# THE Weekly Chronicle

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**Weekly Almanack.**

| July. | R. Sun. R. | Sun. S. | Moon. | H. W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Saturday, | 4 29 | 7 44 | 11 33 | 4 11 |
| 15 Sunday, | 4 30 | 7 43 | 11 59 | 5 11 |
| 16 Monday, | 4 30 | 7 42 | morn. | 6 26 |
| 17 Tuesday, | 4 31 | 7 42 | 0 31 | 7 57 |
| 18 Wednesday, | 4 32 | 7 38 | 1 11 | 9 16 |
| 19 Thursday, | 4 33 | 7 38 | 2 0 | 10 12 |
| 20 Friday, | 4 34 | 7 38 | 3 0 | 11 4 |

New Moon, 21st. 9h. 33m.

**Public Institutions.**

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

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: J. M. Wilmot.

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: Robt. Summers.

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

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

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

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

**Poetry.**

## May the Queen live for ever.

*From the pen of the veteran Tom Dibdin.*

When William the sailor, belov'd by us all,
Was brought to his moorings by Death,
The ensigns of Britain was struck one and all,
And a nation sigh'd o'er his last breath.
But he's gone; and as Providence, still to provide
For the good of Old England is seen,
An angel is sent o'er our fates to preside,
And Victoria reigns Albion's Queen.
Then huzza! huzza!
May the Queen live for ever,
The glory, the pride of our land!

When Elizabeth guardian of Britain was hail'd,
Not an enemy frown'd on our isle,
But her genius and patriot spirit prevail'd
Over threats which but call'd up a smile:
And our Sovereign Victoria will equally prove
That no foe can that armor withstand,
Which is form'd and fenc'd round by her people's firm love,
Who'd defend her with heart and with hand.
Then Huzza! huzza!
May the Queen live for ever,
The glory, the pride of our land!

Then rise, brother freemen, and fill to the brim
A bumper to Albion's fame;
And though time passes swift, in defiance of him
Shall futurity write her loved name;
Victoria! Victoria! the toast shall go round,
And respect and attention command
As long at their posts as true Britons are found
United in heart and in hand.
Then huzza! huzza!
May the Queen live for ever,
The glory, the pride of our land!

**Miscellany.**

## RECOLLECTIONS OF LA MAILLERAIE,

BY CAPTAIN HERBERT BYNG HALL.

Circumstances, to which it would be useless here to refer, induced me, in the month of September, 18—, to visit the banks of that loveliest of French rivers, the Seine. It was at three o'clock in the afternoon of a beautiful day, that I embarked on board the Apollo steamer, a vessel offering to the traveller the recommendations of speed, comfort, and cleanliness, together with all needful attention on the part of those functionaries whose good offices the majority of persons frequenting such packets so urgently require. On the occasion of which I speak however, their labour was but slight; for after a short and delightful passage we found ourselves next morning alongside the pier at Havre. On landing I proceeded immediately to the Hotel de l'Admirauté, and had hardely time to demolish my breakfast of some *café au lait* and a *cutlet* before the bugle sounded for the departure of La Seine, the French steam packet for Rouen. Hastening to the quay, I once more embarked, but had not long been afloat ere I perceived, with no pleasurable sensations, the absence, in this my new abode of aquatic machinery of all that comfort and cleanliness so conspicuous in the Apollo; but as entire resignation, nay, apathy is a virtue indispensable to a tourist, I consoled myself with the reflection that "use lessens marvel," while the scene around was in itself sufficiently lovely, even without the hope of speedy release which I possessed, to banish the recollection of present inconvenience.

The day was brilliant, and the banks of the river grew at each moment more romantic as we advanced, the channel of the stream becoming gradually more confined, and the adjacent country more thickly and beautifully wooded. Havre and its opposite neighbour, Horfleur, were soon left in the background; while the chateau of Tancarville, on its majestic and forest-clad heights, presented itself to our admiring gaze, as we quickly glided through the tranquil waters; for villages of Caudebec, Quillebeuf, and Graville, next arose in rapid succession before us, and having at length reached the extensive and ancient chateau of La Mailleraie on our right, and the equally beautiful but more modern domain of Canthieu on the left, we were at length deposited on the bustling quay de Boildieu at Rouen.

It is not my intention to give a detailed account of all my wanderings, more particularly since that part of Normandy, of which I now speak has, of late years, been overrun by Englishmen, to the great profit and increased extortion of innkeepers, conductors, and the like persons; otherwise the fine old city of Rouen, with its unequalled cathedral, might justly claim a large portion of my notice; but to which of my readers is it not familiar, either by personal inspection or in the writings of others? I shall proceed, therefore, to lay before my friends a story somewhat of a martial nature, the relation of which has been my chief inducement to take up my pen. Previously, however, to commencing my narrative, it will be necessary to inform my readers in what way I became acquainted with the persons concerned in the events recorded by the narrative.

The desire to inspect some of the abodes of ancient greatness, to which I have before alluded, as visible in our passage up the river, having influenced me in the choice of Normandy as the scene of my present travel, I lost no time in executing the plans I had previously formed; and having engaged a *fiacre*, speedily found myself mounting the steep but beautiful road leading back to Havre, with the intention of paying a visit to the chateau of Mons. Le Febre at Cantlieu, to whom I had received letters of introduction. That gentleman was fortunately at home; and having delivered my credentials, I was received with the polish and peculiarity of manner to be found in the French noblesse of the French school alone. My host, being a man of considerable taste, had furnished the interior of his old patrimonial abode, which, externally, was far from prepossessing in appearance, with much elegance, added to a large share of those comforts which, so necessary to English existence, are but rarely to be found in the country residence of a French *proprietaire*, how abundant soever may be the more gaudy and attractive *meublement* of a Parisian drawing-room. Here and there some beautiful specimens, by the hands of Murillo and Vandyke, graced the walls of the withdrawing-room, while the ancient wainscoting of the *salon a mange* was adorned with some exquisite clusters of fruit and flowers in fresco; but that part of the chateau most attractive in my eyes was the extensive and judiciously-selected library, which, in addition to its well filled shelves, possessed some most comfortable lounging chairs of London make, and a richly-carpetted floor. "This room," said Mons. Le Febre, "I have fitted up *a l Anglais*; and as I pass a considerable portion of every winter at Canthieu, I find it what your countrymen denominate very comfortable!" The highest gratification, however, was yet to come: on opening the lofty window of the apartment, we found ourselves on a kind of terrace, or parterre, arranged with the utmost care and neatness, the view from which baffles all description. A broad and level gravelled walk, extending the whole length of the mansion, and at about a hundred paces from it, was protected by a stone parapet, decorated with vases containing orange-trees and other choice exotics. From this wall a precipitous and thickly-wooded bank descended to the brink of the Seine; while the beautiful little islands, which, like floating gardens, studded its tranquil surface, and the wide and richly-cultivated country around, united in giving to the scene a varied and finished loveliness, rarely, if ever equalled, to which the numerous passage-boats, laden with wood and merchandise, from Havre and the intermediate villages, gliding swiftly through the water added an appearance of life and activity greatly to interest and effect.

But it is time to quit this disgression. Having made my acknowledgment to my host for his kind hospitality, I reluctantly bade farewell to his delightful residence. After leaving which, I rode to the ferry of La Mailleraie, and, taking boat, crossed the Seine, landing beneath the walls of the venerable chateau. This extensive but unprepossessing mass of building belongs, in the present day, to the family of Mortemart; the late noble duke of that name may be recalled to recollection by the events which took place at Paris in July, 1830. His son, the present possessor, being a keen sportsman and the adjacent country abounding in game, it has become a favourite residence with him. Unfortunately, he occupied it during the time of my visit: consequently, having no introduction, I was unable closely to inspect so much of this ancient fabric as I desired; but a large portion I did see, sufficient, indeed, to satisfy my curosity as to its antiquity and historical interest. The date of its erection is to be referred to the reign of William the Conqueror; the building, like many old houses in our own land, forms three sides of a square, the front facing the river, within fifty yards of which it stands. A deep moat surrounds the whole, the enterance being at the back of the chateau, through a handsome arched gateway. The dimensions of the house are certainly imposing; but it labours under some disadvantage as regards its situation, being placed, as it were in an angle at the end of the village of La Mailleraie instead of occupying a conspicuous site in the extensive and beautiful park, which, following the course of the river for some distance, appears at present rather an appendage than an ornament to the mansion, which is quite unsheltered, although in the immediate vicinity of the most delightful and luxuriantly-wooded scenery. The park abounds in extensive and trimly-cut shruberries, through which I wandered for hours, retracing in imagination the footsteps of the beautiful La Villiere, who once graced them with her presence; and admiring not a little the majestic avenues of beech trees which, notwithstanding the lavish use of the pruning knife, present to the eye of the sylvan admirer beauties rarely equalled on the continent. Wearied at length, though gratified by the day's excursion, I turned to seek a path leading to the village *auberge*, when in passing up one of the before-mentioned lofty avenues, converging towards the hamlet of La Mailleraie, I observed two persons approaching from the opposite extremity. "Whoever they may be," thought I, in my increasing fatigue, "I will request the civility of information as to the best means of reaching my destination, since there appears to be no end to the succession of these labyrinthian trimcut shrubberies." With this intention I hastened towards the strangers, and had commenced my address in French, when the gentleman (for such was one of the pair, the other being a young lady of most interesting appearance) interrupted me, by saying in English—

"It is not my habit, Sir, to intrude myself on the acquaintance of any man; indeed, thoroughly as I love my dear country, England, I generally avoid the notice or recognition of her sons, who, in great numbers visit this delightful spot—but you are alone, and seem to be a stranger here; if, therefore, it be not unpleasant to you, nor an interference with your private arrangements, let me entreat you to accompany us to our home." At the same time turning to the lady, whom I before judged to be his wife, he said, in the most pleasing manner, "Agnes, *ma chere*, my countryman,—I feel sure you will make him welcome to the Hermitage, where," he continued, addressing himself to me, "you will, I trust, find better accommodation than the village *auberge* can offer."

The lady testified her approbation of her husband's proposal by a sweet smile, and a few words of courteous entreaty spoken in a voice of the most melodious tone. Such an invitation, so given, was not to be declined. Accordingly, I proceeded with them to the Hermitage; the strangers being, to all appearance, as much pleased by my acceptance of their hospitable offer, as was I by the frank and cordial manner in which they made it. Previous, however, to introducing my readers to the mansion, it will be necessary to render them somewhat familiar with the strangers. The gentleman, who appeared to have the advantage of his fair companion, by at least fifteen years, was tall and gracefully formed; his lofty, erect, and noble carriage, open front, brilliant and daring, yet benevolent eye, proclaimed him one whose youth had been spent in war: his hair, more perhaps from care and hardship than from time, was partially grey: in age, he might have been about forty-five or fifty years: he was dressed in deep mourning. The attire of the slight yet graceful and symmetrically formed female, who leaned upon his arms, was of the same sombre cast: her face was not, strictly speaking, beautiful; but the eye and brow might have graced a Madona, while an indescribable sweetness of expression gave to her countenance a loveliness far surpassing the most statue-like regularity of feature. She could not have seen more than eight-and-twenty summers; and her dazzling fairness, uncommon in a French woman (for such she was), gave her an appearance of extreme youth. Such were my new acquaintance, who, to this hour, continue my esteemed and highly-valued friends.

A short walk of twenty minutes, through the most delightful scenery, the path forming a *detour* from the park in the rear of the village, brought us to the Hermitage. Having passed through a small court, the walls of which were covered with well trained fruit-trees, we stood before the door of the mansion, which, although not extensive, was evidently designed by a skilful hand. A large vine overspreading the whole side of the building on which we entered with its refreshing leaves, through which the already tinged clusters pressed in tempting abundance, added not a little to the beauty of the retreat—scarcely leaving visible any portion of the structure, save the well-painted *jalousies*, distinguishable in all Norman chateaus. On entering I found the internal arrangements fully equal to the external appearance; an air of comfort and elegance pervaded every part, plainly showing in those presiding, that intimacy with the higher classes of society, attainable only by those whom birth and education have placed in the same sphere, and which still influences and adorns them by its courtesies when circumstances have withdrawn them from immediate association with the class to which they belong—as was the case with those to whose acquaintance I had just been introduced.

The withdrawing-room, to which my fair hostess led the way, was a well-furnished apartment, opening, by two large French windows, to a balcony, from whence, as far as the eye could reach, a superb view of the surrounding country was obtained—not the least beautiful feature of which was the silvery stream pursuing its sinuous course until lost in the distance towards Rouen. From the balcony above mentioned, a few steps decended to a lawn, of no great extent but of the finest turf, and a beautifully-arranged flower-garden adjecant.

"According to the custom of the country in which I have long resided," said my host, "we dine early: but as I feel sure you must require both rest and refreshment, my wife will hasten the evening's meal."

To this arrangement I gave my full consent; and the nessary preparations made, the supper, which was abundant without display, was shortly after placed on the table. A lively but desultory conversation ensued, in the course of which many entertaining and interesting particulars, relative to the neighbourhood and its inhabitants, were narrated to me, and served too quickly to wile away one of the most agreeable evenings I had ever spent.

The wife of my host retired early; and after her departure I had to answer numberless questions concerning various persons moving in the higher circles of English society, with whom my new friend appeared to have been familiar. A short but animated discussion on the leading politics of the day, in which my host was deeply interested, followed; then came the warm shake of the hand, the heartfelt good night, God bless you! and we parted without the remotest allusion on the part of my hosts either to their families or circumstances. So that when I was still ignorant of the name and rank of the kind pair to whom I was indebted for the hospitable reception I had that evening experienced. Of one thing however, I felt convinced, be they what they might, they were no ordinary persons either in rank or intellect; and with this reflection I was obliged for the present to content myself.

The novel events of the day so engrossed my mind as to render sleep out of the question; throwing open, therefore, the casement which looked over the garden to the distant country, I spent an hour in admiring the extreme loveliness of the moon-lit scene. Within a short distance of the house glided the placid Seine, glittering playfully in the yellow light, and not unfrequently, as though hiding itself, disappearing beneath the dark foliage which crowned its banks. No sound disturbed the tranquility of night save when a light breeze came whispering through the adjacent trees, and breathed its balmy freshness on my face; altogether it was a night such as we read of in Italian story, and with difficulty could I tear myself from the contemplation of so exquisite a scene; but nature at length pleaded for repose, and throwing myself on the couch, I slept soundly until the bright beams of the morning sun broke into my room. Being fully resolved on continuing my ramble that day as far as to Tancarville, I hastened my toilet, and proceeded towards the garden with the intention of visiting the river banks previous to the assembling of the family at breakfast; my host, however, who had risen with the lark, left his private apartment, or sanctum, as I turned to descend the steps leading to the lawn, and, welcoming me with all the courtesy and cordiality of manner apparent on the preceeding day, invited me to visit his "quarters," as he termed them. Accordingly, we entered a small chamber, the furniture and arrangements of which at once proved the justice of my previous conclusions as to the profession of its occupant. One side of the apartment was entirely lined with capacious and well-filled book-shelves; among the contents of which I noticed many works of a military nature, and other standard publications, both British and foreign, on various interesting and scientific subjects. Conspicuous was the annual army list of many past years, while on the table lay several recent numbers of the "United Service Journal." A full-length portrait of the Duke of Wellington was suspended over the chimney-piece: on its left appeared an engraving of Napoleon passing the Alps. A handsome, Turkish sabre hung parallel with an old regulation cavalry sword; nor were pistols or fowling-pieces wanting: while a store of rods and other fishing apparatus, which might have provoked the envy of the father of anglers, old Izaak Walton himself, occupied one corner of the room. On my friend's calling and pursuits no difference of opinion could exist—he was a soldier, a scholar, and a sportsman.

"You will not, I trust," said he, interrupting my scrutiny of the arcana of his retreat, "leave us this morning; it is but seldom I can have the pleasure of passing a day with one of my countrymen, and I feel unwilling so soon to relinquish the new-found enjoyment of your society, particularly since it may serve in some measure to dispel, for a time, the grief of my poor Agnes, who now mourns the loss of a kind and beloved parent. Should you be able a little longer to afford us the gratification we seek we can, I think, promise that time shall not hang heavily on your hands. If fishing be a favourite amusement we have the best to offer: but should you prefer shooting, to which indeed the season is more adapted, we can take a ramble in the neighbourhood where game is plentiful, and I have a *carte blanch* from our friends at La Mailleraie."

To an idle man so hearty an invitation could not be other than agreeable; and I yielded readily to the solicitations of my host, the more so as I perceived that a refusal on my part would have given pain.

"Come then," said he, "my wife expects us at the breakfast-table, and we have no time to lose."

We were speedily seated; and the interesting young wife vied with her kind husband in heaping on me those polite and friendly attentions which, springing from sincere cordiality of heart, can no more be imitated by artificial hospitality than declined by those to whom they are offered.

The meal being concluded we shouldered our Mantons, and sallied forth, ostensibly to seek game; but with me the desire of visiting the adjacent points of interest in the company of one so well acquainted with them, as the chief inducement to the ramble. The lane was passed and the park entered ere much had been spoken by either. Diverging at length into the open and cultivated country beyond, our dogs began immediately to hunt; but the game, though abundant, was wild; so that, after a few unavailing shots, we relinquished the intention of sporting, and fell gradually into the following conversation:—

"It must, doubtless, appear to you stranger," said my host, "that I have suffered so much time to elapse without acquainting you with the name and circumstances of those into whose society you have fallen, and whose solitude your kindness has so greatly enlivened!"

"I am unwilling," replied I, "to interfere unnecessarily with the private concerns of others; and have been too much influenced by my own inclinations in accepting your hospitable and friendly offers to lay claim to any merit on that score. It is sufficient for me to know you as you are; and I would fain hope that the acquaintance so singularly commenced may ripen into a friendship more lasting in its duration than, I fear, our present intimacy is likely to prove."

"You are very kind and trusting," answered he, "to be so easily satisfied with respect to us; but it is only right that I should inform you of all that relates to our past history and present seclusion. Prepare yourself, therefore, to listen to a tale which will awaken in your breast both interest and commiseration, especially since you have introduced yourself as a professional brother.

"Being a younger son of one of the most aristocratic and influential families of the present day, but provided with small means of supporting my station in society, I was induced, at an early age, to select the army for my profession. My father, who was then living, being possessed of considerable interest I found little difficulty in purchasing an ensigncy in a regiment which, with many others, was at that time serving in the Peninsula. The early part of my military career held forth nothing above the general interest of novelty and excitement consequent upon first joining, and entering at once on the glorious path of active service. The minds of all classes of my fellow-countrymen were then deeply stirred by the perilous situation and splendid achievements of the British forces: and the pens of many eloquent writers have so well and fully laid before the public the history of the several campaigns, that it will be needless for me to enlarge upon a subject which was *then* the theme of every man's conversation, and is *now* so well known to all—except wherein it is connected with my personal history, which will naturally cause me to dwell more fully upon particular events and periods of that momentuous and successful struggle. Suffice it, then, to say that, after one year's active service, through which I was borne by the ardour and enthusiasm of youth, a slight wound from a musket ball, in my shoulder, which not only gave me considerable uneasiness, but likewise seriously affected my health, induced the medical officers of my regiment to recommend my return to England. Leave being granted accordingly, I left my companions in arms, and reached my paternal home in the latter part of the year 1812—broken in constitution, but not a little delighted to rejoin my family, from whom, it is needless to say, I received a warm and affectionate reception.

"The change of air, added to a few months quite and care, materially renovated my shattered health; and the annoyance from my wound being nearly abated, I became most anxious to rejoin the army, and resume my share of the fatigues, privations, dangers, and honours, by which they were encompassed. It was therefore with feelings of great satisfaction that I, one morning, learned from my father, on descending to the breakfast-room, that he had obtained my promotion to a lieutenancy in one of the best cavalry corps at that time serving with the army in Spain under the command of the most renowned general of the age. I hastened to London; and having, with a natural feeling of youthful pride and satisfaction, equipped myself in all the martial trappings of the —— regiment, a few short weeks found me once more amid the bustle, care, and delight of the seat of war. Time, chequered with the various stirring events of a campaign, passed rapidly by, and brought at length the ever-memorable 21st of June, 1813.

(*To be continued.*)

Charlotte-Town, (P. E. I.) June 19.

The Rev. John Packer, who has resided in this Island for about eleven months past, deeming a change of climate necessary, owing to the declining health of one of the members of his family, is now on the eve of his departure for his native country, Barbadoes. This day the Rev. gentleman was waited upon by the Minister, Churchwardens and Vestry of St. Paul's Church (in which he has officiated nearly every Lord's day since his residence here) with the following address:

Reverend Sir;

We the undersigned the Minister, Vestrymen, Churchwardens, and other members of St. Paul's Church, in this town, having heard with sincere regret that the continued illness of a dear relative, imposes upon you the necessity of an immediate return to your native country, cannot allow you to depart without some testimony of the high regard we entertain for your character and conduct as a pious, amiable and consistent Clergyman.

We feel truly grateful for your disinterested services among us for a period of many months, and trust that your faithful and affectionate exhortations will have the effect you so much desire, of producing an increase of those fruits of righteousness which are by Jesus Christ unto the glory and praise of God.

That you and every member of your excellent family may experience the divine protection on your voyage home, and in after life; and that your public and private labours in your holy vocation, in whatever portion of the Lord's vineyard it may be your lot to be placed, may be blessed to those with whom you may be connected, is the earnest wish and prayer of

[Here follows a long list of signatures.]

(Reply:)

To the Ministers, Vestrymen Churchwardens, and other members of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.

Gentlemen;

I sincerely appreciate the expression of regard with which you have honored me, although I feel myself unworthy of it.

If my poor services, while sojourning among you, have been in any measure blessed of the Lord, in extending or establishing the kingdom of his Son our Saviour Jesus Christ, I desire to ascribe all the praise to the Holy Spirit, who sometimes condescends to employ the meanest instruments to effect the purposes of grace.

While I am deeply sensible of your kind wishes for myself and family, I would ask a continual interest in your prayers for us; and for me, that the Lord may please to open a door of usefulness to me, and to prosper his work in my hands wherever he may call me to labor in his vineyard.

Accept, gentlemen, from each member of my family, as well as from myself, an assurance, that we shall always remember with thankfulness the politeness, the kindness, the friendship, which we have experienced from you, and from very many other kind friends in this place.

That grace, mercy and peace may abound on you, and on all the inhabitants of this Island, from God the Father, through our Lord Jesus Christ, is, and will be the prayer of your obliged friend and servant, John Packer.

## THE BASHFUL YOUNG GENTLEMAN

*(From "Sketches of Young Gentlemen.")*

We found ourselves seated at a small dinner party, the other day, opposite a stranger of such singular appearance and manner, that he irresistibly attracted our attention.

This was a fresh-coloured young gentleman, with as good a promise of light whisker as one might wish to see, and possessed of a very velvet-like soft-looking countenance. We do not use the latter term invidiously, but merely to depote a pair of smooth plump, highly-coloured cheeks of capacious dimensions, and a mouth rather remarkable for the fresh hue of the lips than for any marked or striking expression it presented. His whole face was suffused with a crimson blush, and bore that downcast timid, retiring look, which betokens a man ill-at ease with himself.

There was nothing in these symptoms to attract more than a passing remark, but our attention had been originally drawn to the bashful young gentleman, on his first appearance in the drawing-room above stairs, into which he was no sooner introduced, than making his way towards us, who were standing in a window, and wholly neglecting several persons who warmly accosted him, he seized our hand with visible emotion, and pressed it with a convulsive grasp for a good couple of minutes, after which he dived in a nervous manner across the room, oversetting in his way a fine little girl of six years and a quarter old—and shrouding himself behind some hangings, was seen no more, until the eagle eye of the hostess detecting him in his concealment, on the announcement of dinner, he was requested to pair off with a lively single lady, of two or three and thirty.

This most flattering salutation from a perfect stranger, would have gratified us not a little as a token of his having held us in high respect, and for that reason been desirous of our acquaintance, if we had not suspected from the first, that the young gentleman, in making a desperate effort to get through the ceremony of introduction, had, in the bewilderment of his ideas, shaken hands with us at random. This impression was fully confirmed by the subsequent behaviour of the bashful young gentleman in question, which we noted particularly with the view of ascertaining whether we were right in our conjecture.

The young gentleman seated himself at table with evident misgivings, and turning sharp round to pay attention to some observation of his loquacious neighbour, overset his bread. There was nothing very bad in this, and if he had the presence of mind to let it go, and say nothing about it, nobody but the man who had laid the cloth would have been a bit the wiser; but the young gentleman, in various semi-successful attempts to prevent its fall, played with it a little, as gentlemen in the streets may be seen to do with their hats on a windy day, and then giving the roll a smart rap in his anxiety to catch it knocked it with great adroitness into a tureen of white soup at some distance, to the unspeakable terror and disturbance of a very amiable bald gentleman, who was dispensing the contents. We thought the bashful young gentleman would have gone off in an apoplectic fit, consequent upon the violent rush of blood to his face at the occurrence of this catastrophe.

From this moment we perceived, in the phraeology of the fancy, that it was "all up" with the bashful young gentleman, and so indeed it was. Several benevolent persons endeavoured to relieve his embarrassment by taking wine with him, but finding that it only augmented his sufferings, and that after mingling sherry, champagne, hock, and moselle together, he applied the greater part of the mixture externally, instead of internally, they gradually dropped off, and left him to the exclusive care of the talkative lady, who not noting the wildness of his eye, firmly believed she had secured a listener. He broke a glass or two in the course of the meal, and disappeared shortly afterwards; it is inferred that he went away in some confusion, inasmuch as he left the house in another gentleman's coat, and the footman's hat.

This little incident led us to reflect upon the most prominent characteristics of bashful young gentlemen in the abstract; and as this portable volume will be the great text-book of young ladies in all future generations, we record them here for their guidance and behoof.

If the bashful young gentleman, in turning a street corner, chance to stumble suddenly upon two or three young ladies of his acquaintance, nothing can exceed his confusion and agitation. His first impulse is to make a great variety of bows, and dart past them, which he does until, observing that they wish to stop, but are uncertain whether to do so or not, he makes several feints of returning, which causes them to do the same; and at length, after a great quantity of unnecessary dodging and falling up against the other passengers, he returns and shakes hands most affectionately with all of them, in doing which he knocks out of their grasp sundry little parcels, which he hastily picks up, and returns very muddy and disordered. The chances are that the bashful young gentleman then observes it is very fine weather, and being reminded that it has only just left off raining for the first time these three days, he blushes very much, and smiles as if he had said a very good thing. The young lady who was most anxious to speak, her inquiries, with an air of great commiseration, how his dear sister Harriet is to-day to which the young gentleman, without the slightest consideration, replies with many thanks, that she is remarkably well. "Well, Mr. Hopkins!" cries the young lady, "why, we heard she was bled yesterday evening, and has been perfectly miserable about her." "Oh, ah," says the young gentleman, "so she was. Oh, she's very ill, very ill indeed." The young gentleman then shakes his head, and looks very desponding (he has been smiling perpetually up to this time), and after a short pause, gives his glove a great wrench at the wrist, and says, with strong emphasis on the adjective, "*Good* morning *good* morning." And making a great number of bows in acknowledgment of several little messages to his sister, walks backward a few paces, and comes with great violence against a lamp-post, knocking his hat off in the contact, which in his mental confusion and bodily pain he is going to walk away without until a great roar from a carter attracts his attention, when he picks it up, and tries to smile cheerfully to the young ladies, who are looking back, and who, he has the satisfaction of seeing, are all laughing heartily.

At a quadrille party, the bashful young gentleman always remains as near the entrance of the room as possible, from which position he smiles at the people he knows as they come in, and sometimes steps forward to shake hands with more intimate friends: a process which on each repetition seems to turn him a deeper scarlet than before. He declines dancing the first set of two, observing, in a faint voice, that he would rather wait a little; but at length is absolutely compelled to allow himself to be introduced to a partner, when he is led, in a great heart and blushing furiously, across the room to a spot where half-a-dozen unknown ladies are congregated together.

"Miss Lambert, let me introduce Mr. Hopkins for the next quadrille." Miss Lambert inclines her head graciously. Mr. Hopkins bows, and his fair conductress disappears, leaving Mr. Hopkins, as he too well knows, to make himself agreeable. The young lady more than half expects that the bashful young gentleman feeling this, thinks whether he has got anything to say, which upon mature reflection, he is rather disposed to conclude he has not, since nothing occurs to him. Meanwhile, the young lady after several inspections of her *bouquet*, all made in the expectation that the bashful young gentleman is going to talk, whispers her mamma, who is sitting next her, which whisper the bashful young gentleman immediately suspects (and possibly with very good reason) must be about him. In this comfortable condition he remains until it is time to "stand up," when murmuring a "Will you allow me?" he gives the young lady his arm, and after inquiring where she will stand, and receiving a reply that she has no choice, conducts her to the remotest corner of the quadrille, and making one attempt at conversation, which turns out a desperate failure, preserves a profound silence until it is all over, when he walks her twice round the room, deposits her in her old seat, and retires in confusion.

A married bashful gentleman—for these bashful gentlemen *do* get married sometimes; how it is ever brought about is a mystery to us—a married bashful gentleman either causes his wife to appear bold by contrast, or merges her proper importance in his own insignificance. Bashful young gentlemen should be cured or avoided. They are never hopeless, and never will be while female beauty and attractions retain their influence, as any young lady will find, who may think it worth while on this confident assurance to take a patient in hand.

A Chinese Album.—Choo Sing Lang, a Chinese gentleman, who addressed the late meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, spoke thus in the course of his speech:—"I have an album in which I ask my lady friends to write for me. One day I took it to a gentleman's house. I asked his mother to write something for me. I put it on the table. He asked me what book that was; I replied, 'This is my album.' He then said, 'Do you wish me to write something for you?' I said, 'No: this is only for English ladies to write in, not gentlemen.' 'Why not gentlemen?' said he. 'Because my country does not teach ladies to read; they are so proud that they call the English barbarians, but I shall be able to show them that English people are not barbarians. I will say—You are the barbarians. And if they will not believe me, but ask me how I prove that the English people are very clever, I will take out this book, and show that it was entirely written by English ladies." (Loud cheers.

Indian Gipsies.—The Kangjars are a kind of vagrant gipsey-like tribe, and prey upon all kinds of birds, which they can catch with a spike fastened to a long jointed rod. They reject beef, but eat crocodiles, or whatever else comes in their way. The men gather peacock feathers for sale, and make ropes of the grass called sabe, which seem to be the principal exertions that they make for procuring grain; but in the hot season they make a good deal by collecting for Europeans the roots of the grass called khaskhas. Their women are in this district the only persons who tatoo the female Hindus, but many Nat from other places share in this gain. They worship a goddess called Bibi, (a Persian word meaning lady), and a male called Porandhami. They offer sacrifices, and the priest, whose office is hereditary, is called Phuldhariya. They pretend that they will admit into their society any person of high caste, and that such converts have been made; but they reject low connections. They usually live in small portable sheds, but in Patna they have two or three shops, where they sell ropes and the grass roots, and the owners have some little capital, and employ their brethren to collect.—*Martin's "Eastern India."*

*Strauss*, the Vienna composer and player—styled the "Napoleon of the Waltz"—it is stated in a late foreign journal, has so completely trained his band to work with him, that all seperate individuality is lost, and an effect is produced like that of an accurately constructed machine; the most eccentric instruments, such as bells, castanets, cracking whips, &c., are occasionally introduced, and the construction of many pieces is highly fantastic, yet never is the mechanical precision lost for an instant. Thus the band, though small, is made to give the effect of one three times more numerous.

Instinct of Spiders.—It has been observed that some spiders, with an instinctive sagacity, select as the greatest security from disturbance—the lids of the poor's boxes in churches.

Levees.—Levees are of much older standing than is usually imagined; for they were known very early to the Romans. It was the ambition of their great men to have many clients, that is, dependents, whom they protected; and, for that purpose, they threw open the doors of their houses to them early in the morning. This was a custom from the first days of the Republic, but it was the aspiring genius of Caius Gracchus, and, soon after him, of Livius Drusus, who completely established the ceremonial of levees. They divided the train of their attendants, receiving some in their closets, others in their ante-chambers, and the rest in public. This is not much unlike the fashion in England, and very similar to the fashions of America.

*Admiral.*—The title of admiral is of Saracenic extraction. It comes from the Arabic word Amir, which was a title given by the Saracens to military commanders whether by sea or by land.

## Summary.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

*Trouble on board the Sirius.*—On Saturday morning the steamer Sirius was the scene of a disturbance between the crew of that vessel and some of the Catharine market butchers, &c. It appears that a boy who was carrying some meat on board got into an altercation with one of the hands, who struck him He instantly ran up into the market, and on making his case known the butchers and boys went down *en masse* on board the vessel, and a regular row ensued, in which, as we are inform'd the crew of the Sirius came off second best. A large mob collected around the vessel, and threatened all sorts of mischief unless the first aggressor was given up to their vengeance; and as things began to wear a serious aspect the aid of the police was called in, who quieted the passions of the mob by marching the man off to the police office. He was kept in durance until the vessel was about starting, and he was then put on board in a boat from the Battery.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

The bill as reported by the committee on foreign affairs, relative to the survey of the North-Eastern boundary, came up as the regular order of the day.

Mr. Clay was entitled to the floor, and addressed the Senate at some length on the merits of the question. Mr. C. during his remarks said he had been pleased with two things which had manifested themselves during this discussion;—the first the general sentiment that our claim to the disputed territory *was a just claim, and one which should be enforced*; and the second, the general wish that the amicable relations between Great Britain and the United States should be maintained. In both sentiments he most heartily concurred. He acknowledged, however, that his fears were sometimes excited relative to the latter wish, which was one near his heart. The demands of Great Britain were some of them *so extensive* and many of them *so unjust and unwarranted*, that such a condition of *things often seemed impossible*.

Mr. Clay then glanced cursorily at the character of our claim, and spoke with full knowledge of the facts in the case, and as an actor in many of the discussions identified with this question. He spoke briefly of the boundary in dispute—the lines of demarcation—the character of the claim—and the conduct of the British government, which he thought altogether *unjust and unwarranted*. No Englishman of honor, he said, would set up such a claim as that set up by the British government, and in a court of justice no man would present such a claim, *unfounded in treaty, unfounded in fact, unfounded in the repeated acknowledgments of distinguished representatives* of the British government, both before and after the treaty of '83.

Mr. Clay hoped the day would be long put off when the United States would cease to be at peace with Great Britain, and yet it *would not and ought not long to be put off*, unless Great Britain would listen to the just and long neglected claims of our government.

Mr. Clay was followed by Mr. Buchanan, who made some few remarks upon the merits of the question, and in reply to Mr. Clay.

Mr. Buchanan advocates the defeat of the bill proposing the survey of the disputed territory.

Mr. Clay proposes its reference to a select committee, with instructions to make a lucid report for the information of the country generally.

Mr. Davis of Mass. followed Mr. Buchanan, and spoke warmly and eloquently in defence of the claims of Maine and upon the merits of the question.

Mr. Wright said a few words, when the bill was ordered to a second reading.

The question then came up on the proposed reference to a committee.

M. Williams of Me. moved its reference to a select committee.

Mr. Wright moved its reference to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Williams said it was folly to refer a bill to a committee hostile to the measure.

Mr. Calhoun was in favour of the reference to the committee of foreign affairs, but clearly, he said, in favor of the justice of our claims.

Mr. Rives was in favor of the reference to the committee of foreign affairs, which, after some further remarks was ordered by a large majority.

[*From the U. S. Army and Navy Chronicle.*]

DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.—The number of pressing applications made to the ordnance office by members of Congress from the western and southwestern States, urging, very strongly the necessity of placing, immediately, suitable supplies of artillery, small arms, and ammunition, at convenient points, in the State of Arkansas and Missouri, with a view to the protection of the western and southwestern frontiers, has induced the Secretary of War to authorize the placing at Little Rock, Missouri, the following ordnance and ordnance stores at each, viz:

8 6-pounder guns,
8 6 do carriages, with implements and equipments, complete.
8,500 muskets complete,
1,5000 Hall's rifles,
800 charges of 6-pounder grape-shot fixed,
400 do do strapped do.
30 bbls. of rifle powder,
7,000 lbs. do balls.
1,000,000 musket balls and buck shot cartridges
3,500 sets of infantry accoutrements,
1,500 do rifle do.

The stores at Little Rock are held subject to the orders of Brig. Gen. M. Arbuckle, and those at the St. Louis Arsenal, to the orders of Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines; the former having his head-quarters at Fort Gibson, (Arkansas,) and the latter at St. Louis Arsenal.

These generals, commanding the respective sections of the country where the depots are required to be placed, will from their knowledge of the military localities, be best able to make the most judicious distribution of the stores, with a view both to their preservation, and to the facility of armament when they are required.

Little Rock and the St. Louis Arsenal are deemed sufficiently near to the possible scene of operations, to place the stores completely under the control of the commanding generals, and enable them to be drawn as rapidly towards the several points of the frontier as the emergency may require.

These are independent of the stores at Fort Coffee Askansas, and at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 2.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Shot silks are very fashonable in Paris this season of lively colours, and are used for dresses a points with flounces and mantelet of the same. All colours are selected of delicate hues: grey in every shade is worn, sometimes stripes of two shades of grey.

Flounces and wide sleeves are very general; those a la Jardiniere seem the only ones used at this moment; the principal difference in them consisting of the ornaments at the top, and their being more or less wide at the wrist.

The corsages of redingotes are sometimes full, sometimes plain behind, but the fronts are always en cœur, and the enchancrure is cut rather low, and filé in muslin or jaconot, trimmed with two rows of ace or tulle. Low bodies are made of a similar form. Buckles are gone by, the bodies being attached to the skirts by liseres, and when a ceinture is used on a peignoir, it fastens with gold or covered buttons. Ceintures with long ends are worn in dress. The skirts seem to increase in width, but are a little shorter. Some short sleeves have loose ones of blond or tulle attached to the manchette, and finished with a wristband the same as the dress.

Organdy muslin and jaconots spotted are rather in favour; the spots of blue or green are the most admired: Generally speaking, small patterns are preferred this season. Black lace is more than ever fashionable, and is worn very deep and very handsome.

The black silk shawls have rather already yielded to those of colour: but black mantelets and scarfs are among the indispensables this season, and are trimmed with lace, fringe, frills bouillons, ruches, &c. Mantelets and shawls of muslin, lined and trimmed with lace, are also fashionable.

Bonnets of paille de riz and silk are worn small; low at the ears, and shorter over the forehead ruches are very general round the edge. Leghorn bonnets do not vary much in size. Capotes a coulisses have wider runners, which are placed further apart. Capotes of crape, with ruche of tulle, are very light and elegant; also of muslin lined or not.

The cottage bibi has been worn in Paris, in paille de riz and straw, with ruche and trimming of dark riband; royal blue and chocolate were thought the prettiest. Capotes of crape bamillonnis, supported by whalebone are quite the rage in Paris.

For silk capotes, white or light colours shot with white, are the most fashionable.

FRANCE.

Paris letters of Tuesday mention the probability of Marshal Soult's entry into the cabinet immediately after his return from London, it is generally understood that Marshal Soult's son is nominated to the Naples embassy.

The Paris journals mention under date Toulon, the 24th instant, that the entire French squadron of the Levant, commanded by Admiral Gallois, had been ordered to join the ship Jena, before Tunis. The three-decker Montebello, then undergoing repairs in Toulon, was to proceed to the same destination. Admiral Lalande had been instructed to wait on the Tunisian coast for the arrival of the Ottoman fleet, and to sink it in case the Captain Pacha, attempted to land either men or ammunition for the use of the Bey of Tunis. The Jena was to put to sea in the afternoon of the 24th, with the brig Diligente.

Ben Aips, the agent of Achmet Bey, promises the submission of all the Arabs on the coast, provided their privileges be guaranteed, and he be appointed their bey.

The letters from Malaga announce that Senor Carlos Barritaino, a native of that city, had been condemned to death, on the charge of being concerned in the murder of General St. Just, who, it will be recollected, perished in a popular tumult at that place about two years ago. The advocate who defended Senor Barritano before the court which tried him, having greatly exceeded the limits of a pleader's privilege in observations made by him, had been fined 50 ducats.

A letter from Caspe, in lower Arragon, dated May 21, estimates the Carlist forces under Cabrera's command in that province at 30,000 men. This chief was preparing, it is stated, to attack Amposta and Castellon de la Plana.

Letters from Andovin of May 16, state, that the "riot" which had broken out among the 8th and 9th battalions of Guipuscoa, was nothing more than a drunken affray, in which the "rioters" exhibited some insubordination to their officers; which was afterwards pardoned by the latter, the former "having expressed great regret for their intemperate conduct."

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, MAY 26.—The following official communication I received late last evening:—

"*Royal head-quarters, Estella, May 24, six o'clock.*

"The revolutionists leave no means untried to foment dissension amongst us, and to introduce disorder into our ranks; but all their efforts are useless; they cannot shake the fidelity of our brave volunteers now more determined than ever to conquer or die in defence of their beloved monarch. The following circumstances show the loyalty of our men, and their sincere repentance at being led astray by the wicked and corrupted. Let Europe compare the conduct of the brave Carlists on this trying occasion with that of the Christinos—the murderers of Saarsfield, Ecalero, Mendivil, and six other of the chiefs; and then declare which party is to restore order, peace, and tranquillity to unhappy Spain, the unpaid volunteers of Charles V., or the hired assissins of the innocent queen.

"In the afternoon of the 21s, an officer named Urra, a man of a bad reputation, and one of the witnesses in the cause of Zariategui and Elio, introduced himself amongst the soldiers of the 1st battalion cantioned at Cirauqui, and succeded in persuading several volunteers to accompany him to the royal head-quarters. On the road he fell in with the 2d and 4th squadrons of cavalry, and then continued his march till within a short distance of Lezaun. Having left the greater part of the men behind, he advanced with four sergeants, to the royal head-quarters, and demanded to see the king. He was instantly introduced. When in the royal presence Urra assured his majesty that his sole object was to lay before his majesty the wishes of part of the army that the verdict of the court martial appointed to try General Zariategui and Elio might be delivered in his presence. The king expressed his discontent at this act of indiscipline, and ordered him to return instantly with the volunteers to Cirauqui. This was done without a murmur. The volunteers now finding that they had been deceived and betrayed into an act of indiscipline by Urra, laid violent hands upon him, and delivered him up a prisoner to their chief, at the same time praying their commandant to obtain their pardon from the king. The 5th battalion of Navarre, although in garrison at the same time in Cirauqui, refused to listen to Urra; indeed the best feeling and the most perfect discipline exist throughout the army.

"The enemy, in all probability aware of all the movements of Urra, made a movement along the banks of the Arga, like the crows which follow an army, but our battalions having advanced in that direction they speedily retreated. The Christinos pretend we are in a state of disorganization; we do not ask them to attack us, but to give us an opportunity of attacking them, and they will then find that notwithstanding their dastardly and cowardly intrigues, the brave defenders of the cause of Don Carlos remain faithful to ther king, their God, and their religion.

"His majesty returned yesterday afternoon to Estella, determined, now that we are in possesion of the names of the ringleaders, to punish them most severely, and to establish discipline on a firm footing throughout the army. We shall not visit Guipuzcoa until next week.

"His majesty was received by the inhabitants of the city with the most lively marks of enthusiasm. He was accompanied by the people to the palace, the air resounding with the cry 'Vivael Rey,' 'Mueran los Christinos.'

"Nothing fresh in the other provinces."

*House of Commons, May 25.*

Mr. Creswell rose to call the attention of the House to the Petition presented on the 9th of February, from the sufferers by Danish seizures in 1807. The object of the petitioners was to obtain compensation for losses of ships and cargoes seized by the Danes within the Baltic and the ports of Denmark and Norway, during the autumn of 1807. He concluded by moving that an Address be presented, praying her Majesty to refer the matter to the Commissioners formerly appointed on this subject in conformity with the prayer of the Petition.

Mr. Blackett seconded the motion.

The Solicitor-General said that there was nothing to support these claims in precedents, nor was there any part of the law of nations which could give the slightest sanction to them. An Act which was a violation of the laws of nations in respect of goods seized on shore and book debts, was not a violation of the law of nations with respect to goods seized afloat. The distinction was one universally recognised.

Mr. Ingham supported the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government could not be held liable to condemnation for resisting, on the part of the public, a motion which could not be acceded to without the introduction of a most dangerous precedent.

The Attorney-General contended that there was a great difference between the cases brought under the consideration of the Government by the Hon. Member for Bridport and those now advocated by the Hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Creswell), for while the Government had considered that compensation for both debts and goods seized ashore ought to be granted, they entertained a totally different opinion as to the seizure of the ships.

Mr. Clay was surprised to hear his Hon. and Learned Friend the Attorney-General say that this was the first occasion on which the claim for compensation for British vessels and their cargoes seized in the ports of Denmark has been brought before the House, because he (Mr. Clay) had, two years ago, brought forward the case of these very parties; and as a proof of the strong sense the House entertained on this subject, his motion was lost only by a majority of eight.

Mr. Warburton said with much regard to war existing between Denmark and England at the period referred to:—in reference to this point he would quote the words of a Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Goulburn), who had said "something like a declaration of war was on foot."

Mr. Goulburn rose to protest against any opinions of his being alluded to in favour of the present motion, because for such a purpose he disclaimed them.

Sir F. Trench would repeat the assertion of the Honourable Member, that the British merchantmen were betrayed, by Lord Gambier and the Admiralty, to their own destruction.

Mr. A. White cordially supported the motion.

Mr. Creswell, in reply, said that the Government could not be taken by surprise with respect to the object of his motion, because it was to draw the attention of the House to a petition which he had presented, which prayed for a restitution of the value of the ships and cargoes seized in the ports of Denmark.

The House then divided, when the numbers were,

| | |
|---|---|
| For the motion | 115 |
| Against it | 81 |
| Majority in favour of the motion | 24 |

## Canada.

*From the Supplement of the Gazette by Authority of this day*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
*Quebec, 28th June, 1838.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint—

Sir CHARLES PAGET, Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Order, Vice Admiral of the White, Major General Sir JAMES MACDONELL, K. C. B. and K. C. H.,
Lieut. Colonel The Hon. CHARLES GREY,
The Hon Colonel GEORGE COUPER,
And the Hon. CHARLES BULLER,
to be Members of the Special Council.

ANNO SECUNDO
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ

CHAP. I.

An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada.

WHEREAS divers persons Subjects of Her Majesty in this Province have been charged with High Treason and other offences of a treasonable nature, some of which said persons are at present in custody, and others have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice beyond the limits of this Province.

And whereas of the persons so charged and in custody those whose names follow, that is to say: Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, Toussaint Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, and Luc Hyacinthe Masson, all respectively now in the Gaol of Montreal, in custody of the Sheriff of Montreal have severally acknowledged their participation in the said High Treason, and have submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of Her Majesty.

And whereas Louis Joseph Papineau, a member of the late Assembly of Lower Canada and Speaker thereof, Cyrile Hector Octave Cote, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Edouard Etienne Rodier, also a Member of the said late Assembly, Thomas Storrow Brown., Ludger Duvernay, Etienne Chartier, a priest, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan, the elder, and John Ryan, the younger, Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph Francois Davignon and Louis Gautier, respectively subjects of Her said Majesty, and against whom respectively warrants for High Treason have been issued, have severally absconded from this Province and withdrawn themselves from the limits thereof, and from the pursuit of justice.

And whereas it is Her said Majesty's most gracious will and pleasure, that no further proceedings shall be had or taken against any persons whomsoever on account of such High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, save and except as hereinafter provided, but it is nevertheless expedient to provide for the present security of this Province by effectually preventing the several persons whose names are hereinbefore set forth from being at large therein.

Be it therefore ordained and enacted, by His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, by and with the consent and advice of the Special Council, for the affairs of the said Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the Reign of H. present M., intituled, "An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada;" And it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty to transport to Her Majesty's Islands of Bermuda, during Her pleasures the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchhette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, Toussaint H. Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, and Luc Hyacinthe Masson respectively, and to subject them or any of them to such restraints in the said Islands, as may be needful to prevent their return to this Province.

And it is further ordained and enacted by and with the authority aforesid, that if the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, Toussaint H. Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivieres and Luc Hyacinthe Masson respectively or any of them, or if the said Louis Joseph Papineau, Cyrile Hector Octave Cote, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, Edouard Etienne Rodier, Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Duvernay, Etienne Chartier, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan the elder and John Ryan the younger, Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph Francois Davignon, and Louis Gautier, against whom respectively such warrants for High Treason have been issued, and also have so withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice as aforesaid, or any of them shall at any time hereafter, except by permission of the Governor General of Her Majesty's Provinces on the continent of North America, and High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important questions depending in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or if there shall be no such Governor General and High Commissioner, by the permission of the Governor in Chief, or Governor, or other Person administering the Government of this Province as hereinafter provided, be found at large, or come within the said Province, they or he shall in such case be deemed and taken, to be guilty of High Treason, and shall on conviction of being so found at large or coming within the said Province without such permission as aforesaid, suffer Death accordingly.

Provided always that it shall and may be lawful for such Governor General and High Commissioner, or if there shall be no such Governor General and High Commissioner, then for the Governor in Chief, Governor, or other person administering the Government of this Province, acting for and in behalf of Her said Majesty, so soon as it shall to Him appear consistent with the peace and tranquility of this Province, by any act or instrument under his hand and Seal at Arms, to grant permission for the said Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henri Alphonse Gauvin, Toussaint H. Goddu, Rodolphe Des Rivieres, Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Louis Joseph Papineau, Cyrile Hector Octave Cote, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, Edouard Etienne Rodier, Thomas Storrow Brown, Ludger Duvernay, Etienne Chartier, George Et. Cartier, John Ryan the elder, and John Ryan the younger, Louis Perrault, Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph Francois Davignon, and Louis Gauthier, or any of them, or any person concerned in the escape from the custody of the Sheriff of Montreal of Louis Lussier, charged with the murder of the said George Weir, or who may have harbored the said Louis Lussier after or aided him in such escape, derive any benefit or advantage whatsoever from any Proclamation of Her most Gracious Majesty, nor shall any amnesty thereby intended to be granted be taken in any way to apply to such person or persons or any of them.

DURHAM.

Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, and passed in Special Council, at the City of Quebec, the twenty-eighth day of June, in the second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and so forth, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight.

By His Excellency's Command.

W. B. LINDSAY.
Clerk Special Council.

ANNO SECUNDO
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CHAP. II.

An Ordinance for establishing an efficient system of Police in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

[Too long for insertion to-day.]

DURHAM.

Province of Lower Canada, }

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS our Province of Lower Canada hath been long disturbed by political dissentions, and was recently afflicted with Rebellion and civil War, whereby it hath become necessary to suspend the Constitution of the said Province, and to provide for the temporary Government thereof, by means of extraordinary powers, conferred upon Us by the Imperial Legislature; And Whereas we are firmly resolved to punish with the utmost severity any future act of insubordination in our said Province, and more especially to prevent in future, as far as in Our power, the occurrence of dissensions similar to those by which Our said Province has been long disturbed as aforesaid, by effectually removing all causes of dissension, so that Our said Province may be established in Peace as a loyal and truly British colony; And whereas in the exercise and in pursuance of the extraordinary powers as aforesaid, it hath been ordained and enacted by an ordinance this day made and passed, according to law, entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada," that it shall be lawful for Us to transport certain persons named in the same Ordinance, to our Island of Bermuda, during Our pleasure, and that, if the said persons, or certain other persons, also named in the said Ordinance, who have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of Justice, beyond the limits of Our said Province, shall at any time hereafter, except by permission of Our Governor General of Our Provinces on the Continent of North America, and High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important questions depending in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or if there shall be no such Governor General, or High Commissioner, by the permission of the Governor in Chief, or Governor, or other person administering our Government of Lower Canada, as provided in the said Ordinance, be found at large or come within Our said Province, they shall in that case be taken and deemed to be guilty of High Treason, and shall suffer death accordingly; And Whereas, under the peculiar circumstances of our said Province, as aforesaid, it is not less expedient in our judgment, than grateful to our heart, to mark, by an act of Royal Grace, our recollection of the ancient, and well-proven loyalty of all our Canadian subjects, rather than by any severity of punishment, our sense of the recent disaffection of some of them:—Know ye therefore, that We have ordained, directed, and declared, and by these presents do ordain, direct, and declare, that no further proceedings shall be had, or taken, against any persons whatsoever on account of any High Treason, or offences of a treasonable nature, with which they now stand charged; or wherewith they may be chargeable at this time, but that all such proceedings, without exception or distinction, save as hereinafter mentioned, shall henceforth cease and determine. And it is Our further will and pleasure, that with the exception of such persons as are in that behalf named in the said Ordinance, and whose cases are thereby provided for, all persons at present in custody and charged with High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, and also with such exception as aforesaid, all persons who have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice beyond the limits of our said Province, shall immediately upon giving such security for their future good and loyal behaviour as our said Governor General and High Commissioner, or if there should be no such Governor General or High Commissioner, then the Governor in Chief, Governor, or the person Administering the Government of this Province shall direct, be at liberty to return to their homes, and may and shall there remain wholly unmolested by reason of any High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, in which he or they may have been concerned.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be affixed thereto.

Witness our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved John George Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, one of our Most Honorable Privy Council and Governor General, Vice Admiral and Captain General of all our Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America, &c. &c. &c. &c.

At our Castle of St. Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the Twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the second year of our Reign.

(Signed,) D. DALY.
Secretary.

We are authorized to state that His Excellency the Governor General is actively engaged in the preparation of measures, which will, as soon as it may be possible, be embodied in Ordinances of the Governor and Special Council, relative to a Jury Law, a Bankrupt Law, Police for Quebec and Montreal, Municipal Institutions for the whole Province, General Education, the Establishment of Registry Offices, and the equitable commutation of feudal tenures.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JULY 13, 1838.

Lord DURHAM issued two important documents on the day of the Queen's Coronation, one appointing Vice Admiral Paget, Major General MacDonell, Colonel Grey, Colonel Couper and the Hon. Chas. Buller, to be Members of the Special Council; and the other an act of Grace towards the rebel prisoners who were in confinement for treason. The eight principals who have acknowledged their treason are to be transported to *Bermuda only*, a few short miles from their home, there to remain during her Majesty's pleasure. While the other sixteen notorious characters who fled from their country with Louis J. Papineau at their head, are merely prohibited from returning to the Province, without special permission, under pain of death. All the other prisoners are to be released, on giving security for their good behaviour, except those charged with the murder of Lieut. Weir and of Joseph Chartrand.—Those interesting documents will be found in another column.

NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.—We are informed, that our Western neighbours from the State of Maine are again on the disputed territory, and that a large party has been employed for some time past surveying the grounds and measuring off Town Districts.

UPPER CANADA.—The reports from this quarter by the Western mail of yesterday, state that the Rebels had effected a landing in two different places on the Canadian side, and had collected a strong force.—Further particulars are expected this evening by the New-York papers.

Five articled seamen, and one apprentice, forming part of the crew of the ship *Prudence*, from Londonderry, were yesterday brought before His Worship the Mayor and Alderman Porter, and underwent an examination for the charge of Mutiny on board the said ship, on her passage from Londonderry to this port. The said prisoners are committed for further examination.

DESERTION OF SOLDIERS.—On Monday last, a person naming himself *Martin Fitzgerald*, was brought before His Worship the Mayor, charged with the crime of enticing the Soldiers of the 11th regiment to desert from the Barracks, and to enter into the service of the United States. On the examination, sufficient information was elicited from the witness, to warrant the Mayor in committing the said Fitzgerald for trial at the next Court.

This man was in the garb of a sailor, has been some weeks loitering about the City, and there is little doubt, but his employers also are residing here, who were to furnish him with the means of carrying on his base purposes.—It is to be hoped that some of those individuals will yet be traced out, and publicly exposed, as well as punished for the violation of British laws. It is also manifest that those persons must be employed by the United States general Government, or by individual States of that Government; otherwise they could not be furnished with so much money and with the means of supporting themselves so long in the city without any apparent business.

At the next meeting of the Legislature, it is hoped, that our Legislators will pass a law with more heavy penalties and punishments attached for the prevention of so base an act, as the enticing of a British soldier to desert his country for the purpose of entering into a foreign service.

BOAT RACE.—On Saturday last, a race took place between the Carleton boat *Hazard*, and the Indian Town boat *Wasp*, for £25 a side, from Reed's point round Partridge Island and back to the place of starting. The Wasp took the lead at starting and kept her apparent distance a head of the Hazard, until they cleared the west side of the Island on their return, it was then, that the Hazard's crew gave fresh vigour to their oars, and came up in gallant style, again victorious, leaving the Wasp some distance astern.

At all future Boat Races, we should recommend that the distance be made much shorter, so that the respective rowers be placed more on a par with each other, and to save the painful exhaustion that too many of the rowers always labour under from over exertion. From abreast of the Market wharf round the Beacon, and back to a line marked off Reed's Point, is a sufficient distance for any set of rowers, and at the same time, it would afford a more pleasurable view to the numerous spectators, who always assemble to witness those aquatic achievements.

THEATRE.—This establishment appears to be the focus of general attraction, and well filled houses are attendant on each night of performance. On Wednesday night, the celebrated Tragedy of PIZARRO, or The Death of Rolla, called forth an overflowing audience, and well indeed were the respective characters sustained by the several performers. Mrs. HAMMER, an Amateur in her appearance as *Cora*, called forth the marked approbation of the whole house, and the performances of both Cora, and Cora's Child excited the applauded admiration of the audience. Mr. BELLAMY, as *Pizarro*, and Mr. NICKINSON as *Rolla*, sustained their characters so well, that it would appear invidious to draw a distinction.—Nor must we forget the admired character of *Elvira*, who in the person of Mrs. ANDERSON, was performed to perfection.

In the Vaudville, of the Swiss Cottage, Miss SAXDS as *Lissette*, was quite at home, and Mr. NICKINSON in the character of *Netz Tick*, gained, as usual, the plaudits of a well pleased audience.

From the general satisfaction given, and expressed, of the performance of the Tragedy of *Pizarro*, we feel confident that the Manager will be called upon, to repeat again the performance of this celebrated Tragedy.

☞ The performances announced for This Evening are Jerrold's celebrated Nautical Drama of "Black Eye'd Susan."—the "Village Lawyer," and other Entertainments.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On the 7th inst. at Bartram's, Loch Lomond Road, on view of the body of George Harrold, schoolmaster, who was "accidentally drowned" whilst bathing in the Lake adjacent on the 6th instant.

On the 10th instant, on Jeremiah, infant son of William Buckley, who was accidentally drowned the same day by falling off the South wharf of North slip.

On the 11th instant, on view of the body of *Denis O'Leary*, a youth of about 8 years old, son of Timothy O'Leary—whose death was caused by injuries received by the falling of a pile of Deals on the south wharf of North Slip, behind which he was setting, when a Carman in passing with a load of Boards, struck the end of the pile and caused the deals to tumble down.—Verdict of the Jury "Accidental Death in consequence of a pile of deals falling on him."

It is but justice to the Cartman to say, that by the most clear and full testimony, it was evident that he could not have seen behind the pile of deals, and that the extremely narrow pass that had been left for the carts, caused the accident which has brought sorrow on the parents and friends of the deceased.

Launched on Saturday last from the ship yard of Mr. George Thomson, a ship of 850 Tons measurment, called the "*Marchioness of Bute*," owned by Mr. John Walker of this city.

A ship called the *Sophia*, of about 700 tons, was launched two or three weeks ago, from the Messrs. Lawton's yard; and another ship of 638 tons, called the *Victoria*, built by Messrs. Scoular & Partelow, at Oremocto, was launched and towed down the river last week.—They are both owned by John Robertson, Esq.

A ship of 716 tons, named the *Alexander Edmond*, was launched this day from Mr. Hale's yard. She is owned by Mr. John Wishart.

Yesterday, a splendid ship called the *Thetis*, was launched from the Ship Yard of Messrs. Olives, in Carleton, she measures 850 tons, and belongs to John Hammond, Esq.

*Charlotte-town, (P. E. I.) June 26.*

On the evening of Sunday the 17th inst. the barque Sir Archibald Campbell, Tait, from Miramichi for Sunderland, in a thick fog and the sea running high, struck on the reef off the North Cape of this Island, and is a complete wreck. The crew got on shore the same night. Next morning a boat put off for the wreck, for the purpose of saving what they could. An American fishing vessel was seen leaving the wreck; and on the boat's crew arriving on board, they found that the cabin had been ransacked by the Americans, the lockers broken open, and that all the provisions and every article they could lay their hands upon in the cabin carried off, except two flags. Not contented with this, they had also carried off the hawsers, two new sails, part of the rigging, and the jolly boat. Another boat had in the meantime put off from the shore, after the American, and demanded the barque's jolly boat, which they observed her to have in tow. On their demanding it, they were told to be off, or they would sink them. The shore boat was close enough to discern the name of the schooner, and the port she belonged to.

Capt. Tait and his crew were busily employed landing all they could from the wreck, but as there were no less than forty-eight sail of American Fishermen close in upon the reef, he was under continual apprehension that some of their crews would land and plunder what he had saved.

It is certainly high time that some means were adopted to put an end to such depredations on our coasts, and for the protection of the fisheries from the Americans. A few days ago there were a number then in the harbour of Richmond Bay carrying on their avocation.

*From the Royal Gazette.*

IN THE SUPREME COURT,
*Trinity Term 1st Victoria.*

IT is ordered, that the examination of the Students applying for admission at the next Michaelmas Term, shall take place in the Province Building, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By the Court.

GEORGE SHORT.

QUEBEC, June 29.—Letters have been received in town, stating that the bandits which had taken refuge in the swamp above Chippewa, had been entirely destroyed by a detachment of the 24th regiment, under Major Townshend, but not without some loss.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, arrived here this forenoon in H. M. sloop of war *Clarybdis*. He was received on landing by a Guard of Honour of the Guards, and a salute from the Cape.

H. M. S. *Hercules*, sails to-morrow morning, for Portsmouth.

H. M. S. *Malabar*, sails this evening, for Halifax.

H. M. sloop of war *Andromache*, will sail to-morrow morning, for Newfoundland.

It is said that the *Malabar* will return to Quebec with the 93rd regiment.

A report has been current in town since yesterday, that a vessel from Newfoundland arrived at Grosse Isle, had reported that the Cholera was prevalent at St. Pierre Miquelon, and that 80 persons had died of that day. The Island in that case would soon be depopulated. We believe that a vessel at Grosse Isle has reported cases of Cholera there, and that it is not impossible but that it may have been brought by the French fishermen from the Mediterranean. Miquelon is near the eastern entrance of the Gulph of St. Lawrence. Other accounts say that it is Typhus that prevails at Miquelon, and that it has been very fatal for three months past.—*Nelson's Gazette.*

QUEBEC, July 2

His Excellency the Governor General will leave Quebec on Wednesday the 4th July, in the John Bull steamer upon the tour of inspection which it is his intention to take throughout the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. As it is the Noble Earl's intention to visit the defences upon the whole of our frontier line, he will be accompanied by Sir Charles Paget the Vice Admiral upon the station and Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces. Sir Charles Paget will proceed to-morrow in H.M.S. Medea to Montreal, where he will await the arrival of the Earl of Durham. His Excellency will remain, it is understood, three or four days in Montreal. He will then proceed at once to Kingston, U. C. thence to Toronto, minutely inspecting the defences Naval as well Military, by the way. Upon his return His Excellency will probably deviate materially from the direct course to visit such portions of the Provinces as may seem to require his presence.

We understand that His Excellency, Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, sails to-morrow in the Andromache for Miramichi.

AGRICULTURE.—The accounts from the country continue extremely favourable. The crops here are now about as far forward as usual, at this season. Early sown spring wheat is coming in cut; nothing can be more favourable than the weather, light rains followed by heat and moisture. Thermometer this day at two, p. m., 88d. in the shade.

KINGSTON, June 27th.—The attack upon Major McGrath's Lancers, given in our last, has been confirmed. The Lancers soon afterwards attacked the Brigands in the swamp near Chippewa, and took sixteen or twenty prisoners. It was with difficulty that Major McGrath restrained his men from putting the ruffians to death on the spot—they are composed of Refugees and Americans. His Excellency Sir George Arthur has gone to the Niagara frontier with detachments of Regulars and Militia.

Cornwall, June 23th.—We are happy to be able to state on the most unquestionable authority, that the crops in this place never were in a better condition. In some parts of the district the ground is almost groaning under the weight of meadow and wheat.

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 27.*

We learn this afternoon by a gentleman from Waterloo, that every thing is perfectly quiet on that side of the lines—the ferries are running as usual, and persons can pass freely back and forth, with but slight examination, provided no suspicious appearances exist. It is presumed that all restriction will be shortly removed, if nothing unusual occurs.

The statement by us that the insurgents at Short Hills had been captured and dispersed, is confirmed.—Some twenty, all Canadians, were taken in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak, and a number more have been subsequently taken on Gull Island, at the mouth of Grand River. These were nearly all Americans, and a physician from this side, whose name we do not learn, was among them. The Tamarack Swamp, extending from Short Hills to Grand River, which was the retreat of the insurgents has been pretty thoroughly cleared.

The prisoners captured have been taken to Chippewa for trial before a commission. The Attorney General is in readiness, and the proceedings will probably be had to-day or to-morrow. The punishment of those from this side, who may be declared guilty, will, we suppose, be death.

Gov. Arthur was at Chippewa day before yesterday, and left in the evening for Toronto.

BUFFALO, June 29, 1838

*Re-occupation of Navy Island.*—A report is in town to-day that Navy Island has been re-occupied by the Patriots. We have taken some pains to ascertain on what foundation the story rests, and from the best information we are able to obtain, are inclined to think it is correct. The occupation of the Island was effected last night, according to intelligence given to Major Kirby, who is in command at Waterloo. The number of the Patriots is represented to be not less than 500.—There may possibly, be 50, who are probably the remains of the party that was collected in the Tamarack Swamp, on the main land, and have fled to the Island for a refuge, and thinking perhaps that they will receive reinforcements—But the spell which protected Navy Island last winter is gone. It is a position wholly untenable against such a force as is now collected at Chippewa, and will undoubtedly be very soon cleared.

*Bloody Affray at Ottawa, Ill.*—We learned yesterday, by a gentleman from Ottawa, that an engagement took place on the line of the canal, a day or two since, between two parties of the workmen, which resulted in the death of 12 or 15 of the Those engaged in the affray were Irishmen, and it arose on account of the national divisions among them. The militia were called out, and the disturbance quelled.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Rochester Democrat of Wednesday gives some additional intelligence of movements previous to the defeat, obtained from a Can[illegible] who arrived at Rochester on Tue[illegible] that the insurgents left the Short H[illegible] night, aiming for the London Dist[illegible] hoped to be strongly reinforced, bo[illegible] one were made to intercept them [ill

the defeat, obtained from a Canadian gentleman who arrived at Rochester on Tuesday. It seems that the insurgents left the Short Hills on Saturday night, aiming for the London District, where they hoped to be strongly reinforced, but that preparations were made to intercept them at a place called Shoat's Tavern, 14 miles from Hamilton, on the Grand River Road.

The force despatched against them is said to have been four regiments of militia, viz: the Beverly, the 3d Gore, the Queens' Own and Queen's Rangers, with two or three companies of regulars.

The Democrat also mentions the receipt of a letter from Toronto, stating that Sir George Arthur, and his Council were at Niagara, where the trials of 13 prisoners were in progress, who, if convicted, would be immediately shot.

*Arrests.*—The Lewiston Telegraph says that the names of the persons arrested by the Colonial authorities up to Wednesday morning, are Chandler, McLeod, (not Gen. McLeod) Storms, and two brothers by the name of Winchester.

On Sunday evening, the Commodore Barrie called at Oswego on her downward trip, and on making fast to the wharf, a large body of men headed by a lawyer, rushed on board, and the leader asked Captain Patterson if Captain Mosier was on board, as he had a warrant to apprehend him for being concerned in the capture of the Caroline. Captain Patterson answered that he was not; but this did not seem to satisfy the man, and he proceeded with his band to search the cabin, turned one gentleman out of his berth, and insisted that Assistant Commissary Trow, who was a passenger on board, was no other than Captain Drew, and he should therefore be detained as a prisoner—Captain Patterson seeing the design of the men, cast off from the wharf, and left them to get ashore as they could, some of them having to jump into the water for that purpose. It is pretty evident that all intercourse with the States must cease if our boats are to be subjected to such treatment in American ports. The steamboat Oswego had taken word to Oswego that Captain Mosier was on board the Barrie, and thus a plot was laid, and all ready to apprehend him when she arrived.

*From the Toronto Patriot, June 23d.*

Last night we received the gratifying news that a party of the Queen's Lancers having gone in pursuit of the pirates, nine of them were captured and one (the leader, Chandler) killed. On his person, it is said was found $1000, and papers. This rascal was shot by Mr. Heath, an officer of the Lancers who lost his horse by pursuing him into a swamp. These bandits have been brought over by a steamer called the Red Jacket, in small parties at a time, and landed a small distance above Chippewa.—There are some hundreds of them, who ought to be hunted and treated like mad dogs. The country is all in arms and on the alert, so that we shall soon hear a good account of them. We are concerned to state, that the Lancer who was wounded on the previous evening is dead—his name was Adams and he was a citizen of Toronto. The bravery of the Lancers exceeds all praise.

Montreal, June 25th.

The following prisoners were liberated from the gaol in this city, on Saturday last, under recognizances in £1000 sterling each, for their good behaviour, during two years,—They are all, we believe, quite young men.

| | |
|---|---|
| Medard Couchard | Lacadie |
| Zephyrin Girardin | do |
| Norphile Lamoureux | do |
| Joseph Tongas | do |
| Denis Duchainel | do |
| Camille Dumouchelle | St. Benoit |
| Damien Masson | do |
| Adolphe Dugas | Boucherville |
| Joseph Geryais, | Contrecœur |
| Olivier Gloutne, | do |
| Jean Jabot, | St. Jean |
| Pierre Marie, | St. Eustache |
| Leon Breau, | St. Johns |
| Felix Cardinal, | Ste. Genevieve. |

During the night of Friday and Saturday last, Huissier, one of the prisoners charged with the murder of Lieut. Weir, made his escape from gaol—In what manner and at what time, is unknown. On hearing the news at an early hour on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Buller, the Chief Civil Secretary, instituted an immediate inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, and a number of affidavits, we are informed, have been taken in consequence. The information as yet obtained, however, does not explain the mode of escape, though nothing has transpired to criminate the gaoler or his assistants. The investigation is still in process, and we are assured that no means will be left untried to render it successful.—(*Courier.*)

JOHN HUNTER, ESQ., M. D.—It is a pleasing duty to add our meed of praise to the tribute so justly offered Docter Hunter, of Letterkenny, in the address which appears in our advertising columns, and, judging by his past conduct, as a medical practitioner, and kind member of society, we sincerely trust that the community he is about to remove to, may duly appreciate his excellent qualities, in all the relative duties of life. We have been favoured with the sight of one of the pieces of plate, (a beautiful and richly chased snuff box, manufactured by Messrs. J. R. Neill and Co., of this city,) bearing the following inscription, under Dr. Hunter's crest, a greyhound passant:—

Presented to Doctor John Hunter, on the occasion of his emigrating to America, by the clergy, gentry, merchants, and other inhbitants of Letterkenny and its vicinity, as a small token of his medical abilities, and worth as a member of society.—*Londonderry Sentinel.*

Passengers in the ship "Prudence" from Londonderry, Doctor Hunter and family, from Letterkenny, Ireland, Capt. Kyle, R. N. and family, Ramelton, Samuel Morton, Robert Bell, J. Knox Cust, and William Sweeney, Esquires.

"A." has requested us to notice the following typographical error in his Lines inserted in our last number: fourth line from the top, and third line from the bottom, for *highest*, read *high*. Line 18, for *spirits* read *spirit*.

BIRTH.—At St. Andrews, on the 4th instant, the Lady of JAMES RAIT, Esq. of a Daughter.

## MARRIED.

At Trinity Church on Saturday 7th inst. by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, A. M. Edward DeWolfe, Esq. M. D. of St. Andrews, to Sarah Catherine, eldest daughter of the late William Hazen, Esq. of this place.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Simpson, to Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of Captain Rees, of this city.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. William Scott, to Miss Jane Kilpatrick, both of this Parish.

On Saturday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Caleb Yeonmans, to Miss Eliza M'Mannis, both of the Parish of Hampton King's County.

## DIED,

Yesterday morning, Martha, second daughter of Mr. David Tupper, in the 26th year of her age. The deceased departed this life amidst the affectionate attentions of many attached relatives, exhibiting during a protracted illness, and leaving behind her an example of meek resignation to her Heavenly Father's will, and of placid, yet exalted and assured hope through a Saviour's blood.—Funeral on Sunday at one o'clock P. M., from her father's house opposite Mr. Dougherty's Brewry.

At the residence of her son in Woodstock, on Monday evening the 2d inst. in 71st year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she endured with christian meekness and resignation to the will of the Almighty, Elizabeth relict of the late Mr. John Venning, one of the early inhabitants of this City. In her youth, Mrs. Venning became united with the Methodist Society in England, and for nearly forty years has sustained the character of a pious and consistent member of that church, in this place. She lived as she lived, in the enjoyments of the blessed hope of Redemption through the merits of her Saviour;—And her end was peace.

On board Her Majesty's Ship *Hercules*, 74, at Quebec, on the 19th June, James Watson, Esq., R. N., aged 26 years, son of the late Major Watson, of the Citadel, Plymouth—much esteemed and respected by his brother officers.

## SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived, July 6th, ship John & Mary, Wheatley, Bermuda, 8—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.—Spoke June 28, lat. 32, 30, long. 64, brigantine Abigail, of Yarmouth, from Halifax, out 24 days, bound to Bermuda.

7th sch'r Ariel, Bannerman, Philadelphia,—James Malcolm, assorted cargo.

Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 9—Fields & Harrison, assorted cargo.

Amethyst, Larkin, Boston, 3—Isaac Faulkner, assorted cargo.

Exertion, Brown, Cuba, 35—Crookshank & Walker, sugar, coffee, &c.

9th, ship Rebecca, Pickance, Liverpool, 40—Milby & Thomas, salt and coals.

Brig Seagull, Foreman, St. Ubes.—B. Tilton, salt.

Sch'r Thistle, Robertson, Boston,—assorted cargo.

James Clarke, Beck, Boston,—assorted cargo.

Will Watch, Carr, Quebec,—Crookshank & Walker, pork and flour.

Joseph Hamm, Colefast, Baltimore,—Ratchford & Brothers, naval stores.

10th, ship Albion, Huggins, Liverpool, 36—John Hammond, salt, coals and goods.

12th, New ship James, Kirmell, Digby, ballast.

At Quarantine, on Saturday, ship Prudence, Wily, from Londonderry,—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.

CLEARED.

Ship Susan, Neill, Dundalk deals.
Pearl, Fletcher, Gloucester, timber.
Woodman, Good, Liverpool, timber.
Margaret Rait, Coffin, on a whaling voyage.
Shannon, Leadbeater, Liverpool, ass'd cargo.
Brig Susan Jane, Hughes, Donegal, deals.
North America, White, Philadelphia, salt.
Elizabeth, Brown, Kingston, Jam. lumber, &c.
Sch'r Amethyst, Larkin, Boston, ass'd cargo.
Mary Elizabeth, Valpey, Eastport, ass'd cargo.
Woodlands, Johnston, Philadelphia, plaster.

The Augusta, at Boston from Malaga, spoke on the 27th ult. off Cape Sable, brig James Hay, Leavitt, from St. John for Demerara.

Ship Acadian, of this port, from Liverpool for N. York, was at Fayal, May 15—put in in distress, and compelled to discharge.

Cleared at Quebec, 25th ult. ship Ruby, Wescott, Liverpool.—Entered for loading, 24th, sch'r Bachelor, St. John: 25th Victoria, do.

Cleared at Quebec, 28th June, bark Evergreen, Moran, Liverpool.

Philadelphia, July, 2.—Arrived Brig Napoleon, Cahff, St. John N. B.

*From the Londonderry Sentinel.*

### Address to John Hunter, Esq. M.D.

DEAR SIR,

WITH sentiments of sincere regret on the prospect of your leaving this country, we feel, at the same time, much satisfaction in being authorized to present you with the accompanying pieces of Plate, together with the public Address of the Clergy Gentry, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of this town and its vicinity on the occasion, expressive of their deep concern and warmest wishes for the welfare of yourself and family, in all which they are most cordially joined by your most sincere friends,

MATTHEW WILSON.
THOMAS PATTERSON.
ROBERT M'MULLAN.
JOHN GALLAGHER.

*To John Hunter, Esq., M. D.*

TO JOHN HUNTER, ESQ., M. D.

We, the undersigned Clergymen, Gentry, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the town of Letterkenny and its vicinity, having heard with deep regret of your intention to emigrate, with your family to North America, and, desirous as we are, to bear testimony to your professional abilities, conciliatory manners, and successful practice, during the long period you have been a valued member of our community, and the sympathising friend of the poor, are induced to tender you this public tribute of our attachment, and to request your acceptance of the accompanying pieces of Plate, as a small token of the place you so justly hold in our esteem, and our earnest wishes for the welfare and prosperity of yourself and family.

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|---|---|
| Anthony Hastings, J. P. Rector of Kilmacrenan. | Sir James Stewart, Bart., Fortstewart. |
| James Watt, J. P. | Patrick M'Gettigan, Roman Catholic Bishop. |
| John Vandeleur Stewart, J. P., High Sheriff of Co. Donegal. | Samuel Cunningham. |
| | John M'Auley. |
| J. G. Wood, Castle Grove | Robert Scott. |
| Charles Boyton, Clk. Rector of Aughnagaddy. | William King. |
| | Robert Ramsay. |
| Daniel Chambers, J. P. | Archibald M'Cay. |
| Matthew Wilson. | Alexander Munn. |
| James Cochran, C. P. | Robert Hunter. |
| John R. Boyd, Ballymacool. | Wm. Scott, Presbyterian Minister, Nn. Cunningham. |
| John Chambers, J. P. | |
| Henry E. Peoples. | R. Gillespey. |
| William Hegarty. | Samuel Henderson. |
| William Wray. | John C. Fullerton. |
| John Elliott. | Surgeon Hunter. |
| Peter Lyle. | Samuel Davison. |
| John Green. | John Spencer. |
| George Leech. | Robert Spencer. |
| Edward Murray, Attorney. | Joseph Black. |
| James M'Laughlin, Architect. | James Delap. |
| | Moses Spencer. |
| Samuel Sproule, Jun., Attorney. | Andrew Delap. |
| | Andrew Patton. |
| William Wilson. | William Crosbie. |
| William Fisher. | James Wallace, Surgeon. |
| Samuel Hall. | Wm. Armstrong, Excise Officer. |
| James Patterson. | |
| James Stephenson. | John Gallagher. |
| Daniel M'Fadden. | Oliver Leech. |
| William Stewart. | Samuel Roulston. |
| Samuel Kennedy. | Wm. Gamble, Reformed Presbyterian Minister, Greenhill. |
| James Wilson. | |
| John Dobson. | Joseph Lytle, Presbyterian Minister, Letterkenny. |
| Samuel Clarke. | |
| Samuel Rankin, Attorney. | Andrew Spratt, Seceding Minister, Letterkenny. |
| James Diver. | |
| William Colhoun. | S. Jack, Presbyterian Minister, Rathdonnell. |
| Charles Connelly. | |
| Robert M'Mullen. | John Munn, Sen., Londonderry. |
| Walter Hunter. | |
| Thomas Patterson. | Francis R. Wallen, Londonderry. |
| M. Kittyle. | |
| Robert Moffitt. | Wm. B. Wallen, Sentinel Office, Londonderry. |
| Joseph Gallagher. | |

4th May, 1838.

ANSWER.

Letterkenny, 5th May, 1838.

GENTLEMEN.—I cannot express in terms adequate to my feelings, the deep sensation of gratitude, produced by the perusal of the communication with which it has pleased the Clergy, Gentry, Merchants, and Inhabitants of this Town and its Vicinity to honour me on the occasion of my leaving this country for British America. The spirit of kind and generous feeling in which so highly a respectable community have addressed me, together with the substantial testimony of their esteem which accompanied it, have impressed every member of my family, as well as myself, with emotions which shall only become extinct when we cease to live; and which tend, in some degree, to alleviate our regret on separating from a land, and a society, which will be ever dear to us.

Gentlemen of the Committee:—To you, my dear friends, I have to return the best thanks of myself and family, not only for the warm expression of your regards on this occasion, but the kind feeling you have uniformly evinced towards us.

With most sincere esteem I remain, ever faithfully, yours,

JOHN HUNTER.

*To Matthew Wilson, Thomas Patterson, John Gallaher, and Robert M'Mullen, Esqrs.*

SUGAR.—11 Hogsheads choice Porto Rico Sugar, now landing ex schr. *William Henry*, for sale low by JAMES T. HANFORD.
June 22.

### ☞ Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber is about to leave this Province, in consequence thereof, all Persons are forbid to trespass upon any Wilderness Land to which he has any right or claim, by cutting Wood or Timber, under any pretence or excuse whatever, as he will prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law any person who shall offend in the above manner. And also, all persons are forbid to credit any one in his name, or on his account, as he will pay no debts after this date but what are actually contracted in his own proper person.

July 12, 1838. JOHN INCH.

### Church Rents.

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

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

CANADA FLOUR.—100 Barrels Canada Fine Flour. Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.
July 13.

### TO LET,

*And possession given 1st August:*

THE Premises in Brussels street, belonging to Mrs. Smith, at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomson, comprising front and back room, kitchen, wood-house, garden, barn, well of water, &c. Apply on the Premises.
July 13.

### Handel and Haydn Society.

THE General Meeting of this Society, which was to take place on Saturday evening next, is postponed until further notice.—The private practice will continue as usual.

By order of the Managers,
G. R. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

July 12, 1838.

### MUSIC.

MR. HAMILTON respectfully informs the Public, that he will commence giving Instruction in *Sacred Vocal MUSIC*, at the Hall in the St. John Hotel, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall be obtained.—He pledges himself to impart a thorough and satisfactory knowledge of all the principles of Music, necessary to be understood, for the correct performance of this description of Music.

He also proposes to instruct a Class in the Singing of *Glees, Songs, Duetts, &c*, at the same place.

He will give Instruction on the VIOLIN, FLUTE, & VIOLINCELLO, to Gentlemen who may wish to become acquainted with those Instruments.

The system of teaching is that known as the *Pestalozzian*, by which very young persons are enabled to understand the rules and principles of Music.

If any Choir, Singing Society, or any number of Gentlemen should wish, Mr. Hamilton will give Instruction in Sacred Music, at a certain compensation per Lesson, without regard to the number of pupils.

Mr. Hamilton has been extensively engaged in teaching Sacred & Secular Music for several years.

He has been kindly permitted to refer to T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq., Mr. J. BUSTIN, the officers of the St. John Sacred Music Society, & to Mr. STOCKWELL, of the St. John Hotel.

Subscriptions will be received at the Book store of Mr. Blatch, and at the Hotel.

Mr. H. may at all times be found at the Hotel, where he will be happy to communicate further particulars.

TERMS,—for Sacred Vocal Music, 25s. for 25 Lessons; for Instrumental Music, 30s. for 20 Lessons; for Instruction in Glees, Songs, &c., 30s. for 20 Lessons.

St. John, July 13, 1838.

### Circulating Library.

*New Transparencies, Engravings; Lithograph, Mezzotinto, and other very Superior Prints; handsome Picture Frames, BOOKS, &c. &c.*

JUST received, per ship *Albion*, from Liverpool, and for sale at the Circulating Library, Princess street, a splendid assortment of the above articles.

The collection of Prints are superior to any before imported for sale in the City. Among which are, the very highly finished Coloured, India Proof and others of the QUEEN, by CHALON, SWANDALE, and BOURIER. Also, superior Prints of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Sir *Robert Peel*, Lords *Lyndhurst* and *Brougham*; the Countess of Blessington; Lord F. Egerton; Death of Addison; Last Moments of Charles 1st; Napoleon; Smugglers Attacked; Sleeping Blood Hound; Heaton Park Races; Hof Breakfast; Finden's Gallery, &c. &c.
July 13. A. R. TRURO.

WHEAT! WHEAT!!!—3000 Bushels WHEAT, for sale on application.
13th July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

### NOTICE.

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

*Just received per ship Jane Walker, from Liverpool:*

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

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

St. John, July 12. JAMES KERR.

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

### Cotton Goods.

LANDING ex ship *Albion*, from Liverpool:—4 bales consisting of Grey and white Shirting, Checks, Stripes, Prints, Ginghams, &c. which will be sold low from the wharf, by

J. & J. ALEXANDER.
July 12. *No 12, King st.*

ALSO, *by the same*—60 Bags fine SALT.

### PEEFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

### William Major,

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

A good supply of Perfumery, &c. always on hand. ☞ Hair Dressing as usual.
July 13.

### HERRING NETS.

A SMALL quantity of 2, 2 1-4, and 2 1-2 inch Mesh Herring NETS; 1 bale Pollock LINES;—per *Eagle*, from London.

15th June. J. T. HANFORD.

### SHOE STORE.

JUST received, per ship *Henry Bliss*, an elegant assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Black Kid SLIPPERS, (French shape,) for Summer wear.

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

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

### Ex John M'Cullum, from London.

40 HHDS. best Fine Pale GENEVA, 18 hhds. superior Cognac Brandy.

Now landing and will be sold low if taken from the Wharf.

Also, on consignment: 3 casks superb London Cut Glassware; 1 case Tunbridge Ware, Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

June 8. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

### NEW PUBLICATION.

*Ready for the Press and will shortly appear,*

### The Boy of the Lake,

A POEM IN FOUR CANTOS,
BY ROBERT K. ADDISON.

☞ Subscription Lists will be found at the Circulating Library, Princess street, and at Mr. Wm. L. Avery's, Prince Wm. street.

The author respectfully solicits an additional number of subscribers to this his first undertaking, and he trusts that a discerning Public will not be backward in encouraging an attempt to promote the native talent of New-Brunswick. July 6.

### FOR SALE,

*Received by late arrivals from Halifax:—*

400 BAGS good ship BREAD,
30 Barrels Nova Scotia PORK,
20 Chests Congo and Bohea TEAS.

6th July. CRANE & M'GRATH.

FAMILY FLOUR.—100 Barrels fresh ground Flour, from Upper Canada Wheat, received per schooner *Martha* from Quebec,—for sale by

6th July. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PORK.—75 Barrels Prime and Prime Mess PORK—now landing ex sch'rs Judge Thompson and Barber, from Quebec.

6th July. JAMES T. HANFORD.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour; 100 ditto Corn Meal, now landing ex schooner *Abraham Thorne*;—for sale low for Cash, by

6th July. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

### STEAM NOTICE.

THE Steamer NOVA SCOTIA will discontinue her Saturday Trips to Eastport, until further notice.

☞ Persons putting parcels or other Freight on board, in order to ensure their safe conveyance, should address them in a legible manner, and pay the freight on the same. July 3, 1838.

### Confections, Soap, Paper, &c.

*Landing this Day from the ship "Jane Walker."*

30 BOXES Pale Yellow White SOAP;
200 Reams Wrapping Paper;
1 Tierce Whiting; 1 do Lamp Black;
1 do Servant's Friend, 1 do Sulphur;
1 do Epsom Salts; 1 barrel stamped Weights;
1 hhd. assorted Confectionary.

—For sale cheap by

July 6. J. MALCOLM.

### *To Builders and Contractors.*

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of GEORGE F. S. BERTON, Esquire, in Fredericton, until 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday the thirtieth day of July next, for the erection of a Building for the Supreme and Chancery Courts, and Offices connected therewith.

The Building will be of Brick, the foundation and basement story of Stone, and the Roof of Tin. The external dimensions are 70 feet by 50 feet.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr. Berton's Office in Fredericton, and at the Office of Moses H. Perley, Esquire, in Saint John.

Proposals to state separately the amount or price for the erection of the Building including the beams, floor timbers, roof, and all the timbers connected with the walls; and the amount or price for finishing and completing the interior of the Building.

The wall of the foundation and basement story will be required to be built and completed, and covered in from the weather, before the first day of November next, and the whole work to be completed by the first day of October, 1839.

Every proposal, to be indorsed, "Tender for Court House," must be accompanied by a letter from two responsible persons, offering to become bound for the performance of any contract that may be made with the person tendering.

Payments will be made in Cash from time to time in such amounts as the progress of the work will justify. Tenders may specify the payments required.

A Superintendent will be engaged, to whose inspection all materials will be submitted, and under whose direction and that of the Commissioners, and to his and their satisfaction every part of the work must be performed.

Fredericton, June 23, 1838.

### Pork, Bread, Sugar, &c.

100 KEGS and half Kegs best Richmond TOBACCO,
200 Barrels Canada Prime PORK,
80 do. Cargo Ditto,
25 do. Nova-Scotia Ditto,
100 Bags Navy BREAD,
100 Barrels *white* Muscovado SUGAR,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
10 Tierces best Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Patent Shot, BBB, to No. 9,
3 Tons Bar & Pig Lead,
16 Rolls Sheet Lead—3 1-2 to 6lb. per foot,
21 Cases Sheathing Copper 16oz. to 28oz. sheathing nails to suit,
7, 7 1-2, 8, 8 1-2, & 9 inch composition spikes,
500 Bolts Copper, 1-2 inch to 1-4 inches,
200 Barrels best Hamburg FLOUR,
600 Bolts Bleached half Bleached & Boil'd Canvass,
5 Tons Cordage, 2 to 3 1-2 inches,
100 Boxes Congo Teas; 50 half Boxes do.
80 Boxes 14lb. each, Souchong Teas,
Hyson, Young Hyson, & Gunpowder Teas.

Recently Landing and for Sale at reasonable terms by JOHN ROBERTSON.

23d June, 1838.

### STEAM NOTICE.

THE steamer NOVA-SCOTIA, Thomas Reed, Master, will, on and after Wednesday the 27th instant, extend her trips to St. Andrews and St. Stephens, returning on Thursday, touching at St. Andrews, and Eastport.

Will leave St. Stephen at 6 o'clock in the morning; should it be low water at that hour, she will leave sooner, of which due notice will be given.

St. John, 22d June, 1838.

### IRON, &c.

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

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

WM. CARVILL.

St. John, May 11, 1838.

CHAIRS & BROOMS.—Ex schooner *James Clarke*, Beck, master, from Boston:—206 CHAIRS, assorted; 27 dozen best Corn BROOMS:—for sale by CRANE & M'GRATH.
15th June.

### To Let,

*And possession given immediately—*

A LARGE BARN in Waterloo street, suitable for storing Hay or Lumber, or for keeping Horses; with a good well of water. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

June 1. JOSEPH WETMORE.

# VICTORIA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Saint John, that MONDAY the 21st instant, open in the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. & TRENTOWSKY, a large and varied asssortment of GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:—

PLAIN and Figured GRO DE NAP;
Plain and Figured Irish POPLINS;
Plain and Figured SATTENS;
Muslin de Laine DRESSES;
Plain and Fancy Chally DRESSES;
London Printed MUSLINS and CAMBRICS;
BONNETS in great variety;
French and Edinburgh SHAWLS, in great variety;
A very extensive assortment of HOSIERY GLOVES, Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
Irish LINENS, CAMBRICS, and LAWNS,
Every description of LACE GOODS;
A very extensive assortment of CLOTHS, Fancy Vestings, and Trowser Stuffs;
5 Cases London HATS, of the most fashionable shapes.

As these GOODS have been selected by himself, in the best Markets, for *Cash*, he is enabled to offer them at such prices as will defy competition.

N. B.—*No Goods will be allowed to leave the Establishment without being paid for.*

St. John, 18th May, 1838. WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

### To the Ladies.

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

*Market Square, June 8.*

### Hats, Hats, Hats.

The subscriber has received from London, via Halifax, in the Mary Jane:

A FURTHER supply of Gentlemen's Waterproof HATS, which together with former importations, will consist of upwards of 1200 of the most fashionable shapes; the whole of which are selling considerably below the market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

*June 8, 1838.*

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED,

2 CHESTS superior Madras INDIGO,
120 boxes Malaga and Muscatel RAISINS,
3 cases Ladies Tuscan and Dunstable STRAW BONNETS,
2 cases, containing a splendid assortment of Plain and Figured GROS DE NAPLES,

Also, an additional Stock of Gloves, Hosiery, and Fancy Haberdashery.

—IN STORE—

100 kegs and half kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO,
8 hhds. Loaf Sugar; 30 do. good Molasses,
20 crates Earthen ware—assorted for the Country,
20 casks 4 to 9 inch Spikes,
10 do. 10dy Rose Nails; 50 bolts *Coker* Canvas;
75 packages Congo Teas; 20 bags Coffee,
20 rolls Scotch and Brussels CARPETING,

With an extensive assortment of *BRITISH MERCHANDIZE*;—for sale on liberal terms for approved payments.

May 18. JOHN KERR & CO.

### Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

*The Subscriber has just received per ship* Woodman, *from Liverpool, a splendid assortment of new and rich* JEWELLERY, *Watches, &c.*

—amongst which are—

PATENT lever and verticle WATCHES, of the best description; Gold Seals and Keys of various patterns; bugle pattern Gold Keys; split Gold Rings; ladies' and gents. fine Gold Finger RINGS; Gold mounted Jet Ear Rings; Cornelian Do.; sterling silver Watch Guards; Steel, do. do.; Silk do. do.; Gold and Jet Brooches; Spectacles of every description; Glaziers Diamonds of the best kind; sterling silver THIMBLES; sterling and German silver pencil Cases & Pens; Pelisse Snaps, Toy Watches, &c. &c.—For sale cheap for cash only. JAS. G. MELICK.

June 15. *Market Square.*

N. B.—Clocks, Watches, Quadrants, Compasses, &c., repaired at the shortest notice.

### NEW JEWELLERY,

*Per the John M'Cullom, from London.*

### J. Munro, *Silversmith.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has received his spring supply of JEWELLERY, which he will sell reasonable, according to its quality.

ALSO—Silver and steel Thimbles; Do. Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Do. Mounted Spectacles; Plated Candlesticks, silver edges; Do. Snuffers and Trays, do.

J. M. will set Hair, and Engrave Rings, Lockets, and Brooches purchased of him, if required, without charge.

☞ Shop, South side of King-street, near the St. John Hotel. June 15, 1838.

### D. M'Millan,

HAS just received and offers for sale at the Phœnix Book and Stationary Warehouse—Printing Paper, printing Ink, marking Ink, warranted Writing Fluid; black, red, and blue Inks; Steel Pens in great variety; Ink Stands, Mathematical Instruments, pen Knives, Slates, and slate Pencils, Limerick Hooks, trout and salmon Flies, ditto ditto Reels and Lines, Percussion Caps; Backgammon and Chess Boards, Chess Men, gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Razors and Hones, Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Bugles, &c.; a few cheap Prints; a pair of oil paintings of Montrose, all of which will be sold low for cash.

D. M'M. having been appointed Agent for the Boston Printing Press and Type Foundries, will execute such orders as he may be favoured with in that line at the manufacturer's prices, and warrant the quality of the articles if required.

In cases where a complete office is required, an extended credit will be given; specimens may be seen by applying as above. 22d *June.*

### IRON! IRON!!

*The Subscriber is now landing ex barque "Beverley":*

5514 BARS British IRON, assorted from 5-16 in. to 3 inches, round;
From 1-2 inch to 4 inches Square;
From 1 1-4 inch to 3 by 3-8 inch Flat;
From 1 1-4 inch to 4 by 1-2 inch do.;
From 2 1-2 inch to 3 1-2 by 5-8 inch do.;
One Chain CABLE, 1 1-4 inch,

—Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for good payments.

June 15. WM. CARVILL.

### *For Sale by the Subscribers,*

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

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

8th June, 1838.

### YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL.

MISS KIRK respectfully announces that she will open School on Monday the 7th May, in the Brick house owned by Mrs. NUTTING, in Germain street, near St. John's Church.

School hours, from 9 o'clock till 3; on Saturdays, from 9 till 12.

Drawing Class; hours, from 4 till 6 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 2 till 4 on Saturdays.

TERMS—Instruction on the Piano Forte and Organ, £2: 10; Singing £1; Drawing £2; French £1 per Quarter.

Terms for Boarding and Instruction, exclusive of Music, French and Drawing, £35 per annum; if paid in advance, £32: 10. *May 4.*

### Prince William Street.

### NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

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

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

A few stilton and Pine Apple Cheese.

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

May 18. L. C. WADDINGTON.

### NEW GOODS.

### Joseph Summers & Co.

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

RICH silk Velvet; satin Turks; satinetts; Dupcapes, Gro de Naples, coloured satins, sarsnets, chintz and plain Muslins, Bombazines, crapes, Aerophante, merinos, White and Grey cottons, Printed ditto, French and Scotch Ginghams, checks, Lawns, Linens, handsome shawls and handkerchiefs; Tuscan, Dunstable, and rice straw bonnets, Lawn shapes; silk, crape, and gauze Neckerchiefs and scarfs, Thread Laces, Nets, Edgings and Quillings, Blonde ditto; Gauze, satin and lutestring Ribbons; cashmere, merino, silk and cotton Hose; lambswool ditto; merino, chamois and lambswool Under shirts and Drawers; chamois skins; red Welch Flannels, Ironing Blanketing, Bed Ticks, Printed Jeans for children's Dresses; real Paris Kid and lace Gloves; Gentlemen's military buck, Parts kid and tan Driving Gloves; Fancy

*Just Received, a Fresh supply of*

**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 o 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 afford ed 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 acrid kind;—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn 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 fom 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, and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4, King street.

*St. John, April* 13, 1838.

☞Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters: At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Gagetown, Mr. J. H. Bonnell; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esqr. Shediac; Oliver Vail, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake,) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.)

## FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

*DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.*

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

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

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

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

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

*JOSEPH BROWNE.*

City and County of New York, ss;

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

*J BROWNE,*

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

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

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

*PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.*

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

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

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

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

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

*Saint John, March* 29, 1838.

## SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

## Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

## REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

*Saint John Stage Coach Company.*

IN future, a Coach will start from the *Saint John Hotel* every Tuesday morning at seven o'clock, for Amherst, Nova-Scotia, stopping at Norton, Sussex Vale and Dorchester, and returning to St. John on Friday Evening.

☞This arrangement will enable Travellers arriving by the Coach from Saint Andrews on Monday evening, to leave St. John, for the Eastward, the next morning; and those arriving by the Coach from Amherst on Friday evening, can proceed to St. Andrews and the United States on Saturday morning.

☞A Book will be kept at the *Saint John Hotel*, where Passengers can secure seats—and every information as to the different routes of the Stages, will be given by applying to JOHN LOCKHART, North side King's Square.

*St. John, 12th January*, 1838.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

### 400 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

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

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

DAVID PATERSON,

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

St. John, 20th April, 1838.

## Nails, Lead, Oil, &c.

Received per *Clyde*, Reed, master, from Liverpool

17 ROLLS of Sheet LEAD, from 2 1-2 lb. to 10 lbs. per foot; 1 ton of Pig Lead; 100 bags Spikes, assorted from 4 to 10 inch; 43 do. fine Sheating nails, from 2 to 3 inch; 7 hhds. Linsed Oil; 10 bales Cotton Warp; 10 boxes Mould Candles; 20 do. Dipt ditto; 10 dozen square mouth Shovels; 6 do. Round Ballast ditto; 6 do. Ship Scrapers; 3 do. Log Slates; 6 do. Deck Clamps; 6 do. Mops; 5 do. long handled Tar Brushes; 1 keg Batten Nails.

May 11, 1838. JAMES OTTY.

## Wanted,

A MASTER and Mistress for the Madras School at Saint Andrews. A Married Man, whose wife would undertake the office of Mistress, would be preferred. For further information apply to the Rev. Dr. Alley, St. Andrews.

*St. Andrews, April* 5, 1838.

## Warehouse to be Let.

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

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

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

## Wanted to Purchase,

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 16x9x3. Apply to

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

## SHOE STORE.

### Fashionable Boots & Shoes.

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

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

L. & S. K. FOSTER,

May 18. *King street.*

*Silesian Extra Superfine FLOUR, Ex Hebe from London.*

100 BBLS. Silesian Extra superfine FLOUR (a superior article) for sale low by

May 11. THOMAS HANFORD.

## TEA, TEA.

*Ex ship Hebe, from London:*

25 CHESTS superior Congo TEA; 10 do. Souchong; 5 boxes sperm Candles; for sale cheap by JAMES MALCOLM.

May 11, 1838.

## Look Here!

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

*Prince Wm. street, Nov.* 17.

## ☞Notice.

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

JAMES WHITNEY
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May 1838.

## ☞Notice.

THE subscriber having taken a store in Ward street, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. D. Hatfield & Son, for the purpose of transacting a General

*Auction & Commission Busines,*

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

*16th March.* S. L. LUGRIN.

## ☞NOTICE.

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

**John & James Alexander.**

JOHN ALEXANDER.
JAMES ALEXANDER.

*Saint John. April* 14, 1838.

## ☞Notice.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

*St. John. April* 28, 1838.

TOBACCO.—A few kegs excellent PLUG, 16 hands to the lb. for sale by

May 18. JAS. T. HANFORD.

### Agents for the Chronicle.

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

## India Rubber Manufactory.

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

100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;

20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and curtains, nurses' aprons, travelling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capes, &c made to order.

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

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

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

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

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

*January* 12, 1838.

## To the Public.

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

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

10th January, 1838.

## Sugar & Tobacco.

15 HDS. very bright Sugar; 22 Kgs. prime TOBACCO. *For sale low by*

Also: 30 chests CONGO TEA.

20th April JOHN THOMSON & SON.

## ☞Notice.

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

*RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.*

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

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

## CANDLES.

Ex ship *Regulus*, from London:

50 BOXES London Mould Candles, Wax Wicks; 30 do. do. Dipt do.; 20 ditto do. sperm do.; 2 do. Patent Wax do. for sale cheap by JAMES MALCOLM.

May 11, 1838.

## REMOVAL.

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

## Confectionary, &c.

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

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

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

BOARD AND LODGING.

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

*April* 27. THOMAS GARD.

## Deals & Boards.

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

May 18. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

## *Fresh Irish Oatmeal.*

FIFTY Barrels Fresh Ground Oatmeal, rec'd ex *Chester*, from Newry, for sale at low rates by THOMAS HANFORD.

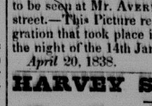
May 11.

## CARD.

SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully solicited for an ENGRAVING to be made after a Picture now to be seen at Mr. AVERY'S Book store, Prince Wm. street.—This Picture represents the Great Conflagration that took place in the City of Saint John on the night of the 14th January, 1837.

*April* 20, 1838.

## HARVEY STAGE LINE.



THE Subscribers beg leave to give notice that they intend running a STAGE once a week between this City and Dorchester, for the accommodation of the public. The Stage will leave this City every Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. and arrive at the Finger Board (at Caldwell's,) where it stops for the night, and leave early next morning