diffuse also the precepts and principles of that unerring word, which alone can direct and sanctify any human knowledge, or lead its possessors to the only true wisdom. With a view to the attainment of so important an object it is proposed shortly to commence a Weekly Journal under the title of The *Christian Messenger*, and Repository of Religious, Literary, and General Intelligence, for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A considerable portion of its pages will be devoted entirely to religious matter; to such Essays and Communications as the friends and advocates of truth may occasionally contribute, or to extracts selected from authors of sound and approved character, or from the various religious publications of the day.

It will contain condensed views of the latest and most interesting accounts of Missionary operations and successes, and general religious intelligence of every description, and will more especially convey information of the progress of pure and spiritual religion, and accounts of revivals in every section of the Church throughout our own Provinces; together with whatever news may transpire in any way connected with the interests and welfare of the kingdom of Christ.

An adequate portion of the publication will be set apart for the promotion of the cause of Temperance, a subject which will occupy a prominent place in the the minds of its conductors and readers; and which has especially distinguished the efforts of that department of the Church of Christ in these Provinces, under whose immediate patronage the Paper is commenced.

And here it will be appropriate to observe that the object of its conductors is by no means to make the Publication the vehicle of exclusive or sectarian views in religion. As has been stated on a former occasion, in sentiment the conductors of the Paper may, in modern phraseology, be termed *Evangelical*. They are friendly to social order and careful obedience to existing authorities; to a quiet and constitutional reform of public abuses whenever such may exist or arise; to perfect equality of religious privileges; and to the protection, but not the pecuniary support of religious worship, by law. It will always be their desire to admit every kind of religious communication, intelligence or instruction which will be interesting and satisfactory to every portion of the church universal. As respects the general objects of the Paper, it is a fundamental principle with the persons projecting it, that both private happiness and public good require that the Mechanic, the Merchant, the professional man, and the Statesman, should each be an enlightened Christian; and that, in proportion as the world is filled with such, national prosperity will become more extensive and more permanent. To promote such intimate correspondence between Divine Truths and Human Affairs, as a measure of the highest wisdom and truest philanthrophy, is proposed therefore as their leading object.

In accordance with this important sentiment, the pages of this periodical are to be subject to the control of the strictest religious principle; no article or discussion is to be admitted that can justly offend the feelings of the conscientious believer in evangelical truth; but on the contrary the great and unceasing aim of this Paper will be to uphold the Word of God, and to exhibit that connection between religion and human conduct, that firm and salutary control of the former over the latter, and that chastened and harmonious subjection of the latter to the former, which is believed to the design of God, and the secret of human happiness.

A sufficient space will be appropriated to furnish their Readers with the current news and politics of the day; but they will always studiously avoid the warmth of political controversy, or indeed entering at much length on any ground of ike nature, which is not immediately connected with religious liberty and the rights of conscience. The claims connected with this important branch of our freedom as British subjects, and with our accountability to God as moral Agents, they will ever feel themselves under the most sacred duty of asserting and supporting with their best ability.

As the moral as well as the national importance of every people must mainly depend on their standing in the scale of enlightened intellectual improvement, and the careful instruction of the rising generation, it will be an obvious and cheerful duty of the Editors of the *Christian Messenger*, to suggest and forward whatever measures may most effectually conduce to the promotion of sound and practical Education, among all classes of Society, and this in relation as well to the all important, but neglected subject of primary schools, throughout the Provinces, as to the advancement of Learning in the higher departments. In connection with this subject it is also their purpose to devote a certain share of their columns to the claims of Literature and Science generally. Rising as these Colonies daily are into importance, from their peculiar situation, and their numerous sources of internal wealth, they feel that they should not fulfil the claims which the advancing state of public intelligence possesses on every undertaking like the present, were they not to open their pages to the admission of articles having reference to the various branches of scientifice and literary information; and they hope to make this department of their Publication secondary only in interest and utility, to the great religious and moral objects they have in view.

Shipping intelligence, and other Mercantile occurrences will be duly noticed, and the important interests of Agriculture, in which it is probable very many of its subscribers will be engaged, will occupy a due proportion of their Journal, and it is intended to assign the last page, if required, to the publication of advertisements.

It only remains to observe that no pains or efforts will be omitted on the part of the Conductors, to make the Periodical worthy of the patronage of every class of the community; and they trust that a watchful attention to the principles on which it shall be conducted, and the style in which it will be got through the Press, will entitle the work to an adequate share of public favour, and answer the important ends for which it has been commenced.

The *Christian Messenger*, will be published every Friday, in a moderate sized Quarto form, on paper of a good quality, and in a fair legible type; to commence on Friday, the *sixth* day of January next. The terms will be *fifteen shillings per annum*, one half payable in advance—with the addition of *two shillings and sixpence* postage to Subscribers in the country.

All Communications are to be addressed *to the Editor of the Christian Messenger*, to the care of Mr. John W. Barss, Agent, Water Street, Halifax—*post paid*.

Halifax, 24th November, 1836.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them; and all those indebted, are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.
22d Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber has, as formerly, to intimate to his friends, that he has received by the *Saint Andrew*, GARRISON, from Liverpool, a further assortment of GOODS, consisting of 1 bale Merinos, bombazetts, shalloons, camblets, &c.; 3 cases Hats, assorted, and cloth caps; 3 ditto STATIONERY, viz: bill, cash, journal, ledger and quire books, &c. reams satin, wove, and laid post, pot, foolscap, and fine yellow satin Paper: reams blue, yellow, green, and red double crown Printing ditto; blotting do.; black, red and fancy sealing wax; Quills and Wafers: 3 bundles spades; 3 ditto shovels; 1 cask miners' ditto; 3 casks Hardware, consisting of Japanned coal scoops, dust pans with covers, candlesticks complete, brass-head, round joint fire irons, sailors' palms and hooks, drawing knives; plastering, pointing, and glazing trowels; plated candlesticks, silver mounted, &c. &c. which, with his former new and fashionable stock on hand, will be sold low.
2d December. 1836. EDW. C. WADDINGTON.

Servants Wanted.

WANTED in a Gentleman's Family, near Fredericton, a good Indoor Servant, used to waiting at Table, &c. Inquire at Mr. F. E. BECKWITH's store, Fredericton. Oct. 21.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having taken the necessary measures for the importation, *direct from Canton*, of **5,000 Chests Tea**, contracted for to be of equal quality in the several denominations to the East India Company's first; and having despatched a Ship which sailed for Canton in June last: Give notice, that the same will arrive at this Port about the 1st March next, and is to be sold at Public Sales, on days as will be declared and appointed; which they trust will secure the confidence of the Trade, that it may by this means be supplied with an unexceptionable quality, and embracing advantages which the recent indirect importations have not afforded.

Early notice is thus given, in order that those who may intend ordering shipments from Europe, may be aware of having to compete with a direct importation, ordered under circumstances which give assurance that the quality will be the best.

The arrangement is intended to be continuous, for the importation of one or more cargoes annually.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

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, N. SMITH DE MILL, } Trustees.
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the

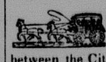
Cabinet Business,

in all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of *B. L. Peters*, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. DRAKE.
N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.
October 7, 1836.

Accommodation Stage,

Between Saint John and Fredericton.

☞THROUGH IN ONE DAY☜



THE Subscribers having made the necessary arrangements, will commence running a Stage between the City and Fredericton, for the accommodation of travellers, so soon as the steam-boats stop running. Every exertion will be made to ensure the comfort of Passengers and articles of Freight entrusted to them, and be carefully conveyed and delivered.—Charges moderate.

The Stage will leave Saint John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at eight o'clock, —and Fredericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the same hour.

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

HENRY AUSTEN.
JACOB WILSON.
18th Nov. 1836.

MAIL STAGE

Between St. John & Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail stage now leaves St. John every Monday, at 11 o'clock, for Fredericton, where it arrives the next day at noon; and starts on its return to this city on Wednesday at noon, and arrives the day following at 1 p. m. Passengers going by this conveyance, may depend on punctuality and comfort.—Packages left at Mr. M'LEOD's Inn, Fredericton, or at Mr. THOS PARKS', Dock-street, in this city, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland will be taken charge of, and carefully carried and, delivered. Applications for Passage may be also had as above.
Dec. 2. JAMES BRADLEY.

SAINT JOHN
Stage Coach Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Line extended to Saint Andrews.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the stage for Amherst will in future leave Saint John at 9 o'clock every Monday morning, and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's,	*Hammond River Bridge,*
Hayes',	*Norton,*
Cougle's,	*Sussex Vale.*

where good beds and every convenience will be afforded travellers. The stage will leave Cougle's on Tuesday morning, and arrive the same evening at Dorchester, where it will remain for the night; and on Wednesday, will proceed to Amherst, returning the same day to Dorchester. It will start on Thursday morning from Dorchester, stop at Sussex Vale for the night, and arrive in Saint John on Friday afternoon.

The rate of Passage is fixed at 3d per mile, including customary travelling baggage, which will cost the passenger 25s. to the Bend of Petiodiac, about 30s. to Dorchester, and 37s. 6d to Amherst.

Applications for passage from St. John to be made at Mr. John Lockhart's, North side King's square.
JOHN C. VAIL,
XENOPHON COUGLE,
Dec. 2. JOHN LOCKHART.

The Proprietors have further to notify the Public, that they have made arrangements for extending their line of stages to *Saint Andrews*, for which place a coach will leave Williams', in Carleton, every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will start at the same hour on Wednesdays from Saint Andrews, on its return.

Packages, &c. left at Mr. Williams', in Carleton, or at Mr. Donald Ross's, south Market wharf, will be attended to. Passage, 25s. with the usual allowance of baggage. Dec. 2.

HIGH PROOF RUM.—A few Puncheons *very strong* Jamaica Rum, for sale by
Dec. 2. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF GOODS,

Per NORVAL, Harkness, from Liverpool.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, he is opening part of his FALL SUPPLY, by the above Vessel, consisting of—

11 BALES of broad and narrow CLOTHS, viz: blue, black, mulberry, purple, imperial, invisible green, &c. &c.; fancy Cassimeres, fancy Pelisse Cloths, Kersey, Pilot Cloths and Padding;
8 Casks HARDWARE, consisting of German Silver Table and Desert Forks; Table, Desert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; Britannia Metal Bed Pans; do. Ink Stands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards; Patent Wire Lanthorns; Plated Snuffers and Trays; Brass Lamps; do. Chair Nails; do. Toddy Kettles, with or without stands; Travelling Desks; Tin Spice, Cash, and Dressing Boxes; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes, &c. &c.
1 Cask BRUSHES, containing Plate, Paint, Crumb, Turk's-heads, scrubbing, wash, fancy, stove, and bannister brushes, &c.
10 bundles BASKETS, viz: Reticules, Fishing Plate, and other Baskets;
100 boxes CANDLES, Mould and Dipt;
60 ditto Brown SOAP; 2 ditto Windsor ditto;
6 bundles tin'd Frying Pans; 5 do. Wooden Shovels; 411 barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR.

Which with his present Stock on hand, will be sold low for cash or approved payment.

☞ALSO, ON HAND. A few barrels Superfine FLOUR for family use: Canso HERRINGS, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
Merritt's Buildings, Water street,
7th October, 1836.

Received on Consignment:

3 PUNCHEONS MALT WHISKY.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Jamaica Rum,

SUGAR, Lime Juice, Hides, Pimento, Lignumvitæ, &c. received by late arrivals, for sale by
Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FRESH TEAS.

Ex barque 'Glasgow,' from Greenock:—
A very superior parcel of Teas imported into the Clyde, from Canton, in June last.

300 BOXES Congo TEA: 200 packages Souchong, of a very superior quality, 6lb. 7½tt.
100 Packages of Young Hyson, 13 lb. nett,
100 Packages, ditto, 6 lb. nett,
The whole of the above will be disposed of on moderate terms while landing, and the quality will be found worthy of the attention of the public.
Oct. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

GERMAIN STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London: Eight Cases of STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c. with complete Sets of the Saturday Magazine, the Penny Magazine, and a choice assortment of PERFUMERY, &c. ALSO, A fresh supply of Books for the use of the Library.
October 14, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

RYE Flour & Corn Meal.—200 Barrels landing ex brig "Tom Cringle,' from Philadelphia, for sale by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Sheathing Paper, &c. per Glasgow.

10 BALES of Sheathing Paper, of good quality, 1 bale of brown Wrapping PAPER.
October 14. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Just Received,

Per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London:

2 CASKS of PICKLES & SAUCES, viz: Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup; Harvey and Reading Sauce: Burgess Epl. Anchoivie, French Capers; Onions; Walnuts; Girkins and Piccalilla, &c. &c.; which will be sold low for cash, or approved payment.
EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
St. John, October, 7.

Wheat and Flour.

3000 BUSHELS WHEAT; 50 barrels Super Fine Danzic FLOUR:
For sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Port Wine.

A SMALL supply of 'HUNT's' very superior Old PORT WINE, just received, and for sale in cases, hogsheads, and pipes, by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Pork, Flour, Corn Meal.

200 BARRELS Irish Prime Mess PORK.
4 do. India, do. do. very fat.
20 Do. Canada Prime Pork, 150 do. Nova-Scotia, do.
20 Tierces Irish Prime Mess BEEF.
20 Do. do. India, a very superior article for family use. JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, Sept. 30, 1836.

Whiskey.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, by wholesale or retail, 3 Puncheons of first chop Inishone WHISKEY, very high proof.
Also, 5 Quarter casks of fine Old SHERRY WINE, with a choice selection of Liquors generally.
Nov. 11. JAMES NETHERY.

TEA.

A FEW Chests of Fine BOHEA, just received from the *E. I. Company's Warehouse*, at Halifax, for sale by JAS. T. HANFORD.
October 14.

OYSTERS.

A FEW barrels from the real *Perior Beds*, (superior to any yet offered to the Public this season.) May be had by the barrel, bushel, peck, or otherwise.
Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church street.
Nov. 18. *JAMES NETHERY.*

Just Published,

A TREATISE ON INFANT BAPTISM,

Shewing the Scriptural grounds and Historical evidence of that Ordinance: together with a brief exposition of the Baptismal offices of the Church of England.

By the Rev. James Robertson, A. M. Missionary from the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Price 6s. 3d.

Printed at the Nova Scotian Office, Halifax, and for sale in this city at the store of Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, the Circulating Library, and at the different Book stores. October 21, 1836.

Just Received,

By the Glasgow, from Greenock—

8 HDS. LOAF SUGAR, 2 puns. Whiskey
2 hhds. very superior BRANDY;
20 bags Barley; 8 casks Tea Kettles;
60 pieces Grey Cottons; 20 do. Furniture Check,
10 do. Tartans; 30 dozen Scotch Bonnets.
October 14. JAMES OTTY.

MOLASSES.

30 PUNCHEONS choice MOLASSES: just landed, and for sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

TENDERS (until further notice) *Mexican* or of *South American Dollars*, in Exchange for Bills, drawn at thirty days, upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, at his office, until noon on the 15th and last day of each month.—The Tender to state the number of Pence Sterling at which the Dollar is tendered.

COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA,
Halifax, 28th July, 1836.

NOTE.—The number of Bills required and amount of each to be stated in the Tender.

☞Tenders (as above) may also be made of Dollars payable into the Military Chest at Saint John, N. B.

New Wholesale Woollen and Manchester Warehouse,

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

Now opening, with an extensive Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade; consisting of—

212 ENDS superfine Saxony, blue, black, & medley CLOTHS,
174 ends refined do. do.
94 pieces cassimeres—assorted colors,
163 do. striped, ribbed, checked, zebra, and plaid Buckskins and Satin Tops,
70 do. Petershams and Harringtons,
80 do. Pilot Cloths,
10 do. Bath coatings,
8 do. Extra superfine Mohairs,
270 do. 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4, and 8-4 White Flannels,
210 do. red ditto,
560 do. 6-4 color'd Merinos,
380 do. do. do.
2360 do. 2-4, 7-8, 9-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, & 9-4 brown cottons,
426 do. do. White do.
375 do. Beetled shirtings
98 do. Homespuns,
108 do. extra stout Apron checks,
860 pairs Blankets, ass.
3280 pieces silk and cotton Handkerchiefs,
370 doz. ass. cravats,
70 do. ditto chimealle, Filled and Plain Rockspun Shawls;
91 do. Thibet, Plaid, worsted and cotton ditto.
5 cases 4-4 Irish linen
4 do. Diapers, ass.
7 do. Linen Thread,
5 do. Brussels, urlings and collar Edges,
3 do. do. Laces,
5 do. fig'd and plain Bobbinett,
68 pieces cotton Ticking,
30 do. Linen ditto,
146 dozen London and Paris made Stocks,
114 dozen London Hats
400 boxes of Liverpool Soap,
20 puncheons patent WHISKY.

Together with a variety of other articles:—the whole comprising a Stock of Goods worthy the attention of Retailers and country merchants. Having been purchased for Cash in the markets, and selected with the utmost care by the Subscriber, they are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
October 28. HUGH DOHERTY.

Copper, Iron, &c.

4 TONS Bolt COPPER, 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 7 1-2, 8 1-2, and 9 inch Composition SPIKES; 50 Tons double refined round IRON, from 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 10 do. best Axe Iron,
10 do. common English Iron, 1-2, 5-8, and 3-4 inch, round; 2 do. Swedes do. flat and square, ass.
10 do. Iron Spikes, 4 1-2 to 12 inches.
Oct. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Herrings and Pollock.

50 BARRELS Fat HERRINGS; 150 cwt. Pollock; for sale by
Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received per brig Emerald:

1 ROLL, of 14 cwt. SHEET LEAD, for Scuppers; *Also, in store,*
300 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
100 ditto Corn Meal; 60 do. Canso HERRINGS.
Sept. 23. JAMES OTTY.

RUM AND SUGAR.

The Subscriber offers for sale, just landed:

50 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM;
20 hhds. and 100 barrels very choice SUGAR. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*
September 23.

Lines, Twines, &c.

JUST received, per *Pink*, from London: a further supply of Cod, Pollock, and Mackerel LINES; Salmon and Seine TWINES; and Herring NETS. For sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

6 BALES Cotton Warp;
2 do. best English SOLE LEATHER;
2 do. Candle Wick; 10 ps. Hemp Carpeting;
10 dozen Shovels;
3 bales of SLOPS, containing pea and monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, red, blue, and striped Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, long and short Drawers, Woollen Stockings, Scotch Bonnets, Comforters, blue cloth Jackets and Trowers, Velvet Vests, &c. &c.
Sept. 9, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

Antigua Sugar.

81 HOGSHEADS, } Bright Antigua
6 Tierces, } SUGAR;
Just received, and for sale low, from the Wharf.
Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Germain Street.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c. just received per ship Elizabeth from Liverpool, for sale by the subscriber.
November 25, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

Received,

Per ship CALCUTTA, Reed, master, from Liverpool,

15 KEGS 12dy Nails; 18 Dozen long and short handle Frying Pans; 2 Dozen round pointed Ballast Shovels.
Nov. 11. JAMES OTTY.

More Valuable Goods.

Received per the ship *Liverpool*, Johnson, from Liverpool:

5 CASKS and 2 cases HARDWARE, consisting of Japanned Tea and Knife Trays; cake & bread Baskets; socket Lamps, &c.; bronze and lacquered Lustres—one, two, and three lights, with glass drops; candlesticks, tapers, spell cups, card racks and table Bells; telescope hearth Brushes; Hat and Umbrella stands; Patent candle Lamps with Glass and candles for ditto; Brass Fire Irons; Bed and table candlesticks; drawer and curtain Pins and Bands, Pullies, &c.; stands for hanging or setting before fires; copying Presses; Norfolk Latches; 2-foot Rules; cork drawers; Thomson's screw Augurs, from 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 inch.

1 cask of CUTLERY, viz:—sets of Balanced Ivory Handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do do. without Forks; sets of tip, forebuck, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butcher's Knives, from 7 to 10 inch; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; cards of scissors, tailors shears; a few pairs silver pickle Knives and Forks.

Also, a few cases (for children,) with Knife, Fork and spoon, plated on steel; German silver Pencil cases; plate powder, polishing paste, &c.

Also, 27 Bags Porter corks and taps;

5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;

Which, with his present stock on hand, with those daily expected, he offers to the public low for cash or approved payment, wholesale and retail.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
11th Nov. 1836.

Received,

Per *St. Patrick*, Breen, Master, from Liverpool:—

27 CASKS Wrought NAILS; 15 do. 4dy. cut do.; 10 pieces Petersham; 10 do. drab and blue Pilot cloths; 10 do. Padding; 50 do. White Flannels; 60 do. Red do.; 100 pairs 8, 9 and 10-4 Blankets; 20 pairs 12-4 do; 3 pieces point do; 80 do. Merinos, assorted colors; 20 do. cotton bedtick; 50 do. dark Prints, assorted; 80 do. Grey Shirting; 50 do. white do; 30 dozen long drawers; 6 do. short do.; 16 do. Guernsey Frocks; 10 pieces striped cotton; 10 dozen comforters; 6 ditto Drab Monkey Jackets; 4 do. Pea do.; 6 do. blue and drab Plushing Trowsers.
Oct. 28. JAMES OTTY.

MILL SAWS.—60 *ROWLAND'S* Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted sizes, just received, and for sale *low*, if applied for immediately.
Nov. 25. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, beg to acquaint the public that they intend carrying on the Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Business, under the firm of CORBETT & TRENTOWSKY, in the stone building in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson.

WILLIAM JAMES CORBET,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1836.

SAMUEL M. CHAMBERLAIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, that he will give private lessons on GLOBES to such young Gentlemen and Ladies as may wish to have their knowledge in Geography and Astronomy improved; and furnish them with globes to practice on.

Mr. C. is imboldened to recommend a familiar use of Globes, as by it the Student in Geography and Astronomy will be greatly improved: By it he will be more interested in contemplating the visible Heavens—an amusement innocent and delightful for the evening or the most lonely hours of night—But infinitely more important! by observations on the Celestial canopy; by the greatness of the scenery presented—he must be irresistibly led to the contemplation of the immensity of space, and infinite goodness of THE AUTHOR AND GOVERNOR OF ALL.
St. John, Sept. 23, 1836.

Commissariat.

THE following Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea, is published for the information and guidance of the Out-Pensioners residing in New-Brunswick.

Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea,

(Including the Ordnance Military Pensioners) who reside in the Colonies and are paid their Pensions through the Officers of the Commissariat Department.

It having been determined that in future a solemn declaration shall be substituted in lieu of the Oath hitherto required to be taken by the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Notice is hereby given by the Lords and others, Commissioners for managing the affairs of said Hospital, that henceforward a Declaration according to the following form shall be made by the Out-Pensioners, instead of the Affidavit heretofore required.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

Name of the Pensioner ——— ———
Regiment or Corps, ——— ———
s. d.
Rates of Pension. ——— ———

I ——, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am an Out-Pensioner of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and that I was admitted on the Pension List on the day of from the above Regiment, commanded by that I was then aged about years, and had served in the Army years, as under, and was discharged in consequence of and that I am not in the receipt of any other Naval or Military Allowance or Pension from the Public besides the Pension I receive from the said Hospital, at the above rate per diem (except) and that I now reside at And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, and believe the same to be true.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE.

Number of Years.									Other services not allowed to reckon for Pensions.
Regimental.	Sergeant Major.	Quarter-Master.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Drummer.	Trumpeter.	Private.	Indies.	Total Service.	

Declared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this day of

FORM OF RECEIPT.

s. d.
Regiment of per diem.

I do hereby acknowledge to have received of T. C. BROOKSBANK, Esq. Agent for the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, by the hands of acting on behalf of the sum of being the ful amount of my pay, as a Pensioner of the said Hospital, for days from the day of to both days included, *5 per cent being deducted, pursuant to Act of Parliament, passed in the 28th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second.

£ *Sterling.* *Place.* *Date.*
Witness. *Pensioners' Signature.*

* In some instances 2 1-2 per cent is only to be deducted—and in others, of Ordnance Military Pensioners, discharged prior to the year 1831, the Pension is to be issued without any deduction, the receipt must be altered accordingly in such cases.

With a view to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the said Pensioners residing in the Colonies, as respects the mode and periods of making the Declaration in question, and of obtaining the payment of their Pensions, they are advised to pay particular attention to the following Instructions, viz:

The Declaration according to the above form is to be made by the Pensioner, in the presence of, and to be subscribed by, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on or immediately after the 1st day of *January, April, July,* and *October*, in each year, and with the receipt appended thereto, is afterwards to be delivered by the Pensioner to the Commissariat Officer of the District or Station in which he resides and who will thereupon issue to him his pension in the usual manner.

In order to ensure the punctual payment of pensions in the Colonies, the Pensioners who are permitted to reside there should, upon their arrival at the District or Station fixed upon for their residence, present themselves to the Commissariat Officer in charge of such District or Station, and produce their Instruction Papers and the Certificate, furnished from Chelsea Hospital, shewing the periods to which their Pensions have been issued prior to their quitting the United Kingdom, and they must afterwards, at the commencement of each quarter, regularly comply with the directions above specified as respects the execution of the Declaration, and the delivery thereof to the Commissariat Officer.

Royal Hospital Chelsea, 27th July, 1836.

Printed Declarations according to the above form, for the Pension due on the first of January next, may be obtained at the Commissariat Office at St. John, and from the Commissariat Issuers at Fredericton and St. Andrews.

Commissariat, New Brunswick,
St. John, Nov. 15, 1836.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received from Liverpool, a large assortment of New Goods, among which are:

BLUE, black, brown, olive, and drab Broad Cloth and Cassimeres; plain and fancy stripe Buckskin: Molbourne rib do.: printed Muslins and calicoes; 4-4 Irish Linens; thibet, challie, silk, rockspun, and worsted shawls and Handkerchiefs; ladies and gentlemen's fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Muslin collars; Edgings, Laces, and Quilling Nets; ladies' and gentlemen's white and colored silk, woollen, and cotton Hose and Half Hose; white, black, & col'd silk Gloves; fancy Kid do. with and without spring cuffs; berlin, beaver, and cotton ditto; Moleskins and Fustians; bleached and unbleached cottons: check and Homespuns; jacconet, mull, book, cambric, cross barred, and swiss Muslins; plain and figured Bobbinetts, French Ginghams; gent's black and colored silk stocks, and fancy Muslin cravats, ladies satinnett shoes; two cases of well assorted ribbons: and 2 do. Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, with a great variety of cultery, Hardware, &c.

He also expects by the first arrivals from London, another addition to his present stock; all which will be found on inspection as cheap as any in the city.
EDWARD DOHERTY,
Nov. 4.

TOBACCO.—30 Kegs very superior FIG TOBACCO, ex *P. J. Nevins*, from New York, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec. 9.

Ex PINK, from LONDON:

10 TONS CORDAGE of all sizes;
1 Ton Bolt Rope; 1 do. White Rope, Hambro line, Marline, Houseline, Fishing Lines, Log Lines, Twine, &c.
260 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.
Sept. 9, 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY.*

Blankets, Slops, &c.

The Subscribers have received on Consignment by late arrivals from Liverpool, the following:

BALES Winter Slops, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Rose and Fancy Point Blankets, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, cotton, Twist, Grey and White Shirtings, Blue & Brown Petershams, Broad cloths and cassimeres, Red and White Flannels, candlewick, Bedticks, Bombazettes, Merinos & camlets, checks and Brown Hollands, cases Gilt and Fancy Buttons, Sewing Silk, and Twist, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, &c. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sarsnetts, Furniture Prints, &c.
Oct 28. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Canada Flour & Pork.

Just received per schr. Maria, Mary, and Charles from Quebec—

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gananoque Mills.
Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by
Nov. 11. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Calcutta.

PILOT Cloths, Petershams, superfine Broad Cloths, Kerseys, white and red Flannels, Salisbury do.; Blankets, Green Baize, Scotch Plaids Tartan shawls, Fill'd centre worsted and cotton do Plain and Figured Merinos, shalloons, shawl Dresses, Brown Holland, Linen Bed Tick, cotton ditto, Osnaburgs; checks, stripes, and Homespuns, Regatta shirting, plain and twill'd Printed cottons; White and Grey shirting do.; Linen cambrics; rolled Jacconets, &c. &c.
JAMES BOWES.
Nov. 11. *Market square.*
☞London Goods hourly expected.

Bright Jamaica Sugar.

18 HHDS. very superior Jamaica SUGAR, per schr. *Jane*, from Halifax, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.
Nov. 18. JOHN ROBRETSON.

Commercial and Mathematical SCHOOL.

(Germain street, opposite the residence of WILLIAM SCOVIL, *Esquire.*

MR. MILLS' SCHOOL, where Youth are prepared for the business of the Counting-house—the sea, or for useful Mechanical pursuits, is open for evening pupils.

Hours of attendance, from 6 till 9.
December 16, 1836.

For Sale,

40 TONS White Pine Timber, average 17 inch; 8 do. Birch;—will be delivered in shipping order—belonging to the *St. John Bridge Company.*
Dec. 16. W. H. STREET, *Committee.*

Fancy Cards.

JUST received at this Office, a supply of ENAMELLED CARDS, which will be wrought into Visiting, Business, and other Cards, in the neatest manner and on reasonable terms. *Dec.* 30.

Pictou Coals.

THE cargo of the schooner *Industry*, about 60 chaldrons best PICTOU COALS, is offered for sale by the subscribers at the lowest market rate.
Dec. 9. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels CORN MEAL now landing, ex '*Francis.*' For sale by
October 21. J. T. HANFORD.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the Editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular Journal, so long known as the largest family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of over 26 000 Subscribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Seven volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and eighty-seven of Mr. Brooks' valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest Family Newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

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