THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1838. No. 24.

The Chronicle,

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

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

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Weekly Almanack.

FEBRUARY.		H.	SUN. S.	MOON.	H.	W.
17	Saturday,	6	56 5 31	1 0	4	4
18	Sunday,	6	54 5 32	2 12	5	20
19	Monday,	6	53 5 33	3 23	6	52
20	Tuesday,	6	52 5 34	4 28	8	16
21	Wednesday,	6	51 5 35	5 23	9	29
22	Thursday,	6	50 5 36	6 6	10	16
23	Friday,	6	49 5 37	6 40	11	5

Last Quarter, 17 Feb. 0h 55m.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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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.

FAMILY INTERFERENCE.

A TALE FOR YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.

BY MRS. ABDY.

(Concluded.)

"Mrs. Clifford, however, although sincerely grateful to Caroline, was not, I fear, for some time imbued [with a proper religious spirit: her temper was softened and humbled, but an indication of her want of real christian charity and forgiveness at length displayed itself. She had been staying about three months with Caroline, when one morning she received a letter, dated from an obscure court in London, and signed Sophy Bennet. Sophy, it appeared, had accompanied her husband to France, and was soon treated by him with the greatest neglect and barbarity; he seemed to wish to provoke her to leave him, but this she was not inclined to do, (it was, as Mrs. Dornton used to observe, no easy matter to affront Sophy,) till at last a first wife made her appearance to claim her husband, who, probably from the attraction lent to her by a long separation, seemed greatly to prefer her company to that of his second; and poor Sophy, who had just money enough to carry her to London, took a cheap lodging on her arrival there, and endeavoured to support herself by needle-work. This, however, proved a precarious resource; and a violent cough, attended by consumptive symptoms, rendered her frequently unable to complete in time the work she had procured; she was in arrears for the rent of her apartment, and her landlady threatened to turn her out of doors. She had sought Miss Chesterton, and had requested her assistance, but was repulsed by her with the utmost anger and contempt; she, however, gave her the address of Mrs. Clifford, and Sophy earnestly hoped her aunt would take pity on her, since she was actually without the common necessaries of life. Mrs. Clifford had scarcely patience to read this letter to an end; she declared that all that Sophy suffered was little enough in comparison to the punishment which she deserved, that she had neither the ability or inclination to give her a shilling, and that she earnestly hoped nobody else would.

"'How can she dare,' pursued she angrily, 'to ask me for assistance, when her deceit and falsehood have robbed me of every thing I possessed? She imposed this villain on me by a fraud, she concealed from me her attachment to him, and therefore believed her disinterested in all her high-flown encomiums on honor and principle; she made herself a deliberate party with a swindler to rob her benefactress.' Caroline here ventured gently to suggest that it was but charitable to suppose Sophy was herself deceived in the character of Webster; at least in the first period of her acquaintance with him. 'You are the last person, Caroline,' said Mrs. Clifford, 'who ought to defend Sophy Bennet; she has been your most bitter enemy. I am convinced I could never have remained so long blind to your good qualities, had it not been for her artful insinuations, her constant lamentation over your evident dislike to me, and avowal that it was with difficulty she could command her temper when she saw how disrespectfully her aunt was treated. Depend upon it, Caroline, she will make you suffer even yet, in some way or other, if you caress and encourage her.'

"'I am not going to caress or encourage her,' calmly replied Caroline; 'I have no wish even to see her again; but she is a person with whom I lived many months in habits of intimacy, she is nearly related to my husband, and as Providence has so largely endowed me with the goods of fortune, I cannot reconcile it to my conscience to allow her to undergo want and destitution. I have already thought of a plan by which I can procure her the comforts of life, without exposing you or myself to the least inconvenience from her society.'

"Caroline mentioned her plan to me, and I fully approved it. A favourite upper servant belonging to Mrs. Dornton had, some years ago, married a nursery gardener in the neighbourhood of London. Caroline and her sisters had occasionally visited her to procure flowers and fruit, and they knew that she sometimes received an invalid lodger into her neat little cottage. Caroline wrote to Mrs. Gilbert, enclosing a sum of money, giving her Sophy's direction, and requesting that she would pay all that she owed, bring her to her own house, and procure for her every thing that was comfortable and necessary.

"Mrs. Gilbert soon replied to Caroline's letter, telling her that all she desired had been done, and her account would to most people have appeared highly satisfactory. Mrs. Gilbert was absolutely delighted with the poor easy lady, who was so grateful for all that she did for her, and who was never tired with talking of the goodness of Caroline, saying, 'her conduct, admirable as it was, excited no astonishment in her, for she had always been persuaded that if there ever was an angel upon earth, Caroline Clifford was one.' Mrs. Gilbert concluded by expressing her fears that the poor lady would not be long for this world, for her cough was incessant, and she was evidently wasting away. Caroline wrote again, enclosing more money, and desiring that Sophy might have regular medical attendance; but she entertained few hopes of a change for the better in her mind, the 'ruling passion' is as 'strong in death' in sycophants as in other people. Mrs. Gilbert being the person through whose hands all Sophy's comforts were to pass, became the principal object of her fawning cajolery; and Mrs. Gilbert, not knowing her previous character, mistook her wheedling arts for the spirit of genuine meekness and resignation.

"Sometime afterwards, Caroline, at the earnest request of her mother and sisters, passed a little time with them in London, and she then thought it her duty to go and see Sophy, feeling that, in her declining state of health, she ought to have a few useful observations addressed to her. She gave me an account of the interview on her return, but said that it was far from satisfactory; although Mrs. Gilbert stood by her with her apron at her eyes, protesting that she never heard anything so moving in her life. Sophy poured forth the warmest expressions of thankfulness to Caroline, which, however, were not coupled, like those of Mrs. Clifford, with any contrition for her own past offences; on the contrary, she declared that 'she had never thought so highly of any one in the world as Caroline, and that it had almost broken her heart to see her so undervalued as she had been by her husband and his mother.'—Caroline waived this part of the subject as quickly as she could, and gently alluded to the probably serious termination of Sophy's illness. Sophy would not, for a moment, allow the possibility of danger; 'she had certainly been very ill,' she said, 'but now with the medicine and nourishing diet that dear Caroline had procured for her, and with the assiduous attentions of good Mrs. Gilbert, she felt quite invigorated, and doubted not that she should soon be able to come and see her kind Caroline at her house in the country.' Caroline took no notice of the latter part of this speech, but earnestly dwelt on the propriety of endeavouring to prepare herself for death. 'O, as to that,' Sophy replied, 'she felt perfectly easy; she had never wronged anybody; in fact, her heart had been always running over with the milk of human kindness, and she was now the victim of her too great readiness to think well of others!'

"Caroline conversed with her for some time, and left her some books to read, but made little impression upon her. Soon after Caroline's return to the country, she received a letter from Mrs. Gilbert, telling her that Sophy had made what she called 'a very resigned, fine end;' that at the last she became sensible of her approaching death, that she had expressed great satisfaction at the review of her past life, saying, 'she had always loved her fellow creatures, and endeavoured to make them happy; that she certainly considered it a little hard to die in a cottage and on a tent-bed, although she felt truly grateful to dear Caroline Clifford for preventing her from dying in the streets; she did not, however, repine at her lot, for she had no doubt of being amply rewarded in another world for all her unmerited sufferings in this!'

"Such were Sophy's final words, and such was poor Mrs. Gilbert's idea of a fine end!

"I am truly happy to say that Caroline was more successful in her endeavours to benefit the latter days of her mother-in-law: the light of divine truth seemed gradually to illuminate the understanding of Mrs. Clifford, and as her bodily frame decayed, her mind acquired an added portion of serenity and strength. Caroline too had a valuable coadjutor in my good husband, who seldom allowed a day to pass without visiting Mrs. Clifford."

"Pray include yourself also, Lucy," interrupted Bernard; "you spent many more hours with Mrs. Clifford than I did; and Caroline, I doubt, would never have become the admirable character she did, had it not been for your advice and example."

"Nay," said Lucy, "do not elevate me at the expence of Caroline: I was never called upon to undergo her trials."

"Most people would think, my love," answered her husband, "that you had undergone much greater; Caroline has always enjoyed the luxuries of life, while, for the first few years of our marriage, you were deprived of many of its comforts."

And Bernard was upon the point of entering into a circumstantial detail of the sweetness and equanimity with which Lucy had borne her confined rooms, smoky chimney, and narrow staircase, when Ellerby interrupted him by inquiring whether Mrs. Clifford had suffered much at the last.

"Very little, I am happy to say," answered Lucy: her decline was gradual, and she was perfectly resigned to the contemplation of death; her only subject of regret was in the continued absence of her son; she could have died, she said, quite joyfully, could she only have joined his hand in that of Caroline, and prayed that they might be as happy together as they had once, through her instrumentality, been unhappy; but her death-bed, as it was, presented a gratifying sight, for she was thoroughly penitent for all her misdeeds, and ready and anxious to rest her every hope of pardon on the sacrifice of her Redeemer."

"A happy end—a blessed end!" exclaimed Ellerby's friend, from the corner of the room; and Lucy felt quite glad that her simple eloquence had at length aroused him to take a little interest in what was going on.

"You have quite enchanted me with your delightful Caroline," said Ellerby; "does she ever mention her absent husband?"

"Often," said Lucy; "in fact, I may say, continually: she not only is free from all feelings of resentment towards him, but she is disposed to affix blame on herself for the sake of exonerating him; and if he be alive, which I am rather inclined to doubt, I am convinced no day ever passes in which, if he presented himself to Caroline, she would fail to receive him with the warmest affection and kindness."

"Does she see much company?" asked Ellerby.

"Not much," replied Lucy, "although her society is greatly sought: but considering herself as in part a widow, she is reluctant to mix in scenes of gaiety; she reads a vast deal, and occupies herself in deeds of charity. She does not, however, live in seclusion; her near neighbourhood to Bath, and her carriage, place agreeable associations within her reach. General S——, with whom she is a great favourite, is frequently at Bath, and I met him last week at her house; he was accompanied by his nephew, Sir Henry Milner, and his wife; they have recently returned from Italy, where they have been residing since their marriage. Lady Milner is quite delighted with Caroline; she told me that Sir Henry's description of her had raised her expectations very highly, but that they were more than answered by the reality."

The stranger in the corner groaned heavily, and Lucy wondered what she could have said to cause his agitation.

"Are Mrs. Dornton and her daughters frequent visitors at the house of your cousin?" enquired Ellerby.

"They have often been invited," said Lucy, "and stayed once for three weeks, but they all seemed completely tired of the visit. Caroline neither gave dances nor went to them—could not answer the question whether the theatre at Bath was open or shut; and so far from being ambitious to set the fashions, was seldom among the first to follow them. They parted on the best of terms, as to kind expressions, but I believe without any anxiety to pass much of their time together. My aunt told me I had spoiled Caroline. I heard the accusation in silence, but cannot say that it affected my conscience very deeply. Of our relations I have nothing very gratifying to tell. Lady Bradbury died a few months ago, from the effect of repeated severe colds, caught by venturing into the night air, after dancing in heated rooms, in defiance of medical prohibition. Anna Morris married Lieutenant Gayville, and began housekeeping, armed with a little manual, which had long been the subject of her studies, and which professed the art of living on two hundred a year; but the book was either so deceitful a guide, or was so badly put in practice, that at the end of the first year after their marriage, the young couple were three hundred and fifty pounds in debt beyond their means to pay. The lieutenant went abroad, and Anna returned to live with her mother. I think now I have given you a tolerably long family history, but I am sure you will allow my heroine to be a very interesting character."

"Interesting indeed," said Ellerby; "I only wish I could be fortunate enough to gain a sight of her."

"Your wish is likely to be soon gratified," said Lucy, looking towards the window, "for Caroline is at this very moment entering at the gate, and will be here immediately."

"Caroline!" echoed the invalid stranger, and he burst into a succession of convulsive sobs.

Lucy, imagining that he was suddenly taken ill, was running to his assistance, when Ellerby prevented her.—"Go to your friend, Mrs. Bernard," said he, "and do not let her come into this room till you have prepared her for the interview awaiting her—the stranger who accompanied me is her unfortunate husband, Edmund Clifford!"

Ellerby briefly explained to Bernard the cause of Clifford's appearance. Ellerby, within the last few months, had been staying at New York, with a relative engaged in mercantile concerns, and was introduced by him to a young man in his employ, bearing the name of Wilson. Ellerby was pleased with the manners and talents of his new acquaintance, and was so successful in winning his confidence, that he soon revealed to him his real name and situation.

Ellerby, although ignorant of all the circumstances which had happened to Clifford's family since he left England, with the exception of Mrs. Clifford's death, which had appeared in the newspapers, earnestly pressed his friend henceforth to remain no longer an exile from his native country, but at least to see his wife, and endeavour to effect a reconciliation with her. This he at length persuaded him to do; he accompanied him to England, and Ellerby's old friendship for Bernard seemed to offer a favourable opportunity for Clifford (who was personally unknown to Lucy and her husband) to obtain from the lips of the latter a frank and full account of the principal events in the life of Caroline for the last two years.

"Little did we think," said Ellerby, "that those events would be so diversified, or would place her character in so admirable a light."

"In too admirable a light," sighed the unhappy Clifford; "I was never worthy of Caroline, even in her former days, and she showed herself sensible of my unworthiness; how then can I now hope for her love and esteem?"

"I can answer your question in a few words;" said Bernard; "Caroline in former days was talented and amiable, but she was not under the influence of religion; and therefore she resented as an injury your want of a due appreciation of her various advantages and recommendations. Now she has learned humility of Him who teaches his followers to be 'meek and lowly in heart,' she has ceased to think highly of herself, and she is not disposed to exact devotion from her fellow-creatures."

"Nor is it the character of Caroline alone that has undergone a transformation," said Ellerby; "most happy am I to tell you that my feeble efforts to do a slight portion of good to my young friend Clifford have not been without effect; he is now convinced that his conduct towards his wife during their union, and his subsequent desertion of her, were not only ill-advised, but sinful—not only reprehensible in the eyes of man, but of God. My acquaintance with him has been of very short duration, otherwise I am inclined to hope his return to his native country would have taken place long before the present time."

Lucy now entered with a face radiant with smiles. "Come with me directly," said she, extending her hand to Clifford, "Caroline is impatient to see you; do not anticipate anything distressing—your meeting will be one of unmixed joy."

"Does she—can she forgive me?" asked Clifford, in a tremulous tone.

"She does not use the word forgiveness," said Lucy, "she only speaks of welcome; but come to her, without any further inquiries, or you will have to ask her forgiveness in good earnest for this needless delay of your happy meeting."

The re-union of Caroline and her husband was not received with so much approbation as their marriage by the family of the former. Mrs. Dornton predicted that "in the course of a month, things would be just as bad as ever;" but the almond-trees are again in blossom, and the intervening period has been to the young couple one of the utmost felicity. They understand, they admire, they respect each other; they live on the happiest terms with their valued friends, the Bernards, and with the kind-hearted Ellerby, who has purchased a house at Bath; they mix moderately with the society in their neighbourhood, and they have a few chosen associates, but they make it a rule never to court the intimacy of any one who is not equally acceptable to each of them; and they not only abstain from coveting, but absolutely shun and dislike any unfortunate being who, in the most remote degree, seems desirous to lessen either of them in the estimation of the other; they are indeed said to be rather nervously suspicious and irritable upon this latter point; but they have purchased wisdom in the school of affliction, and must be pardoned if they now and then bring it into play where it is not absolutely necessary.

Long may their happiness continue, and long is it likely to continue; for they have the strongest bond of union between them—the love of God, of his laws, and of his ways; and deep and fervent is their gratitude to the Almighty Director and Friend who has restored to them the blessings which they once rashly cast away, and has joined in the most perfect concord and congeniality those hearts formerly chilled and disunited by the fatal effects of FAMILY INTERFERENCE.

From the Montreal Herald.

A NOVEL AND EASILY ACQUIRED ALPHABET FOR THE NURSERY.

BY A LADY.

A was an Acheson sent by our late King,
To try in these provinces peace for to bring.
B was a Brown that had so many vices,
To declare him a traitor and coward suffices.
C was a Colborne to Britons endeared,
By all he's admired—by rebels he's feared.
D was a Debartzch of political note,
Made Canadians rebel, and anon did turn coat.
E was the Eagle of soaring renown,
That would help the blue "bonnets" to trample the Crown.
F stands for "fils"—a band of rebels so rash
Who would do nothing else, so the windows did smash.
G was a Glasgow, well known to us all,
His valour, his spirit, his cannon and ball.
H was a HEAD for all virtues renown'd—
His government merciful, firm, just and sound.
I was an island by rebels possess'd,
To rout whom the Britons will soon do their best.
J was the Jackson, whose cannon and skill,
The St. Eustache rebels with terror did fill.
K was a Kimber of Doctor's degree,
For his head (as a rebel) was offered a fee.
L were the Ladies to treason so true,
Who made flags for the rebels of red, white and blue.
M was a Markham, who led on the fight—
Was wounded by rebels defending our right.
N was a Nelson, called Robert the Knave,
Who fled from his country his neck for to save.
O was O'Callaghan, d'scowned by his nation,
Who held his vile conduct in high detestation.
P was a Papineau, chief of the band,
On whose head rests the blood that is spilt in this land.
Q was our Queen—the bright gem of the world—
Who would not obey where her Standard's unfurl'd?
R was a Rodier, whose head and whose heart,
Were worthy the acting a far better part.
S was a Scott, (a Scot only in name)—
And how hard has he tried for to tarnish its fame!
T were the traitors, ungrateful and mean,
Who would throw off the sway of our gracious young Queen.
U was the union pervaded all ranks,
When the rebels rose up to play off their mad pranks.
V was a Viger, a banker so bold,
That for treason he willingly laid out his gold.
W was a Wetherall, whose name is engraved
On the hearts of all those whose dear rights he has saved.
X must stand neuter, like many whose name
Did come forward when they found their cause was but lame.
Y was a brave youth, George Weir was his name,
And the red hand of murder curtail'd his fair fame.
Z were the zealots, so mad and so bold,
Who for a mere bubble their happiness sold.

Montreal, 8th January, 1838.

In our columns of to-day, we lay before our readers an account of the proceedings, which took place at Mandeville, on the 17th inst. which will, no doubt, be read with interest. Here is one of the finest parishes in the Island, from a previous state of prosperity and quietude, suddenly plunged into a state of ruinous confusion by the mistake of the Special Justices. It now, however, remains to be seen with what energy our venerable Governor will act towards the redress of these grievances; whether he will supinely permit them to accumulate unrestrained and unheeded, until nothing but the strongest measures of coercion (even Martial Law) must be resorted to, to put down a spirit of insubordination already bordering on active resistance to legal authority. We ask these Stipendiary Justices, who have nothing at stake, can they quench the flame with the same ease and success with which they had fanned the fire? They are not aware how unmanageable must prove the machine they are putting in motion: but, heartless, they give us too much reason for believing they would rejoice in our destruction! To such a ruinous pitch has their despotic sway been carried in Manchester, (as our letter by post informs us,) that these *Specials* take every opportunity of bringing not only the constables and managers into contempt with their apprentices, but also they omit no opportunity of insulting the Local Magistrates.—*Jamaica Gazette, Nov.* 25.

We are sorry to have received the intelligence of the spread of disaffection among the negroes in the Port Royal mountains. We learn that on Friday last Mr. Special Justice Kent held a court at Roberfield estate, and that he sentenced two or three of the apprentices to a brief imprisonment for gross neglect of duty, and insolent behaviour to the overseer in the field. Upon his so doing, the apprentices, whom he had sentenced, set up a yell, which was responded to by the whole gang; the estate constables refused to carry into effect the Magistrates' sentence, and the prisoners were rescued without an effort to detain them on the part of the constables. These things speak in a voice so plain, that we fear not misunderstand what we may hereafter anticipate, unless his Excellency acts upon his own authority, and takes measures to repress a spirit of insubordination, which is rapidly spreading over the whole Island.—*Jamaica Despatch, Nov.* 27.

From the Jamaica Royal Gazette, Dec. 2

We beg to call the attention of the public and the generous to the following account of the unfortunate and melancholy state to which the inhabitants of the Caymanas are reduced from the effects of two Hurricanes experienced there. We have before congratulated the inhabitants of this Island in having been saved from the destruction that has taken place around us—we have been mercifully preserved amidst the Hurricans which have dealt such devastation both to Windward and Leeward of us—and in having been so mercifully preserved, we trust that the liberality of the inhabitants in aid of those poor people will afford a substantial proof of thankfulness and gratitude. The following sent from the magistrates for insertion in our paper gives so full and succinct an account that we shall not enter farther into the matter—

FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

"The Island of Grand Caymanas having been visited by a severe hurricane on the 28th and 29th September last, and again by another still more severe and ruinous in its consequences, on the 25th October, the Magistrates witnessing the distress which these calamities have occasioned among the greater portion of the inhabitants, cannot refrain from making their situation publicly known to the people of Jamaica, in the hope, that should the Almighty, in his mercy, have exempted them from a similar visitation, their wonted sympathy and benevolence will be extended to the sufferers on these awful occasions.

"Not a single house in the Island has escaped injury, and upwards of one hundred have been blown down. St. George's Church, consecrated by the Bishop in 1834, has been totally destroyed, and that recently erected at Bodden Town, has been materially injured. Every vessel has suffered.

"The cutter *Jubilee*, dashed to pieces against the rocks.

"The schooner *Sarah*, sunk at her anchorage.

"The schooners *Creole, West-Indian Lass, Mariner*, and *Lyon*, on shore, bottom knocked out.

"The *Harmony* beaten to pieces against the Mangroves in the Island Sound.

"The *Maid of the Mill, Eliza Partridge, Scott, John Drayton*, the *Dandy*, all on shore seriously damaged.

"But one only sustained trifling damage, the *Eliza Ann*; she was fortunately driven on the sand, and had a few timbers broken. The *Union, Favourite*, and *Eliza*, were absent, and thereby escaped.

"When it is borne in mind that these vessels, are the principal means of supporting the inhabitants of this little Island, their situation can only be rendered more distressing by a consideration of the state of their plantations and provision grounds. And here not a plantain tree stands—the yamvines and cassava shrubs torn up by the roots—the corn levelled with the ground. The island being low, the spray of the sea was carried by the force of the wind, completely over it, so that at this moment, as far as the eye can trace, nothing but scorched herbage, leafless, and dismembered trees, presents itself. Signed on behalf of the magistrates and other inhabitants.

"JOHN DRAYTON, Custos."

It affords us much pleasure to say that Mr. Rattray to whom his honor they Mayor entrusted the subscription list has been eminently successful amongst the merchants whose liberality in every case of distress is proverbial. We would suggest that Charity Sermons should be preached in the several Churches that those who are inclined may have it in their power to bestow their mite in a quiet and humble manner, we are quite sure that the Scotch Church will not be backward on this occasion.

P. S.—£300 has already been received by Mr. Rattray on account of these unfortunate people.

It is gratifying to find by the address of the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury for December term, that the Calendar exhibits a far less amount of crime than has usually of late years been brought before the Court. We trust that we are beginning to experience the blessed effects of religious instruction among the lower orders.—*Barbadian, Dec.* 13.

The Steam Packet *Echo* has brought us numerous papers from Jamaica and the intermediate Colonies. The House of Assembly of Jamaica had been chiefly engaged with Despatches from the Colonial Office to Sir Lionel Smith, which, as usual, have excited discontent. It appears as if Jamaica and the British Government never will understand each other. An interference with the Colonial Legislature, carried now to an extent hitherto unknown—a downright dictation in the minutest matters of legislation from the Colonial office—the encouragement given at home to every sort of informers against the Colonists—a haughty spirit still swelling in the hearts of the Colonists, and now almost a proud defiance of the Government—all these things seem to be signs of an open rupture between the parties, and of the approaching ruin of Jamaica. We sincerely hope, however, that the political storm will soon blow over. It does look, however, at present, very lowering. Some of the public papers apprehend a dissolution of the House of Assembly, on the ground of their indignation at a violation of privilege committed by Lord Glenelg in one of his dictatorial despatches regarding a Bill for taking security of the Receiver-General, or Public Treasurer.—*Ibid.*

At the opening of the Quarter Sessions at Antigua, the whole Calendar of offences did not exceed 25; and no case of a grave nature. Dominica exhibits an unpleasant contrast in this respect. The Calendar is stated to be more numerous than usual, and most of the convictions were for theft.

At Nevis his Honor Chief Justice Webbe had just arrived from England. He has since refused to accept the call of the Council Board, though a mandamus had come out to place him there. New buildings, after the late destructive fire, are rising in Charlestown. The Governor General of the Danish Colonies had arrived at Nevis with the intention of spending a few weeks.

One of Lord Glenelg's communications to the Governor of Jamaica, relates to the Vagrant Act, the clause applying to its apprenticed laborers is disallowed by Her Majesty's Government.

Trinidad Papers inform us of the arrival of a beautiful steam boat, the *Paria*, from Greenock. This vessel had already commenced plying to and from the Outports, very much to the satisfaction of the passengers and shareholders. A murder has been committed by a Negro, on the estate of Juan Pio Biafore, on a very old lady, on the Caracas Estate, Quarter of Conva. The wretch, in a fit of resentment against his Proprietor, Mr. Restant, missing him, butchered the old lady, whom he actually cut to pieces. The savage had been lodged in Gaol. This furnishes another complaint of the want of a Coroner in that misgoverned colony.—*Barbadian, Dec.* 2.

NIGHT AIR.—No one can have walked the streets of London during the midnight hours, and those of early morning, without being sensible to the great difference between the elastic nature, and comparatively pure sensation of the atmosphere at that time, and the oppressive, loaded, choking, state of it, which is peculiar to the metropolis during the day time. All that is offensive (of dirt, filth, disease, and disgusting smell,) is during the night shut into every house—and the nocturnal perambulator inhales the breath of heaven, as it comes laden, in the summer season, with the scent of wild flowers, and the fragrance of the distant hayfields.

Singular Horse-cloth.—A morning paper, in describing a recent inspection of some of the household troops by the Queen, says—"Her Majesty was mounted on a grey charger, richly caparisoned, and dressed in the Windsor uniform."

Clerical opinion.—The abbe Malot, expressing a doubt to Richelieu how many masses would save the soul, the cardinal replied—"Pho! you're a blockhead!—as many as it would take snow-balls to heat an oven."

Gratitude.—The Egyptians were famed for this virtue, which shews that they were the best formed of any nation for social life. Benefits are the bonds of concord both public and private. He who acknowledges favours loves to do good to others, and, in banishing ingratitude, the pleasure of doing good remains so pure and engaging that it is impossible for a man to be insensible of it.—[Rollin.]

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON,

Friday, 26th January.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the Committe on Roads, submitted a further Report, which he read, and is as follows:—

"The Committe appointed to inquire into the state of all the Roads and Communication in the Province, and to report what monies it may be necessary to appropriate for repairing and improving the same, have had under their consideration the subject of Great Roads, as also the expediency of making certain special Grants for Roads, and recommend that the sum of eighteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five pounds be granted and appropriated as follows, viz.:—

From St. John to Nova Scotia line, including the Marshes,	£2000
From St. John to St. Andrews, (Of which £1250 be paid to the Corporation of the City of St. John to assist in building Piers and landing places, on the eastern and western sides of the harbour of St. John, in connexion with the Steam Ferry Boats about being established for the conveyance of Passengers across the said Harbour.)	2000
From Fredericton to St. John via Nerepis,	600
" Nerepis Road to Gagetown,	200
" Dorchester to Shediac,	175
" Shediac to Bend of Petitcodiac,	200
For the Bridge at Chegagne,	900
From Richibucto to Chatham,	450
" Newcastle to Restigouche,	1400
For the Bridge over Bathurst Harbour,	350
From Fredericton to Canada Line,	2000
" From Fredericton to the Finger Board,	600
" Bellisle to Saint John,	150
" Fredericton to Newcastle,	2500
" Fredericton to St. Andrews,	300
" Woodstock to Houlton,	100
For a Bridge over the Petitcodiac River at the fording place, and for exploring the best line for a Road between Salisbury and Hopewell,	400
	£17,025

SPECIAL GRANTS.

From Ham. River to Hopewell,	£200
" L. Lomond to Sussex Vale,	300
From Oromocto to Gagetown on the old Military Road, in rear of the present Road at Swan Creek,	150
For building a Bridge over Eel River between York and Carleton,	300
Towards widening the mill bridge leading from the City of Saint John to the Parish of Portland,	500—1,450
	£18,475

"HUGH JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

"*Committe Room, January* 31, 1838."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Johnston; further ordered, that the said Report be referred to a Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Resolved, That the Petition of Moses H. Perley, Esq., presented to the House on the 22d inst. praying to be refunded the sum of £500 deposit money, paid at the Crown Land Office on purchase of Land, be referred to a Select Committee to investigate and report thereon. Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Crane, Mr. A. Wilmot and Mr. Hill, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Hill moved for leave to bring in a Bill, the more effectually to prevent the abuse of Banking privileges.—The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Thursday, 25th January.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill further to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to authorise the Grand Jurors in the several Counties within this Province, to inspect the Public Accounts." Resolved, That this Bill do pass.—Ordered, That Mr. Wyer take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Barlow, the House went into a Committee of the whole, on a Bill to continue the Act relating to the Streets and Squares in the City of Saint John. Mr. Jordan in the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair. The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, and agreed to the same.—Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Crane, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of Postage, submitted their Report, and having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—"The Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of Postage, to be afforded to Members of the Legislature, report that they have attended to that duty, and from inquiries which they had made, and communications which they have had with the Postmaster, are of opinion that the franking system at present in operation should forthwith be discontinued, and that hereafter the Members of the Legislature should be required to pay their own Postage, or account with the Postmaster for the same, and that the House should make provision therefor, at the close of the Session by including all such expences in the contingent Bill.

"WILLIAM CRANE, *Chairman.*"

Monday, January 29th 1838.

On motion of Mr. Hill, Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is necessary that they be furnished with an official copy of the Lieutenant Governor's Commission; and also, of all the Royal Instructions which have from the first Establishment of the Province, to the present time, been sent out to the several Administrators of the Government of the Province, and now in force.

Mr. Hayward, from the Committee to inquire into the Lumbering interests of the Province, submitted their Report, and having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—"The Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering interests of the Province, report, that having attended to that duty, they are of opinion that the Order in Council respecting surveys made on the 12th of October last, will in its operation have a tendency to produce great confusion and litigation among lumberers; that the said Order ought therefore to be abolished, and that in future, persons wishing to obtain Licences to cut Timber on Crown Lands, should in each application be restricted to five hundred tons, or Timber and Saw Logs equal to that quantity; and that it is desirable that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, upon being furnished with a certificate from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that the district applied for is vacant, should forthwith order a licence to be issued; and that thereupon, such applicant should be authorized immediately to commence operations within the district so licensed; and if such applicant should find it necessary to have the lines of his district run out, that then it should be the duty of any Deputy Surveyor upon whom such applicant might call, to attend without delay and run out such district according to the terms of the licence; the said applicant in the first instance bearing the expences of the same, for which he should afterwards be allowed at the rate of three pence per ton for timber, and six pence per thousand for saw logs applied for in such licence, to be deducted from the amount of tonnage duties payable by Law on the quantity so applied for.—And it is the opinion of this Committee, that the most effectual and simple mode of obtaining the tonnage duties, would be to collect the same at the shipping ports, by requiring the exporter in all cases to pay the same prior to the clearing out of the vessel in which the timber or lumber may be shipped; and in order that all timber and lumber now on hand, or upon which the duties may have been paid or secured, as well as that which may hereafter be cut on private property or brought into this Province, may be exempted from the payment of such export duty, the shipper or exporter being re-

quired in all cases to produce and lodge with the proper officer appointed to collect such duties, a duly attested certificate, setting forth the quantity of such timber or lumber, and whether the same was cut on private property or brought into the Province, or had before been subjected to the payment of tonnage duties; and that the amount of duties for such quantity so certified, should be deducted and allowed out of the whole amount of tonnage due for the cargo or quantity so shipped for exportation, and in cases where surveys shall be made, the amount of three pence per ton, or six pence pr thousand, as the case may be, should in like manner be deducted from the tonnage duties of the quantity applied for in the districts where such surveys may have been made, on the production of the attested certificate of the Deputy Surveyor that the lines of the district were run out by him.—And it is further the opinion of this Committee, that the services of an officer might be required at the river Restigouche, and the services of another officer on the river Saint Croix, under such instructions respectively as would secure the collection of the duties on any timber or lumber cut on Crown Lands in this Province, and which might afterwards be exported from Canada or the United States.—Respectfully submitted.

"GEORGE HAYWARD,
JAMES BROWN, Jun.
HENRY T. PARTELOW,
JAMES TAYLOR,
J. A. STREET."

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

SHERIFF'S ACCOUNTABILITY.

When we entered the House this morning, we found that the House had just passed a resolution, moved by Mr. Beardsley, for an address to His Excellency, praying His Excellency to order the Sheriff of Carleton to make a return of all fines collected by him during a certain period. The resolution was passed by a very small majority, and

Mr. End moved the reconsideration of the question, because he said that several other Hon. members had just come in, who had not heard the discussion, and he wished the House generally to know exactly what were the facts of the case.

Hon. Mr. Johnston decidedly opposed the motion; the matter had been fully discussed, and the facts therefore were sufficiently known. If the Sheriff had refused to obey the order of the Court of Sessions, and the Court had no power to enforce obedience, it was very proper that the matter should be brought before the House, and that the Executive should be requested to issue a special order, to make him do so.

Mr. Allen also thought the matter had been fully argued; but he believed the Sheriff had not refused to comply with any order of the Court, because it did not appear that any such order had been issued, but merely that the Court had declared, that they had no authority to interfere in the matter.

Mr. Wyer thought the Court had a right to call on the Sheriff to account for the fines received by him, and that he would be bound to comply with an order to that effect; but as no such order had been made, he had not refused compliance, and therefore this resolution was quite unnecessary; and it ought to be reconsidered.

Mr. Beardsley said, that he had moved a resolution in Sessions, to call on the Sheriff for a return of fines collected by him; but a majority of the Magistrates voted against it, and therefore no order was over made; and as he could not induce the Sessions to call for the return, and it was important that the county should know what became of such monies, he had thought it his duty to bring the matter before the House, as the highest tribunal in the country.

Mr. Street said, that it was evident that the Sheriff had not disobeyed any order of the Court, because no such order had ever been made. He agreed in opinion, that the Sessions had a right to know whether their judgments had been properly carried into effect, and whether fines imposed by them had been duly collected; but all such fines for misdemeanours went into the Casual Revenue, and every Sheriff was bound to make a return of them to the Receiver General; and therefore, before the House should take this matter up, it would be proper to ascertain whether such returns had been duly made to that office; and it would be only on finding that such returns had not been made, that it would be proper to apply to this House for interference. He thought the resolution entirely premature at present, and was for reconsidering it.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot observed, that the very fact, that this matter had been brought before the local bench of Magistrates, and that two thirds of those Magistrates had decided against it, ought to be sufficient in itself to induce the House to vote against such a resolution as this. It would be highly improper for the House to assist the minority in such cases; he was willing to presume that the majority of those Magistrates knew better what was required, than the minority, and therefore such an address as this ought not to pass at all. He was for the reconsideration.

Mr. Connell believed the reason why the Magistrates did not make the order was, that they considered they had no power to do so; but the public of that county were entitled to have the information required, relative to the collection and disposal of fines, and therefore it was very proper for the House to pass this resolution.

Mr. Brown contended that the law expressly bound the Magistrates in Session, at least once in each year, to lay a correct account of the receipt and expenditure of all public monies in the county, before the Grand Jury, and therefore it was their duty to call for such returns from the Sheriff; and as it appeared that, somehow or other, a great part of the pecuniary affairs of the County of Carleton were never made public, this resolution was perfecly proper, and ought not to be reconsidered.

Mr. Fisher reminded the House, that there was a petition before the House from the Grand Jury of that County, complaining that to this day they had been able to obtain no account of the management of the public funds there.

Mr. M'Leod considered that the House had a right to the returns, because the monies were public property, and therefore he was against the reconsideration.

Mr. Weldon contended that the Grand Jury or Magistrates had nothing at all to do with fines payable to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, (as all fines for misdemeanours were,) because they were to be paid over to the Receiver General, as a part of the Casual Revenue; but other fines were the County property, and therefore the Court was bound to call for a return as respected them. If a Sheriff were to refuse compliance with any such order, he would most likely lose his office; but in this case no such order had ever been made, and therefore there had been no refusal to comply with it; and yet the House were called upon, to support a minority among the bench of Magistrates, and to decide that the majority were all wrong, merely because the minority happened to sit in this House. He (Mr. W.) thought that common delicacy ought to induce that minority not to vote on this question. He was for the reconsideration.

Mr. Hanington said, that the Sheriff had certainly not violated any order of the Court; but he (Mr. H.) would vote against the reconsideration of the question, because it had already been fully argued, and it was only trifling with the time of the House to bring it up again.

After a brief reply from Mr. End, supporting views similar to those of Messrs. Street, L. A. Wilmot, Weldon and others, the Committee divided on the question for *re-consideration*.—*Yeas*, 13. *Nays*, 13; and the division being equal,

Hon. Mr. Speaker said, that he was happy in decidedly voting against the reconsideration, because he never would give a vote for preventing any public officer from accounting for any public monies.

SOLDIERS' WIVES, &c.

The House, on motion of Mr. Partelow, went into Committee of Supply, for the express purpose of voting a sum of money in aid of the wives and children of soldiers, who had been suddenly called out of this Province to the scenes of disturbance in the Canadas, and had been compelled to leave their families behind them.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, a sum not exceeding £300 was *unanimously* voted, to be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for this humane and patriotic purpose.

The Committee then proceeded to grant a variety of other casual and usual supplies; which excited no interesting discussions.

After the Committee had *reported*, &c., Messrs. Partelow, End and M'Almon were appointed a Committee, to wait upon His Excellency, to communicate the resolution for the grant in aid of soldiers' families, &c., and to request His Excellency to carry the intentions of the House into immediate effect. [*Simpson's Reports.*]

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from John Kinnear, William Walker, James T. Hanford, Barnabas Tilton, and 71 others, Merchants and Traders of Saint John, praying that an act may pass to authorise the inspection of Flour and Meal: which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the table.

Canada.

MONTREAL, FEB'Y 1.

Correspondence between Colonel the Hon. Allan N. Macnab and Major General Scott, of the United States Army; together with the deposition of Seth Conklin, a citizen of the United States, in relation to the manner in which the American authorities have observed the neutrality of their Government upon the Niagara Frontier.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHIPPEWA, January 20, 1838.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the copy of the letter which I addressed to General Scott, remarking upon a correspondence between that officer and Captain Drew, of the Royal Navy, together with the verbal reply of General Scott as detailed in the enclosed report of Lieutenant Col. Bethune to me. This officer having been charged with my despatch to General Scott, I take the opportunity of acknowledging his services, since he volunteered to accompany me while on this command.

I beg also to enclose the deposition made by a person of the name of Conklin, who was a prisoner among the rebels on Navy Island, showing the manner in which the officer in command of the United States forces upon Grand Island has preserved the neutrality of his government in relation to the late disturbances upon this frontier.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

ALLAN N. MACNAB.
Colonel Commanding Militia and Naval Brigade.

Lieut. Col. STRACHAN, Military Secretary.

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE ARMED BRITISH VESSELS IN THE NIAGARA.

HEAD QUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, *Eastern Division, 2 miles below Black Rock*, January 15, 1838.

SIR,—With His Excellency the Governor of New-York, who has troops at hand, we are here to enforce the neutrality of the United States, and to protect our own soil and waters from violation.

The proper civil officers are also present, to arrest, if practicable, the leaders of the expedition on foot against Upper Canada.

Under these circumstances, it gives me pain to see the armed vessels mentioned anchored in our waters, with the probable intention to fire upon that expedition moving within the same waters. Unless that expedition shall first attack, in which case we shall interfere, we shall be obliged to consider a discharge of shot or shells *from* or *into* our waters, from the armed schooners of Her Majesty, as an act seriously compromitting the neutrality of the two nations. I hope, therefore, that no such unpleasant incident may occur. I am, Sir, respectfully, your most obedient,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHIPPEWA, January 16, 1838.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th instant, in which you state "it gives you pain to perceive the armed vessels of Her Majesty anchored in your waters, with the probable intention to fire upon that expedition moving within the same waters."

The object I have in view is to prevent the rebels who have long been in arms against Her Britannic Majesty on Navy Island, and who have now taken shelter upon Grand Island, a territory of the United States, from effecting a landing in any part of the Province of Upper Canada; and for this purpose I have made such a disposition of the force under my command as will most effectually perform that service.

With reference to the vessels of Her Majesty being anchored in your waters, I have always understood, that so long as Great Britain and the United States were at peace and amity, that the right of the full navigation of the river Niagara belonged to each power; and if I have suffered an infringement upon any international law, I beg you will do me the favour to refer it to me.

ANDREW DREW,
Commander in the Royal Navy, Commanding Naval Brigade.

To General SCOTT, &c. Commanding the Forces of the United States, &c.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHIPPEWA, January 18, 1838.

SIR,—The correspondence which has taken place between you and Captain Drew of the Royal Navy, during my short absence from this frontier, where I have the honor of commanding Her Majesty's Naval and Militia Forces, having been laid before me by that officer, I beg to offer a few observations upon it.

You state that you, with His Excellency the Governor of New York, are near Black Rock, with troops at hand, to enforce the neutality of the United States, and to protect your own soil and waters from violation—that the proper civil authorities are also present to arrest "*if practicable*," the leaders of "*the expedition*" on foot against Upper Canada—that under these circumstances, it gives you "*pain*" to perceive the armed vessels of Her Britannic Majesty anchored in your waters, with the probable intention to fire upon that "*expedition*" moving within the same waters—that unless that expedition shall first attack, in which case you will interfere, you will be obliged to consider a discharge of shot or shell "*from or into*" your waters, from the armed schooners of Her Majesty, as an act seriously compromitting the neutrality of the two nations—that you hope, therefore, that no such unpleasant incident may occur.

With regard to your views of the right of the expedition referred to, to pass np the Niagara River, near your shore, unmolested by the Forces under my command, I beg to enter my most decided protest. The waters of the Niagara River, for the purposes of navigation, are, as Captain Drew has very properly said, common to the inhabitants of Great Britain and the United States, so long as these powers are at peace with each other; and that being the case, I cannot understand why the schooners under my command, and anchored in the river, have not the right to capture and destroy any expedition on foot against Upper Canada, and moving upon the waters of that river, whether on the one side or the other, or exactly in the centre of the stream. My own opinion is that they have that right, and had it not been for an unfortunate misapprehension of the orders given by Capt. Drew, to the officer in command of the schooners, that right would most assuredly have been exercised.

The second paragraph of your letter appears to me so much at variance with that neutrality which, in my humble opinion, should be observed upon the present occasion by officers of the United States, that I cannot refrain from making a remark or two upon it.

I cannot understand why it should give an officer of a neutral power "*pain*" to observe an intention on our part to punish the actors in an "*expedition on foot*" against this Province. It appears to me, that such an intention should rather give pleasure than pain to an officer situated as you are, who really desired to see the rebellion against the constituted authorities of Upper Canada put down; more particularly as the majority of the persons concerned in the hostile expedition were citizens of your own country, and were in fact in the situation of mere banditti.

I regret to observe an evident intention on the part of the authorities of the United States, stationed on the Niagara frontier, to screen the guilty actors in this disgraceful outrage against the laws, as well of Great Britain as of the United States, otherwise we should not hear those authorities speak of the "*practicability*" of arresting the leaders of that expedition, when so completely in their power, as those men are who lately occupied Navy Island.

I had, on the 11th instant, the honour to address Commissary General Arcularius, or the officer in command of the United States Militia Forces, on the Niagara frontier, upon the subject of an outrage committed by the Militia Force of the United States, stationed upon Grand Island, on Lieutenant Elmsley of the Royal Navy, and the boat's crew under his command, but I have not as yet received any answer to my communication upon this matter. I may now briefly state, that the outrage complained of was the firing upon Lieutenant Elmsley, by the Militia Force alluded to, and directly under the American flag.

I trust that you will cause an investigation of this serious charge to be made; and I have the honour to request that the result of your enquiries into this matter may be communicated to me with as little delay as possible.

I beg also to refer you to the correspondence that took place on the 13th instant between Colonel Fron Aver, of the 48th Regiment, 47th Brigade, New York Militia, in relation to certain complaints made by that officer to me; in order that the same may be laid before the proper authorities in the United States for investigation, as I have no desire to conceal from the world any part of my conduct, whilst in command of Her Majesty's forces upon this frontier.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ALLAN N. MACNAB.
Colonel Commanding Militia and Naval Forces, Niagara Frontier.

To Major General SCOTT, United States Army, &c.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHIPPEWA, January 19, 1838.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you, that I proceeded to Buffalo with your Despatch to General Scott, of the United States Army, where I had the honour of an interview with that officer this morning.

After General Scott had perused the Despatch, he desired me to inform Colonel Macnab, that at a convenient time he would answer his Despatch in writing, that at present he could only do so verbally. General Scott then remarked, that it was evident that Colonel Macnab was desirous of throwing him into a correspondence, for which he had no leisure at present, as his time was wholly occupied in endeavouring to preserve the neutrality of the United States during the existing disturbances on our frontier;—that Colonel Macnab might have leisure for maintaining such correspondence, but he (General Scott) had not; and that he *had* been so employed in maintaining the neutrality of the United States, two officers of the British Army then in the house (American hotel) could testify.

I beg leave to remark, that General Scott appeared very agitated on perusing your Despatch, and while he made the above verbal communication.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

D. BETHUNE.

To Colonel the Hon. ALLAN N. MACNAB, Commanding Militia & Naval Forces, Niagara Frontier.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, to wit: } Seth Conklin, late of Syracuse, in the State of New-York, but now of Chippewa, in the Province of Upper Canada, miller, deposeth upon oath, and saith, that he went to Navy Island on Sunday the seventh of January, instant; that he left the island on the following morning; that he was taken up by a party of the militia of the State of New York, stationed on Grand Island; that he was accused of said militia of being a spy on Navy Island, when a sergeant of said militia held a pistol to deponent's breast and threatened to shoot him, and at the same time five or six of his men seized deponent and dragged him to a boat, in which they attempted to put him, for the purpose of taking him over to Navy Island; that at the earnest entreaty of deponent, he was taken back to the Commanding Officer on Grand Island, Colonel Ayer, by whom he was questioned as to where he had been, and why he had been at the island; that Colonel Ayer then ordered him to be searched, upon which he claimed protection of Colonel Ayer, as an American citizen; and Colonel Ayer said he should be protected, and gave him in charge of a sergeant, who kept him a prisoner till after dark; that Major Chase, of the Navy Island Patriots, then came from the island, to sup with the United States militia officers, when another Colonel of the United States militia, a tall man with a dark complexion, told deponent that he must return to the island; that deponent again claimed from this officer protection, as an American citizen, but that he replied: "You shall go immediately, and if you hesitate, we will force you." He said further, that if deponent remained on Grand Island, he would be shot, and that if any disturbance occurred concerning him, he, the Colonel, would shoot him with his own hand. That when Major Chase, of the Navy Island Patriots, demanded deponent, the last mentioned Colonel said he might take him; that deponent again claimed protection as an American citizen, when Major Chase said, if deponent was allowed to remain on Grand Island, he would escape, and inform the British of the state of Navy Island; that upon this, fifteen or twenty of the United States militia declared that deponent should go, but that the serjeant who had him in charge wished, to satisfy General Van Rensselaer, he might be sent to Buffalo gaol, to which deponent consented; that the rest of the militia insisted upon his going to Navy Island, and that he entreated of them not to send him there, alleging that he would certainly be shot before he got there; that the sergeant then proposed for him to choose three men of the guard to accompany him. Deponent fearing that he should be murdered before he got there, did choose three men to accompany him, and he was taken by five militia men, namely, a serjeant and four men of the United States militia, in company with Major Chase, and delivered by them at General Van Rensselaer's quarters, in charge of Major Chase. Major Chase told the centries at the head of the island, to allow the boat which brought over deponent to pass, as it was a friendly boat. That deponent remained a prisoner upon Navy Island, until the Patriots evacuated it, during which time he was kept in close confinement, in a house on the south front of the island, which was open to the fire of the British guns; and that three of their shots passed through the house whilst he was confined there.

SETH CONKLIN.

Sworn before me at Chippewa, this 18th day of January, 1838.

SAMUEL STREET, *J. P.*

UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Jan. 20 1838

Mr. Gowan moved that as it appears from the above report and the evidence appended, that Charles Duncombe, Esq. Member for the County of Oxford, was in arms with divers other rebels against Her Majesty in the month of Dec. last past, and that the said Charles Duncombe, has fled from justice, that he therefore be expelled this House.

Carried,

Mr. Gowan moved that the Speaker issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the election of a Knight of the Shire to represent the County of Oxford in this present Parliament, in room of Charles Duncombe Esq, expelled.

Carried.

Mr. Gowan moved that this House being satisfied from the above report and evidence, that John Rolph, Esq, a Member of this House for the County of Norfolk, combined, conspired, and confederated with the rebels who took up arms against Her Majesty in the month of Dec. last past, and that the said John Rolph has fled from justice to the United States of America, that therefore the said John Rolph be expelled this House.—Yeas 37. Nays, 2.

Mr. Gowan moved that the Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a Writ for the election of one Knight of the Shire to serve in the present Parliament for the County of Norfolk, in the room of John Rolph, Esq, expelled this House.

The bill to provide for the more speedy attainder of persons indicted for Treason, who have absconded, was read the second time, committed, and reported without amendment. On third reading of the bill on Monday.—Yeas, 32. Nays, 7.

January 22d.

Mr. Gowan moved the following as a rider—That nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to prevent or bar the widow of any person found guilty of High Treason and the property of whom may be confiscated by virtue of this act, from enjoying and possessing during her widowhood, so much of her late husband's property as she would or might be entitled to possess and enjoy by virtue of any law of this Province, had her husband died without being attainted of High Treason as aforesaid.—Yeas, 14. Nays, 25.

Mr. Solicitor General moved that the following be added as a rider,

Provided always and be it, &c.—That if any person amongst whom any such judgement of attainder shall have been entered, shall within three calendar months next after the day of entry of such judgment, surrender themselves to the custody of the Sheriff of the Home District, and by the oath of credible witnesses shall establish to the satisfaction of the Court of King's Bench that such person was actually and bone fide prevented from surrendering himself pursuant to the exigency of such proclamation, by reason of absence beyond seas, sickness or other inevitable necessity, then and in such cases it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of King's Bench to reverse the said judgement of attainder, and to transmit the indictment or indictments to any Court of Over and Terminer to be held in and for the District wherein such indictment or indictments was or were found—and such person so surrendering shall be tried for the offence charged in such indictment in like manner as if no such judgment of attainder had been entered.

The rider to the bill for the more speedy attainder of Traitors was read the third time, and the bill was passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

January 23d.

Captain Dunlop gave notice that he would move an humble Address to Her Majesty, to grant 100 acres of land to all officers, militiamen, and volunteers, who took up arms on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, of Dec. last, in defence of the liberties of this Province, and to all officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and others throughout the Province, who so nobly stood to their arms in supporting the authority of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and defending this Province alike from domestic treason and foreign invasion.

Mr. Kearnes gave notice that he would move the House to return a vote of thanks to the Province of New Brunswick, and more especially to the two Regiments of Militia who have so nobly volunteered their service for the defence of Canada.

The House was again put into Committee on the report recommending pensions to the sufferers by the late rebellion, and the committee reported several resolutions.

The first resolution was put as follows:—

Resolved, That if any Officer, non-commissioned Officer, private, or teamster of the Militia, or other provincial corps, or detachment raised in this Province, in any engagement, or by any accident or casualty which hath occurred, or which hereafter may occur while performing any duty or actual service, shall be killed, or die of any disease contracted on service, and leave a widow, child or children lawfully begotten, his widow shall be entitled to receive during her widowhood, and in case of her death or marriage, then to the eldest child, or Guardian, for the use of such child or children of such Officers, non-commissioned officer, private, or teamster, until the youngest thereof shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, an annuity of £40 of lawful money of this Province.—Yeas, 23. Nays, 3.

The second Resolution was then put as follows:—

Resolved—That there be granted to Her Majesty one hundred pounds yearly, to enable Her Majesty to grant an annuity to the widow and children of the late Col. Moodie.

Carried.

Resolved—That the sum of 200 be granted to Her Majesty annually, to enable Her Majesty to pay Col. Coffin, Adjutant Gen. of Militia, a retired allowance during his life.—Yeas, 29. Nays, 2.

The Upper Canada *Herald*, says, "the points of difference between Sir Francis head and the Home Government, are understood to be respecting the appointment of Messrs. Bidwell and Rolph, to office—the former as Judge, the latter as Solicitor General." Now my Lord Glenelg—if a simultaneous expression of regret, not unmixed with indignation, that the Ministry should have been induced to take this step, from the united loyal population of all the North American Provinces;—if a decided expression of satisfaction and admiration from all their Legislatures, at the talented conduct of the excellent Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada;—if the proud consciousness of having done his duty, by his superior discrimination in differing with the Colonial Office, which would rather dismiss him who has saved a valuable appendage of the British Crown, than that its slightest opinion should be gainsayed, however erroneous,—can reward a noble mind, then is Sir Francis Head not altogether unrewarded. But for your policy my Lord, in trackling to popular despotism, there, here, and elsewhere, what do you think of it now, and its results? Bidwell, you will recollect he that was to have been the Judge—is now in the United States, having been allowed to leave Upper Canada, as he himself wished, for every suspicion attached to him, except that of being an actual traitor!! Rolph—the Solicitor General, if Sir Francis had not differed with *your* appointment—is an absconded rebel!!! Ah! my Lord, we are beginning in the Colonies to be afraid that you are possessed of more superficial knowledge than judgement or wisdom: and if your Lordship is not more circumspect, the Legislature of New Brunswick may yet have occasion to turn your *face* to the wall, though it be that of a British Peer.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.

Some eight or ten of the prisoners in gaol have been discharged within the last few days. We have not learnt their names, but none of them are of any note. The cases of the other prisoners, we understand, are at present under examination, with a view to the ascertainment or non-application of Martial Law to each of them. *Courier.*

Two companies of the 85th, under Cap's. Power and Brockman, left town yesterday morning, for Napierville.

The whole or greater part of the 43rd have been ordered from Chambly to St. John's.

Mr Labelmondier, 83rd regiment, proceeded yesterday to Washington, with despatches for the British Minister.—*Ib.*

Mr. Badgley, the Secretary to the Constitutional Association in this city, having been appointed, along with the Hon. George Moffatt, to represent our interests before the Imperial Government, the duties of his office will be discharged by Mr James Guthrie Scott, to whom all communications for the Association are to be addressed. *(Herald.)*

[*From the Sherbrooke Gazette*, Feb. 1st.]

Mr. A. A. Papineau, of Ste. Hyacinthe, a brother of the Speaker, was arrested on the 24th ult. at the residence of Mr. F. B. Blanchard of Kingsey, by one of Capt. Cox's Company of the Township Royal Volunteers. He was conveyed to Melbourne and examined before Col. Heriot, in command, and subsequently sent to Montreal Gaol. This Mr. Blanchard, at whose house he was found, was formerly a partner in Montreal of T. S Brown, and was the individual arrested for sedition and discharged by Mr. Justice Beard without Bail.

In Mr. Papineau's possession were found several letters of a seditious character, one of which was from the speaker, dated as we have heard from the 'French Country,' as late as the 10th ult.

We have heard that some troops are now stationed at st. Cesaire, and that B. A. C. Gugy, Esq. our County Member, is residing there in some official capacity, the nature of which has not been explained to us.

After a succession of mild, open weather, we have been visited with abundant falls of snow, cold frosty winds, good roads, and of course in the Townships, no bateaux or Papineaus.

A private letter which we have received from N. York, announces Drs. R. Nelson and O'Callaghan as being at the Clinton Hotel, in that city, and Papineau as in the neighbourhood of Albany. Montreal papers state that he was lately seen at Keeseville, in the state of New-York, but this, we understand, is very doubtful.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"*Reforms are expensive things!*"—see Mr. Weldon's Speech, Debates.

The House are getting on in Supply, they have voted £18,475 for the Great Roads, which is good,—pay for themselves, and *not* for the Legislative Council, which is bad,—and are about to vote £5000 for new Furniture, &c. for Government House, which is worse. They discussed the subject of the paltry pay to the Sergeant-Majors one whole day, and if the enormity of the grant is to be any rule for the length of the debate, they must talk about this last one till the day of Judgment, and even then they will not satisfy their constituents that after the awful sums of money which have been expended upon Government house that this £5000 was required. Sir Archibald Campbell had £1500 voted for new Furniture and the Assembly at that time thought they were very liberal, indeed one honorable member feeling that it was excessively so, took the liberty of asking His Excellency if he did not think so too?—but his Excellency "not being an Upholsterer" could not positively answer the question. But it did not turn out amply sufficient, and Sir Archibald lived like a gentleman and in very good style there, but of *course*, it was not to be expected that the same furniture which did for Sir Archibald Campbell in 1835, 6 & 7, would at all suit Sir John Harvey in 1838, and therefore the Country must pay £5,000 more. Sir John need not have been so much alarmed at using furniture which his Predecessor had used,—there was no danger in his doing so,—it could not hurt him to be infected with some of Sir Archibald's qualities, even if they were contagious, and so far from dreading lest the furniture might appear old, there is no doubt but that it was perfectly new to a great many of *his* visitors.

Among the improvements which have taken place at Government house, there is one which I believe the Public are not generally acquainted with,—it is a Tunnel from the southern wing of the building, going under the bed of the River and coming out in the *Thin Auditor's Study*; it is for the purpose of direct communication: the descent on the Fredericton side is through an inserted earthenware cone, and the passage is lighted with paper tapers made of Irish Police Reports and the printed speeches of Mr. Executive Councillor Speaker Simonds on the subjects Casual Revenue, Militia and Responsible Government for the last ten years ending July 1837.

By the way, I see the Auditor since my last has changed his name, it used to be F. P. but in a letter of his in the Journals of the 29th of January he subscribes himself T. P. meaning I suppose *Thread-Paper*:—Whether this Tunnel has been included in the £5,000 or not I cannot say but should like to be informed: in my opinion however it ought to come out of Sir John's own purse, or failing that, it certainly should go no further than the Contingent fund of the Casual Revenue, which is rumoured to have defrayed some very extraordinary charges lately, and which Mr. Executive Councillor Simonds in acting up to those noble sentiments which have so conspicuously distinguished his speeches for the last ten years (ending July 1837,) should cause without delay to be laid before the Legislature. I have always been used to admire Mr. Simonds' principle that there should be no secrets with regard to the Public Accounts, and now that Mr. Simonds has it in his power to carry this principle into effect, let us have a detail of all the charges which have been made upon this Casual Revenue and *its Contingent Fund* only since the time that he and his co-adjutors have been in power and distributing the loaves and fishes. I would not insinuate that all is not correct or that Mr. Executive Councillor Simonds would be ashamed to lay it before the House—not I! for since his speech with regard to the Audit Office I am satisfied that he would *not* be ashamed. By the way I wonder whether this Contingent fund ever formed part of the Surplus revenue ceded to the Province? I shall try and get some information on this point for my next, and as I am going to Fredericton next week, I shall try and *see* the Auditor, and get a peep at the Accounts, a shake of the hand from Sir John, and a right down good hug at the Speaker, who, nice, candid, liberal, consistent, good man will tell *me* all about it.

E.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. EDITOR,—I have been somewhat amused, but not much instructed, by several communications which have lately made their appearance in the newspapers. In the last Courier T. O. O. seems inclined to throw all the blame of our deficient Church music upon the old Organ in Trinity Church. This mode of challenge may do very well so far as that ancient inanimate structure has no power to reply. I beg however, in vindication of that instrument to say, that notwithstanding its *tout ensemble*, it might be managed greatly to facilitate and highly to improve Church music: but so long as gratuitous performance is preferred to a competent paid practitioner, the church must be content with "things as they are." Perhaps the question may arise—Where is the remedy? to which I would answer: there are no doubt sufficient facilities in Saint John to form a choir of singers to fill the whole capacious singing loft in Trinity Church, and there is no want of competent persons to instruct, both theoretically and practically, the science of vocal music, and nothing more would be necessary in this stage of the remedy, than a judicious choice, and hence I am led to infer, that if the attempt to reform the present deteriorated state of the singing in Trinity church was fairly made, the remedy would be attained in two short months.

Another question might be proposed as to how it has happened that church music has become so much depressed in Saint John? I answer, the absence of a qualified choirister. In all performances of either vocal or instrumental music, there must be a certain leader to govern both *time* and *tune*, for these are the two grand characteristics of music, and should always govern; and for this reason, instrumental, when combined with vocal music, should never preponderate. Unfortunately the Organ in Trinity church has invariably led the singing, and by the habitual practice of slow and monotonous movements, to which the singing has conformed, has very much reduced the natural attractions always consequent upon the performance of sacred vocal music.

I hope sir, the "T. O. O." will soon be made to speak in its own defence, with such *sounds* as to "put to silence the adversaries," and that the spacious gallery may soon exhibit a full quoir of well instructed performers, exciting the general chorus from the floor, while the walls and dome "shall echo to the rapturous sound.

ASAPH.

COALS.

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

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Good, Fashionable and Cheap.

THE Subscriber has on hand for sale at his Store, Germain-street, (near King-street,) a large assortment of WATERPROOF HATS, of his own manufacture, of the latest fashion, and of a superior quality; the bodies having been made of fur.—Persons wishing a good, cheap, and durable hat, are invited to call on the Subscriber, as he is now selling at much lower prices than formerly for Cash.

All kinds of work in the above line done at the shortest notice.

☞ Cash paid for FURS.

December 1. GEORGE H. HAY.

Wants a Situation,

A Person who has been a number of years as Clerk of a Store in this city, and is well acquainted with Book Keeping, being out of employ, is desirous of obtaining a situation. Apply at this Office. *Feb. 2, 1838.*

Cheap and good House Coals.

ONE HUNDRED Chaldrons Pemberton and Orrel COALS, mixed, on Tilton's Wharf, for sale by THOMAS HANFORD.

February 9.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, FEBRUARY 16, 1838.

COLONEL MACNAB, *and the redoubtable* GENERAL SCOTT.—We have this day the pleasure of presenting our readers with a correspondence between the gallant Col. MacNab, and the *invincible Major General Scott*, of the American army. This General Scott, commenced the correspondence with Captain Drew, who commanded the British armed vessels in the Niagara. The correspondence was laid before Colonel MacNab, who had been a short time absent from the Frontier; after examining these letters, he in a manly and soldier-like style, addressed a long letter to this *great American General*, and reminds him of the many outrages committed by the American citizens and Militia immediately under his cognizance; and very forcibly calls him to account for his extraordinary conduct and opinions, with respect to the right of the British vessels to fire upon the rebels wherever they might be seen.

General Scott on finding that his *hypocrisy* and *duplicity*, had been discovered by Colonel MacNab, became quite nervous, was not able to make an *honorable written reply*, but excused himself for want of leisure, he being, *so particularly engaged in preserving the neutrality!!* So much for the faith of the American Government, that Government, that could lend her State cannon and ammunition to a horde of Banditti for the purpose of invading a neighbouring power with whom she pretended to be in perfect amity; could hold her citizens in a *mock bail* for violating the law of nations, and issue secret documents to her military officers, informing them that they possessed no authority to restrain their subjects from invading a friendly power or from committing any acts of open violence!!

THE THREE RENEGADES.—*Sir Wm. Molesworth, Messrs. Hume and Leader.*—Those worthies in the British House of Commons forming the *tail end of a contemptible faction*, have in the outpourings of their rebellious and seditious sentiments, uttered rebellous falsehoods regarding the principles of the inhabitants of the British North American Colonies. They dared to assert within the walls of the Imperial Parliament, that the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia were held in their allegiance to the British crown by coercion only: to these false assertions every Colonial British bosom burns with just indignation, and to repel the foul and slanderous language made use of by those Renegades, the inhabitants of the city of Saint John have affixed their *stigma* on Messrs. *Molesworth, Hume & Leader* by honoring their precious carcases with an illuminating Bonfire. Molesworth, Hume & Leader burnt in effigy!!! At the close of the scene three cheers was given for the Queen, and three groans for the enemies of the Colonies.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The fire at Davis's wharf destroyed 3000 barrels of turpentine, and immense quantities of oil, three brigs, &c. The loss of oil is estimated at 40,000. A depot of grain was entirely consumed. The total loss £120,000.

ROBBERY.—On Friday night the store of Messrs. J. & R. Reed, South Market Wharf, was entered by means of a false key, and the following goods stolen therefrom:—1 piece blue Broad Cloth, 1 do. black Buckskin (corded), 1 pilot cloth Coat, 1 pair petersham Trowsers, 1 do. Flushing do., 2 red flannel Shirts, 4 pairs white serge drawers, 1 guernsey frock, 7 shawls, 4 regatta shirts, 32 silk handkerchiefs, 10 four fold rules, 9 pairs joiners' compasses. Robberies have of late been so frequent in this city, that it becomes the duty of every citizen to watch narrowly for the detection of the offenders; and we trust the publication of the above Goods will not be without its desired effect.—*Courier.*

PAUPERS.—We understand that the number of individuals in the different Houses of Refuge in this City on the first day of the present month, was 237; and that the number of families assisted in private houses in various parts of the City, amounted to 175, comprising 629 souls!—The number of families aided at one time during the preceding month had amounted to 209, but the employment afforded to the poor labouring class in stone-breaking, so opportunely set on foot by the Common Council, has been the means of reducing the number of persons who were previously receiving eleemosynary aid from the parish.—*Ib.*

On Saturday, 3d inst., an Inquest was taken at the gaol, before His Worship the Mayor and Alderman Porter, (in the absence of the Coroner,) on view of the body of *William Gray Jamieson*, a young man under confinement for larceny, when a verdict was found that he died "by the Visitation of God." It appeared in evidence, and to the entire satisfaction of the Jury, as well as of the parents of the deceased, that he had been treated by Mr. and Mrs. NOWLAN with the greatest kindness during his imprisonment.—*Ib.*

At a meeting of the Pewholders of *St. Stephen's Church*, held in the Session House on the evening of Friday the 2d instant, the Rev. WILLIAM ANDREW having, by request, laid before the Meeting a statement of the causes which induced him to resign the Pastoral charge of the said Church,—the Meeting, deeply sympathizing with him, and taking into serious consideration the trying difficulties he has had to encounter,

Resolved, "That this Meeting, having heard the statements made by the Rev. William Andrew, do approve of the steps he has taken."—Also, *Resolved*, "That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Newspapers.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEO. YOUNGER,
Sec'y to the Meeting.

LEGISLATURE.—On Tuesday the House resolved to grant a sum of £300 for the relief of the widows and children of the soldiers, who have gone to Canada, in addition to the government allowance.—Wednesday a Bill was passed, prohibiting the issue of Notes under five shillings, by Banks or individuals; and a short conversation took place that afternoon on Marriage Licences; but a motion for obtaining the opinion of the Crown Officers was withdrawn, in the expectation that the subject will be brought forward at the next meeting of the Executive Council; and yesterday an important Bill was passed, affording greater facilities for punishment of tavern keepers, and the retailers of ardent Spirits.—*Fredericton Sentinel of 8th inst.*

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—A public meeting was held at the Exchange Coffee House at 11 o'clock this day, to consider of measures for the completion of the Shubenacadie Canal. Resolutions were passed expressive of the importance of the work, the inability of the Colonists to complete it, and to petition the Home Government to finish the undertaking. The thanks of the Meeting were voted unanimously to C. R. Fairbanks, Esq. for his exertions in behalf of this work.—*Times.*

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

We mentioned some time ago that the indefatigable Dr. Bowring was over in Paris, for the purpose of making certain arrangement, with the *Direct

be joined by the Brussels and Antwerp railway. Gasometers are also being erected in all the leading commercial towns of France, and manufactories of every description being built, which will be worked by steam-engines. The duties on teas, sugars, coffees, tobacco, cotton, rums, and other British Colonial produce, on entering French ports, to undergo the serious consideration of the Minister of Finance and Commerce, as well as the duties imposed on the entering of French wines, brandies, and wrought silk, and other articles into British ports. A new tariff of duties is being prepared, with the greatest care, and which will in all probability be ready for publication in January next, the alterations in which will be most important to the commercial interest.—*Morning Advertiser.*

Parting Address of the Inhabitants of Toronto to Sir F. B. Head.

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, Inhabitants of the City of Toronto, and its vicinity, have heard of your Excellency's resignation of the Government of this Province, and of the speedily anticipated arrival of your successor, feel called upon to address you upon this, to us unexpected, event.

The period of your Administration, though fraught with events of the greatest importance to Her Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, and to the empire at large, has been so short as to enable us to pass it in quick review, preparatory to the expression of our opinion on your Excellency's retirement.

The recall of your Excellency's respected predecessor, Sir John Colborne, so far as its causes were understood here, was calculated to create in our minds lively apprehensions, that in this, as in the Sister Province, the experiment of submission to factious opposition was to be made, and that under the name of conciliation, encouragement was to be given to those whom we firmly believed to be inimical to the maintenance of our present Institutions.

Nor were these apprehensions lessened when (from causes fully explained and understood) we saw individuals called to your Excellency's Council's whose political principles we were fully convinced were not such as prevailed with the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Province, and upon whom we justly looked as enemies of British supremacy, and of our connection with the Mother Country.

Fortunately for the well-being of the Province, in a much less time than the most sanguine could have hoped, the views of these parties were disclosed, and an opportunity was offered to your Excellency of showing to the people at large, that to you they might look in the fullest confidence for supporting the established principles of the Constitution.

We feel it alike a duty and a heart-felt pleasure again to record our warmest admiration and respect for the penetration with which Your Excellency at once saw through their designs, and for the firm and uncompromising manner in which you met and baffled them; and that although Your Excellency's course was treated with insult and obloquy by the House of Assembly, who in a vain effort at coercion stopped the Supplies, and made use of every effort to embarrass the Government and compel submission to their views, Your Excellency persevered in your determination to maintain our happy Constitution inviolate.

The success of the appeal of Your Excellency, made to the loyal people of the Province, ought to have convinced every one who was capable of exercising a sound judgment, that a straight-forward manly policy, based upon the maintenance of British principles, and upon an uncompromising hostility to all who were opposed to them, could not fail to meet our wants and wishes, and to secure our permanent tranquility.

In this view we strongly approved, as we still continue to approve, of that proper and vigorous course, in the pursuing which Your Excellency dismissed from office those who had made themselves prominent in the factious opposition to your policy, and who attacked Your Excellency in a manner which, as the Representative of the Crown, you could not have passed by without a dereliction of duty to our Sovereign

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

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

BUCKSKINS.—Black, fancy, striped & checked.

KERSEYS.—Double mill'd olive and drab.

PELISSE CLOTHS.—Waterloo, blue and olive.

PILOT CLOTHS.—Double dyed Blue.

Grey Padding, Mohair Coating, blue & olive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wooden Shovels for grain or snow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

St. John, Dec. 15, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

St. John, Dec, 15. JAMES BOWES.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

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

1st Sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Landing,

Ex ship Westmoreland, from Shields:

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

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

100 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours;

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

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

12 HHDS. *very superior quality* retailing Molasses;

A few Pipes Sicily Red WINE;

150,000 shipping Pine Boards;

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

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

August 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

NEW STORE.

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

BALES Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;

Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;

Cassinetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks, and Scotch Homespuns.

Cases Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown Holland; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics,

Shawls and Handkerchiefs;

Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;

Hats; London Pins;

Cases and Bales London Slops;

Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;

Hhds. single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;

Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;

Kegs 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;

Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;

Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;

Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

THE

MINERVA Life Assurance Company,

For the Assurance of Lives and Survivorships, and for the purchase and sale of Reversions and Annuities.

King William Street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Archb'd Hastie, Esq. M.P. Francis Mills, Esq.
Thomas Halifax, Jun. Esq. Claude E. Scott, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. *Chairman.*
Wm. Venables, Esq. ALD. *Deputy Chairman.*

H. C. Bowles, Esq.	William Hunter, Esq.
Thomas Brook, Esq.	Isaac Lawrence, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Edwin Leaf, Esq.
Wm. M. Christy, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Henry T. Danvers, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
James G. Gordon, Esq.	James Walkinshaw, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	G. B. Whittaker, Esq.
Thomas Heath, Esq.	J. J. Zornlin, Jun. Esq.

AUDITORS: John Leach Bennett, Esq.; Herbert Russell Mortimer, Esq.; William Scott, Esq.

PHYSICIAN: Dr. Tweedie, 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.

ACTUARY: John Tulloch, Esq.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. Bowden, Walters & Reeve.

BANKERS: Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co.

Agents for Saint John, N. B.:—Messrs. W. H. STREET & RANNEY. Oct. 20.

WEST OF SCOTLAND

Fire and Life Insurance Office,

St. John, N. B. 23d 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,

(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.

Rum & Sugar.—*Per Louisa Ann.*

35 PUNCHEONS Strong Jamaica RUM 8 Hhds., 16 Tcrs. and 15 Bbls. prime SUGAR; 20 Bags PIMENTO; 6 Casks LIME JUICE; 8 Tons Logwood; 2 do. LIGNUMVITÆ,

Landing from the above Vessel, and for sale low from the wharf.

November 17. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.

Just received, and on sale low by the subscriber—

14 PUNS. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS;
10 hogsheads Bright superior Sugars;
8 half-pipes Old cognac BRANDY;
6 ditto „ Hollands Geneva.

ALSO, IN STORE:

25 puncheons choice retailing MOLASSES.

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Flour & Meal.

100 BARRELS Philadelphia sup. FLOUR, (in Bond.); 150 Barrels CORN MEAL; Just received by the schooner *Leo*, and will be sold from the wharf at a small advance.

Dec 26. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Barney O'Brien's Invitation.

COME up this hill and see me,
My house is free for all,
I have sparkling wine to cheer ye,
I hope you'll give a call.

They sometimes call me Barney,
My name I need not tell,
The boys I give them blarney,
They like my nonsense well.

This is the way, for you to stray,
The air is pure and mild,
And I am sure, you're not so poor,
But you can spend a while.

And if your hand should chance to shake,
Or heart be filled with sorrow,
I have the steam for you to take,
I'll neither lend nor borrow.

And if you choose to drink no wine,
Please stop awhile and talk,
And if you give a certain sign,
I'll tell you when to walk.

Right well we know this world abounds,
With sorrow and with trouble,
And we have had our ups and downs—
This life is but a bubble.

To find my house, you need not fail,
It lies upon your way,
I live close by the Church and Jail,
Come in awhile and stay.

Do not forget my name and blarney,
I have them here at will,
With a double health to Barney,
So let us drink our fill.

Whilst I have days I'll think on you
And the joy we had together,
And for this time I'll bid adieu,
But forget you, shall I, never!

Gaol Hill, Nov. 10, 1837. 3m

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, October 27, 1837.

LONDON GOODS,

Just arrived per ship Peruvian, and for sale by the Subscriber, consisting as follows:

1700 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES;
11 Pieces black and coloured SILK VELVETS;
300 Pieces Ribbons, assorted;
40 Pieces Plain and Figured Gro de Nap;
600 dozen Cotton Reels;
Figured and Plain sarsnets; black Bombazines;
Barcelona, Brussels, India, Thibet, and Filled Handkerchiefs; 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes;
Black, White, and French White Sattins;
Lambs' wool and Worsted Hosiery of every description;
Breamer, Berlin, Woollen, Kid, Plain, silk, and Lace Gloves; Tin'd Gloves of all kinds;
Ladies' Kid and Lace Mitts;
Infants' Mittens, in white, coloured, lambs' wool and silk;
White and coloured Stays in great variety;
Quillings, Bobbinetts, Tattings, Edgings, Footings and Laces; Black Lace Veils;
Black and White Blond Quillings;
Coronation Braids; Sheet Cane; Threads;
Boys' Leather Belts; Cotton Cords;
Blue Lasting; Gents. Stocks; sewing silks;
Twist, Worsteds and Yarns;
Black and coloured Gimp Trimmings;
50 pieces BROAD CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Petersham, and Ladies' Cloth, assorted colours.

—ALSO—

Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—

Plain and Figured Merinos (good and cheap,)
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Cotton Checks, Stripes and Homespuns;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Huckabac;
Black and Brown Hollands, Russia Duck;
Dowlas, Canvas, and Osnaburg,
Dark Cantoons, Grey Satinett;
Cotton Ticks, coloured Counterpanes;
Waddings and Buckrams;
Salisbury Red, White, and Blue Flannels;
Green Baize, Druggetts and Paddings;
Grey and White Shirtings; Regatta stripes;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book, mull, Nainsook, check'd and strip'd Muslins;
Check'd Woollen Shawls;
Thibet Handkerchiefs; Cotton Velvets;
Lining Cambrics and Rolled Jaconetts;
Gentlemens' Beaver HATS;
An assortment of Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings of every kind.

☞ The whole of the above having been purchased with cash during the late panic, will be disposed of at prices far below any thing of the kind in this market.

15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

Molasses.

20 PUNCHEONS very superior Molasses, just landed and for sale low by

Dec. 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

MACKEREL.—50 barrels in store, for sale by THOS. HANFORD.

November 3.

Oatmeal and Butter.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscriber, 2 Tons fresh ground OATMEAL, from Truro, and Twenty Firkins Cumberland Butter.

Nov. 24. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Bear Skins.

40 SUPERIOR BEAR SKINS, London dressed, for sale by

Dec. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WHEAT FLOUR.—Fresh ground American Fine and Superfine FLOUR, just landed and for sale by

December 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Warren's Blacking.

PER *Niger*, from London: 25 casks Warren's superior liquid and paste BLACKING, for sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

November 3.

DEALS WANTED.

A FEW small Cargoes of Bright Deals are required immediately, for which the highest market price will be paid and prompt dispatch given by E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Nov. 24.

Just Received,

A FRESH supply of real Welsh Flannels, various qualities; Cotton Batting, Merinos, and Paramatta's. JOS. SUMMERS & CO.

Dec. 29.

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

FINE DANTZIC RYE.—1200 bushels for sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Oct 27.

Jamaica Spirits, Butter, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, and for sale low—

13 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM; 20 Firkins Prime Butter.

Nov. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

PORK.

130 BARRELS Prime Mess. 50 Barrels Canada Prime, just received, and for sale at low rates for cash or approved paper.

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

FLOUR.

THE subscriber has in store, 100 barrels Copenhagen FLOUR, equal to any Baltimore Flour in the city; 150 barrels Wheat Flour, partially damaged, for sale very low.

Oct. 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

SUGAR & TEA.

Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax:

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

—IN STORE.

39 chests very fine Congo TEA,
100 catty boxes of 14 lbs. each; 6 large chests Bohea;
3 chests best Hyson;
20 boxes, 6 lb. each, Fine Hyson,
3 chests Best SOUCHONG.

☞ These Teas are all warranted of the very best quality, and will be sold cheaper than any other parcel of Teas in this city, for cash or approved Notes. JAMES MALCOLM.

29th september.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

For Sale by the Subscriber.

93 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA;
48 catty boxes, 14 lb. each, Congo and SOUCHONG;
2 chests best Souchong; 5 half ditto. do.
3 chests Hyson; 10 large boxes Bohea;
5 chests flowry Pekoe; 5 half do. Twanky
A large assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Confectionary, &c. &c. as cheap as any in the market.
25 bags very superior Green COFFEE,
15 do. good Saint Domingo ditto.
40 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
30,000 Havana CIGARS.

He would recommend to his Customers to purchase their Fall and Winter supply early. TEAS having advanced in value very considerably in England, and a corresponding advance will no doubt take place here.

The quality of those Teas are warranted equal to any ever imported into this market.

Oct. 26. JAS. MALCOLM.

STEAM CRACKERS.—50 Half Barrels *Watson's* Philadelphia Steam made Soda Crackers, landing ex brig *James D.* for sale by

Nov. 24. JAMES MALCOLM.

SUGAR.—The subscriber offers for sale, 10 Tierces excellent SUGAR, just received by the *Britannia*, from Halifax.

October 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Jamaica Spirits.

Landing, ex brig La Plata, Kavead, Master, from Jamaica:

23 PUNCHEONS high proof JAMAICA SPIRITS, for sale low from the wharf.

October 13. JOHN V. THURGAR.

NOW LANDING

Ex ISA, *from Jamaica, and* ELBIS, *from Berbice:*

MOLASSES, Sugar, Hides, Ginger, Pimento, Cocoa-Nuts, Logwood, Old Iron, and Old Copper; for sale by

Nov. 17. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Corn Meal & Rye Flour.

TWO HUNDRED barrels Corn Meal; 50 bbls Philadelphia Rye Flour; just received and for sale low by THOMAS HANFORD.

October 13.

Best Winter Strained Sperm Oil, *Candles, &c.*

ON sale by the subscriber: 22 small casks best Winter strained SPERM OIL.

10 Boxes London Sperm Candles, short 6's: also,

2 36-inch, 2 30-inch, Double Canada STOVES;

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

October 20.

BRAZIL HIDES.—300 superior Dry Salted Pernambuco HIDES, for sale by

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Rum, Wine, &c.

FIFTEEN Puncheons High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 150 pipes, hogsheads and qr.-casks Marsalla WINE; 10 hhds. Fine Pale Rotterdam GENEVA, for sale by

Nov. 30. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Dantzic Fine and Superfine Flour, now landing from ship *Hebe*, and for sale on reasonable terms by

Dec. 8. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Sugar and Pork.

34 HHDS. superior Porto Rico SUGAR; 100 bbls. Nova Scotia fat PORK; Now landing and for sale low from the wharf.

Oct. 13. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

To Let,

THAT Shop in the subscriber's House in Prince William street, at present in the occupation of S. NICHOLS, Esq. J. T. HANFORD.

November 22.

Cognac Brandy, Wines, &c.

Now Landing, ex the Eliza Ann, *Bogart, Master, from Liverpool:—*

10 HHDS. best quality old Cognac BRANDY, "*Martell's*" *Brand*;

10 Hogsheads Sicily Madeira WINE.

—IN STORE—

A few hogsheads and quarter-casks superior Old London Particular MADEIRA;

A few Cases containing each 2 dozen of Hock, Moselle, and Claret WINES;

Ditto ditto Port and Sherry WINES;

5 hogsheads superior Hollands GENEVA;

20 bags PEAS, each 4 bushels.

Dec. 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Look Here!

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

Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

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

EVENING Classes between the hours of 7 and 10, have been established by Mr. WATSON in the above Academy, in which young Artisans, Seamen and others may be instructed in English Grammar and Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, &c.

St. John, Oct. 6, 1837.

On Hand,

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

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

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

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

Received per ships Samuel, Rebecca, and Frances, from Liverpool, 25 Casks and Cases, comprising the following assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Girls, Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes, viz:

LADIES' cork soled cloth Boots, chamois lined and galoshed; do black cloth Adelaide Boots, galoshed, chamois lined and fur trimmed: ditto do lined with linen, galoshed and fur trimmed; ditto do boots to button, fur lined, trimmed and galosh'd, ditto chamois lined and fur trimmed ditto; black and drab pilot cloth over boots, lined and galoshed: drab cloth carriage boots, all cloth; blue and black cloth over boots, lined with fur and chamois; black Spanish boots, lined with fur and trimmed; black prunella Adelaide boots of every quality; ditto to button, galoshed, thick soles and heels; Adelaide boots ditto; cork soled prunella Adelaide boots, galoshed; white, black and fancy colored satin shoes, black prunella slippers and ties of every quality; Russia kid, seal skin and morocco ditto, all prices; cork soled shoes lined with chamois and linen, waterproof; Spanish walking shoes, fur lined; seal skin, Russia kid and morocco do; Russia kid buskins of a superior quality; prunella walking shoes and slippers, with leather fronts; Galoshes and patent cork soled Clogs; seal skin and Russia kid boots; fancy carpet shoes, fur trimmed and lined with chamois and flannel; black and colored morocco house slippers.

Gentlemen's best cloth Dress Boots, galoshed; blue and black cloth over boots, lined; black and olive pilot cloth over boots, galoshed; Wellington, Clarence and Blucher boots; st