THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

MAY.		H.	SUN. S.	MOON H.	M.
4	Saturday,	4 46	6 7	0 7	3 54
5	Sunday,	4 41	7 8	0 59	3 38
6	Monday,	4 42	7 10	1 25	4 42
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Last Quarter, 6th. 11h. 3m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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Miscellany.

From the United Service Journal.

The following interesting account of the presentation of new colours to the 69th Regiment has been transmitted to us:—

The 4th of August was judiciously selected as a fitting day for presenting the 69th Regiment with new colours, it being the 27th anniversary of the taking of Java, where the South Lincolnshire Regiment so highly distinguished itself.

On this occasion the ceremony was rendered doubly interresting from the circumstance of the Honorable and Right Rev. William Hart Coleridge, Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, kindly consenting to consecrate the "maiden banners" on the ground.

A portion of the picturesque parade-ground of St. Ann's, Barbadoes, was marked out for the 69th Regt. to form on, and a temporary platform, covered with flags, erected nearly opposite the centre of the regiment when drawn up in line, for the Lord Bishop and his clergy.

At five o'clock p. m. the 69th Regiment marched from their barracks, took up their position in review order, and awaited the arrival of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, and of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Samford Whittingham, K. C. B., K. C. H., commanding the forces. Punctually to the moment, while the chimes of the garrison clock were striking the half-hour, the Lieutenant-General, attended by a numerous staff, rode on one part of the parade-ground, and on another appeared the Lord Bishop, followed by his clergy, advancing with slow and measured steps. We confess in the course of our time we have witnessed many grand and brilliant spectacles, but we cannot recollect one that struck us more forcibly or interested our feelings more highly than the whole of the ceremony of 4th of August. There, at the head of his staff, in the uniform of a general officer, and covered with orders, rode the Commander of the Forces, calling strongly to mind in appearance a royal personage, now dust and ashes, but whose memory is still fresh in the hearts of his subjects, and who, once seen, could never be forgotten as the finest and most polished gentleman of his day in Europe—there, the lofty and commanding figure of the representative of his Church, clothed in his episcopal robes, distinguishing the man of peace from the man of war. Numerous equipages, filled with elegant and well-dressed ladies, equestrians and pedestrians of all hues and colours, from the jet black, through its several grades, to white, grouped in a circle round the parade-ground, formed a variegated frame-work to the picture. To crown all, the weather was most propitious, the intense heat of the mid-day sun had passed away—a cool and refreshing breeze tempered the atmosphere—an ocean of fleecy clouds, floating over the sun's disk, restrained his glare, and dimmed the brilliancy which otherwise would have been painful to the sight; and, as the ceremony proceeded, the approach of evening, the closing of the day, threw a rich and mellow colouring over every object, such as is alone witnessed in the tropics, or breathes from the pencil of a "Claude Lorraine." The Lord Bishop and the Lieutenant-General having reached the saluting flag, the Royal Artillery fired a salute of fifteen guns in honour of the former. The Bishop and the General advanced towards the 69th Regiment, and were received by Lieutenant-Colonel Monins with a general salute. The Bishop then ascended the platform, attended by the venerable the Archdeacon Parry and several clergymen. In the mean time the ceremony for the reception and escorting the new colours was performed in admirable style. The 69th Regiment formed three sides of a hollow square; the new colours, in their cases, were advanced to the front, opposite the Bishop, while the veteran flags floated bravely in the breeze, the band playing appropriate airs; and now a breathless silence followed, and each spectator remained in profound attention, when the deep, clear, and impressive voice of the Lord Bishop, sounding like a full-toned bell, from one side of the square to the other, enhanced, if possible, the effect of the following beautiful and truly evangelical address:

"SOLDIERS AND FELLOW CHRISTIANS!

"We are assembled on an occasion of the deepest interest to the soldier, and readily did I assent to the request of your excellent Colonel to sanctify, with the solemnities of religion, the ceremony of the presentation of your colours, in presence of individuals of high rank and such distinguished character in the field.

"The gospel knows no distinction of professions. It allows of all: it approves of all; requiring only, that, by God's grace, whilst engaged in our several callings, we keep a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man. The pious and glowing and often martial strains of the sweet Psalmist of Israel have been sung in the Church of Christ from age to age; and David was a soldier. The affectionate master, who, whilst a stranger in Gaibee, had erected, at his own expense, a place of prayer and instruction for the inhabitants of Capernaum—who, after many a message of respect, came himself unto Jesus, beseeching him to heal his servant with the word of his mouth, and on whose faithful humility the great Captain of our salvation pronounced a testimony of the highest approbation—was a soldier. He who, standing at his post by the cross of the dying Saviour, and seeing the earthquake and those things that were done, exclaimed, 'Truly this was the son of God,' was a soldier. He unto whom an angel from heaven was sent with the gracious tidings, that his alms and his prayers had ascended up as a memorial before God, and whose high and honourable privilege it was to be the first Gentile convert to the faith of Christ, was a centurion, an officer of a distinguished band in the armies of Rome. I nowhere find in the scriptures of truth, that a military life is incompatible with the highest piety, or the strictest morals. Cornelius, the divinely-favoured centurion, is described as a devout man, and one that feared God with all his house. Bravery tempered by mercy, controlled by discipline, and sustained by principle,—loyalty unshaken, fidelity incorrupt, sobriety, honesty, punctuality, an active hand, and a willing heart, are virtues acceptable unto God in Christ, and singularly conspicuous in the Christian soldier.

"Soldiers!—I have read with the deepest interest the records of your regiment. I have followed your course of glory from one deed of valour to another, by land and by sea. At St. Christopher's, at St. Lucia, in the naval victory over the Count de Grasse, when the regiment received that high testimonial of service, the thanks of the Imperial Parliament, with privileges of wearing on their persons and bearing on their colours an embroidered leaf of laurel—at Toulon, at Corsica, and again in that second great naval conflict off Cape St. Vincent, during which a private of the regiment led the way, even for Nelson himself, into the cabin of the enemy's ship, and another struck the Spanish colours and hoisted the British ensign, even before the boarders had established themselves on the deck—on all these occasions I find honourable mention of the 69th Regiment. At St. Domingo, in Holland, and for twenty years in India, I read of its valuable services; and deeply have I sympathised with those brave men, who, naked and defenceless, yet nobly, kept the gate of the citadel during the trying insurrection at Vellore, until succour arrived, and the colours of the Sultan of Mysore, though nailed to the staff, had been indignantly and bravely torn down by another private of your corps, amidst a heavy fire of musketry. With the surrender of the Isle of Bourbon, with the capture of Java—when, on the very anniversary of this day, the regiment first effected its landing—and with the immortal field of Waterloo—its name is for ever connected.

"Your colours as they float richly in the air, display amid their verdant folds the records of your victorious arms; ever as they wave amid your ranks may they lead the way to fresh glory; and may he, who 'teacheth our hands to war, and our fingers to fight,' our hope and our fortress, our castle and our deliverer, in whom we trust—(I am using the language of that ancient warrior, the king of God's chosen people)—may he, who alone giveth the victory in the day of battle, hear now, and answer, for Christ's sake, the prayers which we offer up unto him."

What a spirit of devotion, of true charity, is contained in this address! What a sentiment is this! "I know here find in the Scriptures of truth that a military life is incompatible with the highest piety or the strictest morals." Surely not. The British Army can now boast in its ranks men not famous for debauchery or dissipation, for a wild and blind course of recklessness and vice, but soldiers of high piety and strict morals, who consider it more honourable to devote their time to the cultivation of these virtues than to degrading them in midnight orgies—who relish the flow of reason far better than the flow of wine.

After the address, the following prayer was delivered with impressive solemnity by the venerable prelate, the Lord's Prayer and the blessing concluding the consecration of this most interesting part of the ceremony:—

"Let us pray.

"Protect us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help: that in this, and all our works, begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and, finally, by thy mercy, obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"O Lord God of hosts, the God of the armies of thy servant our Sovereign, who didst direct thy people Israel to pitch their tents every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard throughout their hosts; and when they went forth to war, or journeyed from place to place, didst command them to blow an alarm with the trumpet, and to set their standard forward as a signal for advance, and a rallying point in the day of battle; look down, we beseech thee, with thy favour on this assembled band of soldiers, united together by a common discipline, by the remembrance of former deeds of valour and glory, by loyalty to their earthly sovereign, and by a personal attachment one towards another; and grant that, serving ever in a righteous cause, they may rally around these colours, which are now solemnly committed, under the God of their strength, to their faithful and valiant keeping; and may return from every well-fought field victorious over the enemies of their Queen and their country, rejoicing in thine arm which has been stretched over them, and resolved by thy gracious aid to fight under yet another banner—even the banner of their most blessed Redeemer, against the world, the flesh, and the devil, and to continue his faithful soldiers and servants unto their lives' end, through the merits and mediation of the same, thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

It was a fine and holy sight to witness the soldier of Christ kneeling to the Deity; his calm, clear eye, his pale and lofty brow, and classic countenance, meekly raised to heaven. No gorgeous covering, no work of man, no glittering roofe met his gaze; but the bright canopy of heaven, the habitation of God himself, alone showed him, and his orisons were wafted, and the blessings he invoked arose clear and unobstructed, to the throne of his Creator! This was no poetical flight, no imaginary picture. No: every one present, no matter how blunted his intellect or seared his feelings, must have, for the time being, at least, been impressed with a holy and religious awe, and have whispered to himself—this is truly an apostle of Christ.

The awe inspired by the Bishop's address was soon gently dispersed, not forgotten, by the spirited harangue of the Lieut.-General commanding. The clear, concise, and decided tone of voice; the calm, rapid, and full enunciation; the apposite and chivalrous sentiments contained in Sir Sanford Wittingham's speech, inspired at once the soul of every soldier, and kindled in an instant his professional love of glory. The sound of the war-trumpet could not have more rapidly chased away all calm and quiet feelings: and, as the Chief warmed with his subject, with difficulty could each individual restrain the shout of admiration and delight from bursting forth from his lips. Here is a man, one would say, who sees clearly and acts promptly; who pauses not in the breach, but with a rapid ken views the difficulty, and conquers it: a man who, if our present inglorious ease was at an end, with what confidence, with what devotion, would soldiers follow such a leader! It struck us, and we were not singular, that a strong sympathy exists in the manner and matter of the "Great Captain of the day" and of Sir Sanford Wittingham. A forcefulness of language, a condensing of a quantity of matter into a small space, a saying of a great deal in very few words belong alike to both of them.

"Officers and soldiers of the 69th Regiment," commenced the distinguished General, "I congratulate you on the honour you have this day received in the consecration of your new colours by the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes. After the very able, and eloquent, and solemn exhortation you have just heard from his Lordship, it must, I fear, appear presumptuous in me to address you; yet I cannot waive the privilege of an old soldier to say a few words to his companions in arms, on so interesting an occasion.

"The services of the 69th Regiment, in every quarter of the globe, are most honourably recorded, and afford the best assurance that the career of this distinguished corps, under the colours of our young and beauteous queen, this day presented, will be as brilliant and as glorious as that career has hitherto invariably been!

"How, indeed, can it be otherwise when such soldiers are led by such officers, to whom the only reproach ever made by their enemies was, that, however severe their loss in the field of battle might have been, it was quite impossible to make their soldiers believe that they were beaten!

"Well might the great Captain of the age, the immortal Wellington, exclaim, when speaking of the British Army under his command at the close of the war,—'I felt that with that army, I could go anywhere and do anything.'

"It is a proud and honourable satisfaction to us all to have belonged to such an army, and to have served under such a commander; and it will ever be a just and glorious record for the 69th Regiment to have formed a distinguished part of that army, which the British hero held to be invincible.

"The Lieutenant-General, at the close of his speech, approached the open carriage containing Mrs. Monins, who was deputed to present the new colours, and who was visibly and strongly agitated when her part of the ceremony was to be performed. Nor would we have it otherwise. It betrayed feminine modesty and retiring gentleness, which sit so well on, and truly become every female. Mrs. Monins left the carriage, and was assisted by the Lord Bishop to mount the platform. At first her voice was low and tremulous, but the subject seem seemed to give tone and vigour to it; and, when alluding to her husband, as the commanding officer of the 69th Regiment, the wife conquered the woman, an animation lighted up her countenance, a brilliancy beamed from her eyes, and she concluded a truly soul-energetic address in the happiest and most spirited manner:—

"South Lincolnshire Regiment,—In having been requested by our kind and excellent General to be the medium of presenting these new colours to the 69th Regiment, I feel so much gratified and flattered, that *this* day will ever be remembered as one of the proudest of my life, exceeded only by *that* which gave my husband the command of this brave and distinguished regiment.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, you have all my warmest wishes (for you know I am a soldier from my heart) and I feel confident that those to whom I have now the pleasure of intrusting these banners will ever gallantly defend them, and that you will all rally round their standard with your usual bravery wherever you may be called upon."

Mrs. Monins having gracefully presented the new colours to the senior Ensigns, Mr. Coates and Mr. Magnay, they were received by the regimental band playing "God save the Queen," while the old colours had the last honours paid to them by a general salute and three hearty cheers. Mrs Monins returned to the carriage, and the Honorable the Lord Bishop and his Excellency the Lieutenant-General retired to the saluting flag, followed by the gay and highly-gratified cortege of ladies and gentlemen, who had filled every unoccupied portion of the hollow square during the consecration and presentation of the colours.

The 69th Regiment then formed "open column right in front," and marched past in slow and quick time with a steadiness and precision that drew the admiration of every one present. The grenadiers were led by the die-sinker, Captain Ross, *the only officer or soldier* now present with the regiment that fought at Java and Vellore. The regiment then advanced in line, "prepared arms" to the Lord Bishop, and the Lieutenant-General commanding them, "ordered arms." While Lieutenant-Colonel Monins returned thanks to the Lord Bishop and the General in the following words:—

"Permit me, my Lord, on the part of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers I have the honour to command, to return your Lordship our warmest thanks for your kindness in having this day consecrated the new colours for the South Lincolnshire Regiment.

"The highly impressive manner in which this interesting ceremony has been performed by your Lordship will, I trust, never be forgotten by those who are to become charged with the guardianship of these banners.

"I beg also to be permitted to offer to your Excellency the best thanks of the 69th Regiment for the very lively interest evinced by you, not only on this, but upon all and every occasion, since the regiment has had the good fortune to be under your Excellency's command. The circumstance of the new colours having been presented to the 69th Regiment by so distinguished an officer as Lieutenant General Sir Sanford Wittingham, will form a valuable addition to the Historical Register of the corps.

"In taking leave, soldiers, of our old and valued 'friends,' it is gratifying to us to feel that, although opportunity have been wanting to gain for them fresh laurels, still the reputation of the regiment remains as untarnished as the brilliancy of the new colours; and under them it will be our earnest endeavours, by steadiness and good conduct, to deserve a continuance of the high opinion of our superiors, which we have hitherto been fortunate in obtaining; and, whenever our services may be again actively called for, we shall ever be found ready at our post, as the regiment was upon its landing on the island of Java this day twenty-seven years."

We confess it was not with the wish of giving a cold, stiff, and formal account—a "cut and dry" page dry sketch of the proceedings of the day, that—that we undertook our pen. It is gratifying to think that your opinions have undergone a change on this subject, and are more in consonance now than they were in the infancy of these discussions, inevitable with those on a people [illegible] amply aware of the importance of the moral and the qualities of the heart that are guided by Royal Highness. It is true, my Lord, as you state, that the Duke of Kent did institute inquiries on the subject; but you have omitted to add a most important fact, that those inquiries induced his Royal Highness to come to the conclusion that the scheme was visionary, expensive, and dangerous, and that he subsequently rejected it altogether.

The plan which your Lordship now proposes was first seriously considered so long ago as the year 1757, long previously to the American rebellion, and, suffice to say, after mature deliberation, was found open to so many objections, so dangerous to the rights of the mother country, and at the same time to the independence of the Colonies, that it was unanimously rejected on both sides of the water. The extended discoveries of Herschel of the movements of the inhabitants of the moon were so plausibly written that the greater part of mankind believed in their reality. The boldness of the assertions, and the minuteness of the details, imposed upon the credulity of superhuman beings. No man had visited the moon, and therefore nobody was qualified to contradict them. Your Lordship is in a position of similar advantage. You have described the United States, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, neither of which you have ever seen, with such discriminating nicety, that plausibility supplies the place of truth, and so few have ever been in these countries, that you may well challenge contradiction without fear of an opponent. The region where monkeys were seen in abundance has not been visited by naturalists since the voyage of Lord Mounboddo.

In my last I attempted to show your Lordship that powers similar to those exercised by Congress could not possibly be intrusted to this new colonial legislature; which power, then, could be assigned to it? All legislative functions are now exercised either by Parliament in its imperial capacity, or by the Colonial Assemblies as subordinate to it. From whom will you abstract the power? If from Parliament, you cease to control these countries, and they become independent; if from the Local Legislatures you annihilate them. This objection is a fatal one, and, as a practical man, I call upon your Lordship to retract. But suppose the difficulty to be surmounted, the machinery to be constructed and put into operation, will no jealousy intervene between the separate States that they are too equally represented, that the delegates of one, by numbers, by superior talent by flattering addresses to a Viceroy, gain an undue share of influence; that others are not equally levied, nor the revenue fairly distributed, nor public works equally undertaken? In a Congress elected by unanimous shouts, unanimously elected a majority in this assembly. [illegible] Colonies? [illegible] Are these expenses of Local Government are not enough for modern jobbing, or must we add one of a more costly character because of a more exalted rank? Hungry demagogues are to be appeased, or hungry patriots fed, who is to supply the means? The Colonies cannot and I for the Parliament will not do it. If your Lordship, one of the fathers of the Reform Bill—a advocate for retrenchment, the unsparing assailant of Tory profusion—if even, my Lord, even without a salary, and without a legislature to entertain, spent such an enormous sum of money in the short space of six months, as Governor of the Canadas alone, what, I may ask, would such a man who makes less pretensions than your Lordship to loftiness of sentiment and purity of patriotism, who should have all British America, four millions of geographical miles, as the extent of his jurisdiction? The imperial magnificence of the Autocrat has dazzled your Lordship's mind, and led you to imagine an analogy where none exists. Behave to a monarch of all the Russias, and the governor of a small and poor population, dispersed over the wilds of the American forest? The regal state exhibited by your Lordship will long be remembered in Canada. Though brief, it was brilliant. But, alas! my Lord, it is humiliating to think that the loss of a king is often less regretted than the cessation of his expenditure, and I grieve to say that much of the lamentation you heard at your departure arose from a source which is so little creditable to human nature. Even the sour sectarian, who had fondly hoped to have achieved the downfall of the Church through your Lordship's exertions, felt his cupidity stronger than his Zeal, and with that humanity of temperance to sacred things that borders on profanity and shocks us by its unnatural union of cant and levity, exclaimed in the words of Zophar—

"Though his Excellency mount up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish for ever like his own dung. They which have seen him shall say, Where is he?

"He shall fly away as a dream, and shall not be found; yea, he shall be chased away as a vision of a night." "The eye also which saw him shall see him no more, neither shall his place any more behold him."

From the London John Bull, March 2.

We think our readers will be neither surprised nor displeased at finding us giving an extraordinary share of our columns to a brief review, but numerous extracts from the narrative of Sir Francis Head, containing the particulars of his treatment as Governor of Upper Canada, as well as predictions, all of which have been verified to the letter.

Lord Durham's Memorial, or whatever it may, and must be, in honour to the University, but Sir Francis Head's, absolutely smashes up the Colonial Department—well written as Mr. Lord Glenelg's despatches, by Mr. Stephen (we presume), and silvery as is the special pleading they contain—is absolutely pulverised by the manly straightforward determination to do his duty boldly and fearlessly, expressed throughout the narrative, and the circumstances it involves, by Sir F. Head.

The meek-spirited people, as men sing up their shoulders and shake their heads, and say, "Never was such a thing done as to publish all the correspondence which has passed between a Colonial Governor and the Secretary of State;" but what other course had Sir Francis Head to pursue?—he solicited that those papers might be laid before Parliament, and Lord Melbourne refused his request—and then, perhaps, the matter might have rested; but when Lord Durham's memorial, after having been published in the Times, was submitted to that august tribunal, containing certain allegations against Sir Francis, he had nothing left for what to adopt that which, even if unusual, seems the most natural course for his own vindication—and what a vindication of himself, and what a crimination of the Government it is.

However we must let the ex-Governor speak for himself—passing over in the first instance, the account which he gives of his appointment, in which we think he does himself considerable injustice.

In January 1836, Sir Francis arrived at Toronto and assumed the government; the course of events which followed his inauguration is familiar to our readers, inasmuch as what the Government at home thought proper to publish has appeared in the public papers. We therefore begin our notice of Sir F. Head's despatches with that of November 7th, 1836, the references and allusions in which, will sufficiently recall to the reader's mind the principal events connected with the "*fermentation*" which was then in progress.

Toronto, Upper Canada, Nov. 7, 1836.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches (No. 73 and 95), of the importance of which I am deeply sensible; but as the Legislature assembles to-morrow, I trust your Lordship will excuse me, if I reply to these communications in as few words as possible.

The flattering manner in which your Lordship has been pleased to convey to me the King's gracious approbation of my conduct has afforded me the first happy moment I have enjoyed since my arrival in this province.

The future so completely occupies my attention, that it is with reluctance I turn to the consideration of the past; but your Lordship seems to wish that I should frankly explain myself respecting my political opinions, and I will therefore lay them before you without reserve.

Up to the receipt of your Lordship's despatch (No. 95), I have gathered, from the treatment I have received from His Majesty's Government, more pain than it would be possible for me to describe.

On the 6th of February almost every member in the House of Assembly, with a majority of the Legislative Council, recommended to your Lordship that an individual should be appointed to the important station of Surveyor General of this province, in opposition to an appointment which I had made. In pressing this against me, I had to interest but that of public service, and I understood, heavy responsibility in standing against a recommendation apparently so respected.

Your Lordship must have received this communication about the end of April, and though my arguments and reasoning appeared to you satisfactory, and though eventually you approved of my conduct, *yet it was not until the 27th of September* that I was relieved from the painful belief which generally existed here, that the measure I had taken was discountenanced by His Majesty's Government.

On the 4th of March I received from the Executive Council a document, feeemously supported by the House of Assembly, which I immediately transmitted to your Lordship, with my answer, which your Lordship was pleased eventually to notice in the following terms:—

"From the constitution thus given to the Act of 1791 I must altogether dissent, nor do I know that it would be possible to refine it in terms more complete and satisfactory than those employed in your answer of the 5th of March."

This above support, however, I did not receive from your Lordship and the 27th of September, during which time I was engaged single-handed in one of the severest mental contests on record in the Colonial Office. Your Lordship's silence was construed, not only by my enemies, but by everybody, even by my own Executive Council, as the marked disapprobation of His Majesty's Government, and it bore me almost to the ground.

By my own unassisted exertions, I received addresses of support from about 25,000 yeomen, farmers, &c., all of which I forwarded to your Lordship, *but to which, to this day, I have never received the slightest acknowledgement from His Majesty's Government*, addressed to those who thus generously came forward to support me.

Whenever a mail arrived I was asked, with the greatest anxiety, what remarks the British Government had made to these noble addresses; the mortifying answer I had to give was, "*None.*"

The speech I delivered to the Legislature at the close of the last session has, in this province, as well as in the United States, been noticed in a manner strongly supporting me, as the administrator of the Government. Upwards of 100,000 copies of it have been distributed.

The greatest curiosity naturally existed in this little community *to know what notice His Majesty's Government had taken of this speech: I had again to reply, "None."*

When I eventually gained a victory, which I hope I do not over rate when I say that it has saved the Canadas, *weeks and weeks elapsed without the slightest acknowledgement, or even mention of it, by His Majesty's Government*, the effect of which corroborated the general belief that I was acting against the power of His Majesty's Government, and that I should eventually be recalled.

During this period of painful suspense, my family were in the greatest embarrassment and anxiety; and though certain points of my conduct were approved of by your Lordship, yet other minute points were visited with observations which I never expected to receive. For instance, I was told that by having given to the Legislature the whole, instead of its substance of my instructions, I had "disregarded the express intention of the King;" that I had avowed in the most public manner, that, in thus obliging the precise terms of my instructions, I conceived it my position to "obey His Majesty's orders," and that "I thus thereby contributed a little to impugn the respect due to the Royal authority."

Again in your Lordship's despatch (No. 73), in spite of the triumph I had gained, I was slightly reproved for having "accepted the resignation of Messrs. Rolph, Baldwin, and ——, and your Lordship withheld your approbation from what was stated to be "my recommendation, that Mr. —— should be removed from the office of ——;" whereas, if your Lordship will be so good as to refer to my dispatch on the subject, it will appear that I never recommended that gentleman's removal; on the contrary, that I earnestly requested your Lordship not to remove him, until I found him associated with Mr. Parker and Mr. Bidwell, when I merely repeated the above recommendation, leaving it entirely to your Lordship to deal with him as you might think proper.

My Lord, I could continue these observations further, and could show you the mischievous political effect they produced in the Canadas, as well as in England, by causing everybody to believe that I was discountenanced by His Majesty's Government, to whose interests, honour, and policy I had never been inattentive for a moment. But I will say no more on the subject; I dismiss it from my mind and from my memory, and have only made the above explanation as an apology, rather than as a reason, for the few intemperate sentences which in my despatches to your Lordship I regret that I have expressed.

I will now proceed to reply to the latter paragraph in your Lordship's despatch No. 95, which states, that a "zealous and cordial co-operation on my part, in prosecution of the system of policy thus solemnly announced, is the condition upon which the administration of the province can be continued in my hands."

The above observation of your Lordship is so plain and unequivocal, that, if it stood isolated, I should receive it with respectful silence; but, as it appears to be connected, in a slight degree, with the

Baronetage which your Lordship announces to me it is His Majesty's intention to confer upon me. I feel the strongest possible anxiety to explain myself most clearly on the subject, before the gracious intention of His Majesty can possibly be carried into effect.

With respect to the instructions I have had the honour to receive from your Lordship, I have no hesitation in saying that, when I read them in England, they appeared to me to be everything I could desire.

They have formed the text of all the replies I have made to the various addresses I have received, and I have invariably referred to them as a proof that I was ordered by your Lordship "to maintain the happy constitution of this province inviolate, yet cautiously, but effectually, to correct all real grievances." The victory I gained over the Republicans I attributed (*vide* my despatch No. 56), not to my own exertions, but to your Lordship's instructions.

With respect, however, to that part of Lord Gosford's instructions which relate to the giving up the hereditary and territorial revenues of the Crown, I never understood, or indeed reflected upon, that subject, until, by our victory here, it became evident, to my humble judgment, that it was neither necessary nor advisable to do so.

In my despatch No. 60, I therefore explained, with the frankness with which I have always ventured to address your Lordship, the reasons of my earnest recommendations that they should be withheld. I respectfully adhere to the opinion I have expressed; and I have no hesitation whatever in saying, that, if the subject were open to your Lordship's revision, I should feel it my duty to tender my resignation, rather than be the instrument of doing what I conscientiously believe is impolitic.

But your Lordship informs me that the King's word is *pledged* to the performance of this arrangement; and it being therefore irrevocable, it is useless for me to say any more on the subject.

If it were open to argument, I do yet believe I could bring conviction to your Lordship's mind, that Lower Canada having refused to serve any longer under the British Constitution, has virtually absolved His Majesty from any previous offers of accommodation he may graciously have made. I look upon the territorial revenues of the Crown as our last cable; that, when it goes, we shall be on a lee-shore, and, at the next tempest, be driven on the rocks. *As the pilot in charge of your vessel, I warn your Lordship of the danger*, and if it be necessary that I should abandon my opinion, or the reward which is intended for me, I have no hesitation in at once renouncing the latter, for every hour of reflection makes me cling firmer and firmer to the former.

I have now, as regards my instructions, opened my mind to your Lordship, without concealment or reserve; and it only remains for me to be equally explicit, as regards my own private policy, or, in other words, the manner in which I shall continue to carry my instructions into effect.

In this I have no alteration to propose. In a moral contest it never enters into my head to count the number of my enemies. All that guides me is a determination to do what is right. I will never shrink from responsibility, and will endeavour *never to conciliate* nor offend.

The more cautious I shall be—the heavier I am laden, the steadier I shall sail; but I respectfully claim the military privilege of fighting my own battles in my own way, and of retiring from your Lordship's service whenever I may find it advisable to do so.

I will not apologise for having explained myself so clearly, because I am sure your Lordship will feel for me how absolutely necessary it is that I should not receive the Baronetage which I am informed is graciously to be conferred upon me, with the slightest possibility of a misunderstanding on the subject.—I have, &c.

F. B. HEAD.

The Lord Glenelg, &c. &c. &c.

A clearer exposure of the negligence and indifference of the Government, and of judgment and prescience on the part of the Governor, as regards the then state of Canada, than is contained in this despatch we think never was made.

We have not half the space we could wish to afford these extracts, but it may as well be mentioned that Sir Francis Head having removed Mr. Bidwell from office, was directed from home to offer him the first vacant Judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench; and that Sir Francis Head having also displaced Mr. Ridout for saying that the Governor deserved tarring and feathering, "and he would lend a hand to do it," was also directed to restore that gentleman to his various employments. Mr. Bidwell has since voluntarily transported himself from Canada for life. Mr. Rolph, another Downing-street favourite, is now an outlawed traitor; and Mr. T. D. Morrison, a fourth, has been tried for treason, and left the country.

Every indignity seems to have been heaped upon Sir Francis Head, for no other reason than because he felt assured of the meanness and folly of the conciliatory system, and because by making a stand against the treason which he saw growing round him, he had in fact conciliated the good opinion of all the loyal and respectable inhabitants of the colony.

In a despatch to Lord Glenelg, dated September 10, 1837, the following passage occurs:—

My Lord, I can truly say that my spirits, as well as my strength, are worn out by the minute vexations I have met with, and among them there is nothing that I feel more deeply than the mortification which those who have faithfully served the King's Government are now feeling at the non-confirmation of their appointments. I am not, however, writing under the influence of temper, but my judgment calmly warns me that it is impossible for any Government on earth to be carried on without the maintenance of a firm and consistent system of rewards and punishments, and that, if the Colonial Office reward those I punish my authority here, as well as my character, must be ruined.

I have not been hasty either in my opinions or in my measures, for from the moment of my arrival to the present day, my despatches have invariably expressed to your Lordship sentiments such as are contained in the following extract, which was addressed to your Lordship *seventeen months ago*:—

"It is out of my power to describe to your Lordship, without the appearance of exaggeration, the joy and gladness expressed to me by all parties at the constitutional resistance I have made. But I will not conceal from your Lordship that there is one question at this moment in almost every-body's mouth, namely, *Will the Lieut. Governor be supported by the Home-Government?* He never will! say the Radicals; We fear he will not! say the Constitutionalists.

"Your Lordship has to settle this question; and in my humble opinion, upon your decision rests our possession of the Canadas."

With the deepest regret, I have at least been driven deliberately to refuse to carry into effect your Lordship's instructions, and having done so, and having avowed opinions hostile to the colonial policy, but which I can assure your Lordship are accompanied with no angry feelings towards any man I feel it to be a duty which I owe to your Lordship, as well as to myself respectfully to request that your Lordship will be pleased immediately to tender to Her Majesty my resignation of the station which I have the honour to hold.

My Lord, I belong to no political party in England; and even if I did, the British distinction between Whig and Tory, like our London fog, does not cross the Atlantic. The two parties here are constitutionalists on the one side, and democrats on the other. The dispute on this continent is not, as it is in England, which of two parties shall attain the honour of conducting the Government of their Sovereign; but here the great mass of society is striving to secure to their children the blessings of the British Constitution, which a small party, from self-interested motives is endeavouring to pull down. The idle, the profligate, and the unprincipled, see that democracy in the United States is rapidly hurrying to anarchy, and they well know, or rather they reckon, that anarchy, or, in other words, *plunder* is the shortest method of obtaining wealth.

I have, with attention, personally observed the effects of democracy in both continents of America, and having reason to feel deeply attached to the people of Upper Canada, I have determined for their welfare to do all in my humble power to arrest a course of policy which, in my opinion has long tended to the subversion on this continent of British institutions.

No one can read an account of the early stages of the American Revolution, without being struck with the resemblance of much that we now witness to that unfortunate period of our history.

It was then a capital error in the Government of the mother-country, that they seemed to believe the Americans to be sincerely contending for the single object of freedom from taxation by the British Parliament, and they imagined that by renouncing that power, and by disabling themselves (by 18 Geo. III.) from raising money in the colonies, even for the necessary support of the Government, they would overcome all difficulties. But it was soon evident that the outcry raised about taxation was but the means to another end. Separation from the mother-country was, from the first, the self-interested object of the few ruling demagogues who gave the impulse; and they persevered just as resolutely *after* ostensible ground of difference had been renounced as before. The Government soon learnt that their measure of conciliation availed them nothing.

So here, in our time, the Government has gone back, step by step, for years, giving ground before the pretentions of Mr Papineau and the Assembly, however insolently advanced; weakening by each concession the confidence of the King's loyal and attached subjects, and encouraging, as well as strengthening, an unprincipled faction, avowedly hostile to British rule. No approach to an amicable adjustment has followed any or all of these concessions. On the contrary, they have been so many unprofitable sacrifices of principles and usages necessary to the maintenance of good government, and at the last an end is arrived at, when the King's Ministers are reduced to choose between an unequivocal and direct violation of the Colonial Constitution, or an abandonment of the power of governing. A firm determination early evinced to yield nothing to clamour, to surrender nothing for the mere sake of conciliation, would have secured to the Government the respect of all classes, and would have averted the necessity of restorting to measures which admit in principle of no defence.

Whatever may have been the brilliant theory of subverting the British Constitution in America, we who are living on this continent clearly see before our eyes its effects; namely, that in the United States the will of the people has become stronger than the power of the law. Public credit, life, and property hang therefore upon the conduct of a dense mass of men, in no one of whose hands can it be wise that such vast interests should be committed. The only remedy is in a revolution, of which it is easier to see the beginning than the end.

To save the people of Upper Canada from following in the footsteps of the United States, has been the object of every act of my administration.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

F B. HEAD.

In order to show how just and reasonable the views of Sir Francis Head were, it is only necessary to refer to his well known despatch of the 19th of December, giving the details of the outbreak. Nor is it a very unimportant part of this extraordinary case, that, from the Governor's despatch in which the account is given of the capture of the rebel flag, inscribed "Bidwell and the glorious minority, 1837, and a good beginning," (the Bidwell in question being neither more nor less than the gentleman earnestly recommended by Her Majesty's Home Government to a seat in the Court of Queen's Bench), several paragraphs were omitted, expressive of the Governor's opinion of the firmness and loyalty of the mass of the people of Upper Canada. It must be confessed that the cancelled portion of the despatch contained some exceedingly unpalatable remarks on the conduct of an influential but irresponsible, functionary in the Colonial Office, to whose merits and virtues we propose to devote a considerable portion of our attention.

In a despatch of January 26, 1838, the observation of Sir Francis Head upon an hypothesis of Lord Glenelg's is rendered peculiarly interesting by events which have since occurred. After suggesting that, with regard to Dr. Rolph, (who has since fled as an outlawed traitor) it might "*be a very judicious act on the part of the Government to place him in a station of trust and honour*," his Lordship reverts to the case of Mr. Ridout, and says:—

"I called upon you to render to him that measure of justice which the humblest member of society is entitled to demand, by making known to him what were the reasons on which the representative of his Sovereign has sentenced him to degradation and punishment."

To this Sir Francis replies:—

It gives me pain to reply to that part of your Lordship's despatch which relates to my refusal to restore Judge Ridout to the offices from which I had removed him. The despatch says nothing in favour of the Judge's *proposal to tar and feather me*; nothing in favour of the whole course of his political misconduct; nor does it in any way oppose my opinion, or the opinion of the Executive Council, that Judge Ridout was not a proper person to be allowed to continue in office under the British Government; but the despatch clings with inexplicable tenacity to a fact which I have always fully admitted; namely, that I disclosed to Judge Ridout only a part, instead of the whole, of the reasons, for which I had felt it necessary to inform him that his late Majesty had no further occasion for his services; and because I had adopted this course, your Lordship declares, "*it was impossible for me to advert to any other grounds of accusation than that which had been made known to* Mr. Ridout *as the cause of his dismissal.*" Even in peaceful times *I am not aware that it is usual always to satisfy every public servant of all the reasons for which his services are no longer required.*

We wonder whether Lord Glenelg feel the full force of the Governor's remarks, in his present position, treated as he himself has been by his noble friends and confidential colleagues in Downing-street.

The concluding letter of the work is one of very great importance, as giving a summary of the proceedings, with all the previous despatches. A perusal of it will well repay our readers.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

A REPLY TO THE REPORT OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

LETTER IV.

EXPERIENCE teaches us that there are few things in this life so bad that they might not have been worse, though we very rarely find that a thing might have been worse had it not been quite so bad as it really is. Among the strange paradoxes presented by your Lordship's Report this is not the least. Had your facts been a little more accurate, and your theories a little less absurd, the tendency of your scheme would have been infinitely more dangerous; it would have been difficult to separate truth from error where so intimately blended, to define the limits of each, or to ascertain how much of the colouring was natural, and how much had arisen from infusion. A few drops of a powerful poison, though not discernible to the eye or the palate, will give a deadly effect to the draught, and yet leave the fluid to which it has been added, as clear and pellucid as ever. Fortunately for the Colonists this Report is so utterly vicious that it carries its own antidote, and presents less difficulty to an attempt to reply, than to a selection of such parts as are worthy of an answer. It is overcharged, and like Fieschi's machine, has exploded in the hands of the operator, missing the objects against whom it was directed, but doing infinite mischief to all within its reach, and to none more than the principal agent. Your Lordship has been pleased to draw a most flattering picture of the prosperity of the adjoining republic, of the tranquillity that pervades its population, of the effect of its institutions on the character of its people, and of the painful result of the contemplation of this scene of rural felicity on the minds of the Colonists, who are debarred from similar blessings. As a romance, my Lord, the production is not destitute of merit; the plot is well arranged, the language is above mediocrity, and it displays a fertile imagination; but as a state paper it is beneath criticism. May I ask your Lordship, if you have ever been in the United States? or whether this is a sketch from nature, or what artists call a composition? From whom, then, did your Lordship derive this information that you have adopted as your own, and given as the result of experience acquired by personal inspection? Was it from those "able and intelligent men, the discontented party?" If so, my Lord, they lied;—excuse the word, my Lord it is not in my vocabulary, and I am reluctant to use it; but men who have violated the oath of allegiance will prefer the word to "perjured," as you do "discontented" to that of "rebel." It is a milder term, it implies less atrocity, and is less likely to wound their sensitive feelings. It is a political synonyme, but it is more euphonous. "Discontented men" are apt, when excited, to use ferocious language; it is more dignified not to follow their example. "Mild words will turn away wrath." They mis-informed your Lordship, then, which is still milder; for I observe your Lordship is careful of giving offence, except when you speak of the Church. The discretion exhibited in this respect is more conspicuous than the good taste, for there is little fear of goading the clergy to the use of arms. They do not desire incorporation, my Lord, with the States; they aim at nationality; they do not envy the Americans but they hate the English. Did your Lordship hear it from the loyal population? If so, perhaps you could inform us what the object of envy are. Is it protection for life and property? The Lynching of the South,—the assassinations of the West,—the forays of the East,—answer No. Is it legislative harmony? The Harrisburgh schism, the Hartford convention, the Carolina nullification, —answer No. Is it exemption from taxation? The history of the celebrated tariff answers No. What then, is the object of envy? I am a Colonist, and should like to be informed. What evidence have we of its existence? Was it in refusing, with scorn their proffered aid to achieve their independence?—in the burning of the Caroline, or in the dispersion and slaughter of the Sympathisers? If such be the case, it must be admitted that we have a singular mode of expressing our admiration, and that a warm reception is an ambiguous term, susceptible of two very opposite interpretations. Your Lordship has doubtless heard of a certain speech appearing in the papers, which an orator had prepared for the press, but was prevented from uttering at the meeting for which it was designed; and this description of the state of America may possibly be a transcript of a tour in the United States, which your Lordship intended to have made, had not accidental circumstances required an immediate return to Europe. Had your Lordship entered the republican territories, which you say are more densely settled, and exhibit a more rapid growth than the adjoining Province, you would have learned a fact of which you appear to be wholly uninformed—that when the United States were powerful enough to defy the whole might of England, to wrest from her an acknowledgment of independence, and to take a place among the nations of the earth, Upper Canada was a howling wilderness, the abode of savage herds of wild beasts, and the still more savage tribes of Indians. You would have ascertained by a comparison of facts and dates, that since that period, though an inland province, possessing no port of its own, accessible only through the country inhabited by Frenchmen, and another by Americans, and receiving emigration, not like the United States from all the world, but solely from one nation, and from that one only in common with many other colonies, it exhibits, notwithstanding the unequal race a growth not surpassed by anything in America or any other part of the globe. This Report is not your own, My Lord; your prejudices are strong, your policies are bad, and your credulity greater than either; but you are a man of honour and a man of truth. How culpable, then, is your negligence in signing this Report without due consideration? By affixing your signature to it you adopted it, and have made yourself answerable for its contents. In matters of business men suffer for such want of caution by losing their money, but in public life they lose reputation. Whoever it was that compiled this document, he evidently intended that it should produce political effects here, as well as in the Colonies, and the opportunity has not been lost to assail previous Administrations, to attack the Church through its provincial clergy, to advance the spread of democratic principles, and to enlist the sympathies of a certain class of politicians on the side of your Lordship. To effect this purpose, considerable adroitness has been displayed. The grand object was to attack the regular clergy (a subject of which I shall treat in a subsequent letter,) but, to mask this, a fire is first opened on regular medical men and regular lawyers. Your Lordship is made to object that these men, who have first qualified in England, should be compelled in Canada to undergo a second preparatory course. Does your Lordship really think this a hardship? Is it, indeed, unfair? Exhibit, then, your sense of that injustice and a proof of your sincerity, by introducing a law to admit colonial professional men to practise in England,—for a similar rule prevails here. Your Lordship was sent to redress the grievances of Colonists, and not of Englishmen, and we did not expect to find the list of our wrongs swelled by borrowing some of your own. They are every where considered two important professions,—the one having charge of your life, and the other of your property; and previous enquiries as to character are deemed as necessary as an examination into previous studies before candidates are admitted to practice. The decalogue, however, requires reform; it contains too many restrictions upon freedom, is inconveniently rigid, and should be modified to meet the liberal views of modern times. It is wisely rejected by the advocates of national education, and is a fit subject for a commission of inquiry. It cannot certainly be denied that a very good lawyer may be a very bad man; nor is it confined to the professions; but the converse is equally true; and there are even instances on record where a very moral man has made a very indifferent governor.

Your Lordship has informed us, on the authority of a gentleman who passed rapidly through Nova Scotia, that his journey exhibited the melancholy spectacle "of half the tenements abandoned, and lands every where falling into decay;" and this fact is adduced to prove that the Government is so bad that the people are deserting the province, or abandoning themselves to hopeless apathy. A grosser mis-statement it has never been my lot to peruse. It is not only not the case in Nova Scotia generally, but I know of no one district where the spectacle is exhibited, and few men know more of the Colony than I do. It is not merely untrue, but there is not a word of truth in it, and I cannot express the astonishment with which I read the statement. The only rational way of accounting for this extraordinary assertion, is by supposing him to have fallen into one of those ludicrous mistakes that so constantly occur to strangers. In the first settlement of a farm, a rude and temporary building, constructed of logs of timber, is erected for the use of the family, which, as the proprietor's means increase and his arable lands are enlarged, is abandoned for a larger and more commodious framed house; and it sometimes occurs that this pleasing evidence of prosperity is found on the same property in the existence of both houses at the same time, though on sites at some distance from each other. If this supposition will not account for it, and it is by no means of such frequent occurrence as to warrant the belief, then we have but one alternative left us—to suppose that he has been grossly imposed upon, as your Lordship has, by listening too greedily to tales of wonder, and by exhibiting too great a desire to gather complaints, to make out a case for your Lordship's theories of government. Let not this contradiction my Lord, rest on anonymous assertions; there are landed proprietors here, and those who own no land, professional men and merchants, men of different rank and of different politics, from Nova Scotia, and I refer you to them all for a confutation of this slander. I refer you to the annual speeches of the Governors to the Assembly at the opening of successive sessions, and their replies, in which the prosperity of the country is alluded to as a source of congratulation, to the enlarged trade and increasing revenue, to every return, in short, and every state paper relative to the country that is to be found in the Colonial-office. What your informant means by lands falling into decay I do not exactly know; but, I suppose, he means that the lands are not so well cultivated as they were in former years. This, too, my Lord, is not true. Their system of agriculture is bad, as that of a poor people generally is; but it is much improved of late years, although a people who obtain the necessaries of life with so little labour as the Nova Scotians do, are not so easily stimulated to exertions as those of an older country, where the production of human food is with difficulty made to meet the demand. But, bad as their agriculture is, it is better than that of the State of Maine to which you refer; better than that of Ireland, and, though greatly inferior to that of England or Scotland, quite equal to some that I have seen in both countries. There are few people, my Lord, fonder of a practical joke than the Nova Scotians, and the Viceroy's deputy was too good a subject not to be practised upon. How well they have succeeded I leave your Lordship to decide. If his inquiries for abandoned houses" were directed by a search after other things than truth, his eminent success entitles him to the credit of possessing some valuable qualities which you have ommitted to enumerate among missionary virtues.

Your Lordship gravely tells us, that "there are in none of these Provinces any local bodies possessing authority to impose local assessments for the management of local affairs. To do this is the business of the Assembly." There are few things more difficult, my Lord, than to convey a denial of a fact in language that shall not be personally offensive, especially if the assertion of that fact be made in so reckless a manner as that which I have quoted. I assure your Lordship I feel the difficulty in its fullest extent, for indignant as I am at such positive but erroneous statements, I am desirous to employ terms that shall embody that feeling with the fullest negative, and yet escape the imputation of grossness. I am a plain man, with all the rusticity of a colonist about me; and if my language is not courtly, you must attribute it to a provincial education. This statement, my Lord, is not true. Finding this to be the case in Lower Canada, you have, without inquiry and without scruple, asserted the same of all the Colonies. This practice is unfortunately not new: empirics always alarm a patient by magnifying his danger, to induce him to follow their prescriptions. Had your Lordship called upon Lord Glenelg, he could have exhibited to you returns from every county in Nova Scotia, where "local bodies imposed local assessments for local purposes," and shown you how they were assessed, the manner they were collected, and the purposes to which they were applied. Nor is this the case in Nova Scotia only. But the ground of a picture is the property of the artist, and a judicious introduction of groups of figures gives life and character to the landscape. The air of Downing-street, my Lord, is said to be narcotic, and the drowsiness of the people has long been the subject of much facetious merriment. Happy, indeed, would it have been for your Lordship had you been subject to its influence, for then these incoherent dreams would have found a convenient shelter under your official somnambulism.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—On looking over the list of appropriations of the late session of the Legislature, in the last Chronicle, my curiosity was a good deal excited with respect to some of the items, and I have since taken some pains to arrive at a correct understanding of them. But with all my care I cannot, for the life of me, comprehend many of them: I shall therefore be obliged to you, if you will obtain from some of your correspondents an explanation of some of the grants, and I have no doubt such an explanation, will be as satisfactory to your numerous readers, as it will be to myself.

Commencing with the first section the LEGISLATURE I should like to be informed, what are the specific duties performed by Mr. Partelow, as chairman of Public and Private accounts, which can entitle him to a grant of £150 in addition to his pay and travel money of £60 some very important and indispensible duties ought to be performed for so large a sum;—what are those services. I have asked several persons likely to know, but their opinion seems to be, that pay and travel money is an ample compensation for every thing *indispensible* which is done by him. Moreover, the same Hon. Member, being City Chamberlain and County Treasurer, charges a commission of 5 per cent on all monies, voted by the Legislature for City and County purposes. This year their grants appear to have been very great, viz: Gaol £500; Breakwater £500, Mill Bridge £500, Ferry Landings £1250, in all £2750, Commission £137 10s. This sum added to the former, makes Mr. Partelow's Legislative profit amount to £347 10s. and even to this, is to be still further added, his share of the grant to the Board of Health, as Secretary, which I believe is £50. This seems a large sum for very little service; and to be not exactly in the spirit of Lord Glenelg's instructions, but perhaps the frugality which his Lordship recommended is meant to apply only to officers of the Crown, and not to CORPORATION OFFICERS.

As all those works for which grants have been made, are done by contract, all that the Treasurer and Chamberlain has *of necessity* to do, is to endorse over to the Contractor, the Treasury Warrant.—If you will turn to page 120 of Journals for 1831, you will find a Report of the Committee of accounts, Mr. Partelow Chairman, on the College accounts, in which they say, "they cannot avoid "adverting to the charge of commission made by "the Treasurer, part of which has accrued to him, "*in the payments made to Contractors, in one instance.* "5 *per cent on* £2800 *for merely endorsing an order* "*to the said Contractor on the Province Treasurer, a* "*charge which your Committee cannot think is sus-* "*tainable on any grounds.*" I should like to be informed upon what grounds it is, that Commission on £2750 can be sustained, when Commission on £2800 was declared by a Committee, with whom the House concurred, sustainable on no ground at all. The small sum of £50 cannot make the difference; nor the fact that four orders must be endorsed instead of one. Can it be, that the College Treasurer, was not a Member of Assembly, while the City and County Treasurer is; and do the City and County sustain the charge, only under a conviction, that their getting 95 per cent, is contingent on Mr. Partelow's getting his 5 per cent?

I should like to obtain some information with respect to some items in the Assembly Contingent Bill, which amounts to £1809, but particularly one of £120 to Mr. Ward, publisher of the Sentinel, for reporting and publishing the Assembly debates. Last year the House came to a Resolution to make no provision for reporting: and on the second day of this Session, Mr. Browne moved the following Resolutions:—"Resolved, that in the opinion of "this House, it is desirable that the Resolution "passed at the last Session of the Legislature, set-"ting forth, that no provision would be made at the "then next Session for the reporting of the Debates, "of this House be rescinded. And upon the ques-"tion for adopting the said Resolution, the House "divided yeas 3 nays 20. Whereupon it was de-"cided in the negative." But notwithstanding the non-rescinding of the resolution, by the vote of 20 to 3, the sum of £120 has been put into the Contingent Bill for Mr. Ward for reporting & publishing the Debates; and a grant of £125 has been made to Mr. Simpson the Queen's Printer as a compensation for his *not* publishing them, viz: "To John "Simpson, Queen's Printer, the sum of £125 to "reimburse him in part, for the very heavy expen-"ces incurred by him in publishing the Debates of "this House of the last Session, and in procuring "a Press and Types for the express purpose of "continuing the publication of those Debates yearly." From this it seems that Reporting, which had previously cost £100, and even this sum the House had resolved to save, this year cost £225, and as Mr. Simpson has been as yet only remunerated in part, there is no knowing how many more sums of £125 are to be granted to him. I should like to be informed on what grounds Mr. Blatch was deserted by his former patrons, and on what grounds, *and by what solicitation* Mr. Ward was employed; and why the money was not openly granted to him, like that to Mr. Simpson, but inserted in the Contingent Bill among other items, as a thing which the Assembly are ashamed to make public.

I should also like to have an explanation of the rejected grants to Messrs. Crane & Wilmot, which are to me quite unintelligible. Last year the following resolutions were passed in favour of these gentlemen.—"To the hon. Mr. Crane and L. A. "Wilmot, Esq., the sum of £830 to remunerate "those gentlemen for their services and loss of "time on the Delegation over and above all their "expences: £230 sterling of which sum to be de-"ducted in return for the sum now due the Pro-"vince from the said L. A. Wilmot, for money "remaining in his hands over and above his actual "expences."—"To the Hon. W. Crane one of the "late Deputation, such sum as will procure Ex-"change on London, for £230 sterling, being a "balance of expences incurred by the late deputa-"tion to England."

This resolution having been rejected by the Legislative Council, the following resolution was past this last session:—"Whereas the Hon. Mr. "Crane has declined receiving any compensation "for the valuable services rendered by him, in "bringing to a successful issue the various subjects "given the Deputation in charge: and whereas "L. A. Wilmot, Esq. has been subject to much loss "in his professional business, independently of the "time occupied on both missions, and it is therefore "considered reasonable, just and proper, that some "remuneration should be made him therefor—Re-"solved that there be granted to the said L. A. Wil-"mot, Esq. the sum of £500 as a remuneration for "such services."

"It was then moved that out of the above, the "sum of £288 17 6 currency, being the amount "now due to the Province from Mr. Wilmot for "monies received by him while on the delegation "be deducted, and that a warrant only issue to "Mr. Wilmot for the balance viz. £211 2 6. This "was decided in the negative."—"To the hon. W. "Crane one of the late deputation, such sum as "will procure a Bill of Exchange on London for "£243 16 sterling, being a balance of expences in-"curred by him, and advanced for such service."

There seems to be a very great confusion, in several particulars with respect to those grants. How does it happen that in a joint fund, one of the Colleagues should have a balance in hand of £260, while the other is £230 in advance? This seems very extraordinary! Then how wonderfully all the figures have altered since last year. The sum then given to both of the gentlemen was to have been £830. Mr. Crane's share of this was to be £415, and Mr. Wilmot's also £415, from which was to have been deducted £260 sterling, which at the then rate of Exchange say 12 1-2 per cent, was equivalent to £325, leaving a balance in favour of £90. This year for a service for which last year was £90 was considered an ample remuneration, the Assembly give £500: that is to one of the Delegates, within five pounds of what was considered enough for both, although Mr. Crane declines receiving any thing. This *fine fold* is a very great increase. Then with regard to the advances made by Mr. Crane, when a larger sum belonging to the Delegation, was lying in the hands of Mr. Wilmot, there is also an increase. Last year the amount was stated to be £230: this year £243 16 sterling, having increased at the rate of 6 per cent. This probably is a charge of interest. But if a charge of interest is sustainable on one side, why is it not made on the other? If Mr. Crane charges interest: why does not Mr. Wilmot allow interest? And the same with regard to premium! There is however no such reciprocity. Mr. Crane's Exchange for £230 sterling is increased to £243 16: but Mr. Wilmot's £260 sterling is still quoted at only £288 17 6. no allowance being made for either premium or interest.

This certainly is a most confused piece of business, which for one, I should like to see explained. At all events it shows how very careful *our representatives* are of the public money, *when it is to go into any of their own pockets.* And it is remarkable that of 33 members, only 16 voted on these grants, who divided 9 to 7: among whom the name of the hon. Mr. Speaker is not to be found. It is somewhat remarkable, that the name of that functionary, who has so often boasted of taking care of the purse strings, is to be found as a *Nay* on only one division on a money grant, and that was £20 for a Courier from Cape Tormentine to Fort Lawrence. As the grants increase, the Honorable Gentleman's vigilance relaxes, instead of keeping pace with the profusion of the House.

Pray endeavour to get some explanation of these matters, for it will, I dare say, be as satisfactory to most of your readers as it will be to

Your obedient servant, Z.

P. S.—I have a few more questions to ask.

April 25, 1839.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I perceive by the communication of "Gravite" in your last number, that Dr. Gesner has been taken to task *for retailing Deistical opinions* of some of our popular modern Geologists, particularly when the Mosaic account of the creation is called in question or denied. I must confess, that I think it highly improper to introduce before a young audience, any statement that will weaken faith, or raise even a doubt, as to the correctness of our Scripture testimony. It is to be lamented that the opinions of those visionary world constructors, should be so industriously promulgated, because they are adapted by being garbled up with religious professions, to take possession of the understanding and insidiously undermine the foundations of belief.

I have not been able to attend the Lectures given to the Mechanics' Institute, but from what I have heard I think it a pity that the Directors, should so far neglect their duty, as to allow matter of an irreligious tendency, to be uttered by this lecturer.—Neither do I think that it comports with the dignity of a scientific expounder, to resort to that system of Newspaper puffing, that I have of late observed in our city prints, it favours too much of the practice pursued by the Doctors of the British College of Health, and can only influence the ignorant. I do not like to see the man of science dressed up in the habiliments of a Quack.

WARNER.

☞Notice.

THE Subscriber being about to remove to that eligible stand in Princess street, (the Circulating Library,) formerly occupied by his Brother, returns his sincere thanks for the patronage he has experienced during the past year, and begs to assure his customers that his new stand being more commodious, he will be enabled to render them much more comfortable than heretofore.

He also begs to say to those indebted to him, that in order that he may meet his payments by the 1st of May, it is absolutely necessary that they call and liquidate their respective amounts.

WM. NETHERY.

Albion House, April 19, 1839.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned having formed a connection under the firm of

ALEXANDERS, BARRY, & CO.

have taken that Building lately erected by John Robertson, Esq., fronting on Nelson street, where they will transact a *Wholesale Importing General Commission Business.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, JUN.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN H. BARRY.

Saint John, N. B. April 5, 1839.

REMOVAL OF **Cabinet Establishment.**

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal support received since commencing business in this City, and would respectfully inform them that he has removed his Cabinet and Upholstering Establishment to a part of the premises owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Hay, as a Chair-making Establishment, situated in Prince William Street, a few doors South of the Bank of New-Brunswick, and nearly opposite the residence of Wm. Jarvis, Esquire: and trusts, from his usual attendance to, and experience in business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

☞ Every article in the Cabinet and Upholstering business executed with neatness and dispatch.

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

SHOE STORE.

JUST received per Ship *British Queen*, from Liverpool, a new supply of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, of all descriptions, qualities, and prices.—Girls', Boys' and Children's do. Gentlemen's Wellington and Clarence Boots; Patent Leather Pumps (*Skippers and Ties*): Calf Pumps of all qualities; Light Dress and Walking Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's. FLEECY CORK SOLES for Shoes—and a large assortment of Gentlemen's superior Patent Leather Waist Belts, &c. for sale cheap.

S. K. FOSTER, *King Street.*

St. John, April, 26, 1839. 2m.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MAY 3, 1839.

The latest European dates received are by way of Halifax, they furnish no important intelligence.—The Steam ship *Liverpool* had arrived from New York after a fine passage of 14 days.—Up to the time of the latest dates, Her Majesty's Ministers had made no public declaration of the intentions of the British Government, with respect to future proceedings about the North American disputed territory.—In the mean time, we find the Americans busily occupied in securing to themselves valuable locations on the identical lands, said, heretofore, to be British property; for further particulars, we would refer our readers to a communication in our columns from a correspondent of the *Woodstock Times.*

THE 69TH REGIMENT.—Our readers will find an interesting account in our preceding columns, of the presentation of new Colours to this fine Regiment prior to their departure from Barbadoes.—The imposing ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who was accompanied by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM, K. C. B. K. C. H., commanding the forces.—We need not add, that the 69th is now stationed in New Brunswick.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The Rev. Mr. Andrew delivered his first lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening last, to a respectable and numerous audience, who expressed much pleasure and satisfaction at the able manner in which the Reverend gentleman managed his interesting Lecture. The second Lecture will take place on Monday evening.

PHRENOLOGY.—Doctor Bartlett is progressing in his interesting Lectures in this new and fashionable science.—His next Lecture takes place to-morrow, (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Institute Rooms, Germain street.

Correspondence of the Woodstock Times.

MADAWASKA, April 18, 1839.

Dear Sir,—With reference to my last letter to you of last week's date, respecting the visit of our American neighbours on Fish River. It may not be uninteresting to you to learn how those 'gentlemen' are getting on. From the report of several persons who have within a day or two past come from the neighbourhood of their operations, where they number from 50 to 60 armed men—it appears that they are making use of the settler's provender (which was left at their approaching their hovels.) and have selected a site for a fortification. Several of them have come into the Madawaska settlement (the upper part of it) armed *cap-a-pie*, where they appear to be quite '*at home.*' John Baker's establishment appears to be their choice place of rendezvous—where I suppose they get a great deal of *wholesome instructions.* Their next object is [as they say] to build a Boom across the St. John! at a place called the *Winding Ledges*, about 4 or 5 miles above the mouth of the Fish River. They are now accomplishing with a few men what they considered their *Great Army* was not necessary to effect—to gradually fortify themselves on the territory in dispute, to be prepared in case of a *struggle. Jonathan* has not the reputation for intrigue without deserving it.

I hope you will excuse great haste, &c.

☞

* * Our Correspondent's letter of the 12th inst. to which he refers, did not come to hand until Saturday last, by the same mail by which we received the foregoing. In this letter he informs us that a party of from 50 to 60 Americans had arrived at Fish River, and commenced booming it.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 23d April, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

1st Battalion Northumberland.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Ronald M'Donald, vice J. M'Donald, promoted, dated 23 April, 1839; Lieutenant Finlay Morrison, vice A. Russel, resigned, 24th April; Lieutenant David Shaw, vice George Taylor, resigned, 25th April; Richard Hutchinson, Gent. vice James Gilmore, promoted, 26th April.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Alexander Davidson, vice R. M'Donald promoted, 23d April; Ensign Donald M'Leod, vice James Hurlihy superceded, 24th April; Ensign George Willision, vice A. M'Innis, superceded, 25th April; Dougald M'Donald, Gent. vice F. Morrison promoted, 26th April; Caleb M'Colley, Gent. vice D. Shaw, promoted, 27th April; Asa Perley, Gent. vice John Fraser, removed from the County, 28th April; John Mackie, Gent. 29th April.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Alexander Cameron, Gent. vice G. Willision promoted, 23d April; John Sinclair, Gent. vice A. Davidson, promoted 24th April; James Johnston, gent. vice D. M'Leod, promoted, 25th; Allan Gilmour, gent. vice R. Ritchie, removed from the County, 26th; Peter Gray, gent. vice D. Fraser, superceded, 27th; William Russell, gent. vice A. Morrison, superceded, 28th; Alexander Russell, gent. vice Stephen Peabody, deceased, 29th; James Gourlie, gent. vice Wm. Douglas, deceased, 30th.

Third Battalion Westmorland.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant William Kilpatrick, vice J. C. Turner, removed from the District of the Battalion, dated 23d April; Ensign Daniel Steeves, of a new Company in Hillsborough, 24th; John Cleveland, gent. of a new Company at Salmon River, 25th.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Patrick Sinclair, vice Kilpatrick, promoted 23d April; Thomas Clarke, gent. of a new Company, 24th; Mariner Steeves, gent. of a new Company, 25th.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Thomas Fitzgerald, vice Sinclair, 23d April; Luke Brewster, 24th; Michael Duffy, 25th; William M'Kay, vice Wallace, removed, 26th; Benjamin Marshall, vice Steeves, promoted, 27th; Joshua Bishopp, vice Redpath, deceased,

to shift the sail caused the boat to capsize. Mr. Le Tourneux, the father, was upon the river bank, but in spite of his utmost exertions he could not reach the spot where his son was struggling with the stream, before he had disappeared to rise no more. The shock of losing a beloved child under such distressing circumstances did not prevent him from a successful effort to save two of the unfortunate companions of his child, already feeble in their contest with impending death. The third was found dead underneath the boat, one of his legs being locked within one of the thwarts, and his two hands clasping a bar. His name was Eustache Croteau, whose father was of the party, and one of those saved by the exertions of Mr. Le Tourneux.

The whole of this latter gentleman's family having assembled on the river bank, to witness the embarkation, were exposed to the agony of witnessing the desperate but vain efforts of Mr. Le Tourneux deceased. He was only 22 years of age—universally beloved and respected, his body was recovered from the water on Monday morning.—*Transcript.*

"Montreal, Tuesday evening, April 16.

"The British America steamer arrived in port this afternoon at four o'clock, from Sorel, with three barges in tow."

"Montreal, Wednesday afternoon, April 17.

"The steamer Princess Victoria arrived this afternoon, and will commence her regular trips to Laprairie to morrow morning at nine o'clock. The steamboat Swan, or Cygne, has also arrived.

"The defence of Mott commenced this day before the Court Martial. It is said that the evidence against him is strong and conclusive. The principal part of the day was occupied by attempts to invalidate the testimony of some of the witnesses. A couple of magistrates were imported from the States for the purpose. The defence will be concluded to-morrow.

"It has been rumoured in town that the Chambly barracks were burned down last night. There was a light in that direction last night between nine and ten o'clock, resembling an extensive fire, but I have not been able to ascertain any thing beyond the rumour on the subject.

"The wind has been blowing strong up the river to-day, and the weather has the appearance of coming rain."

Toronto papers of the 10th inst. contain little of interest. The Upper Canada Assembly have voted £3000 to defray the expences of the Agents to be sent to England. Besides Sir A. Macnab and Mr. Merritt, a blank has been left for the Lieutenant Governor to fill in a third person, who it is supposed, will be the Chief Justice of the Province, now in England. The Bill has been sent up to the Legislative Council, where it was expected to be concurred in.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Brantford, April 6.—"Sympathy" Meetings, we had hoped, were at an end; but, our expectation has perished: we have the proceedings of one held at Millersburg, Ohio, on the 19th and again on the 20th ult. (*Sentinel.*)

Hamilton, April 8.—Twenty-three Brigands taken at Sandwich, were brought in here on Friday evening under a Militia Guard, commanded by that determined and loyal man—Lieut. John Crowley. Mr. Warren, Dept Sheriff, accompanied the party. Five of the number remain here, under the surveillance of Mr. Malone. Their names are as follows: David McDougall, Geo. Putnam, William Bartlett, Sidney Barber, and Harrison B. Goodrich. The remaining eighteen, left here on Saturday, for Toronto.

We observe by a notice from the General Post Office in London that the Postage upon Letters to be forwarded by Packets to North America is reduced to one shilling, single,—two shillings, double, &c. and that the letters for New Brunswick and the Canadas, so reduced, are not to be burthened with any internal postage tax.—*Acadian Recorder.*

The Steamship Liverpool arrived at Liverpool on the 23d March. She is expected at New York about the 8th May.

Halifax, April 27.

Spring Fleet.—Yesterday morning the Acadian arrived from Greenock, and the Jane Walker and Brenda from Liverpool followed during the day, supplying papers to the 27th march from Scotland, and to the 30th from London and Liverpool. The period between these dates and those furnished by the Great Western is but one week, so that very little has been added to the European intelligence which we previously had.

The John Porter, Georgian, and William Ash, having sailed a few days earlier than those vessels may be hourly expected. They are all full freighted with valuable cargoes of British Manufactures, and a considerable stir in the business of the town will be excited by their arrival.

Greenock, March 26.

Steam Communication to America by Her Majesty's Mails.—We formerly announced the contract entered into for conveying Her Majesty's mail sto America, and since, we have been informed the liberal and enterprising contractor has far exceeded his engagement with Government. The ships, as finally determined on, are to be upwards of 1200 tons register, propelled by engines of 430 horse power, all of the most substantial and approved construction, combining speed, safety, and easy sea going qualities. The work is already commenced, and there is now no doubt of their being ready to start for Boston and Halifax on the 1st April, 1840. There will be splendid accommodation for about 70 cabin passengers, with room for carrying a limited quantity of goods. A most important advantage gained in the route by Halifax arises from the ships not requiring to carry any more coals than absolutely necessary to serve the engines to that port, where coals of first-rate quality and in abundance can at all times be had from the General Mining Association's establishment there, who, by the way, are erroneously stated in the Falmouth papers to be the contractors. It is not that company who are the contractors, but an individual intimately connected with them. Passengers to Canada and New Brunswick, immediately on the arrival of the steam ship at Halifax, will be conveyed by coaches to Picton and Windsor; from Picton other steam vessels will be ready to start for Miramichi, Quebec, and from Windsor to St. John, St. Andrews, &c., thus affording passengers to our American colonies an opportunity of arriving at their respective destinations in the shortest possible time, while those for the States, on their arrival at Boston, will be able to reach any place in the Union by the various railways, canals, &c., from thence. A further important advantage in the plan arises from the communication from Picton and Windsor being weekly, thus giving passengers either going from this country or coming from Canada, New Brunswick, or the United States, an opportunity of spending a week in Nova Scotia and then proceeding. Upon the whole, we consider the undertaking the most valuable that could have been entered upon for the colonies, giving a quick, regular, and secure opportunity both for the government despatches, conveyance of troops, and mercantile correspondence.—*Advertiser.*

The Great Western steamer brought 7723 letters and 1153 newspapers, being the largest number she has yet had intrusted in her care. The London letters were despatched by the postoffice authorities of Bristol by that evening's mail.—*Bristol Gazette.*

Her Majesty and the Court are expected to leave Buckingham Palace for Windsor, for the Easter holidays, on the 28th instant. The Earl of Minto, in his capacity as first Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Lord Beauclerk, as principal naval aid-de-camp, are expected to have the honour of attending her Majesty on her approaching visit to Portsmouth where she will arrive. It is understood, on the 16th of April, to be present at the launch of the new three-decker to be called "The Queen," after her Majesty.

As the congregation were leaving All Saints' Church, Huntingdon, a cow, which had been driven from a distance, made an indiscriminate attack upon them, goring gentle and simple, right and left, and knocking down many. The daughter of Mr. Pomfret was tossed and gored by the enraged animal, upon which that gentleman procured a gun and shot it. Perhaps a scene of such universal terror was never before witnessed there.—*Lincoln Herald.*

North Devon Election.—The election for the northern division of the county of Devon closed on Saturday, Mr. Bucke, the Conservative, being the successful candidate. The following was the close of the poll:—*For Mr. Buller*, 3240; *for Mr. Bucke*, 3720: majority for Mr. Bucke, 480.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Persian Ambassador, Hussein Khan, is said to have resolved to continue his journey to London, notwithstanding the difference which has arisen between the Shah and England. He maintains that the conduct of Mr. Macneill is the sole cause of the misunderstanding, and that Persia is ardently desirous of peace, although she will not make any sacrifice of her rights. He adds that she has complied with the demands of England, that the seige of Herat has been raised, and that the general who arrested the courier has been dismissed. In fine, Hussein Khan hopes to convince the British cabinet that the intentions of the Persian court are in perfect good faith.

House of Commons, March 22.

Army Estimates.

The house went into committee on the army estimates; into the details of which Lord Howick entered at great length. Many of his statements were unintelligible, in consequence of the noise which prevailed; but the result is, that a considerable increase has been made to the army since the estimates were framed, and that the total augmentation will be 9100 men. The sum he asked the committee to vote, after making deductions from the expense of the non effective departments, would be £140,852; but Lord Howick regretted that a great part of the expenses of the war in Canada, of which he had received no regular account, remained to be provided for.

Sir Henry Hardinge went into a detailed examination of the state of the army; which, he said, notwithstanding the recent augmentations, was still below the peace establishment of the Duke of Wellington in 1829. Now the country was at war, and a much larger army was required. There were 193 battalions of the line, of 740 men each, making 76,000. The Foot Guards were 4600; the cavalry, 9000; colonial, 7000; total, 96,600. In India there were 20 battalions, making 14,800; New South Wales, four battalions, 2,960. In Canada and on North America, 18 battalions, 10,600; other countries, 20,400; in all, 148,960 rank and file. On their passage, there was generally, taking the average, 1500 men. The number abroad was 50,000; at home, 26,000 troops of the line—two men abroad for one at home. But deducting casualties, there could not be more than 17,000 effective men at home. A regiment would be twenty years abroad, come home for two or three years, and then go on foreign service again for ten years; thus, out of thirty-three years service, thirty would be passed under a tropical sun. Including cavalry and the Foot Guards, there were not above 36,000 men at home; when in Earl Grey's time there were 45,000; showing a decrease of about 10,000 men. When he recollected the illegal and dangerous meetings which were taking place in the country, and the number of ill-disposed persons who were exciting the people to rebellion, he could not but think the present military forces quite inadequate. The state of India imperatively called on parliament to make some addition to our force. The force in India was a great deal less than it had been on any previous occasion, and the affairs of India were now in a more critical state than they were on the occasion of the Burmese war. In Canada not only ought they to maintain the authority of the crown, but they ought to show their British fellow-subjects in that country that they had a high opinion of their loyalty and gallantry, that they approved of the manner in which they had shown their attachment to the mother-country, and that the would do all in their power to relieve them from their sufferings. (Hear.) The sooner her majesty's government placed the North American provinces in a state of safety and security the more honourable would it be to the character of the crown, and the more conducive to the interests of the country. But the number of men in the two Canadas was not more than it ought to be; and when he looked to the state of New Brunswick he felt they were not in such a state of preparation as was necessary. What was the state of New Brunswick at the time Sir John Harvey wrote the letter informing the governor of Maine that he had commands to repel aggression by force, unless the governor removed his troops? Sir John Harvey would never have made that statement unless he had received instructions from her majesty's government to that effect. Now let them look to what was the state of the two contending powers on that frontier. The state of Maine was about as large as the half of Ireland, and the legislature of Maine had voted 800,000 dollars, about £170,000 sterling, in order to equip 10,000 militia, to go and defend the disputed territory. One would have imagined that before Sir John Harvey wrote that letter, according to his instructions, he would have had a force that would have enabled him to carry out those commands. Every one would have imagined that before her majesty's government thought of issuing such orders to Sir John Harvey, that he would have eight, or ten, or twelve battalions. But what would the house suppose was the force that he had at his command? Sir John Harvey had one weak battalion in Nova Scotia. He had not 350 bayonets at his command in February, when that letter was written. There appeared to have been on the part of the government a very great derilection of public duty in leaving the gallant officer in such a pitiable and degrading state. If he had orders, it was the duty of government to give him the power of enforcing them. But it was said they were to have an accession of force in North America. Where did they suppose the two battalions were to come from? They were to come in the depth of winter from the West Indies. One had come from Barbadoes, and the men were in such a state that it was impossible for them to discharge their duties. The other battalion was to come from Jamaica. But what was the state of the West India islands themselves? Instead of Jamaica sending away a battalion, an additional one would have been very acceptable. The battalion from Jamaica had been ready to embark for a considerable time, and why was it stopped? The reason was, that the whole of her majesty's squadron belonging to the North American station, with the exception of one or two small vessels, had gone to Vera Cruz. It appeared to him necessary that the force should be increased. If the pressure was only temporary, he would allow it to remain rather than make any unnecessary augmentation, but if the pressure was likely to be permanent, it was the duty of the government to remedy the evil. There was no instance of an army which did so much hard service as the English army, and when gentlemen considered that the army and navy had conquered and maintained for this country about one-tenth of the whole globe, and 150,000,000 of subjects, they were bound to place it on an efficient footing.

Sir H. Hardinge said he considered it a proof of neglect on the part of the government, that, at the time Sir J. Harvey wrote his answer to the governor of Maine there were but two battalions in New Brunswick, instead of four, which was the lowest peace establishment of that colony. As to India, the right hon. the president of the board of control had, in one of the most statesmanlike speeches ever delivered, admitted substantially all that he (Sir H. Hardinge) had stated. With regard to Canada, he considered that if Sir John Colborne was properly supplied with troops, that colony might without difficulty be defended against any attacks.

Sir De Lacy Evans said that at the commencement of the last war with America there was a smaller force in the Canadas than at present; yet they were successfully and triumphantly defended. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was then agreed to, as were the following:—£135,359 for the staff-officers; £56,708 for the public departments of the army; and £17,486 for the Royal Military Asylum.

On the vote of £79,137 for volunteer corps.

Mr. Hume said he considered this body not only useless, but mischievous, as it kept up party spirit in the country, which he should like to see removed. He hoped the present government, if they continued in their situations—(a laugh)—would look to this as one of the means of effecting a saving.

Lord Howick said that last year a partial reduction had been made, and he did not think the manner in which it had been agreed to was calculated to induce the government to go further. He did not think the volunteer force had had the effect of alienating one class from another.

The vote was agreed to.

£16,042 was then voted to the officers of certain garrisons.

£102,000 for defraying the pay of general officers.

£57,000 to defray the charge of full pay for reduced and retired officers.

£547,000 to defray the charge of half-pay retired officers.

£67,204 to defray the charge of half-pay reduced allowance of officers on foreign service.

£143,942 for pensions to widows of officers.

£131,800 to defray the charges of the compassionate list.

The vote for the Chelsea pensioners was postponed, at the request of Sir H. Hardinge.

£44,000 was granted to defray the charges for superannuations.

The house adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven.

☞ POSTSCRIPT.—We are informed that the English April Mail arrived at Halifax on Monday last, but had not reached here at the time of our going to press.

MARRIED.

At Fredericton, on the 6th ult., by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Francis Staples, to Sarah Brewer, both of the Parish of Douglas.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M. Mr. Thomas Nesbit, to Miss Isabella Cockburn, both of the Parish of Fredericton.

At Hassville, in the County of Sunbury, on the 18th ult., by F. O. Miles, Esq. Mr. Thomas E. Hartt, to Adeline, only daughter of the late Wm. Perley.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, very suddenly, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Hanley, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Hanley, senior.

On Sunday night, after a lingering illness, which she bore with much fortitude and resignation, Rebecca, wife of Mr. Charles Kay, aged 35 years leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss.

Suddenly, on the 7th instant, on board the brig James Hay from Porto Rico, Samuel Percy, son of the late Mr. George Gardner, of this city, in the 29th year of his age.

At St. Ann's, Trinidad, on the 8th March, Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Governor of that Island, in the 59th year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, arrived, April 27, ship Alexander Edmond, Strang, Liverpool, 43—J. Wishart, salt, coals, &c.

Glasgow, Douglas, Belfast, 41—Owens & Duncan, merchandize.

Speculator, Pope, Gloucester, 49—Duncan & Barber, coals.

Brig Sarah, Wilson, St. Kitts, 24—Samuel Gould, rum, sugar and molasses.—Spoke on the 23d inst. lat. 38 50, long. 67 50, brig Brutus, out 4 days from Portland for Martinique.

Schr. Swift, Billings, Eastport—to order ballast.

28th, ship Albion, Huggins, London, 42—J. Hammond, assorted cargo.

Brig Eliza Ann, Hopper, Cork, 57—to order, ballast.

Schr. Home, Baker, Philadelphia, 7—B. Tilton, flour.

29th, ship Marchioness of Bute, Burns, Liverpool, 33—John Walker, salt, coals, &c.

30th, ship Eagle, Stephenson, London, 51—Owens & Duncan, ballast.

Brig Addington, Austin, St. Martin, 22—Snider, sugar, &c.

Schr. Savoy, Reed, Philadelphia, 10—S. Wiggins & Son, flour and meal.

3d, brigt. Planet, Duncan, Windsor, plaster.

CLEARED.

Ship Westmorland, Long, Hull, timber.
Enterprise, Vaughan, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Norfolk, Matthew, Philadelphia, plaster.
Schr Elizabeth, Sturdivant, Eastport, ballast.
Chief Sachem, Reynolds, Eastport, salt.
Compeer, Lincoln, New York, plaster.
Sarah Jane, Lang, Boston, potatoes.
Savoy, Reed, Lubec, ballast.

Ship Jane Walker, Whyte, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the 25th inst., in 25 days.

The Brig Sea Gull, Forman, master, of this port, in ballast, bound from Kingston, Jam. to Manzella de Cuba, to load for London, run on Cape Cruz reef, on the night of the 19th March, and became a total wreck. The master had employed a schooner to go to the wreck and save what he could, and carry the same to Manzella, distant about 75 miles from the reef.—For the information of masters of vessels, we may state, that this reef is not laid down in the charts, which was the cause of the loss of the Sea Gull.

At Norfolk, Vir. 17th, British brig Matilda, from Cienfuegas, (Cuba,) for London, in distress, with loss of sails, &c.—In Hampton Roads, 17th, barque Henry Hood from Bristol.

Sailed from Savannah, 12th April, ships St. Andrew, Leitch, and Columbus, Pentreath, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Liverpool, March 28, brig Westmorland, Smith, St. John, N. B.

Arrived at Liverpool, March 25, barque David Luckie, Kenn, 26 days from St. John N. B.

Penzance, March 18.—The Amy having undergone the necessary repairs, will ballast immediately, and proceed to New Brunswick.

Ladies' Boarding and Day School.

MISS KIRK respectfully announces that she will open a morning Class, on Wednesday, the 1st of May, at her residence in Union street, near the *Golden Ball*, for the instruction of Young Ladies in *Grammar, Geography and History*, and the use of the Globes—the number will be limited to twelve. Hours; from 9 till 11. ☞ Instruction on the Organ given at Miss K's. residence.
April 19.

CITY BANK.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the City Bank, will take place at their Banking House, on Tuesday, the seventh day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon—for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, and for transacting such other business as may come before them.
THOMAS JONES, *Cashier.*
April 19, 1839.

CONFECTIONS, &c.

THOMAS GARD has on hand a few Boxes superior Confections—*consisting of*—

Mixtures.

Sugar Plums, Almonds, Stomachic Carroway, Cassia Buds, Acidulated, Peppermint, Lemon Drops, &c.

Candies.

Barley, Winter Green, Horehound, Cream, Striped, Kisses, &c. &c.

Lozenges.

Peppermint, Cayenne, Cinnamon, Ginger, Toulou. Fancy Cakes, Pastry, Jellies, Blancmange, as usual.

A few respectable young men can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, and every attention paid to render them comfortable.
Cross Street, St. John, April 26.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per Evergreen, from Liverpool:

4 CASES, containing 200 *Mons de Laines* DRESSES; 100 pieces Chintz and Striped Muslin Garments; 60 do. Chintz APRONS; 7 trusses Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
5 Bales, containing 150 pieces grey and white Shirting; 250 do. PRINTS; pieces Drills, Ticks, Buckskins, Jaconets, &c.
1 Bale, containing 20 pieces Striped and Plain Cassimeres and Kerseys.
36 cwt. LIVERPOOL SOAP.
JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER.
April 5.

MAY 1st, 1839.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Per Fingalton, from London, and British Queen from Liverpool, consisting of—

PRINTED Muslins, and Mousline de Laine Dresses;
Plain and Figured Lutestrings and Sarsnets;
Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, in great variety;
Plain and Fig'd Satins; Parasols & Umbrellas;
A large assortment of Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery, of every description.
White and colored Stays; Nettes and Laces;
Muslin Edgings, Insertions and Flouncings;
Worked Collars; Gent's. Stocks and Braces;
Black Bombazines and Crapes;
Fancy Buckskins and Broad CLOTHS;
Silk, Twist, Threads and Cottons;
Black and White Braid, Cotton Cords, Tapes;
Paste Boards, sheet Willows, Pins and Needles;
Printed Cottons; Furniture and Lining Cottons;
Grey and White Satinetts; Regatta stripes;
Ticks; Merinos and Shalloons;
Fancy and Plain Satinetts; Moleskins;
Checks, Stripes, and Homespuns;
Cantoons and Fancy Trowser stuffs; Flannels;
Serges and Green Baize;
Plain and Fancy Druggets; Cotton Velvet;
Ducks, Canvass, and Oznaburgh;
Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, Diapers;
Jaconet, Book, Mull, and Check'd Muslins;
Bishop Lawn; Linen and Cotton Cambric;
TARTAN SHAWLS, &c. &c. &c.
The whole of which are offered at the lowest market price.
W. G. LAWTON.

James Lockwood & Co.

(North Market Wharf,)

HAVE, received per ship *Hannah Kerr*, part of their Spring Supply of MANCHESTER GOODS, which they are opening, and offer for sale on liberal terms.
☞ Their LONDON GOODS, by the *Sophia* and *Hebe*, are daily expected, also the remainder of their MANCHESTER GOODS, by the *Marchioness of Bute*, from Liverpool.
St. John, 30th April, 1839.

SHOE STORE.

Corner of King & Germain streets.

JUST received per ship *Fingalton* from London, Seventeen Packages, containing Ladies', Misses, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, *of every description, Color, Quality, and price that can be named, from the cheapest to the best in the City*; Gentlemen's and Youth's summer Dress Shoes and Boots; Pantaloon Straps of every kind; Fleecy Cork Soles; Children's Waist Belts; Straps for Clogs, &c. Silk Laces; Silk Ferrits, Galloons and Sewing; and a variety of other articles.—For sale Wholesale and Retail.
N. B.—Further supplies shortly expected from Liverpool. STEPHEN K. FOSTER.
May 3, 1839.

Just Arrived,

A CHOICE selection of Tuscan, Luton, Dunstable and Rutland STRAW BONNETS—which are now ready for inspection.
May 3, 1839. JOS. SUMMERS & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Having removed to the commodious Fire and Frost Proof Warehouse and Cellars fronting on the East side of *St. John Street*, one door North of Mr. Walker's, with additional entrance from the Arcade,

Offers for sale a very extensive stock of—

WINES, BRANDY, GENEVA, WHISKEY, Porter, Teas, &c., with all his usual variety of choice Bottled Wines; comprising Port, East India, and L. P. Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Marsella, Bucellas, Hock, Champagne, &c.
20 Casks London Brown Stout and PORTER, 3 and 4 dozens each:
100 Packages Congo, Souchong, Hyson, Gunpowder and Twanky Teas, and
by early expected arrivals will receive a very increased addition to his present Stock.
Agency and Commission business transacted as heretofore.
May 3, 1839. W. H. STREET.

CARD.

THOMAS GARD has been induced for the convenience of the Public, to remove part of his stock of Confections &c. to the Market square, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Joseph Summers & Co., where he intends to keep a General Assortment of first rate articles in his line together with the delicacies of the season.
The patronage of the Ladies' is respectfully solicited, and all orders will be punctually attended to.
Ginger Beer, Lemonade, &c.
May 3, 1839.

REMOVAL.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE above Establishment is removed to that eligible building erected by Thos. Merritt, Esquire, opposite the Commercial Bank, North side Market square. A. R. TRURO.
May 3.

Flour, Corn Meal, Tea, &c.

300 BARRELS CORN MEAL;
100 Do. WHEAT FLOUR;
195 Bbls RYE FLOUR; 40 barrels TAR;
29 Chests and Boxes best Congo TEA;
300 Bushels Yellow CORN; 500 lbs. best Indigo;
A few Barrels and Kegs Soda Crackers;
40 Bags Fine Table Salt; 6 do. Black Pepper;
5 Bales Cotton Warps; 12 Kegs Tobacco.
GEO. M. BURNS,
May 3. 4w *N. Market Wharf.*

RYE FLOUR.—100 Barrels Rye FLOUR, received per schooner *Savoy*, from Philadelphia, and for sale low while landing, by
May 3. *RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.*

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his place of business to the South Market Wharf.
May 3. WILLIAM CARVILL.

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately:—Apartments in the House owned and occupied by Mr. William Major, in Prince William street. *May* 3.

Pig Iron, Potatoes, Bacon, &c.

Received per barque "Bellona," from Newry:

50 TONS No. 1. scotch PIG IRON,
1342 Hampers Irish Potatoes,
2 Tons OAKUM; 3 casks miner's Shovels,
20 Dozen Farmer's Spades, 20 do. ballast Shovels,
8 Bales Irish Bacon; 5 brls. Irish Pork,
1 Tierce Irish Beef,
40 Bundles Plough Plate IRON.
April 26. WM. CARVILL.

PITCH & TAR.—120 Barrels PITCH, and TAR; received per *Chief Sachem*, from Wilmington, for sale low while landing, by
April 26. Crane & M'Grath.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to that new store in King street, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Scott, *near the red front.*
Reference to former advertisements.
April 26. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Store To Let.

Possession given 1st May next.

THE Store at present occupied by W. D. W. Hubbard, Esq.—Apply to the Subscriber.
April 26. 4i. S. K. FOSTER.

Seed Potatoes.

A FEW Hampers of Irish POTATOES, a very fine description for the table—also, a *desirable article for Seed*, apply to Capt. John Wescott, at the store of S. Wiggins & Son.
St. John, April 26, 1839.

For sale by James Lockwood & Co.

50 TONS well assorted refined and common IRON—in quantities to suit purchasers.
30 Brls. pow'd Venetian Red,
11 Hhds. PORT WINE.
May 3.

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &C.

Received per ship Alexander Edmond *from Liverpool:—*

20 IRON stock'd Anchors, from 1-3 cwt. to 5 cwt.; 200 fms. 3-8 in. close link'd Chain; 200 fms. 7-16 do.; 250 fms. 1-2 do.; 95 fms. 9-16 do.; 190 fms. 5-8 do.; 110 fms. 11-16 do.; 150 fms. 3-4 do.; 75 fms. 7-8 do.; 75 fms. 1 do.; 65 fms. 5-8 in. cross bar'd do.; 75 fms. 3-4 do.; 15 Gin Wheels, assorted sizes.
May 3. JAMES OTTY & CO.

FLOUR and MEAL.

The Subscriber has just received per schr. "Compeer" from New York:

100 BRLS. Corn MEAL, 50 brls. RYE FLOUR.
IN STORE—150 barrels Canada Fine FLOUR, Fresh and Sweet. JAS. T. HANFORD.
May 3, 1839.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

JUST received per "Elizabeth" from New York.—50 barrels RYE FLOUR, 50 do. Corn Meal.—For sale on reasonable terms by
May 3. J. & J. ALEXANDER, *King-street.*

SALT! SALT!

THE Cargo of SALT on board the ship *Alexander Edmond*, about 350 tons, for sale by
May 3. THOMAS HANFORD.

PORK.—60 Barrels Prime Mess PORK, landing ex *Glasgow* from Belfast.
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
May 3. Nelson-street.

Building, Pasture, or Farm Lots.

To be Let at Phillis' Creek,—the Property of the Hon. Thomas Baillie.

THE greater part of these Lands having been carefully prepared for Crops this Season, present most eligible advantages to Householders in Fredericton.
The Farmstead on the Hanwell Road has been arranged without regard to expence, and the Offices being of the first order, is worthy the attention of practical Farmers.
The other Lots vary in size from about nine acres downwards.
Possession of the above Premises will be given immediately.
Early application to be made at the Office of Messrs. Street & Miller.
Fredericton, April 29, 1839.—3w.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL of about 125 Tons, for a Port in Jamaica. Apply to
S. L. LUGRIN.
April 26.

Per Ship British Queen, from Liverpool:

AND FOR SALE LOW:

10 HALF Pipes, } Pale Sherry WINE,
20 Qr. casks, }
10 Hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY—superior,
100 Half, and 100 Quarter Drums FIGS,
100 Boxes HARD YELLOW SOAP,
100 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
50 Coils Rattline and CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread to 3 inch,
2 Casks Salmon, shad, and Herring Tackles.
April 26. JOHN V. THURGAR

Cordage, Oakum, &c.

Received per ship British Queen, *from Liverpool:—*

300 COILS CORDAGE, from 6 thread Ratline to 4 inch;
60 Coils MARLINE and HAUSELINE,
60 Coils 2 and 3 Yarn SPUNYARN,
50 Do. White ROPE, from 4 thread to 12 thread,
8 doz. Hand Lead Lines; 10 doz. Log Lines,
6 doz. Bed Cords; 2 doz. Water laid deep sea Lines; 6 doz. 15 thread Cod Lines,
20 doz. sail TWINE; 1 Bale Bleached DUCK,
1 Mat WHITE OAKUM,
169 Bundles best Parish Picked OAKUM.
26th April. JAMES OTTY & CO.

BUTTER.

25 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER, ex *Nile*, from Halifax.
April 26. THOS. HANFORD.

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT. ☜

Weekly Trip to Windsor.

THE steamer NOVA SCOTIA, T. Reed, Master, will leave this on
Monday—For Eastport and Saint Andrews, return on Tuesday.
Wednesday—For Digby and Annapolis, return the same evening.
☞ Time of leaving St. John, 7 o'clock, a. m.
Thursday Evening—For Windsor, returning on Friday—leaving Windsor the same tide she arrives.
For further particulars, enquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting Room of
April 26. E. BARLOW & SONS.

SPRING GOODS.

Just received per ships Mozambique, Evergreen, and Wakefield:

100 BOXES Mould and Dipt Candles, 36 cwt. Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes Glasgow SOAP,
20 hhds. Geneva; 1 hhd. Blacking,
50 puncheons Treacle,
31 hhds. fine crushed SUGAR,
10 do. Refined do.; 66 boxes Caper TEA,
200 Ladies' CLOAKS,
1400 Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
200 Mousline de Laine Dresses,
100 pieces Chintz and striped Muslin Garments,
60 do. Chintz Aprons,
500 do. Grey and White Shirting,
500 do. Prints and Stripes; 150 do. Checks,
Bales and boxes Moleskins, Shawls, Drills Cottons, Handkerchiefs, Ticks Jaconets, &c. &c.
Apply to JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,
No. 12, King street.
Or ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
5th April, 1839. *Nelson street.*

ON SALE,

Per schooner Britannia, *from Halifax—now landing at the North Market Wharf:*

50 BARRELS Prime Mess Canada BEEF,
27 Bbls. Cargo, do.
21 Bbls. Nova-Scotia, do.
132 do. Canada Fine FLOUR.
Ex ship *Mozambique*, Gillis, Master, from Greenock—now landing at the subscriber's wharf:
100 Bundles OAKUM; 200 boxes best St. Rollox Yellow SOAP, 580 Pots & Camp Ovens,
4 Hhds. Tinned Tea Kettles;
20 Bales sheathing Paper,
250 Pieces bleached Canvas; 150 Brown ditto,
20 Hhds. and Tierces Refined Loaf SUGAR,
2 Anchors, 20cwt. 2qrs. 0., and 22cwt. 1qr. 4lbs.
100 Bolts (Muir's Marin's & Co.) best boiled Canvas; 100 coils Cordage, 1 1/4 to 7 1/4 in.
30 Hawsers from 3 in. to 8 inches,
The above articles will be sold low if taken from alongside the Vessels.
St. John, April 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

To Let,

THE Premises at present in the occupation of Messrs. Mackay, Brothers & Co., as a Counting Room, on the North Market Wharf; may be had for one year from the 1st May, either as a Shop or Office, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
April 12.

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for past favours, begs to state, that he has now on hand a general assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, amounting to upwards of 600 Pairs, among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco, Doeskin, and Opera Boots—the latter a beautiful article for summer wear; Gent's. Morocco and Doeskin Bootees, Oxonian shoes and Pumps, Galoshes, &c.; strong Boots and Shoes in variety.
In point of style, quality and variety, the above stock cannot be excelled by that of any other Boot and shoe Manufacturing Establishment in the Province. D. PATERSON.
Sign of the Golden Boot, Dock street, a few Doors from the Market Square.
☞ Every article in his line made to measure, with despatch.
April 19, 1839. 6m.—Sent. 8w.

City Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public for the liberal support afforded him during a period of five years, begs to inform them that he has fitted up that Shop in *Prince William Street*, one door South of Dr. Walker's, formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Ginley, as a Dry Goods store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of *BOOTS and SHOES*, of every description, which shall be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.
He would also state, that as he is now furnished with first class workmen, and determined that every article in his line of business shall be made of the best materials and in the neatest manner, the public may rest assured that no attention on his part will be wanting to secure their support and patronage.
JAMES HINDS.
☞ Wanted immediately, two or three Journeymen Shoemakers.
22d March, 1839.

NEW AND ELEGANT.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Velvet Borders, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received per schooners "*Union Jack*" and "*Amethyst*," from Boston, and Brig "*Norfolk*" from Philadelphia, his season's supply of

FRENCH & AMERICAN

Paper Hangings,

with Common and *VELVET* Borders of every width and color, to match. His assortment now contains

Ten Thousand Pieces,

and comprises all the various quantities, from the *CHEAPEST* to the *VERY BEST ever offered* for sale in this City.—*Prices run from 9d. per piece upwards.*
STEPHEN K. FOSTER,
Corner of King & Germain streets.
St. John, April 26, 1839.—3m.

Fashionable Millinery.

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

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make advances on Cargoes of LUMBER, consigned to his Friends in Barbadoes, to amount of $3 per M. on Merchantable Boards and Plank, and $2 per M. on long Pine and Cedar Shingles, by Drafts at 90 days on Cavan, Brothers & Co., London, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New-York, on receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance. The vessels will, after touching at Barbadoes, be allowed to proceed to St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, and Trinidad, provided the Markets at these Islands are better than at Barbadoes. WILLIAM KERR.
St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

NOTICE.

A DISSOLUTION of the Co-partnership between the Subscribers, heretofore subsisting under the Firm of W. H. Street & Ranney, having by mutual consent this day taken place:—The Stock of the said Firm will continue exposed for sale at the usual place of business till the first day of May next. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims, to exhibit the same for adjustment.
W. H. STREET,
W. P. RANNEY.
St. John, 1st April, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE period for which Mr. Ranney was associated as a Copartner in my Wine and Commission business having expired, the same will on the first day of May next, be resumed and continued as formerly, on my own account, in the new Brick Building fronting on *St. John Street*, next door to Mr. Walker's. W. H. STREET.
St. John, 1st April, 1839.

Commission Warehouse,

AND

Wholesale and Retail Wine Store.

A DISSOLUTION of the firm of W. H. Street & Ranney, having taken place, the subscriber hereby intimates to his Friends and the Public, that he will continue to transact the same Business as heretofore carried on by the said Firm, in all its Branches, in the premises now occupied by W. H. Street & Ranney, after 1st day of May next.
5th April, 1839. W. P. RANNEY.

Received per ship "Mozambique," from Greenock.

60 PIECES Grey COTTON; 70 do. White Cotton;
2 Bales Cotton Lamp Wick; 1 bale Thrums,
12 Bales Sheathing Paper,
8 Casks PUTTY, in 14 lb. bladders,
30 Boxes Soap; 20 boxes Mould Candles,
120 do. Dipt Candles; 1 bale Pump Leather,
20 Dozen (Thomson) Screw Augurs,
5 Hhds. Loaf SUGAR,
420 Pots from 1/4 gallon to 10 gallons,
160 Bake Pans and Covers.
Also—In Store:
36 Kegs Wrought Nails 10dy to 20dy,
40 Cwt. Sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 in.,
45 Coils 2 and 3 yarn Spunyarn; 50 do. Marline and Houseline; 75 coils Ratline;
80 do. CORDAGE, from 1 to 4 inches,
8 Bags Black Pepper; 20 pieces Russia Duck,
50 Barrels Canada Fine FLOUR,
1 Pun.

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

New-York, September 15, 1838.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS,—Gentlemen:—Feeling deeply indebted to you for the valuable service you have rendered me, I do most cheerfully inform you that my wife is entirely cured of the Salt Rheum by the use of your Remedy and Syrup of Sarsaparilla. She had been very severely afflicted with the disease, in her face, for six years; had tried various medicines, both internal and external, but without producing any good effect, until by the advice of a friend who was cured by your medicine she was induced to use it, and, I am thankful to say the result has been a perfect cure.

Your's, respectfully, JOHN CHAPMAN.
79 Chatham st.

From this and numerous other certificates of its virtue received by the Proprietors, (which will be exhibited on application) every person can see the superior efficacy of this valuable medicine on diseases of the skin. Salt Rheum, Jackson or Barbers' Itch, Ringworms, Tetter and Scald Head, &c. are effectually cured by it. In rising 3000 cases it has not failed in one; and in all it is warranted to cure, or the money will be refunded. Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York.—Sold at wholesale and retail by special appointment by A. R. Truro, Circulating Library, Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FOR the cure of chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, liver complaints, fever and ague, palsy, piles, injuries from the use of mercury, costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent head aches, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptive complaints, dropsy, asthma and consumption, diarrhœa, Flatulency, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, heart-burn, restlessness, ill-temper, anxiety, languor, and melancholy, which are the general simptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its use.

☞ For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale, and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4, King street.

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters: At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Gagetown: Mr. J H. Bonnell: Fredericton, Mr James F. Gale; W.Y. Theal, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter McClelah, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Petitcodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville. *February 8, 1839.*

Interesting to the Afflicted.

FOR sale by PETERS & TILLEY, Apothecaries, No. 4, King street, St. John, that powerful and excellent article called JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE, and imminent or improved Liquid OPODELDOC; prepared equally for internal and external use; especially for hard dry cough, hooping cough, hoarseness and common colds, pain and soreness in the lungs, stomach and sides; for strangury, asthma, influenza, sore throat, weak lungs, &c &c. External it has the most happy effect in all cases where any other Opodeldoc would be used, particularly for Horses and Oxen, where they are cut, bruised, strained, or chafed by the harness; for ringbones, hoofale, &c. and it possesses more than double the power of any other Opodeldoc.

☞ Satisfactory evidence of its virtues, and the name of the inventor and proprietor accompany each bottle. *October 12.* 6m

Just Received—per Adelaide.

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

For Sale or to Let.

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

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

Chain Cables.

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

Candles.

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

A FEW Boxes BANKS & Co.'s Liverpool Patent Mould CANDLES.

IN STORE—Boxes 8's, 10's, and 12's, Liverpool Dip Candles; Do. Metallic wick for Candle lamps. Boxes best Liverpool SOAP.

With a variety of other Goods which will be sold low for cash or approved payment.
Dec. 28. E. C. WADDINGTON

3d. January, 1839.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

Just received per "James Lemon" from Liverpool:

23 CASES 22, 24, 26 28 & 30 oz. Sheathing COPPER;
10 Tons Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
Composition Sheathing Nails, 1 1-8, 1-4 & 1 1-2 in.
—IN STORE—
Composition RINGS—*of all sizes;*
Ditto Spikes 7, 7 1-2, 8, 8 1-2 and 9 inches,
Ditto Bull Bolts, 12 & 14 inches long.
SHEET LEAD, 4, 4 1-2, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10 lb. pr. ft.
Patent SHOT, of all sizes.
The above articles will be sold at cost and charges, on application at the above establishment.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

ON SALE,

1 ANCHOR, 21.2; 1 do. 23.0; 1 do. 27.0; 1 Anchor of each 11, 12, 14, 15 & 16 cwt.
2 CHAIN CABLES, 1 1-2 in. 90 & 105 fathoms,
1, Ditto, 1 3-8 90 "
1 Ditto, 1 1-4 90 "
1 CHAIN, 7-8, 75 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 7-8, 90 fathoms, close linked,
1 Ditto, 3-4, } 60 Fathoms, Bar Chains,
2 Ditto, 5-8, }
Close linked Chains, 7-16, 1-2, and 9-16 inches,
Topsail Sheets and Ties, Bobstays, and Bowsprit Shrouds; 2 sets Patent TRUSSES;
20 Tons 1 1-4 and 1 3-8 Round Refined IRON;
6 Tons 1 1-4 inch common Round Iron;
Small Anchors, from 1 cwt. to 5 cwt. including Kedges & Chain Anchors; SPIKES of all sizes.
December 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SALT.

10,000 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt, in store, for sale low if applied for immediately.
March 1. JOHN ROBERTSON.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A very serviceable and excellent dark Bay HORSE for sale—apply to
March, 1. J. V. THURGAR.

Flour and Herrings.

JUST RECEIVED—40 barrels superfine Canada Wheat FLOUR: 25 barrels No. 1 Gibbed Herrings, for sale by
25th Jan. JOHN V. THURGAR.

For Sale.

THE Packet schooner *Amethyst*, of 98 tons burthen, per register, built at Parrsboro' N. S.; of the best materials in the country, and under the daily inspection of the owners, who spared no expense to render her a strong and durable vessel. Her frame was docked in salt water for two years, and was got out for a ship of 300 tons; her sails, rigging and outfits are likewise all of the very best description. She has two fine Cabins finished with mahogany and maple—(one expressly for Ladies), and Forward Cabin capable of accommodating 16 passengers—In sailing she has rarely if ever been surpassed, and the preference she has required during the past season, proves that no vessel in the trade has ever been so well adapted for it. The present owner not having employment for her, she will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to the Hon. I. Ratchford, at Parsboro', or to
RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
St. John, Feb. 1, 1839.

Cloth Boots.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO. have received their Fall supply of Ladies Propella and Seal-skin Boots and Shoes, also, 500 pairs Cloth Boots.
December 21.

SHOE STORE.

Ladies Black Cloth Boots.

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

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

LADIES Fine Black Cloth BOOTS of every description, lined with Fur, Chamois, &c
Do. over Boots, of all kinds and qualities, from 3s. 6d. upwards. Children's do. do. do. do. Mens' Pilot and Kersey over Boots, from 14s. do. Ladies Fancy Carpet Shoes, Chamois lined and Furred. Children's Boots and Shoes of all qualities and sizes.
An elegant assortment of Ladies French Kid Opera Slippers—very superior Prunella do.
Also—Three Thousand pairs Welsh Shoes, for sale cheap for Cash only.

Also, per ship James Lemon:—
Ladie's Chamois Lined Cork soled Cloth BOOTS,
Do. do. do. black Cloth Boots to lace and button part "all cloth" & part "Goloshed";
Do. Fur Lined do. do. do. do.
Do. best cloth Over Boots, Fur & Chamois lin'd;
Girls' & children's best chamois lined Cloth Boots;
Men's best leather lined Cloth Over Boots;
Do. do. do. do. Over Shoes;
Do. do. Wellington & Clarence BOOTS;
Boy's and Children's Seal Boots & Shoes,—and a variety of other kinds to suit the Season.
STEPHEN K. FOSTER.
December 28, 1838. King street.

BLANKETS.—400 Pair 9-4 and 10-4 Rose Blankets, ex ship *Ward*, from Liverpool.
26th October. J. KERR & CO.

Pews for Sale.

NO. 2, Northern Aisle Trinity Church, a square commodious Pew, lined and cushioned.
No. 62, Middle Aisle St. John Church. Apply to
Jan. 8. GEO. WHELLER.

Wheat Flour.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

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

HAY FOR SALE.

EIGHTEEN Tons first quality upland HAY, about 40 miles from the city, convenient to the Lumbering parties at Martin's Head. A liberal credit will be given. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel.
December 14. JAS. NETHERY.

Landing ex "JAMES LEMON:"

100 BOXES best LIVERPOOL SOAP.
—IN STORE—
60 Hhds. Refined SUGAR; 100 Boxes 1838 Muscatel RAISINS.—For sale cheap for CASH.
January 4. JAS. MALCOLM.

CARPETING.

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

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE of 90 fathoms, each 1 1-2; 1 5-8 & 1 3-4 inch;
1 do of 75 faths. each 3-4 & 1 1-8 inch.
1 Chain Anchor, each 10, 13, 15, 25 & 26 cwt.
For sale by
Jan. 25. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of Flour, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store, No. 22, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling in reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.
August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

For Sale.

400,000 FEET white pine BOARDS for shipping;
300,000 feet Spruce Deals; 50 Cords Lathwood;
100 M. Spruce Shingles; 15 do Red do.
100,000 feet seasoned Spruce Flooring;
50,000 " " " Boards,
400,000 " " Pine Boards and Plank.
—*In Store:*—
50 Firkins Cumberland Butter; 50 bbls. superfine FLOUR; 75 bbls. Corn Meal; 50 boxes best Yellow Soap; 50 chests fine Congo Tea; 20 boxes Starch; 15 boxes Raisins.
February 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Per 'Jas. Lemon.'—3d. Jan. 1839.

NAVY BOLT CANVAS.

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

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his new and improved SOFA BED. The prices vary according to the pattern and finish, from 5 to £15. The lowest prices asked, and no abatement. They are all warranted, and kept in repair one year, free of expense. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, and private families who study economy, are invited to call and examine them. In many cases they save more than the cost in rent and fuel.
July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,

HORSFIELD STREET.

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

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

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

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.
St. John, August 30, 1838.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

JAMAICA, { Kingston, Port-a-Prince, Saint Ann's, Savannah-la-mar,

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.

NOTICE.

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

☞ Storage if wt.

WILLIAM PARR.
17th August, 1838.

☞ Notice.

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

JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.
St. John, 1st May 1838.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber having taken a store in Water street, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. D. Hatfield & Son, for the purpose of acting as Genger

Auction & Commission Business,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞ Notice.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, April 28, 1838.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
114,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do. do. do two inch Plank;
76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
14,000 feet superior seven inch SIDLING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.
ALSO,
Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.
ALEXANDER McAVITY.
August 3, 1838.

BEAR SKINS.

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

Co-Partnership Notice.

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

JAMES OTTY,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
St. John, October 12, 1838.

MOLASSES.—300 Puns. very superior retailing Molasses, *now landing ex brig Infant from Cuba*—for sale low by
April 5. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

A NAIL MACHINE, just imported, may be had on application to
March 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TEAS.

30 CHESTS E. I. Company BOHEA, received per *Nile*; a few Chests "Collins's" fine Congo, Souchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder.

Also, An Invoice of 200 Packages Souchong, Congo, Young Hyson, &c. per *Amanda* from Liverpool. For sale low by
March 23. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Tea, Candles, Shawls, and Cloaks.

Just received per Wakefield, from Liverpool:

100 BOXES Mould and Dipt Candles, 50 Boxes Cinnamon Tea,
4 Bales Woollen SHAWLS—the largest variety of patterns ever offered in this market,
2 Boxes containing 200 CLOAKS—a new article.
For sale low by
JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER
29th March. *No. 12, King street.*

Boards for Sale.

150 M. FEET Pine Shipping BOARDS, 100 M. do. do. first do.
March 29. JAMES T. HANFORD.

SHOE STORE.

Just received per ships Wakefield and Evergreen from Liverpool:

PART of the subscriber's spring supply of Boots and Shoes of every description, suitable to the season, which will be sold cheap for cash only.

☞ Further supplies hourly expected.

S. K. FOSTER.
March 29, *King street.*

JUST RECEIVED,

And on sale by the subscriber:—

40 SMALL Casks, each 18 gallons, Sicily Madeira WINE;
10 half-pipes Old Cognac BRANDY,
5 half-pipes Pure Old Hollands GENEVA,
10 small bags Black PEPPER.
—IN STORE—
30 puncheons Prime Retailing MOLASSES.
April 5. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

St. John, N. B. 29th Jan. 1837.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

Dr. Benjamin Brandeth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

THE Subscriber has been duly appointed under seal and signature of *Dr. Brandeth*, as sole Agent for Saint John, and has just received the genuine Pills, which will be sold at 1s 3d. per box, and can be depended on in the fullest confidence of their virtues in curing over all ills, as now offered to the public by a good assistant of nature.

Sept. 7, 1838. A. R. TRURO.

Spanish Cigars.

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

Also on hand—A stock of good Liverpool Table with *Substantials*.

N. B.—Dinner served up every day at half-past 3 o'clock in the forenoon till 11 at night. A good supply of fresh Oysters, and plenty of good *Lundy's Spinnen* to wash them down.

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

JAMES NETHERY.
Hibernian Hotel, Nov. 16, 1838.

NOTICE.

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

LAWRENCE FOSTER,
STEPHEN K. FOSTER.
Dec. 20, 1838.

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

LAWRENCE FOSTER.
Dec. 20, 1838.

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

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

STEPHEN K. FOSTER.
St. John, Dec. 20, 1838.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

151 HHDS. Choice retailing MOLASSES;
5 Tierces bright SUGAR;
25 Bbls. superfine Flour; 40 bbls. fine Flour,
10 " Rye " 10 " Corn Meal.
12 dozen Corn Brooms; 3 tons assorted IRON.
10 chests Congo TEA;
400,000 feet Deals; 200,000 feet Pine Boards,
50,000 clear seasoned Pine Boards,
250,000 merch. " "
50,000 Refuse Boards; 55,000 sawed Scantling.
250,000 sawed Laths;
25,000 Pine Shingles; 20,000 spruce ditto.
September 11. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

NEW GOODS.

Per Bengal Merchant from London—

GENUINE Medicinal Oil; Rose Oil; Bears' Grease; Lavender Water; roll and pot Pomatum; Mildew cosmetic Oil and transparent shaving cakes; Fancy do; Johnston's Patent white and 24 brown Windsor soap; patent Hair Brushes; silver wire Tooth Brushes; Nail Brushes; badger and bone cased shaving Brushes; Hair Powder; dressing, ivory and pocket Combs; genuine Naples Soap; superior Razors, curling Tongs, &c. &c.

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

WILLIAM MAJOR,
Hair-Dresser, Perfumer, &c.
Prince William-street, 6th October, 1838.

Cordage, Loaf Sugar & Candles.

PER MOZAMBIQUE.

8 HHDS. and 16 Tierces Refined LOAF SUGAR; 10 qr. casks Teneriffe wine,
20 Boxes Mould Candles. 30 do. White Soap,
200 coils CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread ratline to 8 1-2 inches,
150 bolts Canvas, 2 Puncheons Whiskey,
300 Chaldrons best SPLINT COALS.

The whole of the above will be sold low, if taken from the vessel. JOHN ROBERTSON.
9th November.

New Goods.

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

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

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

ALSO:—His usual supply of Salmon, Shad, seine and Herring Twines; CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread to 4 1-2 inches; 40 bundles of Sheet Iron, 2 bales fine Carpetings; and a few double STOVES, for Halls, &c. &c.
16th Nov. J. V. THURGAR.

For Sale or Charter.

THE fine fast sailing schooner VICTORY, of 80 Tons burthen per Register, now in this Port, will be sold on reasonable terms, or will take a Freight to any Port on application to JOHN MCCHIE, Esquire, at Miss Thomson's—or to
April 12. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

New Fall Goods,

Per *Robert Bruce*, from Liverpool, consisting of—

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

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

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

Black and col'd Pink & SILVER'D S., plain and fancy Ribbons; figured and plain silks, in great variety; embossed and plain sarsnets; colored satins; black Bombazines and crapes; a very extensive assortment of MUFFS, BOAS and OPERAS; lined gloves of every description; lamas wool and worsted Hosiery; Nutts, Laces, Leggings and Quillings; Island Quillings; Ladies cloths, buckskins, doeskins, pilot cloths, petersiams and broad cloths; a superior lot of Indian SHAWLS; stays, Umbrellas and willows; cotton reels; tapes, braids and gimps; black and colored handanna handkerchiefs; gents. stocks and braces; long and short lea GLOVES, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Two Thousand pairs Boots and Shoes.

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

W. G. LAWTON.
Market square, Oct. 26, 1838.

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber has received ex ships Mary Fisher, Rose and Jane Walker, part of his Fall supply, consisting of the following articles, viz.:

Black, Blue, Olive, blue, and brown Broad Cloths, plain and striped Cassimeres, plain and ribbed Buckskins, nine pilot Cloths, plaid beaver Cloths, white and [illegible] Welsh and Saxony duffs, Saxony Cloths, Cassinets and Cambricots, for ladies' cloaks, double the usual size, of deep plain and figured Silk damasks, [illegible] Cottons, white and brown cotton, and linen Sheetings, [illegible] Linens, quilts, counterpanes and jacconet [illegible] Cambrics, Ladies' Cloths, Gents. Coatings, [illegible] Cottons, Carpetings and Hearthrugs, [illegible] Hosiery and Haberdashery, [illegible] Hardware, with a general assortment of other articles, which will be sold very low for cash only. No patterns given, or goods allowed to leave the store without being settled for.

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

JAMES BOWES.
Market Square, Nov. 2.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

NEW GOODS.

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

IRON japanned Coal Scuttles and Hods; Patent R. Weighing Machines; 6 to 10 inch iron Locks; sets Iron Weights, 2lb. down; 7, 14 and 28 lb. do. Iron Butt Hinges; cast steel Masons' Trowels; Plastering do; box wood screws; chest, trunk and Oil Locks; 6 and 7 inch Mortice do; Trunk Handles, block tin candle sticks, men's and boy's skates, French spring do; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fancy japanned and bronzed table lamps and glasses; oval do. one and two lights; fancy patent candle lamps; plated snuffers and trays, do. candlesticks, new pattern; do. do. with glass, silver mounted; brass Toddy kettles; block tin Dish covers; Polished steel smallers, do. trays to match; Japan'd Tea boxes; sets black and white bone handle Knives and Forks; stag ditto, buck ditto, dessert ditto, ivory handle ditto, Ivory handle table and Dessert ditto, double and single bladed Pen ditto, Butchers' ditto; scrubbing and white wash Brushes; black lead, fancy stove, sets shoe, fancy hearth, tooth and nail Brushes; boxes patent Metallic Wick Candles, for candle lamps; boxes 8's, 10's, 12's Dip Candles; boxes SOAP, and a great variety of other Articles, which with his former stock on hand, will sell low for cash or prompt payment, at his store, Prince Wm. street.

Nov. 9. E. C. WADDINGTON.

Sugar, Pork and Oil.

JUST received, ex schooner *Caroline*, from Halifax: 20 hogsheads SUGAR; 12 barrels prime PORK; 18 casks seal OIL, which will be sold low while landing.
Oct. 5. CRANE & McGRATH.

Provincial Vaccine Institution,

St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber will give attendance at the Hall of the Alms House, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. for the purpose of Vaccinating all such persons as may present themselves.
Dec. 5. GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D.

Bologna Sausages,

Soda, Sugar, Butter and Water Crackers.

A SUPPLY of the above Articles just received and for sale by the subscriber. ☞ The crackers are assorted in packages suitable for families.
Jan. 25. JAMES MALCOLM

Oranges, &c.

EX *Hibernian*, from Palermo:—15 M. Cigars, 20 bags Java COFFEE; 30 boxes Oranges; 5 do. Lemons; 3 Tierces RICE, for sale cheap for cash. J. MALCOLM
January 25.

TEAS.

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

Ham, Bacon, Navy Bread, &c.

Per Victory, from Halifax—

20 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM.
200 Half and Quarter Boxes Raisins.
Per Splendid, from Philadelphia
20 Barrels Navy Bread; Half and Quarter Barrels Bran Bread; Soda, sugar, and Water Crackers.
JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER.
Dec. 11. *No. 12, King street.*

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Soap, Candles, &c.

Just arrived and for sale by the Subscriber;

100 BBLS. Extra superfine Wheat FLOUR;
200 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
50 Boxes Mould Candles—short 6's.
50 Puncheons Prime Retailing Molasses.
Also, A few Packages of salmon, seine, Shad & Herring TWINES; 50 Coils 6, 9 and 12 th. Rattlin.
Dec. 28. JOHN V. THURGAR.

RICE.

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

OFFICES! OFFICES! OFFICES!

FOUR spacious, well-lighted, and comfortable OFFICES, immediately above the subscriber's shop, entrance from Prince William-street, to be Let from 1st May next at moderate rents, by
Feb. 8. JAS. MALCOLM.

TO LET, for a term of years—

A LOT OF LAND in Lower Cove, fronting on Carmarthen and Queen streets, an eligible situation for a Grocery or Retail store. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel.
Jan. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NOTICE.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented *Dr. Gridley's* last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR

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

DR. SCUDDER'S GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

Compos