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Weekly Almanack.

September.	R. Sun.	S.	Mons.	H.	W.
15 Saturday,	5 39	6 11	2	3	9 12
16 Sunday,	5 40	6 9	3 10	10	18
17 Monday,	5 41	6 8	4 15	11	0
18 Tuesday,	5 42	6 6	Sets.	11	34
19 Wednesday,	5 44	6 4	6 22	ev.	2
20 Thursday,	5 45	6 2	6 38	0	39
21 Friday,	5 46	6 0	6 57	1	9

First quarter, 26th. 5h. 9m.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Robt. F. Hazen, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Hugh Johnston.

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

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

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: James Kirk.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

Marine Insurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The Committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Miscellany.

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

No. IX.

You ask me for some account of the Indians of this province; and I know you to be too well informed upon the subject, generally, to expect in the description any portion of that romance which formerly belonged to every sketch of Indian character. They are of the Milicite tribe, which has never, I believe, been remarkable for any of those warlike qualities and that lofty spirit which formerly distinguished the "Five Nations," and other powerful tribes in North America. They are, however, a very superior race to the Micmacs, who inhabit Nova Scotia, and the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; they are expert fishermen and hunters, and, with common industry and foresight, might still obtain a comfortable livelihood—according to their own rude notions of comfort—from the woods and rivers of the country; but they are to the last degree improvident, and, like their northern brethren the Esquimaux, it is pretty frequently either a feast or a famine with them. Nature, or, what has been aptly termed second nature, "habit," has fortunately endowed the Indian with astonishing powers of endurance both of hunger and fatigue: accompanied only by his dog, he penetrates fearlessly into the deepest recesses of the forest, traversing the wilderness to his selected hunting-ground, with surprising speed and unerring skill: if he fall in with game, he feasts; if not, he simply tightens his broad leathern girdle, as often as the vacuum caused by fasting may permit, and, thus stilling the pangs of hunger, he pursues his way, at a long jog-trot, until he reaches the objects of his search, or sinks down reduced to the necessity of staying the immediate demands of nature by such wild berries or herbs as he can always resort to in extremity. Such is the hard and lonely life of the native hunter, but it is a life which with all its privations, he prefers to every other; and it would seem less difficult to tame the tiger or hyena than to persuade him to renounce it, and submit, upon any terms, to the usages and occupations of civilized society: yet it must be said, in his defence, that the encouragement held out to him to attempt to gain his bread by agriculture has not hitherto been very great, and the gains of a succesful winter in the woods are often sufficiently large to justify his predilection for the chase—for, if the wild animals are now less numerous than formerly, the value of their skins and furs is proportionably increased.

The first opportunity I enjoyed of seeing an Indian assemblage was on the first day of the year, when all within reach are in the habit of presenting themselves at the Government House at Fredericton, to receive the annual presents, which are still provided for them at this season. The deputation, on the occasion alluded to, consisted of about one hundred men and women, decked out in their best and gayest attire; and they were received with great ceremony by his Excellency and family, surrounded by the principal inhabitants of the place. The party marched into the drawing-room, in single, or, as we should say, in "Indian files,"—the men by one door led by old Thoma, their chief, and the women by another, headed by their "lady governess." There is even yet about the Indian, fallen as he is from his ancient character, an air of dignity that seems to be inherent in him: his movements, if not graceful, are at least free from anything like awkwardness or "*mauvaise honte*," and he tenders his hand to his European brother, of whatever rank, with the freedom and confidence of an equal. For the ladies I cannot say so much: nothing can well be more ungraceful than their shuffling gait, or more unbecoming than their costume; and, if it were not for their eyes, which, with scarcely an exception, are large, black, and expressive, I should not be far wrong in saying that one seldom sees a plainer race of women than the Milicite squaws.

Old Thoma made a short "palaver," not in the figurative and impressive language of his native tongue, but in bad and broken English; and, instead of the lofty sentiments and impassioned eloquence of the Indian sage, we were treated with a dry detail of grievances, ending with the usual begging petition: the game, he said, was getting scarce; their fishing-stations had been destroyed by dams and saw-mills: while they were still without titles to the lands which the Government had reserved for them; they had, moreover, suffered much from sickness; and it was, therefore, hoped that the annual presents would be made as liberal as possible. After the party had been treated with cake and wine, they favoured us with a dance, which consisted in circling round with a slow shuffling step to the discordant harmony of a reed and drum, the dancers joined in chorus at stated intervals. This stupid exhibition afforded no amusement; and the chief declined allowing his young men to perform the war-dance, as too exciting, and liable to lead to mischief and disorder. The fate concluded with the presentation of guns to the most expert hunters—the distribution of blankets, and other aid so frequently required by these poor wanderers, being left to the judgment and discretion of commissioners appointed to a general superintendence of their affairs.

A week or two after this we took a drive to the winter camp of the Indians in the woods. The permanent Indian village, which stands on the bank of the river, is, indeed, but rarely occupied by these migratory beings: in summer their encampments may be seen on every lake and stream, frequented by the shad, the salmon, or the gaspereau: and in winter they invariably retire to the woods, where they are sheltered from the cutting winds and driving storms of that inclement season. When we started on this excursion the thermometer stood at 15° under zero; but the day was fine, and the sun shone brightly through a clear, still atmosphere, with a degree of warmth strangely at variance with the rigorous winter-scene around us. Our route lay up the frozen river, which we found in admirable sleighing order—smooth, crisp, and shining as a polished mirror, the result of a brief and recent thaw, succeeded by intense frost; and the path we followed presented the novel appearance of an avenue of spruce-trees growing apparently from the ice—a novelty, however, for which we were indebted to the Statute Labour Act, agreeable to which the track is thus defined at the beginning of winter, in order to confine the travelling to it, and secure a good, well-beaten road throughout the reason. On such a day, and on such a rail-road, a comfortable sleigh and good team, nothing is wanting but a pleasant companion to make a drive delightful: spirits partake of the elasticity of the air—and the very horses, acknowledging its invigorating influence, accomplished with ease their twelve miles within the hour.

At Indian Village, the head-quarters of the tribe, but wholly deserted at this season, we ascended the bank, and left the river behind us. Entering the forest by a narrow path, we had the good fortune to witness in perfection that splendid spectacle known here under the title of a "silver thaw," and nothing certainly can be more singularly beautiful than the effects produced by these sudden and rapid transitions from thaw to frost: the forest presents the appearance of one glittering mass of crystal, broken into a figures of every possible variety and shape, and tinged by the sun's rays with every colour of the rainbow; but let your imagination form from this imperfect sketch what picture it may please, it must still fall far short of the reality.

Another hour of painful ploughing through the deep untrodden snow, interrupted by many a violent shock from hidden stump or stone, brought us to a warm and sheltered glade, where a cluster of wigwams marked the Indian bivouac: the smoke curling above the spot, and the sharp bark of the half-wild dog, alone indicated that the camp was occupied; but on nearer approach we observed a group of the children of the tribe amusing themselves in their own staid and grave manner—so different from the hilarity and mirth which habit has taught us to associate with the sports and pastimes of the young: some were shooting with bows and arrows, which they handled with great dexterity; some were practising with small spears, such as are used in spearing salmon; others were employed on miniature imitations of the different implements of the chase in use among the elders of the tribe; while all seemed to be busy, in one way or another, preparing for the great business of their after lives.

The Indian wigwam is a wretched contrivance, shaped like a sugar-loaf, and formed of slight poles covered with the bark of trees, having a large opening at the top for the egress of smoke: these rude huts are arranged in family groups of three or four with a low fence around them for the accommodation of such domestic animals as the party may possess. The hunters of the tribe were absent, but in the wigwams we found women, children, and a few old men squatted round the fire, which occupies the centre of the domicile—the squaws employed in making baskets and other trifling articles for sale—and the little papoos, where there was one, pinioned up in its wicker-work cradle, generally standing bolt on end, with the demure face of the little urchin alone visible, and watching the proceedings of the family group. The dormitory is formed of a layer of dried grass and leaves, with a few old rugs and skins; and the household goods and chattels rarely exceed what may be conveniently transported in the family canoe from one station to another.

The squaws were not seen to advantage in their domestic avocations; their party-coloured garments were old and slovenly arranged, and it must be owned that there was a great want of cleanliness both in their persons and abodes: there is something, however, always soft and pleasing in the countenance of the young Indian female; and occasionally an individual of rare beauty may be seen among them, but under the drudgery and hard labour to which they are subjected, the most favoured of them become prematurely old.

What surprised me most, in conversing with the elders of the tribe, was the deep interest they appeared to feel in the progress of the Seminole war. The moment the subject was alluded to they seemed to throw off their habitual apathy and solidity, and to evince something of the fire and eloquence of their ancestors. They assured me that councils had been held by the adjoining tribes upon the subject and that "they were all for war." How far this declaration may benefit their brethren in the south, or affect events at such a distance, I leave others to decide. To me it always has appeared that a special interference of Providence in favour of this unhappy and ill-used race can alone prevent their extinction at no distant day, in a country once exclusively their own.

No. X.

With a winter's experience to guide me, I may now venture to offer some remarks upon the society and amusements of the country.

The single regiment which is stationed in New Brunswick has one wing quartered at Fredericton, and the other at St. John, with a small detachment at St. Andrew's. The barracks at St. John are very good, while those appropriated to the accommodation of the officers at Fredericton are indifferent; but the latter station is, notwithstanding, generally preferred.

St. John, although a bustling sea-port, containing a large body of wealthy and respectable merchants, affords little or no society to the officers of the garrison. Those of the merchants who are wealthy are too much engrossed in their mercantile pursuits and occupations to devote any part of their time or income to less important objects, even if their tastes and habits were not otherwise opposed to gaiety and social entertainments. The fogs, too, which prevail for so many months in the year, render the city anything but agreeable as a residence to a stranger.

At Fredericton, on the other hand, there is a very pleasant small society, composed of the families of gentlemen holding public offices, and the circle is enlarged by others unconnected with the Government, who have settled in the vicinity, either from a preference to the situation, or from the desire of being near the head-quarters of the province.

The hospitalities of the place commence with winter; and, including the weekly entertainments at Government House, provide a round of dinner-parties and soirees during the season, which neither the drifting storms of snow, nor any degree of severity in the cold, are allowed to suspend or interfere with; even when the mercury has disappeared from the index of the thermometer, the ladies fearlessly expose themselves, sometimes in open sleighs, to the rude blasts of an almost polar winter,—and in the sudden transitions from an open air to an overheated room they must often experience a change of temperature of some 85° or 90°—and, again, at midnight, they sally forth without alarm, to encounter the like vicissitudes. The ordeal of such a fashionable season must certainly appear alarming to a stranger; but custom reconciles him to it, and he is encouraged to persevere by observing that no people are more robust and healthy than those who thus brave the rigours of the climate.

The chief out-door amusement during winter is sleighing; and tandum-clubs are formed at the different garrisons for the encouragement of this exercise and pastime: pic-nics are got up; and even the ladies of the place, often under the guidance of some very two in the art of driving, boldly encounter all the dangers of the drive, such as being frost-bit, or, if on the river, being "landed," as Paddy would say, in an air-hole, or large opening in the ice, which in the hardest winters is to be found at intervals along the river, and is not always perceptible to the inexperienced until it is too late to avoid it: serious accidents, however, seldom happen: warm skins and careful wrapping afford a sufficient protection from the frost; and, at any rate, if fortunate in an attentive companion, there is no great cause for apprehension, as the judicious application of a handful of snow to the part affected by the frost will at once arrest the evil. The worst that can result from rapid driving is a pitch into a snow-wreath—while, even in the more alarming case of driving into an air-hole, we may usually compound for a good wetting, whatever may become of the unfortunate equipage and horses.

The country people and stage sleighs which travel on the river are, or always ought to be, provided with a strap round the necks of the horses, which, when an accident of this kind occurs, are first checked to prevent their floundering and ensure their floating, and they are then drawn, without much difficulty, upon the ice. When the sleighing is good, and the city not over cold, Nothing can be more exhilarating than a drive along the smooth and glassy surface of the frozen St. John. The horses scarcely feel the collar, but bound over the elastic ice with prodigious rapidity, and the longest journeys are performed with ease and expedition.

There is rarely any good skating for more than a day or two in the beginning of winter, as the glare ice disappears with the first fall of snow, and that which is produced after a thaw (an unusual change in a Fredericton winter) is generally too rough and uneven to encourage this healthy and graceful exercise. Skates are, however, in common use among the boys of all the large towns, where the snow is trampled to a hard consistency by sleighs, horses, and foot-passengers, and they may be seen flying along the streets, not without some risk to the more staid pedestrians; but there is another amusement of the rising generation, called "coasting" in the phraseology of the country, still more annoying to their older brethren. Wherever there is a hill or declivity, a "*montagne Russe*" is speedily prepared and the little urchins, seated upon boards and small hand-sleds, descend these inclined planes with amazing velocity, crossing streets, and upsetting every person they encounter in their progress. It is, indeed not less surprising than a proof of dexterity in the lads, that so few accidents do occur from this practice. They are constantly to be seen passing within a few feet of horses at full trot, and they have even been known to pass without injury between a horse's legs.

I do not think that there is anywhere a worse shooting-country than this part of North America. The tame and stupid partridge affords no sport, at least in a sportsman's idea of the term, for a whole covey may be shot upon a tree, one after the other; and the only precaution that is necessary for the performance of this murderous feat is to begin with the lowest bird, that he may not disturb or alarm the rest of his companions in falling to the ground. There are nominally three kinds of partridges in the country, the birch, the beech, and the spruce, so named from the trees which they frequent and feed upon; but the two first are scarcely to be distinguished from each other. Their plumage is a shade lighter than that of the English partridge: they are also larger, and their flesh is white, and not unlike in taste and appearance to that of a common pheasant. The spruce partridge is a size smaller, and much darker both in flesh and plumage: his legs are feathered to the toes, and he bears a strong resemblance to the red grouse. These birds are still numerous in most parts of the country, and the markets are well supplied with them for at least six months in the year. In the spring, however, their flesh becomes to a certain degree poisonous, from their feeding on a particular berry which abounds at that season in the woods; and at this period all prudent people refrain from using them. Hares are likewise numerous, but, inhabiting the thickest of the forest, they afford no sport; great numbers are, however, taken in snares, and hawked about the town by boys and people from the country, who gladly dispose of them for about a shilling a pair. The New Brunswick hare is much smaller than his English congener, and, like the mountain hare, becomes quite white in winter. His flesh is white, and rather tasteless.

It must be owned, however, that there is good sporting for a week or two in autumn, when the snipes come in; and the woodcocks, which breed here, have attained maturity. Then, indeed, snipes are so abundant at Gagetown, and other marshy districts, that a good shot may bag his forty couple in a day of as fine large birds of the species as are anywhere to be met with. The woodcock is a handsome bird with a red breast, and he is somewhat smaller than the European cock. They come in flights early in spring, and generally breed in the immediate vicinity of clearings. The young birds are full grown about the latter end of August; and from that period to the middle of November, when they take their departure for a milder climate, a constant war is maintained against them from all the military stations in the province. They are not, however, very plentiful, and from four to five couple are considered a good day's sport. Fortunately for the preservation of these birds, few of the sportsmen of the smaller villages and settlements are sufficiently expert in the use of the gun to risk their ammunition at a flying shot; and they are therefore seldom, if ever, exposed for sale.

There is also tolerable wild-fowl shooting in the season, but one must be indifferent to cold and discomfort to enjoy it. The black and blue-winged duck are brought in considerable quantities to market, and are both excellent; while the brandt, which are plentiful upon the Gulf shore, may be pronounced equal in flavour to any wild-fowl in the world, not even excepting the celebrated canvas-back of the United States.

The larger game, once so numerous, are, it is asserted, becoming every year more scarce; but this I am inclined to doubt, as I can see no good or sufficient reason to warrant the assertion. Settlement has certainly not advanced in this province to the extent to disturb them in their haunts, while their inveterate enemies, the Indians, are rapidly diminishing in numbers. It is, however, certain that the moose, or American elk, has rarely been seen of late years in the province: but he is a migratory animal, and the fact that they are still numerous in the adjoining peninsula of Nova Scotia, from which they cannot emigrate, sufficiently proves that their disappearance from New Brunswick must be ascribed to other causes than the progress of clearing or the effects of man's hostility.

Carraboo and deer of different kinds are to be found in considerable numbers all over the province; and to those who do not fear to encounter the fatigues and privations of a residence in the woods, they sometimes afford good sport, although, to say the truth, the chase is not always successful, nor the aggregate result of the winter hunting-parties very destructive to the wary race against which they are directed. The carraboo, when adorned with his lofty antlers, is a majestic animal. He is evidently of the rein-deer species, and nature has wonderfully adapted him for traversing with rapidity and ease the snowy regions he inhabits, and for eluding the pursuit of his enemies, while his expanding hoof enables him to pass swiftly over the deepest snow: his back sinews, cased, as it were, with bone, are so well protected, that he suffers little injury from the crust or frozen surface of the snow, which proves so fatal to the moose and smaller deer; and his senses of smelling and of hearing are, like all his species, so acute, that he is only to be approached with the utmost care and caution. Indeed, if there should be the slightest crust upon the snow, it is quite useless to attempt to get within shot of him.

The hunting-season is in winter, and, when parties are formed, one or two Indians usually accompany them, whose duty it is to select the bivouac on an eligible spot, in the vicinity of some favourite resort of the game, and where, well sheltered from the wind, with an immense fire and a good supply of skins, the hunters may remain for days together, without experiencing any ill effects from the cold. Deer of every kind are often found in what the Indians call a yard; that is, a space of more or less extent, according to the strength of the herd, trodden down by the animals until it assumes the form of an enclosure surrounded by walls of snow; and these Indian traps sometimes prove very destructive to their occupants, when attacked with the cunning of the wily Indian; but the caraboo are much more frequently killed in the frozen morasses, and barren or extensive plains, which are at all seasons the favourite station of these animals, yielding, as they do in great abundance, the berries, herbs, and wild grasses upon which they feed. The native hunter usually conducts the operations of the chase; and, with only the track of game to guide him, the sagacity with which he forms and executes his plans seldom fails to conduct him to his object. With the stealthy caution of the cat, he draws upon his prey, availing himself of every inequality of the ground, and, above all things, taking care to approach the herd up-wind; and, if hunting by himself, he will generally creep within thirty or forty yards of his object before he trusts the result to the accuracy of his miserable weapon; but there are few unpractised Europeans who would succeed in approaching so near; some awkwardness or imprudence would betray them, and it is not every man who can bring down a caraboo at eighty or a hundred yards, even with one of Purdey's best rifles.

Moose-hunting is conducted in another way. The hunters in this case must run down the game: and deep snow, with a thick crust, are almost certain guarantees of success, when good dogs and resolute walkers are once upon his track; but it is not every winter that produces that sort of weather which is best suited to the chase. To enjoy this sport, it is necessary to cross the Bay of Fundy, where these noble animals are still numerous, and, as many people believe, upon the increase; a belief that may very fairly be admitted, if we are to form an opinion on the subject from the few which are annually killed by the hunting-parties, whether native or European, which go out in quest of them. The bivouac and preliminary arrangements are the same as in New Brunswick; and, the Indian having found the track of game, his well-trained and sagacious dogs are slipped upon it. The hunters follow on their snow-shoes, and, if circumstances favour them, will sometimes run the moose down in the course of a few hours. At other times, when the snow is free from crust, and not sufficiently deep, parties have been known to follow him for days together, without getting even a view of him. Upon the whole, it must be owned that the moose-hunting is a very uncertain sport; but it must also be confessed that fatigue, trouble, and former disappointment are forgotten, and repaid when we do succeed in bringing to bay this monarch of the American woods, measuring nineteen or even twenty hands in height, and crowned with his towering and majestic antlers.

But, independent of the winter-hunting, the moose are exposed to the attacks of their enemies at other seasons; and it is perhaps in autumn that they suffer most, when they are allured to their fate by the Indian's deceitful imitation of their cry. In moose-calling, success mainly depends on the judicious selection of a station, on perfect concealment, and on the calumess of the weather, to prevent discovery from the animals' keen scent. The sportsmen must forego not only fire, but even the indulgence of a cigar; and it certainly requires some resolution to sit out a chill September or October night, under such circumstances, in expectation of a shot.

The party having reached its ground, and taken post, the Indian uses his call, which, if there be a moose within hearing, will generally be answered, and eventually bring the victim within reach of the sportsmen. It is a fine thing to see the gigantic beast trotting up, in expectation of meeting his mate, towards the spot where the party lies in ambush. Disappointed in not finding the object of his search, he hesitates—suspicion is awakened, and he gradually reduces his pace to reconnoitre. At length he halts—he is evidently alarmed—and now the fatal volley tells him that his fears were too well founded. This part of the sport is not without excitement; for a bull moose, if not brought down, will, at such times, not unfrequently charge furiously, and he is no plaything to come in contact with, one blow of his foot being quite sufficiet to lay the strongest man prostrate.

The flesh of the moose is tender, and well tasted. The tongue and head are considered delicious, and from the mouffle, or muzzle, a rich soup is made, not much inferior to turtle-soup.

The carraboo venison is, at certain seasons, almost equal to the English fallow-deer; but the smaller deer are held in no estimation, and are indeed scarcely fit for table use.

There are no other wild animals which afford any sport. The wolves follow the moose into the adjoining state of Maine, and are now rarely to be met with, even on the frontier.

The bears are chiefly taken in traps, or killed on their marauding excursions in the neighbourhood of the back settlements; while the loup cervier, or small lynx, is seldom seen. He inhabits the thickest parts of the forest, and is said to be so exceedingly fierce, that he will not hesitate to attack those who assail him. I may thus conclude, as I began, by expressing the most unfavourable opinion of the field-sports of New Brunswick.

THE LATE SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the demise of one of the best and bravest officers in the service, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G. C. B., and G. C. M. G. who died on Friday, at East Lodge, Enfield, in the seventy-first year of his age. Our readers can hardly have forgotten the eloquent defence of Sir Pulteney, made by Sir James Graham in the House of Commons, when assailed with such vindictive and envious rancour by Sir Edward Codrington. The gallant admiral had been for some time past in a declining state of health, arising probably from the combined effects of age, and long and severe service. He was born on the 20th of Feb., 1768, at Douglan, near Langholm, on the Scottish border, of which place his father, Mr. Robert Malcolm, was minister. He entered the naval service Oct. 20, 1778, as midshipman on board the Sybil frigate, commanded by his maternal uncle, the late Sir Thomas Pasly, whom he accompanied to the Cape of Good Hope. On their return, they were both removed to the Jupiter, 50 guns, which formed part of the squadron under Commodore Johnson, in the affair at Porto Prayo, and at the capture of a fleet of Dutch Indiamen in Saldanha Bay. In 1782, the Jubiter conveyed Admiral Pigot to his command in the West Indies; and Mr. Malcolm, after serving several months with that officer, was by him promoted to the rank of lieutenant, March 3d, 1783. During the ensuing peace he was employed on various stations in the Scipio, Pegasus, Bellerophon, and Vengeance, and at the commencement of the revolutionary war, we find him serving as lieutenant of the Penelope, of 32 guns at Jamaica. In that ship he assisted at the capture of the Inconstant, frigate, and Guelon, corvette, both of which he conducted in safety to Port Royal. He also commanded the boats of the Penelope in several severe conflicts, and succeeded in cutting out many vessels from the ports of St. Domingo. Mr. Malcolm's next ship was the Europa, of 50 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Ford, by whom he was made a commander in the Jack Tar, April 3, 1794. When Cape Nichola Mole was taken possession of by the British, at the invitation of the French royalists, he had the direction of the seamen and marines landed to garrison that place.

On his return to England, in October of the same year, Captain Malcolm was advanced to post rank, and was, the ensuing month, appointed to the Fox frigate. In 1795, he escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the Mediterranean, after which he went to Quebec. We next find him conveying a fleet to the West Indies, on which station he captured La Modeste of 20 guns. In 1797, the Fox was employed in the China seas, under the order of Capt. Cooke, of the Sybille, on which station she displayed great activity. On the 13th January, 1798, having learned that a Spanish squadron, of four sail of the line, and the same number of frigates was at Civita, but that only one of each class was ready for sea, Mr. Malcolm and Capt. Cooke so disguised their vessels that they were allowed to anchor near the island of Corriggidore, under French colours. On the next day, as the Fox, who was a head of her consort, was working up Manilla Bay towards the town, a boat came alongside with an officer to inquire who and what they were. By the aid of her pilot, who was a good French and Spanish scholar, Captain Cook informed him that the frigates belonged to Monsieur Serci's squadron (the pupil of Suffreing), that they had been cruising on the coast of China, and had entered Manilla Bay for refreshment as well as to form a junction with the Spanish squadron, a part of which it was hoped would accompany them to sea! The Spaniard told them their wants would be supplied, but that it would be impossible to get any of the ships ready in less than two months as they were in want of every article of equipment, and their crews were sickly and inefficient. After nearly an hour's conversation, in the course of which Captain Cook extracted all the information which the officer, the admiral's aid-de-camp, had to communicate, he was made acquainted with his situation: to render the joke the more complete two other boats had come out with compliments and congratulations, to inform the supposed Frenchmen that launches were getting ready with anchors and cables, to assist them into port. The officers were, of course, invited to join their messmates in Capt. Cook's cabin, where they were all secured. The English seamen having exchanged clothes with the crews of the Spanish boats, proceeded in those very boats and others belonging to their own ships, to take possession of 3-gun vessels, lying just without the river leading to the town. These prizes mounted one long gun, four swivels, rowed 88 oars, and had on board 150 officers and men. This transaction, which could be seen from the shore, appearing rather unaccountable, a fourth boat was sent off with the captain of the port, to know why the others were detained, and to say that unless they were immediately restored, the authorities would consider them enemies, and act accordingly. The weather had hitherto been perfectly calm, but a breeze now springing up, they thought it time to sheer off with their prizes, which they did having first allowed the officers and men to go ashore in their own boats. After an unsuccessful attempt on Sambangen, on the island of Majendiano, and the loss of several of their men, the Sybille and the Fox went together to China. It was in the course of this year that the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, of the 33d, took a passage with Captain Malcolm in the Fox to Bengal. On June 18, 1798, Captain Malcolm was appointed to command the Suffolk, of 74 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Rainier, commander-in-chief in the Indian seas. He afterwards removed with the same officer into the Victorious, where he continued to serve as his flag-captain during the remainder of the war. In January, 1804, Captain Malcolm was appointed to the Royal Sovereign, whence he removed into the Kent, 74, attached to the fleet under the command of Lord Nelson. On the 16th of March, 1805, Captain Malcolm was appointed to the Donegal, in which he accompanied his gallant chief in his memorable pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain to the West Indies. On his return from thence to the Channel he was sent under Sir Robert Calder to reinforce Admiral Collingwood, off Cadiz, where we find him when Nelson arrived from England to resume his former command.

On the 17th Oct. 1805, four days previous to the decisive battle of Trafalgar, the Donegal being short of water, and, in consequence of the extraordinary length of time she had been kept at sea, greatly in need of a refit, was ordered to Gibraltar. On the 20th, Captain Malcolm received information that the enemy's fleets were quitting Cadiz. His ship was then in the mole nearly dismantled; but, by the greatest exertions, he succeeded in getting her out before night, and on the 23d joined Vice Admiral Collingwood in time to capture El Rayo, a Spanish three-decker, forming part of the division under Admiral Gravina, which on its return to port after the battle just alluded to, had been immediately ordered to sea again for the purpose of attempting the rescue of some of the disabled prizes.

We extract from "Brenton's Naval History of Great Britain" the following account of his services subsequent to the battle of Trafalgar:—

"The Donegal, Captain P. Malcolm, was lying in Gibraltar Mole refitting, when the enemy put to sea, but she sailed on the 22d, and worked through the Straits in a gale of wind, with her foreyard, for a part of the time, towing alongside. On the 23d she fell in with the Victor and Temeraire, both of them, of course, dissbled, the gale continually blowing, with a heavy sea. At daylight in the morning of the 24th, Captain Malcolm bore up to assist a hulk, and sent some men aboard of her: after which he ran down to another. This last was lying at anchor off the shoals of San Lucar, and had Spanish colours flying. On a shot being fired at her she hauled down her colours and surrendered. The Donegal came to an anchor alongside of her, and sending an officer to take possession, found it was the Rayo, of 100 guns, which had sailed the second time with Gravina, as stated in Admiral Collingwood's letter of the 28th of October, so that the unfortunate Spanish Admiral had better have remain'd in port. But if it be true that Gravina had lost his arm, it was not probable that he was on board the Prince of Austria on this occasion. At this time Rota Point bore S. E., distant fourteen miles, and Point Regla E. by S., distant nine miles. In the course of that and the following day the Donegal received on board 460 Spanish prisoners. One of the hulks being on fire, blew up. The weather at this time was very tempestuous. The Rayo drove, but brought up again. The Donegal reefed her courses, ready for any accident, and endeavoured to bend the sheet cable, but the sea ran too high to open the hawse-holes. Four hulks now lay at anchor on the coast, in sight of the Donegal. At one o'clock on the 25th, the Rayo drove from her anchors but brought up five miles further in shore. On the 26th the weather became more moderate; all the hulks had the signal of distress flying. On Sunday the 27th, the Royal Sovereign anchored near the Donegal, in 17 fathoms water, having lost all her masts and bowsprit. The Mars anchored also, with the loss of bowsprit, foremast, and topmasts. Euryalus to windward, with Vice-Admiral Collingwood's flag flying: ten sail of the line in company. The Melpomene anchored near the Donegal, when the latter hoisted out all the boats, and sent them to take the officers and crew out of the Argonauta, a Spanish prize, which had been taken possession of by the Defiance. On Monday, the 28th, it blew strong again, when at ten o'clock in the morning, the Rayo drove again from her anchors, and went on shore seven or eight miles N. N. W. of San Lucar, where the ship was totally lost, and numbers of Spaniards, with some of the English officers and crew, perished in her. The sequel of the services of the Donegal may be found in the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 9th November, 1805, and if it be more honourable to save than to destroy, Captain Malcolm had his full share of the glory of the battle of Trafalgar."

We need hardly add that Captain Malcolm's conduct obtained the unqualified approbation of Nelson's successor. The Donegal remained off Cadiz under the orders of Sir T. Duckworth, until the close of 1805, when she accompanied that officer to the West Indies in quest of a French squadron that had sailed for that quarter. The result of the battle fought off St. Domingo is too well known to render it necessary to refer to it more particularly in this place. The Donegal had twelve men killed, and thirty-three wounded. After the battle she proceeded to Port Royal with her prizes, and thence to England. On their return the ships were dispersed by a heavy gale: Captain Malcolm, however, aware of the defective condition of one of the prizes, Le Brave 74, kept close to her, and it was fortunate he did so, for when the weather moderated she was found, in addition to having lost her masts, to have ten feet water in her hold. As there seemed no prospect of saving her, he removed with great difficulty the crew, and then abandoned her. A most complimentary letter was addressed to Captain Malcolm on this occasion by General Carmichael and several other military officers who were passengers in Le Brave. On his arrival in England Capt. M. was honoured with a gold medal for his conduct at St. Domingo, and, in common with the other officers, received the thanks of Parliament. He was also presented with a splendid sword by the Patriotic Fund. In the summer of 1808 Captain Malcolm escorted the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley from Cork to Portugal. Some days after the arrival of the transports in Montego Bay, the troops were all landed in safety, notwithstanding a heavy surf. The same good fortune attended Captain Malcolm's exertions in disembarking the various reinforcements which afterwards arrived. For his exertions on this occasion he received the warm thanks both of Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore.

The Donegal (the discipline of which although perfect, was so entirely free from severity that it obtained the *soubriquet* among sailors of the "happy Donegal") was subsequently attached to the Channel fleet, under the command of Lord Gambier, and after the memorable defeat of the French ships in Aix Roads, April 11 and 12, 1809, Captain Malcolm was entrusted with the command of a squadron, and subsequently commanded the blockade of Cherbourg, on which station the ships under his orders captured a number of French privateers: and on one occasion drove three frigates on shore, near Cape La Hogue; but the protection afforded them by the batteries rendered it impossible to attempt their destruction with any chance of success.

On the Donegal being paid off in 1811, Captain Malcolm was appointed to the Royal Oak, a new 74, in which he continued off Cherbourg until March 1, 1812, when he removed into the San Josef 110 guns, as captain of the Channel fleet, under Lord Keith, which honourable post he held, occasionally commanding a detached squadron, until June 1, 1814, when he hoisted his flag in the Royal Oak, and proceeded with a body of troops under Brigadier-general Ross, from Bordeaux to North America.

Soon after his arrival in that quarter, he accompanied Sir Alexander Cochrane on an expedition up the Chesapeake, and regulated the collection, debarkation, and re-embarkation of the troops, &c., employed against Washington and Baltimore, a service requiring indefatigable efforts, and which he performed in a manner that called forth the warmest acknowledgments of the commander-in-chief.

In the attempt made upon New Orleans, December, 1814, and January, 1815, by the naval and military forces under Sir A. Cochrane and Major General Pakenham, Sir Pulteney superintended the disembarkation of the army, and the various services preformed by the boats in conjunction with it. The manner in which he executed these duties may be gathered from the official despatches relative to that event, wherein Sir Alexander says, "It is a duty that I fulfil with much pleasure, assuring their lordships that Rear-Admiral Malcolm's zeal and exertions upon every occasion could not be surpassed

by any one." He was afterwards employed at the siege of Fort Boyer, on Mobile point, the surrender of which by capitulation, on the 14th Feb., terminated the war between Great Britain and the United States of America.

At the extension of the Order of the Bath into three classes, Jan. 2, 1815, Rear-Admiral Malcolm was nominated a K. C. B., and upon his arrival in England, hostilities against France having been renewed in consequence of the return of Napoleon Bonaparte from Elba, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the naval force ordered to co-operate with the Duke of Wellington and the allied armies, on which service he continued till after the final restoration of the Bourbons.

Sir Pulteney Malcolm struck his flag Feb. 26, 1815, and a few days afterwards had the gratification to receive a highly complimentary letter from the Duke of Wellington.

Sir Pulteney was afterwards appointed to the important office of commander-in-chief on the St. Helena station, where he continued from the spring of 1816, until towards the latter end of the following year. His advancement to the rank of vice-admiral took place July 19, 1821. On the 10th of Jan., 1837, he was appointed admiral of the blue. He married Jan. 18, 1809, Clementina, eldest daughter of the Hon. William F. Elphinstone, a director of the East India Company, niece of Admiral Viscount Keith, and cousin of the Hon. Vice-Admiral Fleming.—*Abridged from Marshal's Naval Biography, by the United Service Gazette.*]

TO THE LORD BROUGHAM & VAUX.

No. III.

My Lord,—In consequence of the regret which you lately expressed in the House of Lords at the execution in Upper Canada of the traitors Lount and Matthews, I last week submitted to your Lordship, without comment, part of a charge delivered to the grand jury of the county of St. Louis, in the United States, in which the Republican judge clearly expounded, "that whether the grand jury should act at all" (in the case of a negro who, in a moment of popular excitement, had been chained to a tree and burnt alive) "depended upon the solution of this preliminary question—namely, whether the destruction of the negro was the act of the few or of the many?"

"If," said the Republican judge, "the destruction of the negro was the act of the many—of the multitude in the ordinary sense of these words—not the act of numerable and ascertainable malefactors, but of congregated thousands, seized upon and impelled by that mysterious, metaphysical, and almost electric frenzy, which, in all ages and nations, has hurried on the infuriated multitude to deeds of death and destruction—then, I say, act not at all in the matter. The case transcends your jurisdiction—it is beyond the reach of human law! . . . I repeat, if the thousands congregated round the fire were the actors in this fearful tragedy, it would be impossible to punish, and, absurd to attempt it. . . . It seems to me, as I have already recommended, that if you arrive at the ultimate conclusion that the death of M'Intoch (the negro) was the act of the multitude, you will pursue the safest and wisest course in declining all action with it."

My Lord, when I recall to mind the brilliant speeches you have made at the bar, as well as on the floor of our House of Commons, it is painful to me to reflect from what an exalted eminence you have fallen by becoming the unsuccessful advocate of Republican institutions! The moral distance between the democratic axiom that the populace can do no wrong, and the bold exhortation addressed to our British juries to allow nothing out of court to influence their verdicts, is greater than that which separates us from the antipodes; and surely no one should know better than your Lordship, that if from the bench of justice the passions of the people are declared to be stronger than the powers of the law, the irresponsible populace soon repudiates all government except the tyranny of its own will. Thus, when the American General Scott, lately sent by the Federal Government of the United States to recover, if possible, the cannons and muskets which had been plundered by citizens of the United States from the American arsenals, appeared before the inhabitants at Albany, he was, as the American press termed it, "honoured by a public entertainment," at which the following Toast was given:—"*The Sovereign People; may their will be at all times implicitly obeyed by their servants!*"

Again, when General Van Rensselaer, commanding the American citizens who invaded Upper Canada, was asked at Youngston, under what pretence of justice he could attempt to make prisoner an individual in the British service whom the American Government was bound to respect, his followers indignantly replied, "*D——n our Government! the people are the Government! the Government are the servants of the people!*"

The law in the United States of America being unable to restrain the passions of the people, it has naturally enough followed, that the licentiousness, which is admitted even from the bench to be the privilege of the people, is claimed by each individual who composes the mass, and accordingly in several of the states every male inhabitant above the age of 14 or 16 carries in his bosom a bowie-knife to enable him to be the judge, jury, and executioner of his own law.

The American people are by nature no more addicted to the crime of assassination than we are, but they are driven to commit open murder because their laws have not sufficient power to protect them.

When once a populace take to the bowie-knife, the horrors they perpetrate are beyond description.—In public as well as in private society there is nothing which makes an Englishman recoil so suddenly from his American brother as a glimpse of the shining hilt of the dagger which the latter carries half concealed between his waistcoat and his shirt; and if your Lordship were to travel to the United States, there is nothing that would more effectually wean you from democracy than the sight of the murders you would witness. For instance, what argument could be more convincing to your Lordship than to have beheld the tragedy that was performed on the floor of the Commons House of Assembly of the state of Arkansas, where the Speaker, Colonel Wilson, taking offence at an observation made by Major Anthony, suddenly drew from his bosom his bowie-knife, rose from his chair, walked towards his antagonist through the members, who made way for him as he passed, until reaching his victim, he deliberately stabbed him (Major Anthony) to the heart!

My Lord, I entertain no unkind feeling towards the American people; on the contrary, I admire their energy, their intelligence, and their industry; but I openly detest their Government, because it is a tyranny—because it has been productive of guilt—because it fails to protect life or property; and lastly, because it has neither no power or no will to maintain its treaties with its allies.

I have reason to assure your Lordship that the people of property in the United States secretly detest their Republican government as much as I do: and they do not hesitate, when they are out of hearing of "*the people*," to avow that their possessions are unprotected, and that they are tired unto death of the never ending, still beginning excitement of elective institutions, framed for the purpose of constituting a government, which, floating upon the will of the people, is without anchorage, and which, whenever the public storm rages, proves to be, in fact, no government at all.

How strongly have these opinions against democracy been corroborated by the late verdict of the inhabitants of our North American Colonies! Your Lordship is aware that when her Majesty's troops were withdrawn by Sir John Colborn from Upper Canada, an attempt rashly made to subvert British institutions was immediately suppressed and that accordingly the agitators Mr. M'Kenzie and Dr. Rolph fled from the people of Upper Canada just as the arch agitator Mr. Papineau had previously absconded from the Lower Province.

The American people then took up the cause of democracy, and, arming themselves with the cannons and muskets of their Government, they offered to the people of Upper Canada to impart to them "the blessings of free institutions."

The population of the United States amounts to 13 millions; that of Upper Canada to scarcely 500,000. Self government and cheap government, and all that can be said in favour of democracy, or in contempt of monarchy, is as applicable to people living in Upper Canada as it can be applicable to people living in the adjoining territory of U. States.

With the case in dispute close and clear before their eyes, the people of Upper Canada were invited, not to take the trouble or encounter the danger of fighting to obtain democratic government, but merely to allow their American neighbours to gain and give them this blessing for nothing.

Now, my Lord, what was the answer of the half million in reply to this invitation from the thirteen millions? Why, leaving their farms and their families, they rushed, in the depth of winter, to the frontier, to defend the glorious institutions of Great Britain, and to repel the invasion of Republican government, under which they declared that, in their opinion, neither their lives nor their property would be secure! No anger towards their American neighbours was evinced—no sanguinary sentiment was uttered. Wherever the Republican assailants fell into their hands they were treated with the most merciful consideration, and even when the American General Sutherland fell a prisoner into the hands of the inhabitants of Amherstburg (a town which he had most unjustifiably battered with grape shot and canister), he was conducted 250 miles through the Province, and passing through the burning passions of the people uninjured by the flames, and without even the smell of fire upon his garments, he reached Toronto in safety. Again, when another American officer of great distinction in the invading army (W. D. Dodge, of Monro) fell into the hands of the Militia of Upper Canada, he was so affected by the treatment he received, that he voluntarily addressed from Malden a communication to his General, of which the following is an extract:—"*I am a prisoner here, and severely wounded in the head. I am treated with kindness and respect by the colonel commanding and his officers, by the medical attendant, and by all around me. You as well as I have been all deceived as to the feelings and opinions of the people of this province. As far as I can learn, see, and judge, so far from being disaffected to their laws, constitution, and government, they are as much attached to them, and as determined to support them, as any people in the civilized world.*"

The conduct of the people of Upper Canada attracted the notice of our other British North American colonies. As bystanders they were of course divested of all personal feeling, excepting inasmuch as the subject in dispute regarded their own political institutions. They were not called upon by Upper Canada for assistance, and therefore (had they secretly been admirers of democratic government) they were not in any way required to step out of their way to check its progress. However, with all the facts before their minds which the continent of North America affords, possessed with all the data necessary to enable them competently to decide on the question, and with a most reasonable excuse for evading it, if they wished to do so, they publicly and unequivocally declared themselves to be supporters of the British constitution. The people of New Brunswick, of Nova Scotia, and the British population of Lower Canada, vied with each other in resolutions applauding the gallant militia of Upper Canada, "for their loyalty and attachment to the British constitution and government." The three branches of the Legislature of New Brunswick not only unanimously concurred in these sentiments, but evinced a noble anxiety "to offer more active co-operation." The Legislature of Nova Scotia, animated with the same feelings, "rejoiced that the absence of the troops from Upper Canada had afforded gratifying and irresistible evidence of the deep rooted attachment of the people of the British constitution."—In short, the whole of our North American colonies joined together to offer to the British empire the highest compliment that has ever been paid to its mild, free, and glorious institutions, for surely no reasonable being will deny that the evidence of people living on the continent of America when given against democracy has infinitely more weight than any opinions that can be offered to this country, even by your Lordship, in favour of mob government.

My Lord, affairs were in this critical state, the inhabitants of our North American colonies, proud of the high duty they had performed towards their mother country, were anxiously looking towards it for approbation and support, when the ex Lord High Chancellor of England (not satisfied with having alone protested in the House of Lords against the measures by which the Imperial Parliament had resolved to repress rebellion in Lower Canada, and not satisfied with having in unmeasured terms attacked the Executive Government of Upper Canada) publicly expressed his admiration of Republican institutions, and of the policy which had been pursued by the American Government, in the following words:—"I know, however" (your Lordship is reported to have stated in the House of Lords on the 2d of February last), "the good sense which, generally speaking, prevails among the people of America, the sound policy which for the most part guides the councils of its Government. Long may that policy continue! Long may that great union last! Its endurance is of paramount importance to the peace of the world, to the best interests of humanity, to the general improvement of mankind!"

Not satisfied with this eulogium on Republican institutions, your Lordship has again impugned the administrators of the law in Upper Canada, by uttering, without any knowledge of the evidence upon which they had been convicted, lamentations at the execution of the traitors Lount and Matthews.

My Lord, the last dying words which Colonel Moodie, weltering in his blood, uttered after he had been shot by these rebels at Montgomery's Tavern, were,—"*My God, my King, and my Country!*" They will long be remembered in Upper Canada, and it must surely be painful to your Lordship to reflect what a contrast they will form in the page of British history when placed in juxta-position with the expressions which have so recklessly been uttered by your Lordship.

Your Lordship's name will, I can assure you, cease for ever to be respected by the brave loyal inhabitants of our North American colonies; your Lordship's acknowledged talents will sink rather than support it; and your rank and pension will henceforward only be recorded as arguments to condemn you for having ungratefully turned your talents against those noble monarchical institutions which have unceasingly fostered you, and which have gradually raised you from obscurity to the honours and emoluments of Lord High Chancellor of England.

My Lord, so long as you cordially receive and enjoy those exclusive advantages, you cannot expect to attack with impunity those, however humble they may be, who are struggling to maintain the British constitution: nor can you with any justice complain if these truths, especially on this day, be somewhat rudely forced upon your notice by, my Lord, Your Lordship's faithful and most obedient servant.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

London, June 18, 1838.

What we may all expect when the Radicals get uppermost.

HALIFAX, August 29.

We were obligingly favored this forenoon with a Newfoundland paper, the *Public Ledger*, of the 14th inst. It is filled with details of extraordinary proceedings of the House of Assembly of that Colony, of which, however, it is only in our power to give an outline.

On Monday, the 6th inst. Dr. Keilley, the Surgeon of the Public Hospital at St. John's, was standing near his house, and alongside Mr. Kent, a Member of the Assembly, when he was applied to by a poor man for a ticket of admission into the Hospital, not on account of any bodily infirmity, but for want of proper sustenance—he refered him to Mr. Kent for relief—as exhibiting "one of those cases to meet which, perhaps, some Legislative enactment might be desirable." Mr. Kent then made reflections upon the dietry of the Hospital, and called the Doctor a cormoram, and robber of the poor, who retorted, and put his fist near Mr. Kent's face.

Mr. Kent proceeded at once to the House of Assembly—made a formal complaint of a breach of the privileges of the House, and the Serjeant at Arms was ordered to arrest Dr. Keilley—he was soon taken in custody, but tendering bail, was released until the following day.

On Tuesday the House met, examined witnesses, declared Dr. Keilley had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the Assembly, and called upon him to apologise: the form of the apology was read to him, but "he declared that to make the apology required would be contrary to his feelings, and to his own sense of honour." He was then committed to the custody of the Sheriff, and lodged in the common gaol.

On Friday Dr. Kielly appeared before the Hon. Judge Lilly, under a writ of Habeas Corpus, when his discharge was moved for by Bryan Robinson Esquire.

"The Judge, without entering upon the question of the authority of the House of Assembly to commit for the alleged contempt, upon which point he would give his judgment on an early day, ruled that the commitment was deficient in those essentials necessary to constitute it legal, and therefore discharged the Prisoner.

"On the following day the House of Assembly met, and the Speaker, on motion, proceeded to issue warrants against Dr. Kielly—the High Sheriff who liberated him in obedience to the mandate of the Judge—and finally against the Judge himself! whereupon the Serjeant-at-Arms, with several others, repaired to the Judge's Chambers, where they found Judge Lily, engaged with two of the barristers of the Court, when they laid violent hands upon the Judge, forcibly pulled him from the room, and Walsh, the door-keeper of the Assembly, seizing by the collar, dragged him in the most brutal and savage manner from the top of the stairs to the bottom, and thence through the lobby into the Speaker's room!! They then proceeded to the office of the Sheriff, and placed that officer under arrest, and both prisoners were paraded through the streets, amidst a mob of people, and taken out to the residence of the Serjeant at Arms, in whose custody they remained. Such was the savage violence with which the fellow Walsh conducted himself, that the Judge's hand was much hurt in the attempt to save himself from being thrown headlong over the stairs.

"Dr. Kielly was fortunate enough to find shelter in the house of a friend, and succeeded therefore in escaping the new indignity intended for him."

On Monday the 13th at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor, attended by his Suite, proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber and prorogued the Assembly with the following Speech:—

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council.*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"It having been represented to me that an Assistant Judge in the Supreme Court has been arrested by order of the House of Assembly in consequence of a decision made by him in his Judicial capacity; and that the Sheriff has also been arrested for having obeyed a mandate of his superior, the said judge, founded upon that decision, I feel compelled to have recourse to prorogation for the purpose of putting a stop to proceedings which independently of any question as to their legality seem wholly unsuited to the character and condition of the Colony, and calculated to subvert that respect which is due and which is highly expedient that all classes of society, should render, to the administrators of the Law in the exercise of their functions.

"Some inconvenience must result from the present measure, but to this it behoves us to submit for the avoidance of greater evil: and I trust that a short recess, by affording opportunity for reflection, may have the effect of producing calmer councils for the future."

It was then announced that the Legislature was prorogued until Monday next, the 20th instant.

The Prisoners were of course released.

NEWFOUNDLAND—IN THE SUPREME COURT.

"Edward Kielley, of St. John's, Surgeon, but now a prisoner in the Gaol, of St. John's, in the Island aforesaid—maketh oath and saith, that on Monday the Sixth day of August, instant, this deponent was taken into custody in his own residence, by one Thomas Beck—who then and there stated that he had a warrant to arrest him from the Speaker of the House of Assembly, of the Island aforesaid. That deponent demanded on the same day, from the said Thomas Beck, a copy of the warrant under which he had arrested him, which the said Thomas Beck refused to give to deponent, and has not yet given to him, or any one on his behalf. That on Tuesday following this deponent was brought by the said Thomas Beck, before the said House of Assembly to be heard in explanation touching an alleged breach of privilege said to have been committed by this deponent, by offending a member of the said House out of the House. That deponent having explained the transaction, and justified his conduct, was ordered to withdraw,—and was still kept in confinement by and under the custody of the said Thomas Beck until this day, when deponent was brought again to the Bar of the said House of Assembly,—and the proceedings of the said house on Monday, the sixth day August, inst. were read, as deponent understood and believed, and a paper purporting to be a general apology to the House of Assembly was put into his hands, and he was required to make the said apology:—that deponent wished to ask for what alleged offence he was asked to apologize, when he was instantaneously stopped by the Speaker and some Members, and desired simply to say "yes" or "no" That deponent had liberty to withdraw for a few moments, and when deponent was again brought to the Bar of the said House—and anxious to apologize for any offence he might have by any means committed against the Privileges of the said House of Assembly, again requested or was about to request, to be distinctly informed what the alleged offence was wherewith he was then charged, and for which he was required to make an apology,—and was proceeding to say that if he had offended against the Privileges of the House he would freely apologize,—when deponent was again instantly stopped by the Speaker and some Members, and peremptorily required to say 'Yes' or 'No,' as to his signing or making the said general apology, and "nothing more"—that deponent feeling it was utterly impossible to make a general apology without knowing for what, respectfully declined giving that required. That deponent was afterwards ordered to withdraw from the said Bar, and was conveyed to the Common Gaol of, St. John's, aforesaid, in the Island aforesaid. That deponent demanded of the Sheriff of Newfoundland a copy of the warrant of commitment: when this deponent received the paper writing hereunto annexed, from Benjamin Greer Garrett Esq., Sheriff of the Island aforesaid, at the said Gaol. And this deponent further saith, that on Monday last deponent saw Mr. John Kent, one of the Members of the said House of Assembly, in the public street of St. John's—when he, this deponent civilly asked the said Mr. John Kent if any relief could be afforded to a poor person to whom this deponent was then speaking, or words to that effect,—showing at the same time to Mr. Kent a written paper, wherein deponent had recommended the pauper to the protection of the Magistrates. That Mr. Kent then said to this deponent, is this all you can do 'you cormorant and robber of the poor;' and that he, this deponent, should relieve the pauper—and then and there used other and most abusive language towards the deponent. The deponent being exasperated by the conduct and abusive language of the said Mr. Kent, was led into strong language towards him: but deponent solemnly swears he did not name or allude in any way, to the House of Assembly—or in any manner or way refer to the fact of Mr. Kent being a Member of the said House—or use the word 'privilege'—or allude to any act or word of the said Mr. Kent in the said House; nor did deponent intend to infringe the privileges of the said House of Assembly, and is not conscious of having done so, throughout the whole altercation; nor did deponent lay hands on the said John Kent, or obstruct, or in any manner retard his going whithersoever he wished. That deponent understood the above has been construed by the House of Assembly into a Breach of their Privileges, and is that for which he was given to understand he was required to apologize. That deponent expressed to the Speaker of the said House of Assembly, by letter, his extreme regret if his heat of temper led him, when before the House on Tuesday, to say anything offensive to the House and expressed his desire to apologize for any breach of Privilege he might then and there have committed; but deponent saith, that in making such observations before the said House on Tuesday last, he was not attempted to be stopped by the said House, but on the contrary, the Speaker said, when some wished to make some observation, 'Let Mr. Kielley go on.' Nor was any fault found by the said House in deponent's presence or hearing, with any observation he then and there made.

"EDWARD KIELLEY.

"Sworn before me at St. John's, this 9th August, 1838.

"E. M. ARCHIBALD.

Walsh, who committed the vilest part of the outrage upon Judge Lilly, was not much less violent, we understand on the taking of Dr. Kielley, who is the principal medical gentleman in the colony, and to whom on public grounds, we are so much indebted for his noble resistance to the arbitrary conduct of the Assembly. Some substantial token of approval should be forthwith presented to the Doctor for the course he has taken.

Since the above, we learn that judgment has been entered up in the above important case, and that Judge Lilly wholly affirms the arguments of the learned counsel, and pronounces against the power of the Assembly to commit in case of contempt. This will be regarded as a highly important decision.

[*From the Brighton Herald.*]

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from an officer serving in her Majesty's sloop of war, the Rover, now engaged in the suppression of the diabolical traffic in human flesh. It will be seen from it, that notwithstanding the activity displayed by our naval force in this unpleasant service, and the penalties imposed on those who engage it, there are still plenty willing, for the sake of base lucre, to risk both present danger and future punishment in its pursuit. Whilst the demand exists, men, or rather monsters, will always be found ready to undertake the supply, even though, in so doing, an enormous amount of human life is sacrificed, and the most horrible tortures are inflicted on their fellow beings. An Englishman can now peruse the details of the horrors endured by Afric's sons with a virtuous indignation, for he no longer is accessary to them; but the American must blushingly turn away and not add insult to crime by daring to sympathise with those whom he oppresses and degrades from the rank of man to the offices of brutes. It must now be pretty evident that the only way effectually to abolish the slave-trade is, not so much by interrupting and condemning now and then a vessel in which it is carried on, but by every people possessing the least claim to civilization rejecting this disgraceful system of gaining wealth at the expense of human happiness and human life. We particularly direct attention of parties interested in this question to the latter part of this extract. It would seem that "intrigue and roguery" can even be called to the assistance of the most daring offenders against the laws of God and man. We are pretty well used to the chicanery of legal courts, and those who form and follow them; but surely this cannot be exercised in favour of such wretches as slave-traders—yet this would be inferred from the passage to which we allude in this extract, which we now subjoin:—

"H. M. Sloop Rover."

"Rio de Janeiro, 5th May, 1838.

"On the 11th of April we sailed out of this harbour, and fell in with a suspicious-looking vessel; gave chase to her, and on boarding her, found she was full of slaves; this obliged us to put back again. We could not reach the harbour that evening, but anchored outside. The next day it came on to blow rather hard; we parted our cable, let go another, and were then obliged to weigh to look after our prize, which had fallen so much leeward as to be out of sight. We saw nothing of her that night, but the next morning, about noon, we made her out. At the same time another suspicious vessel was reported a-head; gave chase; the vessel tried every means of getting away from us, but, falling calm, we hoisted out the boat, and in half an hour afterwards were in possession of another slaver. The two had 500 slaves on board—men, women, and children, of both sexes. We then made the best of our way into port, and have been ever since detained in trying the vessels before the Mixed Commission. There is so much intrigue and roguery going on there that we are yet in doubts whether they will be condemned or not."

Great Western Railway.—Upon comparing the traffic upon that portion of the Great Western line, which is yet opened, with the traffic of the Liverpool and Manchester, and the London and Birmingham Railways, the result is most favorable to the former line, and must satisfy the shareholders, that in spite of a temporary depreciation of their property, effected by the most unscrupulous means the Great Western will shortly prove a superior investment to any other line. It will be recollected that the arrangements of the company are not yet sufficiently matured to convey a large proportion of the traffic, of various kinds, which is ready to be transferred to the railway when in full working order. But, notwithstanding this we are enabled to state, that from the opening of the line to Maidenhead, (23 miles) on the 4th of June to the 10th instant, the passengers conveyed on the line were upwards of 55,000, or an average of above 1,500 per diem. The receipts during the same period have exceeded £8,600. During the first six months of the Liverpool and Manchester line's working, the total number of passengers was 135,000, or less than 1,000 per day upon the average; and after the line had been opened fifteen months, the daily average was little more than 1,200, and the receipts from passengers (upon a line of 30 miles) about £8,000 per month, which enabled them, with a comparatively small profit on the merchandise carried, to declare dividends of 9 per cent. per annum. From the last report of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, it appears that from the 20th July, 1837, to the 14th February, 1838, (a period of 30 weeks,) the number of passengers conveyed on their line to Boxmoor and Tring (the latter being a distance of 30 miles) was 162,216, or an average of 772 daily. This result the directors considered as fully bearing out their estimates of the traffic, and is most encouraging for their future prospects; but, on comparing it with the traffic of the Great Western line, our readers will be surprised to see that it is only in the proportion of one to two. We have conversed this week with a gentleman well conversant with railway matters, (Mr. Tothill,) who had just returned from a careful examination and trial of the other lines, that in all those portions which have been properly packed, the Great Western is superior for ease and motion to either the London and Birmingham or the Southampton line. We have little doubt that in a short time the whole line from London to Maidenhead will be in an equally satisfactory state, and that public confidence in the undertaking will be stronger than ever.—*Bristol Journal.*

A Roman Catholic bishop has been appointed to the see of Algiers.

Austrian Passion for Waltzing.—A lady of our party, to whom I made some remark on the passion for dancing, which appeared so universally to pervade all ranks, replied to it by saying, that it was quite impossible I could ever be aware how universal it really was. In proof of this she told me that such single women as were no longer young—a class often found among domestic servants—unable to renounce this dear delight, and knowing, poor souls! that it was no longer likely they should be selected as partners, constantly, and without the least scruple in avowing it, purchased waltzing companions before going to the balls, his price depending partly on his dress, and partly on his skill in the exercise. A supper on these occasions was always part of the fee given; which altogether, entrance included, often amounts to four or five florins. She mentioned a middle-aged cook, either in her own family, or that of a friend, who pleaded the amount of this necessary expense as a reason why high wages were indispensable.—*Mrs. Trollope's Vienna and the Austrians.*]

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

SHIP CANAL BETWEEN THE BAY OF FUNDY AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Attention seeming to be again powerfully called to this very important object, a glance should be afforded to what was 15 to 20 years ago done, or attemped, and subsequently brought forward afresh by Sir Howard Douglas, when Governor of New-Brunswick.

First, Surveyor General Lockwood actually surveyed a route, and gave in a professional plan of it, from the Bay of Fundy side across to the Bay of Verte, which was afterwards tested and found pretty correct. He also gave an estimate of its probable cost at less than £100,000, but admitted that it might exceed that sum. It might perhaps be a two fold amount.

About the year 1820 the Commercial Body at St. John took various steps, held Public meetings, made public representations and subscriptions, and sent two intelligent gentlemen to confer with the two Governors, Sir James Kempt and Lord Dalhousie on the subject, at Halifax—the latter being there on a visit to Sir James—who, as well as his Lordship gave strong assurances that they deemed the object to be one of the very first importance, and that they should not fail so to represent it to the British Government.

An Exploration of a contemplated Route along the Memramcook River which comes into the Bay of Fundy, and thence across to Shediac on the Gulf, was made by Surveyors about the same time—This and the Bay of Verte route are nearly the same distance across, I think about 15 miles, without high hills or rocky ground, and with good feeding streams, if the sea on both sides does not afford the best supply of water. Mr. Lockwood's survey and estimate were before the House of Assembly, and doubtless will be found amongst the provincial Archives.

Local interests and individual views, as to where the Canal would cross, impeded very much at that time the exertions that had commenced, but no individual or party questioned the vast public utility of the measure, whether as to national, provincial, or Commercial advantages. At a later period, Sir Howard Douglas very much patronized the affair, and under his and Judge Botsford's countenance, Mr. Hall, an Engineer from Britain, examined with a scientific eye the Bay of Verte route—but whether he has left any record of his proceedings I am not informed. Navigable communication between Quebec and St. John, with all the many parts in the Bay of Fundy is a primary object in this case. This would always be a mighty commercial interest, and the war with the United States in 1812-13, proved the vast advantage that Government would derive from such a communication, both as to expence, dispatch and safety from American cruizers, should a similar occasion recur at a future day.—The Merchant's Insurance then between St. John and Halifax by the ship passage round Cape Sable was 33 1-3 per cent. and was incurred by all vessels bound from hence to the St. Lawrence—nor was the Government loss in stores of war, small at that period,—all which, when bound to the Gulf or river St. Lawrence, would have been saved by this Canal route. The rich Labrador and Gulf Fisheries now too distant to be valuable to the extensive navigation of the Bay of Fundy, would thus be brought 6 or 700 miles nearer to us—to our very doors indeed.—Prince Edward Island now so remote from us by ships, would also be a next door neighbour. So would all the western side of Newfoundland, and all the Gulf side of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick:—While at present, the extensive trade that would necessarily take place between three of the largest maratime counties of New-Brunswick, and the whole of the Bay of Fundy, as well as St. John, is as yet without any existence whatsoever.

The vastness of the Interests to be created and connected by such a Canal, is at once apparent to all who are well acquainted with the Geography of the country, and the course of the Trade, Fisheries and Commerce of the lower provinces and their connexions with the Canadas—and to all others when they become known. Astonishment will be felt that such a link of connection should so long have been postponed and neglected; and especially when the smallness of the expence to receive these advantages, is for a moment considered.

The opposing interests in 1820, were only the Merchants of the town of Halifax, and two or three trading establishments in Miramichi—Several of the former frankly stated to the gentlemen who were entrusted with the representations to be made to the two Governors then at Halifax—"Every "thing urges you gentlemen, to strive in favour of "the great object whose interests you have in charge "to promote, but with us the case is different; the "opening of such a ship communication, will draw "from us and carry over to the Bay of Fundy so "large a share of a valuable supply trade, which "we now separately possess, that you cannot expect we should add one weight to yours upon "this occasion."

New Brunswick however felt that *a share of such Supply trade*, was a petty object indeed, compared with the far greater objects which she had in view; objects that could in no way injure, or interfere with Halifax interests. As to the Miramichi traders, the coast navigation around to and from their remote Harbours, was attended with so much difficulty and expence, that those few Capitalists necessarily embrace the whole;—this Canal would create an entire revolution in such respect.

At this day it is to be supposed, more enlarged views actuate the interests both of Halifax and Miramichi. All the Bay of Fundy side of Nova Scotia, were against Halifax, they ever were, and still remain deeply alive to the Benefits thus to be derived to their Trade and Fisheries. It is probable still, that this great object and all its high national and North American importance, will be still long deferred, unless adopted by the Mother Country. Should that happily be done, all contention between the local interests will be silenced, as *to where the Canal will go across* between these two great Branches of the Province, as such seem the British Government would no doubt, as a very first step, appoint men of science, and also such as may be safely above all bias from individual interests, to determine the site of the Canal. Without a doubt there are persons of great public influence, who may also have separate objects in view, of much importance, that would be promoted or neutralized by the determination of that question—a question of course all important.

The suggested Memramcook route would have the advantage of a deep natural Ship Harbour at each end of the canal, and on the eastern side open high up towards the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and the long and very bad navigation of the Northumberland strait would thus be avoided. The Bay of Verte line would require an artificial Harbour at both ends, the cost of which at present is very uncertain. As to the other particular benefits or disadvantages of either route, they could only be rightly ascertained by a thorough examination, which is altogether indispensable.

All our Governors from the time of Gen. Smyth, inclusive, have given great countenance to the measure, so did President Chipman, and I think all the administrators of the Provincial Government, if I except Sir Archibald Campbell, in whose stormy reign probably it was little thought of.

The Gentlemen now on their way to Quebec to attend the Governor General, relatively to our great Provincial interests, are well qualified to afford information upon this subject, particularly Mr. Speaker Simonds, who has been specially engaged in it heretofore. The more recent endeavours to call attention to this most important affair, so vitally connected with extensive interests, and the representations to Sir John Harvey respecting it, are fresh in the memory of us all. C.

BANK STOCK.—10 shares Commercial Bank Stock for sale. Enquire at this Office.
August 17.

PORK.—52 Barrels Prime and Cargo PORK landing ex schr. *Lazy* from Quebec, will be sold *low* from the wharf, by
Aug. 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Caper Souchong Tea.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 Boxes Caper Souchong TEA, for sale by
Aug. 17. JAMES MALCOLM.

JUST received, on Consignment,—105 pieces grey and white Cottons; 2 pieces Osnaburgs; 4 dozen Men's Caps; and 50 bushels white Beans; which will be sold low if applied for immediately.
14th August. CRANE & M'GRATH.

CANVAS.

THE subscribers have in store,—300 Bolts "Coker's" superior Bleached CANVAS; which they offer for sale at a low price for good 6 months' paper. [17th Aug.] J. KERR & CO.

Madeira Wines, Brandy, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber:

1 PIPE, 2 hogsheads, 2 qr. casks, } Blackburn's Choice Old London Particular Madeira.
20 qr. casks, each 30 gallons Cognac BRANDY;
10 Half pipes Eine Hollands Geneva.
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.
31st August, 1838.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 14, 1838.

The English Mail arrived here on Sunday morning last bringing Falmouth papers to the 4th of August. The Imperial Parliament was still in session and progressing but slowly with the business of state.

The Greenland Fishery.—A vessel has arrived at Hull from Greenland, having on board seven fish, 5,500 seals, and about eighty tuns of oil. The fishery appears to have been successful: several ships belonging to Peterhead are reported to have from 160 to 180 tuns of oil each.

Marshal Soult.—The Duke and Duchess of Somerset gave a dinner to Marshal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, on Tuesday, which included the following company:—The Marquis de Dalmatie, the Marquis de Norney, Viscount Palmerston, Lord and Lady William Bentinck, Viscountess Falkland, Sir Hussey and Lady Vivian, Lord Dudley, and Mr. Stewart.

A Warning for Coachmen.—A few days ago one of the coaches on the Oldham and Manchester road was overturned, and Mr. Stump, one of the passengers, who was much hurt, died on Thursday week. An inquest was held to inquire into the circumstances, and the driver, James Newton, is committed for trial at the next Liverpool assizes on the charge of manslaughter.

Out of the World.—The clergyman of the little island of St. Kilda did not hear of King William's death till a few days ago, and has, consequently, been praying a whole year for health and long life to his Majesty, while he was laying in his grave. So unfrequent is the communication between St. Kilda and the mainland, that a newspaper, put into the post on the day of publication, did not reach the reverend gentleman till two years and a half after date.

Steam-engine Boilers.—The following method, employed by Captain Kennedy, commanding her Britannic Majesty's steamer Spitfire, to prevent the incrustations or deposits of saline matter on the inside of the boilers of steam-engines, has been communicated by him in a letter to M. Gautier, of the French consulate at Malta. Captain Kennedy recommends, after having well cleaned the boilers and tubes, to coat those parts of their interior surface most exposed to the action of the fire with a mixture composed in the proportion of eighteen pounds of melted suet and three pounds of powdered black lead. He states, that the advantages of this application have been so fully tested by experience, that the Lords of the Admiralty have resolved, that all the Government steamers shall for the future, be provided with a sufficient quantity of the above-mentioned ingredients.—*French paper.*

Greenland Fishery.—Berwick, July 16. The Eclipse, Gray, of Peterhead, fifteen days from Greenland, landed her men at Whalsay, twelve miles from here, yesterday, with 22 fish, 5600 seals, and about 190 tuns oil. She reports the following:—Monarch, of Montrose, 35 tuns, 3 fish, 3000 seals, seen the 10th ult.; Commerce, Martin, of Peterhead, 100 tuns, 11 fish, 4000 seals, seen 18th ult.; Perseverance, Ogston, of Peterhead, 100 tuns, 6 fish, 5500 seals, seen 20th ult.; Resolution, Hogg, of Peterhead, 80 tuns, 6 fish, 1800 seals, seen 24th ult.; Superior, Manson, of Peterhead, 70 tuns, 2 fish, 4900 seals, seen 25th ult.; and Gleaner, Anderson, of Peterhead, 70 tuns, 4 fish, 4500 seals, seen 24th ult.

Large patches of snow remained on the Cheviot hills on the 22d of June.

In Russia, the official designation of a Secretary of the Town Courts is Sekretarnijnohoziensko-hosuda. We should like to hear the word pronounced.

The Manchester day police for the seven years ending September 1837, cost £27,544 18s., being an annual cost of £3935.

It is an ascertained fact, that the majority of the persons promoted to the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland within the last few years have been defeated in their respective contests for seats in Parliament.

The widow of the great Weber has just sold to a musical editor of Berlin the posthumous works of her husband, consisting of six principal pieces, and several other compositions for the piano, all of which are expected shortly to be published.

The Directors of the British Iron Company have succeeded in raising the sum requisite to liquidate the demands upon the establishment caused by the decision in the case of Small V. Attwood. The amount so raised is £300,000; which has been obtained by issues of debentures bearing 5 per cent. interest: and with that sum all incumbrances and costs of litigation will be settled, and the mines and works brought into activity.

St. Helena, May 16.—By H. M. sloop of war Scout, we learn that letters have been received on the coast by the commandant at Ascension, advising the commanders of H. M. vessels belonging to to the squadron, not to come to that island for water, as in consequence of severe drought, it had become so scarce that it had been deemed expedient to place the garrison at Ascension upon a daily allowance: the Scout in consequence bore up to water at St. Helena. H. M. B. Leveret is also daily expected from the coast.

Odessa, July 6.—During the violent gale experienced, on the 31st May, on the coast of Circassia, the following vessels were wrecked, namely, a Russian frigate of 65 guns, a corvette, two brigs of war, two cutters, the Jason, (an armed steamer,) five transports, and about thirteen merchantmen. It does not appear that any were British.

In preceding columns our readers will find the third able letter from Sir Francis Bond Head to Lord Brougham.

Theatre.—The Plays during the past week have given great satisfaction, and the performers have vied with each other in order to gratify the audiences. Mr. Miller's Benefit takes place To-morrow evening, at which time the Theatre will be opened at 7 o'clock, the performance to commence at *half past seven*, and the Theatre to be closed at *eleven o'clock*. The pieces selected for the evening's entertainment are the much admired Opera of "Guy Mannering," from Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name, and the Farce of the "Irish Tutor." Mr. Miller's selections are such as is expected will draw a good house.

The establishment is now drawing to a close for the season, and the spirited Proprietors Messrs. Devrna and Dinneford, deserve every credit for the respectable manner in which they have conducted their arrangements during their stay in this city.—Should

28th June last, had been seen in Chatham; and after some time he was apprehended, and for safe keeping, lodged in the Hospital, under the charge of three men, but unfortunately succeeded in making his escape about sunrise the next morning.—Handbills were immediately struck off, giving a description of his person, &c. and an additional reward of £25 offered by the Magistrates of the County, to any person apprehending him. A large body of the inhabitants turned out in search, and scoured the woods all day; watches were set in various directions during the night, but he has not yet been retaken.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

[£100 reward is offered by the Governor of Nova Scotia for his apprehension.]

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 10th September.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Militia, viz:—

Saint John Sea Fencibles.

Lieutenant George Eagles to be Captain of a new Company.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

John Hawes, Gent., 10th September; James Briggs, 11th ditto; Charles Eagles, 12th ditto; William Wright, 13th ditto.

Daniel Duff, Gent. to be Quarter Master to the York Light Dragoons, 10th September, 1838.

First Battalion Saint John City Militia.

Wm. F. Smith, Gent. to be second Lieutenant, 10th September.

Samuel Leonard Tilley, do. do. 11th Sept.

Third Battalion Saint John County.

Lieut. E. Fitzgerald, to be Captain, vice Partelow, deceased.

Ensign, James Swim, vice Vaughan, removed from the County, 11th Sept.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

James Hatheway, vice Fitzgerald, 10th Sept.

John B. Patterson, vice Stewart, 11th Sept.,

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Thomas Bean, Junior, 10th September.

Edward Brown, vice Swim, 11th do.,

QUEBEC, Aug. 27.—We are sorry to hear that a fatal disease has broken out among the horned cattle, at St. Thomas, below Quebec. About 40 head of cattle died within a short time past; 16 of them in one field, where they were put out to grass. They fall down in convulsions and die in a couple of hours. No remedy has yet been found. It is said to be infectious, and persons who have handled the carcases, have been taken ill in consequence.

MANCHESTER, (MISS.) July 28.—*Fatal Disease among Animals*—Within the last two weeks a disease has prevailed among the stock on Silver Creek, in Washington County, which has swept off nearly every horse, mule, cow and hog in the neighbourhood. The Creek is settled by extensive planters, who require large numbers of horses, oxen, &c., to cultivate their plantations; and we learn, that on Major Woolfolk's plantation, out of twenty one horses, sixteen died in the last few days. Mr. J. J. Hughes lost twelve out of fifteen, and other stock in proportion. The disease makes its appearance on the breast of the animal, nearly between the forelegs, commencing at first with a slight swelling, extending finally to the throat, and generally proves fatal in about ten hours. No cause can be assigned for this singular complaint, as it attacks animals in good order, that are regularly fed and eat nothing but such feed as is given them, indiscriminately with those that are running at large.

The disease always making its appearance on the same part of the animal, seems to preclude the belief that it can be from any poisonous insect. Numbers of deer are found dead in the neighboring wood, affected from appearances, in the same manner. The complaint seems to be confined to hoofed animals, as the dogs have fattened on the carcasses without being affected.

DRUMMONDVILLE, Aug. 15, 1838.

The following incident which may serve as a caution to "sympathizers," occurred in this vicinity a few days ago, and I take the liberty of troubling you with an account of it, in the hopes that it may be deemed worthy of notice in your paper, ever the staunch and manly advocate of British interests.

Two of these gentry on a visit to the Falls last week, one stating himself (at the examination before the Magistrates) as a native of Dublin named Cluff, Student of the Law, and resident in New-York during the last six years, the other named Wright, a Merchant or Merchant's Clerk, also of New-York, was a native of Liverpool, but with a strong American accent, fell into conversation with a Soldier of the Regiment encamped here, (43d) who was washing trousers near the table rock at the foot of the hill below the camp. After talking about the march of the Regiment last winter through the wilderness, and commiserating the hardships the British soldier must endure in camp &c. his scanty pay, and deprivation of all comfort, Mr. Cluff alluded to some recent desertions from the Regiment, and asked the soldier if it would not be easy to cross below at the Ferry to the States, provided he had a suit of Gentlemen's clothes, hinting his readiness to furnish him with such articles, the soldier (who happened to be a true son of Britain, of which thank God there are some thousands in the Canadas, twigged the Gent directly) told the *soi disant* Lawyer that it would be difficult at the Ferry as the guard might recognize him, but above Chippewa it would be easy; Mr. Cluff then asked him if he did not think two thirds of the Regiment would desert if they had the opportunity, the reply was in the affirmative, upon which Mr. C. clasped his hands and exclaimed "would to God I could assist them they should go!" After making the soldier promises of clothes he directed him to be at or near the Clifton Hotel that afternoon at two o'clock, promising again to furnish him with clothes; the soldier on his return to the camp reported the circumstance and went down to the place of meeting, (accompanied by a non-commissioned officer in disguise,) they met, viz. Mr. Cluff, Mr. Wright and the soldier; the non-commissioned officer remaining out of the way till the soldier should call him; the conversation of the morning was renewed when Mr. Cluff made some difficulty of furnishing the plain clothes according to his promise, but after various pros and cons on both sides, they gave the Soldier a dollar and recommended him to cross by Grand Island, assured him he would easily make 400 dollars a year in the States by his trade as a baker, and promised him further assistance at New York, &c. Having been watched it ended in the parties being taken into custody, brought before Colonel Creighton and Mr. Street, Magistrates, and bound over to appear on their trial (for the offence of tampering with the Soldiery and inducing them to desert,) in a sum of £400. Mr. Chrystler of the Clifton Hotel becoming bond for £250, and some other friends with their personal property making up the remainder.

Act of Parliament is very decisive on the subject of such attempts either directly or indirectly, and I am sure you will agree with me in wishing such gentry may meet with their deserts in the shape of heavy fine, or imprisonment.

The above facts were deposed upon oath and partly admitted by defendants.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

Appointments by the Governor, Sept. 3, 1838.—JOHN G. DEANE, of Portland, MILFORD P. NORTON, Canaan, JAMES IRISH, Gorham, Commissioners to Survey the Boundary Line under the Resolve of last winter.

We understand that the Commissioners have been notified to meet at Bangor as soon as practicable to make arrangements for prosecuting the objects contemplated by the Resolve.

We give once more a copy of the Resolve:—"*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage of a Bill for the survey of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States, &c. now pending in Congress; and that if said bill shall not become a law during the present session of Congress, and if the Government of the United States, either alone or in conjunction with Great Britain or the State of Maine, shall not on or before the first day of September next, establish and appoint a Commissioner for a survey of said Boundary line, *it shall then be the imperative duty of the Governor, without further delay, to appoint forthwith, suitable Commissioners and Surveyors for ascertaining, running and locating the North Eastern Boundary of this State, and to cause the same to be carried into operation.*"

From the above it will appear that the Executive could take no measures to cause a survey till after the first day of this month—and the Government of the United States, having neglected to order a Survey of the Boundary line, &c., it became the duty of Gov. Kent to appoint the Commissioners. Yesterday being Sunday, the appointments could not of course be made till to-day. *Bangor Courier.*

Montreal Aug. 31.—"The bill of indictment laid before the Grand Jury against the supposed murderer of Major Warde, has been ignored.

"A true bill has been found against Jalbert and l'Huissier, for the murder of Lt. Weir. The names of two others in the same indictment, have been struck out of the bill. Jalbert was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. His trial is fixed for Tuesday next. Counsel for the prisoners, Messrs. Walker and C. Mondelet. A true bill was also found against Nicolas, Donais, and the two Pinsonneau, for the murder of Chartrand. They were also arraigned, and on pleading not guilty, had their trials fixed for Thursday next. Counsel, the same as above. I believe there was nothing else of importance took place in the Criminal Court this day."

His Excellency the Governor General has appointed the Reverend George Cowell, Chaplain to the Forces, to perform Divine Service to His Excellency and his family at Government House.—*Quebec Mercury.*

BRITISH SHIPPING.—From a Parliamentary Return it appears, that the total number of vessels which entered the ports of the United Kingdom during the year 1837, was 146,100, with an aggregate burden of 14,625,200 tons, exhibiting an increase of 4,000 vessels, and, 1,155,400 tons over the arrivals of the previous year. Of the arrivals, 48,100 vessels with a burden of 3,215,800 tons, were from foreign parts, and 128,000 vessels, with a burden of 10,409,400 tons, were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the last number, a very considerable proportion must have been steam-vessels, which arrived at the ports between which they ply three or four times a week, and whose arrivals give an idea rather of the extent, frequency, and value of the intercourse existing, than of the number of vessels employed.

To Correspondents.—"R." and other favors have been received.

☞ Any of our Subscribers who may not receive the Chronicle regularly, will confer a favour by letting us know at as early a period as possible after such neglect.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Captain William Coffin, of the schr'r Eliza, to Miss Sarah Spears, of the Parish of Portland.

At Carleton, on Saturday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Thomas S. Day, to Miss Eleanor Brown, both of that place.

At Yarmouth, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. H. Harding, Mr. William Vail, of St. John, to Miss Margery, second daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Clark, of the former place.

At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Mr. Hamilton, eldest son of William Hamilton, Esq., late Minister at the Court of Naples, to the Hon. Miss Dillon, one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty. In honour of the occasion a *dejeune a la fourchette* was given to eighty persons, by the Dowager Viscountess Dillon, in a marquee, on the beautiful pleasure-grounds, at Upper Gore-house. The happy pair left town for Ditchley-park, Oxon, where they intend to pass the honeymoon.

DIED.

On Friday last, Mary Ann, infant Daughter of Mr. John Hardenbrook, aged 15 months and 18 days.

In this City on Saturday the 8th inst., aged 18 months, Harriet Luana, only daughter of Dr. Geasner.

On Friday Evening, Mr. John Sadd, aged 32 years, leaving a wife and family to lament their loss.

On Sunday evening, Margaret E. Scoullar, infant daughter of Mr. William J. Stevens, aged 8 months.

On Monday evening, John Peter, infant son of Mr. James Hodgkin, and grandson of Mr. John McNaughton, aged one year and two months.

At the house of her son, at Hammond River, Hampton, on the 24th ult. in the 86th year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. John Saunders—after a long illness, which she bore with great patience and resignation to the Divine will. Mrs. S. was a native of Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, and came with her husband to this Province among the first Loyalists in the year 1783. She has left nine children, seventy-one grand children, and forty-five great grand children to lament their loss.

At Toronto, on the 15th ultimo, Andrew Patton, formerly Major in the 45th Regt. of Foot, aged 68.

At Quebec, on the 23d August, Sir Daniel Jones, in the 44th year of his age.—*Brockville Statesman.*

On Monday, 18th June, Abraham Stansfield, Esq. Ewood, near Todmorden, (Eng.) aged 31. He embarked, at Savannah, for New York, on board of the ill-fated American steamer Pulaski, and after the explosion of her boiler, floated upon a part of the wreck, exposed to much suffering and privation. Mr. Stansfield was much and deservedly respected, and his untimely death will be long and deeply lamented by his relatives and friends.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Sept. 6, brig Westmorland, Smith, Gloucester, 54—J. Bennett, ballast.

9th, brig Leslie Gault, Marshall, Londonderry, 63—R. Rankin & Co. bread, &c.

Brig Timandra, Toohig, Dundalk, 57—Wm. Jarvis, ballast.

10th, ship Lockwoods, Lawton, Liverpool, 42—John Kerr & Co. coals and goods.

China, Vaughan, Dublin, 46—Master, ballast.

Brig Allegro, Phelan, Bristol,—Ratchford & Brothers, coals, &c.

Schr. Nile, Vaughan, Halifax—sugar, &c.

Thistle, Robinson, Boston, 4—assorted cargo.

12th, schr. James Clark, Beck, Halifax 3—Crane & McGrath, sugar, &c.

14th, brig Town, Webster, Wicklow, 41—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Ship Mary, Scott, Liverpool, 42—J. Bowes, Merchandize.

CLEARED.

Ship Emeline, Pettingell, London, timber.
Glenswilly, Hill, Greenock, timber.
Brig Samuel Freeman, Elder, Cork, deals, &c.
Agenoria, McLeod, Liverpool, timber.
Addington, Bustin, Berbice, fish.
Schr Compeer, Lincoln, Eastport, ballast.
Splendid, Williams, Philadelphia, fish.
Elizabeth, Williams, Boston, plaster, &c.
Elephant, Kyffin, Cork, deals.
Schr. Amethyst, Larking, Boston, 3—ass. cargo.

Ship Isabella, Taber, arrived at New-Bedford on the 30th ult. 105 days from the Pacific Ocean, with 2500 barrels sperm oil, reports ship Rose, of Halifax at Bay of Islands, 11th May, with 1300 barrels.

Barque Brothers, Poole, of this port, arrived at Halifax on the 2d inst. in 39 days from Liverpool.—Sailed on the 24th July, in company with the Susan & Sarah, of Halifax, for Richibucto.

Arrived at Quebec, 23th August, ship Wakefield, Sullivan, from Liverpool.

At Kingston, (Jam.) Aug. 13th, brig Elizabeth, Brown, from St. John; Hester, Marshall, St. Stephens; and Emerald, Beckwith, Quebec.

Arrived at Liverpool, 22d July, ship John Walker, Gaskin, Dalhousie; Indefatigable, Houghton, Richibucto; 23d, Edward Thorne, Tizard, and Robert Bruce, Harkness, St. John; St. Andrew, Leitch, Savannah; 24th, Mary, Baker, St. Andrews; Carlton, Murray, Miramichi; 26th, Quebec, Pye, Saint John; 27th, Abeona, Grant, do.—Sailed, 24th, Frederick, Flemming, Baltimore; Aid-de-Camp, Innis, Quebec; 26th, Enterprise, Vaughan, do.

Arrived at Dublin, 24th July, ship St. Martins, Vaughan, from St. John; Eliza, Curry, Richibucto.

The Stamper, Scurr, from Richibucto, at Whitehaven, aground on the South Bank.

A vessel of about 100 tons, apparently a North American, dismasted and waterlogged, with break on after-deck, was passed, on the 8th July, by the William Burton, Paton, arrived in the Thames, from Jamaica.

LISBON JULY 2.—About ten days since there was a report of a vessel having been towed by fishing-boats into Terceira, abondoned and waterlogged, distant from the northward of the rock about fifty miles. She is supposed to be the Britannia, or some other vessel from North America, but no vestige is left by which her name could be ascertained. There is every probability of her being British built, new, and on her first voyage; and she is partially burnt on one side to the water's edge. She is copper-fastened, but not coppered, and the whole of the cargo in the upper deck has been either stolen or destroyed. The cargo consists of balk, plank, and a few staves, the balk being from about 350 to 400, of different lengths, from twenty to sixty feet, saved, and in possession of the authorities, with some two-inch plank and staves. The balk marks are, MBB, WC, PxI, R, but the greater part AI. Two anchors were found on board maker's name, Norris; one, No. 4810, 18cwt. 0qr. 7lbs., the other, No. 4811, 20cwt. 2qrs. 7lbs.

Iron & Coals.

Just received, per brig *Allegro*, Phelan, master, from Bristol:

3029 BARS IRON, well assorted; 20 bundles do; 57 do. sheet do.

ALSO—147 Tons superior House COALS.

The above will be sold low from the Wharf.

Sept. 14. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PORK & CORDAGE.—100 Bbls. Canada prime PORK, 5 tons Cordage, assorted, from 2 yarn spunyarn, to 2 1-2 inch rope:—landing ex schr. *James Clark*, from Halifax, and for sale low from the wharf.

September 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Adelaide, Davison, Master, from Liverpool:

CUT GLASS quart DECANTERS. Pint do. do.,
" " TUMBLERS,
Plane "
" Wine Glasses to match,
" Glass Tumblers—narrow bottoms,
" Wine, "

Sept. 14. E. C. WADDINGTON.

Cross Street, St. John, N. B.

LOZENGES.

THOMAS GARD, in addition to various kinds of CONFECTIONARY manufactured at his Establishment, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced making LOZENGES of different descriptions, superior to those generally imported, being free from adulteration and pernicious ingredients; and as a liberal discount will be allowed to wholesale Dealers and Traders, he solicits a share of patronage.

LOZENGES—Peppermint, Ginger, Tonlon, Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Chalk, Cream of Tartar, Acidulated Lemon, Cayenne, Lavender, Fancy, Winter Green, &c. &c.

MIXTURES—Sugar Plums, Almonds, Balls, Peppermint Drops, Cassia Buds, Carroway Comfits, Steel do.

CANDIES—Barley Sugar, Winter Green, Gum Candy, Ginger do., Sperm do., striped Lemon, White Cream, Peppermint, Cinnamon.

WEDDING CAKES richly ornamented, Pies, Pastry, Macaroons, Ratifies, Naple Biscuit, Bath Cakes, Jellies, Blancmange, &c.

☞ Country Orders duly attended to.

September 14, 1838.

Shoe Store.

The subscribers have just received per ship *Chester*, from Liverpool, a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present season:—comprising:

LADIES' black Prunella Boots of every quality, do. do. shoes; Ladies' white and black satin slippers; do black French and English kid slippers of the latest style; French and Wood Clogs of every description; Girls' shoes of every kind and quality, Gents. Pumps and Dress shoes; do. Wellington & Eldon Boots; do. black and colored house slippers, Youths' and children's boots and shoes of every kind.

1500 Pairs Webb shoes of different qualities, with a variety of other kinds.

L. & S. K. FOSTER,
King street.

September 14.

☞ Their Fall supply shortly expected.

Jamaica Rum, Sugars, &c.

Landing by the subscriber, ex the Scotia and Augusta, at the North Market Wharf—

100 PUNS. of High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 15 casks SUGARS.

Ex ship Chester, from Liverpool.—100 boxes best quality Liverpool SOAP; 100 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES. JOHN V. THURGAR.

14th Sept.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

Just received by the subscribers & for sale cheap:

40 FIRKINS Prime Cumberland Butter;
12 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
200 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins;
19 cwt. Prime CHEESE.

Sept. 14. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

BUTTER.—40 firkins Cumberland BUTTER, just received and for sale by

September 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

15 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 mer. " "
50,000 Refuse Boards; 55,000 sawed Scantling,
250,000 sawed Laths;
25,000 Pine Shingles; 20,000 spruce ditto.

September 14. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Soap & Starch.

LANDING from ship *Lockwoods*, this day—200 boxes best quality Yellow SOAP;
20 Boxes Poland Starch; 1 Hhd. do. do.

For sale cheap by

Sept. 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP

MARY,

of about 300 Tons Register.—will take Freight to any Port in Great Britain. Apply to

JAMES BOWES, *Market-square.*

14th Sept.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of this 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. 28, 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 on 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.

ON the 1st September will be published by Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, Montreal, and at the Office of the *Quebec Gazette*, Quebec—PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF MAJOR RICHARDSON, as connected with the unprecedented oppression of that Officer while in Spain, by Lieutenant General Sir De Lacy Evans.

The above work, founded on official documents, and embracing a variety of public correspondence with Lieutenant General Evans and Brigadiers Shaw, Chichester, &c. is intended for publication with a view of being submitted to the British House of Commons, before whom the questions at issue have already been partially agitated, and to whom the Volume will be inscribed.

Quebec, August 17.

THEATRE.

CARD.

MR. MILNER most respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public in general, that his Benefit is appointed for This Evening, Sept. 14th, when will be presented the interesting Melo-Drama of VALENTINE & ORSON, to conclude with the Extravaganza of TOM & JERRY. In the course of the evening some *light Sparring* will be introduced, illustrative of the manly science of self-Defence, by Messrs. Addis & Milner. Particulars will be expressed in the bills of the day.

September 14.

Mr. & Mrs. Harrison

Most respectfully inform the Public, that in accordance with the terms agreed upon with the Manager, for a renewal of the engagement which expired on the 3d inst., Mr. Deverna has appointed

Monday Evening, Sept. 17th, 1838, for their Farewell Benefit and last Appearance.

On which occasion will be performed *Goldsmith's* admired Comedy of

"She Stoops to Conquer."

with other Entertainments, in which the most popular Members of the Company will appear.

CARD.

MR. NICKINSON respectfully tenders his grateful thanks for the attendance of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who honored the Theatre with their presence on the night of his Benefit; and also to Mr. CASTLEDINI, and the admired Band of the 11th Regiment, for the very polite and able manner in which they seconded the efforts of an *old Comrade in arms*, to render the Performances selected, worthy the distinguished patronage so liberally bestowed on that occasion.

September 14.

Just Received—per Adelaide.

AN assortment of very superior real Whitney BLANKETS—For sale by

Sept. 7 J. SUMMERS & CO.

Sacred Vocal Music.

MR. BENNISON'S SINGING SCHOOLS will recommence on the 1st of October next, in the School House opposite Mr. Golding's.—Young Ladies and Gentlemen who having made some proficiency, and wish to progress, will please hand in their names immediately, as Mr. B. is making arrangements for a suitable supply of Books.—Every attention will be paid to such as wish to acquire a knowledge of the rudiments, so that at the expiration of one quarter, both schools may be united in one.

Evenings of attendance—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Monday and Tuesday evenings for new beginners. Both to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Terms, 12s. 6d per quarter, half in advance. *7th September.*

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c.

Per Brig Augusta, from Jamaica;

110 PUNS. RUM; 16 Tierces Sugar; 30 Puncheons Molasses; 10 Tons Logwood; 100 Bags PIMENTO; 109 CATTLE HIDES. For sale by

Sept. 7. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SALT.—A quantity of SALT in store, proper for re-packing Pickled Fish,—for sale by

7th Sept. J. T. HANFORD.

CANADA FLOUR.—150 Barrels Gananoque Fine FLOUR, in excellent order, for sale by

7th Sept. J. T. HANFORD.

SUGAR.

100 CASES bright Havana SUGAR landing from Halifax, and for sale; on reasonable terms by

Sept. 7 tf. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

To be Let,

THE Shop and under Flat of that house situated on the corner of Brussels and Richmond streets; and from the first of Nov. next the second Flat comprising two front and three Bed rooms. Apply to Samuel Clawson, on the premises, or at his Store in Dock street.

Sept. 7. 1838.

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, with full directions—in the fullest confidence of the merits of this medicine over all others now offered to the public as a grand assistant of nature.

A. F. TRURO.

Sept. 7.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE Freehold Property fronting on North-street, measuring 60 feet on said street by 60 feet deep. There are two Dwelling Houses on the Lot, which are tenanted at £60 per annum. The whole will be sold very low by early application to JAMES T. HANFORD.

7th September, 1838.

Printing Paper.

FOR SALE, a few Reams PRINTING PAPER, of a superior quality and large size; cheap at the store of J. KERR & CO.

September 7.

WANTED TO CHARTER: A Vessel of 200 to 250 tons, to load a Cargo for a Port in the English Channel. J. T. HANFORD.

August 31.

To Blacksmiths.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, will hear of an excellent situation on application at the *Circulating Library.* August 31.

New Books.

Just received, and for sale at the "Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse:"

A SELECTION of very elegant PRINTS, including a number of "Our Virgin QUEEN." A few copies Martin's Illustrations of the Bible; Bulwer's Siege of Grenada; Confessions of an Elderly Lady; Flower Garden; Rebellion in the Canadas, &c. &c.

Recently published and for sale at reduced prices: Dilworth's Spelling Book; Murray's do.; Murray's Introduction to the English Reader; Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant; Hink's Introduction to Geography; and a School copy of the New Testament.

August 31. D. M'MILLAN.

To the Ladies.

MRS. MILLAR, has just received per *John M'Cullom* from London, a splendid assortment of Fashionable MILLINERY, comprising—silk and satin Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, Flowers, Feathers, &c. to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies, by whom she has been so liberally patronized.

Market Square, June 8.

New BRIG for sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale a new BRIG, of about 260 tons, now on the stocks in Parrsboro, N. S. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 90 feet; keel, 82 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet. Built of birch, Bay spruce, and pine, and in point of model and workmanship equal to any in this Province. She will be launched in all next month, and sold low on accommodating terms, if early application be made to Messrs. W. A. & J. H. BROWNRICK, the builders or to RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

St. John, 17th August, 1838.

On Consignment,

40 CASES, 2 dozen each, best Copenhagen CHERRRY BRANDY.

July 27. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

AUCTION SALES.

On TUESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Subscribers' Warehouse—to close various accounts.

90 BOLTS 1-2 bleach'd Coker CANVAS, assorted, Nos. 1 to 5;
5 Pipes, } Sicily Madeira WINE;
10 Hogsheads }
2 Pipes, } Teneriffe, do.
5 Hhds. }
10 Qr. Casks. }
3 Qr. casks Superior SHERRY;
4 Hhds. 2 qr. casks PORT WINE;
4 Hhds. Cognac Brandy, 4 do best schiedam GIN,
10 Casks ea. 4 dozen, London PORTER,
4 Casks each 1 cwt. Flooring Brads,
20 Bags Wine CORKS;
28 chests fine Congo, } TEAS;
4 " Souchong, }
7 14 lb. boxes Twankay }
1 Chest, 2 half chests, 6 14 lb. boxes Hyson Tea.

Sept. 7. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

IRON, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex ship "Chester," from Newry:

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch Pig IRON;
10 do. English iron, assorted,
5 do. Refined do. do.
4 do. Swedish do. do.
100 boxes Tin Plates, IC. IX. DC. DX & DXX.;
12 Anvils, assorted; 80 bundles blister Steel,
19 pairs Forge Bellows; 1 cask Rivets,
1000 Pots, assorted, 1-2 to 20 gallons,
754 Pans, do. 10 to 17 inches,
130 Bakepans and Covers, 10 to 16,
300 KETTLES, assorted, 0 to 4,
1 cask Smoothing Irons,
2 bundles sheathing COPPER,
200 bars Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 and 1 inch,
50 sheets Brass, 57 ingots block TIN,
18 bundles sheet Iron, 18 to 22,
134 Sock Plates, for Ploughs,
20 dozen Ballast Spades; 60 do. Common do.
4 casks steeled Shovels; 5 cases Irish LINEN,
40 bundles 5-16 Round Iron, 80 do. 3-8 do. do.;
20 do. 1-2 do. do.; 200 brls. prime Oatmeal;
10 puns. Irish Whisky; 1 cask 7-16 Coil Chain,
100 chaldrons Liverpool Coals.

WM. CARVILL.

St. John, May 11, 1838.

Chains, Cordage, Oakum, &c.

Received per "Liverpool."

300 FATHOMS 3-8 Inch best Short linked CHAIN:
140 fathoms 7-16 inch short linked Chain,
100 " 1-2 " "
100 " 9-16 " "
150 " 5-8 " "
100 " 3-4 " "
100 " 7-8 " "
10 ANCHORS, assorted sizes,
10 Gin Wheels, do.; 2 doz. Crow Bars, for timber,
12 dozen Timber Boat Hooks,
20 Coils 6 thread Ratline,; 40 do. Spun Yarn,
10 do. Houseline and Marline,
20 do. 3 thread White Rope,
20 do. Deep Sea Lines,
20 Dozen Hand Lead Line; 20 do. Log Lines,
1 Bale Sail and Roping Twines,
1 do. Warrington Boiled Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
1 do. Bleached Ducks; 1 do. Oznaburgs,
2 Ton best patnt picked Oakum, in 1-2 cwt. Bundles; 2 Matts White Oakum.

JAMES OTTY.

August 17.

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, Montego Bay, Falmouth, 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.—tf.

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;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

St. Andrews Grammar School.

WANTED, on the first day of November next, a MASTER for the above School. Any person applying for the above situation, must be fully competent to give instruction in the Greek and Latin Languages, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History and Mathematics. The emoluments are, One Hundred Pounds per annum from the Province, with tuition money, under the direction of the President and Directors. Testimonials as to moral character and ability will be required.—Apply to the Rev. Dr. ALLEY, President.

St. Andrews, July 26, 1838.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, wishes to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of Entertainment to that neat and commodious two story house, immediately opposite his old stand in Dorchester. He has made several additions thereto, and fitted up the same in a neat style; has also erected on the premises, a large and superior Barn, with stabling for forty horses; has engaged a first rate Groom and stable Boy, who are constantly in attendance, having their rooms over the stable; and he trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public patronage.

ANDREW WELDON.

Dorchester, Co. Westmorland, 1st July, 1838.

☞ Horses and Carriages, with competent Drivers, may be had at all times.

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.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken a convenient Yard in Lower Cove, would intimate to Shipmasters and others, that he can supply both rough and ready made SPARS to order. Keeps always on hand at his old stand in Water street, Lovett's slip, Built and Morticed BLOCKS of all sizes: PUMPS furnished at the shortest notice.

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

CONTRACT

For Finishing the Saint John BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received by the President and Directors of the St. John Bridge Company, until the 15th of September next, for the performance of the undermentioned Work, viz.: constructing a PIER 100 feet long at the base, and 50 feet broad, to be carried up square to the height of 24 feet, battering at the rate of 1½ inch to the foot; then to be pointed at both ends, and carried up, battering at the same rate, to the height of 5 feet above high-water mark when sunk, to be composed of Birch Timber below low water mark, and above that of White Pine, the outside to be close work, and the Logs to cross each other at not greater distance than 7 feet: Sinking the same in the River between the present Abutments, about 178 feet from that on the Carleton side, where the depth of water is, on the North line from 46 to 58 feet, and on the South from 44 to 46; at the East end from 48 to 58, and on the West from 45 to 46. Constructing and raising thereupon a framed PIER 30 feet broad, of the same length and height as those now standing. Raising the TRUSS already prepared, supplying such pieces as may be found deficient, and completing the BRIDGE.

The Tenders to specify at what time the party will undertake to finish the work. Good security will be given by the Company, for payment as soon as the work is completed. Any further information may be obtained at the Company's office.

W. H. STREET, *President.*

St. John, 20th July, 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. L. B. THOMSON, where he intends doing a general COMMISSION & AUCTION business, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

THE

Steamer NOVA SCOTIA,

Captain THOMAS REED,

HAVING discontinued her Saturday trips to Eastport, now plies as follows:

Leaves St. John on Monday mornings at Seven o'clock, for Digby and Annapolis, returning to Digby from Annapolis the same evening, and to Saint John on Tuesday morning.

Starts for Eastport, St. Andrews and St. Stephen at 7 A. M. on Wednesdays, and leaves St. Stephen on her return, on Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, (or earlier, should it be low water at that time,) touching at St. Andrews and Eastport.

Goes to Windsor on Thursday evenings, (starting as the tide may suit,) and returning on Fridays.

☞ The Nova Scotia will remain at St. John the first Friday and Saturday in each month, to clean Boilers, &c.

☞ Persons putting parcels or other Freight on board, in order to ensure their safe conveyance, should address them in a legible manner, and pay the freight on the same. July 27, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in Mill street, (York Point,) where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Just received per ship Jane Walker, from Liverpool:

150 Bbls. superfine sweet Hamburgh FLOUR—*(a superior article);*
10 Tons fresh OATMEAL;
100 Firkins prime Irish BUTTER;
3 Puncheons patent grain Whiskey, 25 O. P.
2 do. Malt, do. 11 O. P.

The whole of which will be sold low for Cash or approved paper.

St. John, July 12. JAMES KERR.

☞ A further Supply hourly expected, of which proper notice will be given.

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 stuffs, and all articles connected with this branch of business.

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.

St. John, August 3d, 1838.

ALBION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Buisiness in that well known shop formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN HOOPER. Having it fitted up with neatness, and a supply of Choice Wines, Syrups, and Liquors of all kinds,

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

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

J BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

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

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

Hay, Molasses, &c.

50 TONS prime HAY, in bundles; 10 puncheons choice retailing Molasses; a quantity of clear and refuse BOARDS, and 400,000 DEALS, just received and for sale low by

July 27. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Prince William Street.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received per ships *Clyde, Edward Thorne,* and *Ward,* part of his Spring supply of Goods, consisting of

BOXES Mould and Dipt Candles; Liverpool soap; bags Porter and Ginger beer corks and Bungs; bags spikes; kegs Nails; Patent counter Weighing machines; do. box coffee mills; Flanch do.; box Irons; sad ditto; Polished steel fire irons, square mouth shovels; spades; Patent Powder Flasks; Tin'd Iron sauce Pans; Brass Wire and Hair sieves; trunk Locks and Handles; Italian Irons; chest Locks and Hinges; mortice, cupboard till and pad Locks; steel chains; Dog collars; Heel and toe Iron shoe nails; copper do. do.; shoe maker's Lasting tacks; Iron and brass candlesticks; Iron and brass wood screws; small brass Padlocks, Fancy coat Buttons; Bone and Florentine ditto; shoe thread; Brass curtain rings; Percussion caps; Fancy tea trays; bread baskets; large Britannia metal tea and coffee pots; Plated Liquor Frames; ditto cruet ditto, 6 bottles; ditto 5 ditto; German silver table Forks; do. Dessert ditto; do. do. Table spoons; do. Tea ditto; do. Fish Knives; do. Ivory Handled do.; Butter ditto; do. Knife rests; Fancy bronzed card racks; do. do. tapers; do. do. candlesticks; do. Lustres with Glass Drops.

Hair, hat, nail, tooth, comb, room, carpet, hearth, plate, crumb, whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, Turks' head, counter, table, horse, bottle and tar BRUSHES; Fancy Telescope do.

Oval and square market Baskets; reticules, plate, and clothes do. in great variety; Butter Prints; Work boxes; tea caddies; setts balanced ivory handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do. stag and buck do. do.; pairs carvers and forks; Oyster Knives and Forks; butler's knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen Knives; cards scissors; silver pickle knives and forks; plate powder, polishing paste.

Three quire foolscap Journal, Ledger, and cash Books; Five quire ditto ditto; One quire books; memorandum do.; reams Foolscap Paper; blue and yellow Pot and Post do.; red, black, and fancy sealing wax; best Quills; 50 boxes window Glass.

A few stilton and Pine Apple Cheese.

Which with a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths, and a great variety of other Goods, he offers low for cash or approved paper, at his store Prince Wm. street.

May 18. E. C. WADDINGTON.

W.G.LAWTON.

Has received per ship *Clyde*, from Liverpool, and *Regulus*, from London, a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of

RICH Plain and Figured Gro de Naples, black and coloured in great variety; plain & fig'd Persians; black Bombazines; colored SATINS; 4-4 and 5-4 black Crapes; plain and figured Lutestring RIBBONS; rich French Gauze ditto; black Lace Veils; Gauze ditto; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Printed Zephyr Squares; black Bandannas; black Barcelonas; Gent's colored fancy pocket ditto; Plain black and col'd sarsnet Ribbons; Ribbon Velvet; Leghorn Galloons; rich Fill'd centre shawls; French cashmere ditto; Border'd Indiana; Velvet embroidered satin ditto; Fill'd Handkerc'fs, Blond Lace Edging; Thread ditto; Laces, Insertions, Muslin do.; Muslin Bobbinetts and Quillings, colored Kid Gloves—ladies', gent's, and children's; Ladies' Lace do. and Mitts; White and col'd cotton Hose; Lace ditto; black and col'd Merinos; Printed Cottons and Muslins in great variety; Plain and checked French Ginghams; Furniture Prints; grey and white cottons; Lining cambrics; rolled Jaconetts; Book, mull, jaconet and checked Muslins; Ladies' collars; Red and White Flannels; regatta shirtings; Irish Linens; Osnaburgs, Brown Hollands, Diapers, Scotch Homespuns, Green Baize, Plaid Druggets, cotton Velvets, Fancy cantoons, Moleskins; Sattinetts—striped and plain; cassinetts; checkd Moleskins; BROAD CLOTHS, in black, blue, and olive; Fancy Buckskins; Cotton balls, Reels, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, Ladies Parasols, Umbrellas, Linen Threads, cotton Ticks, &c. &c. &c.

4000 Pairs Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

16 cases Gentlemen's LONDON HATS, of the latest fashions.

The above will be found to comprise a very general assortment, and will be sold for the smallest profit. *Market-square, May 25.*

PEEFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

William Major,

HAS just received per brig *Comet*, from Hamburgh, a fine assortment of TOYS and other Goods, which will be sold at cheap rates, at his store, Prince William street.

A good supply of Perfumery, &c. always on hand. ☞ Hair Dressing as usual.

July 13.

Church Rents.

ALL Persons indebted to the Corporation of Trinity Church, either for Ground Rent or Rent for Pews in Trinity and St. John Churches, are requested to pay the amounts due forthwith, to

GEORGE WHEELER,

13th July, 1838. *Vestry Clerk & Treasurer.*

TORTOISE SHELL.—1 Hogshead, for sale by RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

10th August.

To Let,

And possession given immediately, if required:

A HOUSE and Barn, situated in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, or the half would be let separate to a good tenant, with a small family. Apply at this Office.

20th July.

Per ship "Edward Thorne," from Liverpool, and "Regulus," from London,

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED,

2 CHESTS superior Madras INDIGO,
120 boxes Malaga and Muscatel RAISINS,
3 cases Ladies Tuscan and Dunstable STRAW BONNETS,
2 cases, containing a splendid assortment of Plain and Figured GROS DE NAPLES,
Also, an additional Stock of Gloves, Hosiery, and Fancy Haberdashery.

—IN STORE—

100 kegs and half kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO,
8 hhds. Loaf Sugar; 30 do. good Molasses,
20 crates Earthen ware—assorted for the Country,
20 casks 4 to 9 inch Spikes,
10 dd. 10dy Rose Nails; 50 bolts *Coker* Canvas;
75 packages Congo Teas; 20 bags Coffee,
20 rolls Scotch and Brussels CARPETING,
With an extensive assortment of *BRITISH MERCHANDIZE*;—for sale on liberal terms for approved payments.

May 18. JOHN KERR & CO.

Sugar, Brandy, Wines, &c.

Just received, and on sale by the subscriber:

10 HHDS. Bright SUGARS,
20 qr. casks BRANDY, each 28 and 30 gallons;
20 qr. casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

—IN STORE—

50 hogsheads choice retailing Molasses,
30 puncheons do. Jamaica Rum.

August 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugars, Navy Bread, &c.

Landing This Day, on North Market Wharf:—

15 HHDS, superior Bright SUGARS,
25 Puns. superior retailing MOLASSES,
60 Bags, each 1 cwt., superior NAVY BREAD,
20 Chests fine Congo, Gunpowder, and Bohea TEAS.

—ALSO—

2 Bales of *Griffin's* best quality SCYTHES and SICKLES,—assorted sizes,
2 small Packages CUTLERY, assorted.

June 22, 1838. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CANADA FLOUR.—100 Barrels Canada Fine Flour. Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.

July 13.

NEW GOODS.

Joseph Summers & Co.

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their usual supply of well selected

GOODS, *viz:*

RICH silk Velvet; satin Turks; satinetts; Ducapes, Gro de Naples, coloured satins, sarsnets, chintz and plain Muslins, Bombazines, crapes, Aerophane, merinos, White and Grey cottons, Printed ditto, French and Scotch Ginghams, checks, Lawns, Linens, handsome shawls and handkerchiefs; Tuscan, Dunstable, and rice straw bonnets; Lawn shapes; silk, crape, and gauze Neckerchiefs and scarfs, Thread Laces, Nets, Edgings and Quillings, Blonde ditto; Gauze, satin and lutestring Ribbons; cashmere, merino, silk and cotton Hose; lambswool ditto; merino, chamois and lambswool Under shirts and Drawers; chamois skins; red Welch Flannels, Ironing Blanketing, Bed Ticks, Printed Jeans for children's Dresses; real Paris Kid and lace Gloves; Gentlemen's military buck, Paris kid and tan Driving Gloves; Fancy Drills and plain Moleskins, Velveteens, Figured Quilts and Counterpanes, sheeting, Damask table linen and covers, towelling, superfine blue and knapt Pilot cloths, Kerseys, Grey and red Druggets, Green Baize and stair CARPETING; Fig'd Linen for ditto; Orris laces, Furniture calicoes, Fringes, Bindings, &c.

Ladies' and children's kid, sealskin and Prunella boots and shoes; Infants' cap crowns, robes, frock Waists, Diaper; French clogs; Madona French Bands and Hair Fronts; a large assortment of Hair, tooth, nail, crumbcloth, shoe and other BRUSHES; Dressing, Braid, and shell side-combs; cork soles; Low's PERFUMERY; real old Brown Windsor Soap, Emollient camphor ditto, &c. &c.

Black, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder TEAS; best London Black Lead and Fire revivers.

Market square, St. John, June 1.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON. *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

Gentlemen's Boots, &c.

JUST received per ship *Henry Bliss*, from Liverpool, a large assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the following low prices, for Cash only, viz:

Gents. best Wellington Dress Boots, warranted good, at 27s. 6d.
Do. Clarence do. do. do. 18s. 9d.
Do. second do. do. do. do. 15s.
Do. best Eldon do. do. do. 16s. 3d.
Do. 2d & 3d qualities do. do. from 9s. 6d.
Do. Shoes and Pumps of all qualities, from 6s. 6d.

L. & S. K. FOSTER. *King-street.*

N. B.—No article will be sent from the Store without an order. *15th June, 1838.*

WHEAT & OATS.—4000 bushels superior red and white WHEAT, 500 bushels good OATS. For sale by

August 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Candles.

LANDING ex ship *Emeline*, from London: 75 boxes, 50lb. each, London Mould Candles; 55 do. do. do. Dipt do.; 20 do. 25lb. each, Sperm do., for sale cheap by

24th August, 1838. JAS. MALCOLM.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per sch'rs Oracle and Willing Lass, from Halifax:

10 HHDS. and 29 Brls. prime Porto Rico SUGAR; 120 bags No. 2 BREAD; 50 bags No. 1 ditto; 50 bags best upland WHEAT; 30 boxes mould and dipt Candles; 30 pieces brown Cottons. CRANE & M'GRATH.

27th July, 1838.

Jamaica Sugar, Rum, &c.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS offer for sale on moderate terms for satisfactory Paper, the cargo of the schooner *Coral*, from Montego Bay, consisting of—

21 Hhds. 10 tierces, 37 bbls. Bright SUGAR;
60 Puncheons and 5 hhds. strong RUM;
25 Bags Pimento; 2 tons Logwood.

August 3, 1838.

PORK.

JUST received by the subscribers, per schooner *Ion* from Halifax, 20 barrels Prime PORK.

August 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Commercial Bank Stock,

FOR SALE.

16 SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the *Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick*,—if applied for immediately.

10th August. JOHN V. THURGAR.

HAVANA CIGARS, Currants, Walnuts, Cocoa, &c. &c. now landing ex schr. *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston, for sale by

August 31. JAMES MALCOLM.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

400 Pairs

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks for past favours, begs leave to state that he has now on hand, Four Hundred Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of almost every description—among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco and Waterproof Boots. The whole of the above have been manufactured under his immediate inspection, with the greatest care to render them neat and substantial. From twenty years experience in the above Buisness, in this City, he is confident they are the best assortment of domestic manufactured work offered for sale here within that period.

N. B.—Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to measure, at the shortest notice.

DAVID PATERSON,

Sign of the Golden Boot, Dock-street, a few doors from the Market-square.

St. John, 20th April, 1838.

Warehouse to be Let.

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

The tenant will have a separate entrance and the exclusive use of a Purchase Wheel. Apply to

March 16, 1838. E. L. JARVIS & Co.

Wanted to Purchase,

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little highes price will be given for 16x8x3. Apply to

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

SHOE STORE.

Fashionable Boots & Shoes.

THE subscribers have received per ship *Edward Thorne*, from Liverpool, part of their Spring supply of Ladies and Gent's Fashionable Boots and SHOES, amongst which are:

Ladies best black Prunella Adelaide Boots;
Ladies second quality and low priced do;
Ditto best Prunella Boots, galoshed;
Ditto coloured ditto and Valencia Boots;
Ditto superior French and English kid slippers, *newest style;*
Ditto do. Prunella and Kid Opera do. do.
Ditto do. Prunella slippers and walking shoes;
Ditto do. white and black satin slippers;
Ditto Russia Kid slippers and Walking shoes;
Ditto Morocco and seal skin ditto ditto;
Misses' French English, and Russia kid slippers,
Ditto Prunella, Russia kid and seal ties;
Ditto French kid and Prunella Opera slippers,
Children's Boots and shoes of every description and quality;
Youths' and Boys boots and shoes, ditto ditto;
Gent's best Dress and Dancing Pumps;
Ditto ditto Wellington, Clarence, and Coburg Boots, of a warranted quality;
Ditto dress and walking shoes, of various patterns,
Ditto coloured Morocco House slippers;
Gentlemen's Galoshes and clogs;
Women's fin'd Web slippers; Men's do. do;
Women's strong leather Boots and shoes;
Girls' and boys' ditto ditto;
A large lot of very low priced shoes, for men, women, boys and children.

L. & S. K. FOSTER,

May 18. *King street.*

Look Here!

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

Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

☞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 Ward street, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. D. Hatfield & Son, for the purpose of transacting a General.

Auction & Commission Busines,

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.

JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER having this day entered into Co-Partenership, the Business previously carried on by John Alexander, will be continued under the firm of

John & James Alexander.

JOHN ALEXANDER
JAMES ALEXANDER.

Saint John, April 14, 1838.

☞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 their countenance.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

Confectionary, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a good supply of the above Article, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest rates.

MIXTURES.	CANDIES.
Sugar Almonds,	Striped & White Cream,
Sugar Plumbs,	Barley Candy,
Cinnamon Strings,	Cinnamon ,,
Cassia Buds,	Ginger ,,
Carraway Comfits,	Clove, ,,
Peppermint Drops,	Winter Green,
&c. &c.	Horehound,

Cakes, Pastry, Maccaroon, Naples Biscuit, Ginger Nuts, Rice Cakes, &c.

BOARD AND LODGING.

A few respectable Young Men can have comfortable and convenient accommodation, in the subscriber's house in Cross-street, near the Market square; and LUNCHES may be had at all times. Terms moderate.

April 27. THOMAS GARD.

Deals & Boards.

100 M. BRIGHT DEALS; 150 ditto, Pine BOARDS for sale cheap by

May 18. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

22 PUNCHEONS Molasses; 18 Cases Port Wine; 20 Chests fine Congo TEA; 40 Bbls. TAR; 100 Kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD; 50 Kegs Green Paint; 50 Kegs Yellow do.; 50 Kegs Black do.; 3000 Bushels Liverpool SALT 2000 do. Coarse Salt; 2 Tons Oakum; 2 Casks; raw Linseed OIL; a few Bags of best live geese FEATHERS.

Bbls. Flour; Bbls. Corn Meal; 7×9 8×10 10×12 Window Glass. CRANE & M'GRATH.

8th June, 1838.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. BEDELL, ,,
Sussex Vale,	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton,	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT.
Gagetown,	W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews,	WM. KERR, Esq.
Dalhousie,	A. BARBERIE, Esq.
Bathurst,	WM. NAPIER, Esq.
Amherst,	Mr. ALLAN CHIPMAN.
Canning, Q. C.	Mr. H. DEVEBER.
Eastport, Maine,	Mr. CHAS. JAMES.
Londonderry, N. S.	Mr. JAS. K. FULTON.
Andover, (Carleton,)	Mr. J. P. TAYLOR.
Chatham, (Miramichi,)	GEORGE KERR, Esq.

India Rubber Manufactory.

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

100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;
20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.
India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and curtains, nurses' aprons, traveling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capes, &c. made to order.

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

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

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

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

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

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

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

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

10th January, 1838.

☞Notice.

THE undersigned having this day entered into Partnership, the Business hitherto carried on by E. D. W. RATCHFORD, will henceforth be continued under the Firm of

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD
C. E. RATCHFORD,
A. F. RATCHFORD.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

REMOVAL.

JAMES MALCOLM, has removed his TEA, Coffee, and Grocery Warehouse, to the New Building, corner of Prince William and Church streets, opposite the Brick Building erecting by Mr. Sands. May 4.

More Paper Hangings.

JUST received, per *Argonaut*, from Philadelphia, an additional supply to the subscribers' splendid assortment of Fashionable Paper Hangings, for sale cheap.

☞ Orders from all parts of the country will meet with prompt attention. L. & S. K. FOSTER.

June 1, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, ex the ship Clyde, *from Liverpool, ships* Regulus, *and* John M'Cullum, *from London, his Spring supply of Fancy and domestic Goods, as follows*—

BLACK, Blue, and Brown superfine Broad CLOTHS; plain and ribbed Buckskins; plain and striped Cassimeres, Kersey's, Cassinetts and Sattinetts; cotton Warps and Bodticks; white and red Flannels, Welsh do; rose and whitney Blankets; plain and printed Moleskins; white and grey Cottons; regatta shirts and shirtings; check'd and strip'd shirting Cottons; a large assortment of printed Calicoes and Muslins; book, jaconet and swiss mull Muslins; bishops Lawn and Imitation Cambrick's, French ditto; rich Dhallia Dresses, sewed muslin, do; rich worked muslin and Lace Collars, ditto Capes, Tambboured ditto; sewed muslin