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Weekly Almanack.

December.	R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
29 Saturday,	7 36	4 29	6 36
30 Sunday,	7 36	4 29	Rises
31 Monday,	7 36	4 30	4 58
1 Tuesday,	7 36	4 32	6 17
2 Wednesday,	7 36	4 33	7 28
3 Thursday,	7 36	4 34	8 37
4 Friday,	7 36	4 35	9 39

11 6	morn.	
0 2	morn.	
0 22	morn.	
1 0	morn.	
1 36	morn.	
2 17	morn.	

Full Moon, 30th. 7h. 56m.

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: Thos. Barlow, Esq.

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

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

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

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Marine Assurance Company.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Canada.

COURT MARTIAL ON THE PIRATE PRISONERS.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

We mentioned in our last the assembling of the Court Martial for the trial of the pirate prisoners in Fort Henry, and gave the names of the Militia Officers who compose the Court. On Monday the 26th ult. the Court met, the members were sworn in, and then adjourned to Wednesday in order to afford time to the Judge Advocate to prepare for trial.

On Wednesday, Daniel George, late of Cape Vincent, N. Y., Paymaster of the pirates, was placed on his trial. At his request he was allowed counsel, and engaged John McDonald, Esq. the Court allowing a short delay for that purpose.

As evidence against the prisoner, Lieutenant Leary, Royal Navy, was examined, and stated he took the Captain prisoner with four others in a boat, when crossing from Windmill Point to the American shore, and that a book of accounts and sundry papers then produced were taken from the prisoner.

Two of the prisoners, young lads from Lower Canada, were also examined, and gave evidence respecting the presence of the prisoner with the armed party at the Mill, and the share he had in their proceedings.

Levi Chipman, late of Bastard, County of Leeds, in this Province, was called. Chipman bore a good character until last January, when he became connected with the revolutionary, and eventually joined them in the States, and was with them in the attack on Prescott. In his evidence he related the progress of the expedition from their embarking in the United States at Oswego, her taking the schooners in tow, the attempt to land at Prescott, the landing at the Mill, where he saw the prisoner next morning after landing Prisoner wore a sword, and had command of a company; but did not see him make any payments either on the United States or at the Mill. He described the action on Tuesday, and said that an officer in a scarlet coat, desperately wounded, fell into the hands of their party, and though he was alive, one of them beat him with his musket until he broke it, and then stamped on him with his feet. [This was Lieut. Johnson who received such hellish treatment.] After the action on Tuesday the witness escaped from them. He said the design of the expedition was to revolutionize Canada, and make it a republic. The examination of the witness was continued on Thursday, and then

Lieut. Parker, Royal Marines, who was wounded in the action on Tuesday, was examined and touching some manuscripts in cypher that were found on the prisoner. Lieut. Parker stated that he had discovered the cypher, having made complete sense of the writing and formed an entire alphabet from it, excepting five letters. He then read extracts from a book of accounts, part cypher, taken from the prisoner, in which, among other entries, one E. Hungerford was credited for sundry payments to the "Patriot Army." Lieut. Parker also read two commissions, both in cypher, one of a captain, signed for the President by —— Long, Secretary of war; the other of a Lieutenant, signed J. Grant. In answer to a question from the prisoner through his counsel, Lieut. Parker stated that he had discovered the cypher by examination and comparison.

The prosecution then closed, the Court was cleared, and on returning the prisoner was informed that he was allowed till Saturday to prepare for his defence. He attempted to shake the evidence of Chipman by asking in the cross examination if he had not represented himself as a British Deserter, and said that he would swear any thing to save his own life. Chipman denied both the questions. The prisoner was remanded to the cells. The Court then took a recess of 15 minutes, and on resuming

The Pole—Neils Szoltevcki Von Shoultz—was placed on his trial. When required to plead, he asked if the statement which he had made to a magistrate would be received and sent to the Lieut. Governor. On being answered that it would, he pleaded *guilty*. The Judge Advocate cautioned him respecting the consequences of such a plea; told him that in the present circumstances of Upper Canada he could hold out no hope of mercy, and therefore the prisoner must consider his situation well, and if he thought proper he might withdraw his plea, and plead *not guilty*. The prisoner answered that he had been induced to take command of the invaders under false impressions, and now that he saw through the whole and discovered the delusion under which he had laboured, he was aware of the nature of his conduct. It was of no use to say any thing in defence, and he should persist in his plea of *guilty*.

The Court was then cleared, and as it is customary in Court Martial to hear at least one evidence, even when prisoners plead guilty, on resuming witnesses were called in behalf of the prosecution.

Edward Smith, was at Prescott during the five days of the invasion, and described the occurrences there. He was present when the prisoner was captured among the bushes near the Mill.—Prisoner was given in charge to witness and some others, to take him to the Fort at Prescott. On the way prisoner said he was a Pole, and had charge of six of his countrymen, but he gave a false name.

Lieut. Parker, Royal Marines, was examined, and related what took place under his observation, showing the hostile acts of the invaders.

Dr. Gardner, of the 83d Regiment, gave evidence touching the state of Lieut. Johnson's body. It had several gun-shot wounds that had caused his death, and had been mutilated with a sharp instrument.

Jean Baptiste Razena examined. Was born at Montreal never left Lower Canada till lately, when he joined the "Patriot Army," and landed with them at the Mill near Prescott. They gave him a musket and ball cartridges, but he threw them away after the first fire in the action on Tuesday the 13th ult., and ran away, but was stopped by four men, who said they would shoot him if he ran. He recognized the Pole, said he was called General by the party, but never spoke to him. [This witness is very young and wept bitterly when brought into Court.]

Laurent Melhiot, a boy 14 years of age, examined. Was born at Boucherville, Lower Canada. Joined the "Patriots," was with the armed party who landed near Prescott. They put arms into his hands, but he ran away after the first fire. Saw the prisoner in the stone house near the mill, he had a sword and commanded, but he did not see him command in the mill.

Levi Chipman examined. There were British subjects among the party at the mill. Saw the prisoner there, he was commander. The Pole here asked witness, if he did not know that Gen. Birge was commander of that expedition, to which he replied that Birge was understood to be the commander, but he never came, and the prisoner acted as commander.

Dr. Baker examined. Was a magistrate of this District, and took the prisoner's acknowledgment of a paper drawn up and signed by him.—He made it voluntarily.

The statement was then read, and was in substance that the prisoner is a native of Poland, aged 31, and his father was a major in the Polish army at the battle of Warsaw. The Prisoner also rose to be major in the Polish service. In 1836 he came to the United States, and settled at Salina as a chemist. Was induced to join the "Hunters" or "Patriot Masons," by Mr. Stone, of Salina, who also presented him with the flag that was taken at the Mill. He was told that the people of Canada would receive them with open arms, and that even the British regulars would join them on their landing. Trusting to these representations he embarked with others on board the U. States at Oswego, took the two schooners in tow laden with men, three cannon and munitions of war, was baffled in the attempt to land at Prescott, but finally landed at the Windmill with 180 men. He soon discovered how he had been deceived, as no aid came to them, nor did any one join them.—But as he had no means of returning to the States, he strengthened his position as far as possible, and made the best defence he could.

After the statement had been read, he addressed the court verbally, denying the imputation of having treated the wounded with inhumanity, stating that he took three of our wounded into the Mill, and gave them the best attention he could. [They confirm this.] He also said that he endeavoured to obtain Lieut. Johnson's body to take care of it, but had two men wounded in the attempt, as the fire was so hot on that point; and he then planted sentries to watch the body and keep off the pigs from injuring it. Some pigs were shot in consequence when near the body. He said that if the body had been mutilated, it must have been done by the pigs, as both himself and those who were with him spoke highly in praise of Lieut. Johnson, as a brave man who deserved every honour, and they would not shew indignity to his remains.

It is, we believe, admitted now, that the account of Lieut. Johnson's body being tied to a post by the feet is not correct.

This closed the proceedings on Thursday.

We may remark on the Pole's defence or apology, that when he discovered his mistake in receiving no aid from this side he ought, if he could not return to the States, to have surrendered without fighting. He and his deluded comrades might then have expected mercy, at least for their lives, as there would not have been the loss of life on our side to atone for. But instead of this, though he had discovered his delusion, and that he had no pretence for making war on our people, he yet used all the force he had to destroy them, and, aided by the strength of his position caused a loss of life on our side, which demands the rigid satisfaction of life for life. His plea then in abatement of his offence amounts to nothing, because it did not cause him to abandon his hostile intentions when he discovered his delusion, but with a full knowledge of the fallacy of the pretence under which he sought to justify his conduct, he still acted as if what he knew to be false had been actually true, and sought to revenge on our people the deception that had been practised on him by his heartless employers and comrades. Though he knew that the pretence for the expedition was false and therefore that its object could not be attained, he yet did all the injury he could, and killed our people, though he knew that he could not conquer the country. We make these remarks in order to prevent any false impression on the public mind; for as to the Pole, he does not expect to live. He had made up his mind for death. He is a most determined and resolute man, did his utmost to gain the end of his landing in Canada, and he is prepared to take the consequences.—He made his observations more to vindicate his character than to save his life. When he had made his arrangement at the Mill, he said that he had the best position between Kingston and Quebec.

On Friday, Dorephus Abbey, of Watertown, a Colonel among the pirates, was arraigned, and pleaded *not guilty*.

On behalf of the prosecution, Lieut. Leary, R. N. was called, and stated that on the 12th ult. he was on duty at Kingston and Brockville, fitting out vessels to repel aggressions on our shores.—Heard of the invasion that evening at Brockville. Proceeded to Prescott and found that pirates had landed at the Windmill below. Was left at Prescott in the Cobourg by command of Capt. Sandom, until called to the Mill. Had a full opportunity of seeing the firing and resistance of the pirates from the windows of houses and behind stone walls, against our troops. Saw the pirate flag flying on the Mill from about ten o'clock A. M. to about five in the afternoon.—Two boats came from the American shore towards ours, but were stopped by Capt. Sandom in the steam boats. One boat strove to escape from the Mill shore to the States, with five men and arms and ammunition, but was taken.—The pirates continued at the mill from the night of the 12th to 8 or 9 P. M. on the 16th. Was present when they surrendered. Saw the prisoner taken, but could not identify more than one on that occasion. Saw the prisoner in Gaol on the 18th. Saw an account book that was taken from Daniel George, one of the five captured in the boat, in which book he saw an entry of $40 paid to the prisoner, and thereon asked him who he was, and he replied that he was a Colonel among the "Patriots" at the Mill. They kept up a continual and regular fire on the Steam boats, and some of their shot struck the boats, but there was no loss, only on shore. The provisions of the pirates were American, the biscuit being marked with American names. The brass piece of Artillery was American, having on it the letters S. N. Y. [and No. 54 in black letters on the carriage. It was evidently taken from an Arsenal.]

Christopher Armstrong sworn. Saw the prisoner in Gaol, and he said he was an American from the eastern States, but last from Watertown.

Lieut. Parker sworn. Was at Prescott on the 13th. Described the action there. Did not see the prisoner. In reply to a question from the prisoner, he said that in regard to the left wing the fire came first from the rebels. Was not sure as to the right wing, as they were some distance apart. The firing from the steamers began a short time before the attack on shore. When the rebels were driven into the houses the fire on both sides slackened, and then the steamers re-opened their fire.

Levi Chipman sworn. There were British subjects among the party at the Windmill as himself, his brother Trueman Chipman, James Phillips, and some Lower Canadians. Saw the prisoner there. He was armed with a sword, and was called Colonel. He took part in the action on Tuesday. Witness understood that the object of the expedition was to revolutionize Canada, and make it a republic; and that they intended to despoil the loyalists of their property and divide it among themselves. Heard this from Americans, but not from any of the party. Understood from some of them that each private soldier was to have 200 acres of land, and saw the same in print at a secret meeting of the "Hunters" in Morristown. Mr. Polwhele, a Justice of the Peace, presided at that meeting. If they succeeded, the President and all state officers were to be elective, but never heard who the first President was to be. Heard that some of the loyalists were to be hung, but not from any of the party.

Dr. Baker sworn. Attested the statement made by the prisoner. It was made voluntarily. It was then read and was in substance, that he was a native of Connecticut, 47 years of age: moved from thence to Albany, from thence to Watertown, where he edited the Jefferson County Gazette, and another paper afterwards. Moved to Jersey and then back to near Watertown, where he settled as a farmer. Became a sworn "Hunter', this summer of 1838. The object was to promote liberty. Van Shoultz was appointed Commander in-chief, Prisoner second. Had 10 killed in the action on Tuesday. Intended to land at Prescott. The expedition was abandoned when they found that no aid was given to them from this side. They were all sick of it before the action on Tuesday, and would have left if they had any means of doing so.

Edward Smith sworn. Saw the prisoner near the Mill on the 16th soon after noon. He got upon a wall and Col. Fraser called him over. He came and the Col. went to meet him, and struck him on the back with the flat of his sword. He was brought down, and said that he came in under the protection of a flag of truce, but witness thought our flag was down at the time. It had been granted in order to pick up the wounded, and bury the dead of the action on Tuesday. Col. Fraser told prisoner that if he considered that he came under a flag of truce he might return, but he would not return. He was then given into Witness' charge to take him to the Fort. On the way he told his name and rank as Colonel.

The prisoner here asked witness under what conditions he had the liberty of returning. Would he not be fired on? Witness said he probably would, and as it was they had hard work to keep him from being killed. Colonel Fraser did not consider him under the protection of the flag, as our flag was down.

Laurent Melhiot sworn—saw the Prisoner in the field and at the Mill—he was commanding.

Alphens Jones sworn. Stated that Levi Chipman, Trueman Chipman, James Cummings, and James Phillips, were British subjects. Cummings was taken on Tuesday in the field, and was sent by witness to the Fort.

The Prosecution here closed.

The Prisoner made some remarks in extenuation of his conduct. Said that he had been told by the General Commanding, that the people of Canada were prepared for revolution, that many at Prescott and elsewhere would receive them with open arms, and there would be no fighting. When they found the difference, he and others wished to abandon the enterprise, but could not, and therefore prepared to defend themselves. Much delusion prevailed in the States respecting public opinion on this side.

The Prisoner then called Mr. Armstrong in explanation of this statement, and said that they did not land at the mill with any hostile intentions, but merely because they could not get back to the States after failing to land at Prescott, through the fire of the steam boats. To prove this point, on which he rested his defence, he called.

Sampson A. Wiley, who stated that the object of landing at the mill was to send their schooner to lighten the other that was aground, and as she did not return they had no conveyance away.

The Court here adjourned to Saturday, when the same witness was heard further on the defence, and said that several strove to return to the States after landing at the Mill, but had no opportunity. Witness tried, but could not. A scow came from the American side, and landed some men and cannon, but pushed back immediately, and they had no means of detaining it. They were told that nine-tenths of the Canadians were in favour of a revolution and they came to assist them, but when they found no aid they abandoned the idea of doing any thing until they were forced by the attack on them. The commanders were General Birge and Colonel Eustis. The other officers were temporally appointed on this side. Became a sworn "Hunter" at watertown for 8 weeks before the expedition. Had secret signs and pass-words by which to know one another. Prisoner was engaged in the expedition against Canada.—Expected aid at Prescott or wherever they landed. The fire from the British steamer prevented the schooner from returning to take them off. Heard at the secret meetings that if they succeeded they were to have a bounty in land. Was taken prisoner at Windmill Point.

Phares Miller of Evan's Mills, Jefferson County, sworn. Landed at Windmill Point to save himself from being killed by the fire of the British steamer. Was asleep in the hold of the schooner when the landing was attempted at Prescott. Though they were going to Ogdensburgh, when they grounded. Joined at Millan's Bay.—Saw 60 or 70 men, muskets, dirks and pistols, but no cannon. Supposed they were going up the Lake, but did not know for what. They were to land on this side, and be joined by a number of men, and make peace, as they were all in an uproar. Had a gun at Wind mill Point. Does not know who gave orders there.

Jeremiah Winegar sworn. Landed at Windmill Point on Monday evening the 12th. Had arms on Tuesday. Knew no officer but Von Shoultz who was called General, and Mr. Abbey who was called Colonel. Was 59 years of age. A sworn Hunter. When let into the secret never expected to cross to this shore. Had a son 22 years old who had agreed to come: he fell lame, and I (said witness), "took his place, like a very foolish man." He was told that never a gun would be fired. They were to come to this country to give the people liberty, and all that was required was to make a stand, and the people would join and become a republic. They were not to plunder or destroy, but to respect females and private property.

The prisoner then remarked that he could say nothing but that he had been influenced by a mistaken idea of the state of public feeling on this side, and the same delusion prevailed through the States. He thought the Court would see by the absence of of the commanding officers, that the expedition was not intended to go on by those in subordinate command. The resistance was made from necessity and had been conducted with bravery.

The Court then cleared, the Court was cleared, and on resuming Daniel George began his defence. He called no witness, but read an argument prepared for him by his counsel, and which turned chiefly on legal points.

The Judge Advocate and the Court afforded every facility to the prisoners in managing their defence, and the former conducted the prosecutions with his characteristic moderation. Once or twice he pressed the reluctant, shuffling witnesses rather sharply, but there was no brow-beating nor any harshness of manner employed, though if it ever could be justified it might in this case, from the loss of life occasioned by the prisoners.

In deportment the Pole is as unmoved as a rock. George and Abbey evince great emotion, especially the latter.

It will be seen that the trials make slow progress, and it will not be concluded till spring at the present rate. But we expect that after the pirate officers are tried, the men will be arraigned in some number together.

GOVERNMENT PLAN OF EDUCATION.

In the resolution of the government to prosecute their educational inquiries through the intervention of the poor-law commissioners, we are furnished with a clue to unravel their future projects respecting the important subject of national education. By this substitution of clerks and collectors of rates and taxes, for the agency of the parochial clergy, it is easy to anticipate the sort of treatment which the church of England may expect to receive in the ensuing session, from such an administration. We have little doubt that an attempt will be made to set up a scheme of popular education, of a merely secular description:—nay, we should not be surprised if it were proposed to place the education of the poor-rates, and transmute these poor-laws commissioners into so many universal schoolmasters. This, we believe, was the project of Mr. Slaney; and it looks very much like a step towards the adoption of his plan, to direct their preparatory inquiries through the poor-law board.

But be this as it may, the insult to the bishops and and the clergy cannot be mistaken; and whether this has arisen from accident or design, as relates to the British and Foreign School Committee it is, at least, apparently owing to the rejection of the government offer of £500 for the inspection of the schools, by their own agents. Had this proposition been accepted, this insult could not have been offered to the ministers of the established church; and this, we suppose, is to some minds, a sufficient recommendation in its favour.

The answers to all the queries are to be returned by the 20th of November. This is, certainly, gaining information with the utmost despatch, and it rivals the Great Western in the rapidity of its movements. The answers of more than 20,000 schools, scattered over all the towns and villages of England, Scotland, and Wales, are to be collected and returned we repeat, by the 20th of November next!

It was an old adage—*sat cito, si sat bene*—"soon enough, if well enough,"—but our present ministers have reversed the proverb—"well enough, if soon enough." No matter whether these answers be true or false, correct or incorrect, if they only arrive in time sufficient for their purpose. And what is that? To draw out a bill of indictment against the "National Society" and its schools, and to substitute a board of education, or the present board of poor-law commissioners, to undertake the national education of the people of this country,—in other words to cashier the church, the clergy, and the ministers of religion, as the instructors of the poor,—to reduce Christian education to a matter of police,—and thus to pave the way for the triumph of popery in Ireland, and infidelity in England.

But we trust that sincere Christians, whether they be churchmen or dissenters, will be alive to these anti-Christian projects, and will be prepared to prevent the evils which threaten their common interests. A mere state education, under any circumstances, is not suited to the habits of Englishmen; but a state education, under our present government would be only another name for the ruin of protestantism. We trust, therefore, that all protestants will raise their voices against it.—*Watchman.*

Night Travelling on Railroads.—A writer in the *National Intelligencer* states that Mr. Herron, a distinguished civil engineer on the Gaston and Raleigh railroad, proposes to illuminate railroads during night travel, by a light shed in front of the locomotive so strong and brilliant as to illuminate objects to a considerable distance a-head. The description of the mode in which he proposes to accomplish his purpose is as follows:—"The chimney of the locomotive now in general use is placed foremost on the road. The end of the boiler is covered by a large sheet iron box, rounded at top, and surmounted by the chimney. The flame from the furnace passes through the boiler into this box by means of from 60 to 140 tubes, each nearly two inches in diameter, so that the end of the boiler, which also forms the inner end of the box, presents an appearance much resembling a honeycomb; and from each cell, when the engine is in motion, a bright jet of flame issues and curves upwards towards the chimney, so that the whole interior of the box is filled with one intense sheet of flame. The waste steam from the cylinders is conducted by a pipe through the box to the interior of the chimney, up which it is discharged with great force, in the form of a jet, which drives the air in the chimney before it, and draws that contained in the box after it, thus forming a vacuum, which is immediately filled by the flame from the furnace. In the external end of the box, immediately under the chimney, is a sheet iron door, or rather an elliptic form, and of sufficient size to admit a man with ease to make any necessary repairs on the tubes, &c.—Suppose we remove this sheet-iron door, and cover the orifice closely with a large semi-circular lantern glazed with small panes of glass or tale, it would seem to be a reasonable inference, that a very brilliant light must be emitted, exceeding that of any lighthouse. It would be proper to place a fine wire netting over the orifice first, to keep sparks out of the lantern; and, if glass is used, it should be slightly oiled, to keep it from cracking by heat. Perhaps a very fine wire gauze, similar to that employed by Sir Humphry Davy in his celebrated safety lamp, might alone, without the lantern, prove more efficient, as it would admit a small quantity of atmospheric air, thus rendering the combustion more perfect, and increasing the brilliancy of the flame. The whole end of the box might be thus formed, and it would be less liable to injury of accident than the lantern. It will be perceived, that the experiment can be made on most of the locomotives now in use, without any alteration whatever of their parts, and at a trifling expense."

Mozart.—The first opera on which Mozart's celebrity is founded, was composed under the powerful excitement of love and ambition. He had laboured strenuously and successfully to gain honour and distinction, but had been sorely disappointed in his prospects of solid advantage from his talents. In the capital of France, as well as in several places in his own country, he had met with neglect from the great, and malevolence from jealous rivals, and had returned, sickened, and disheartened, to his native Salzburg, when his sovereign, the archbishop of that city, called him to Vienna. In the Austrian capital his prospects brightened, and a new alarm was given to his existence by the society of an amiable girl, Constance Weber, a favourite young actress. He became passionately enamoured of her, and she returned his love; but her parents would not consent to their union on account of his want of a settled situation in life. At this time the elector of Bavaria, who had already shown him distinguished favour, desired him to write an opera for the elector's theatre at Munich, which was then maintained in a style of great splendour. Mozart was now five-and-twenty, in the full strength and vigour of his genius. He saw before him the means of achieving an honourable independence, and of gaining the object of his affection; and, with a heart burning with love and hope, he rapidly composed his "Idomeneo;" a piece which he always fondly regarded as the best of his works, and which certainly yields to none of them in tender and passionate expression.—*Hogarth's Memoirs of the Musical Drama.*

Mahommedan Cemeteries.—About half a mile from the town of Calcutta is an extensive cemetry pertaining to the Mussalman community, denominated the "Cossye Bugaun." This spot of ground contains nearly 20 acres, and is beautifully shaded by aspiring bamboos, lofty and spacious cedars, and other sombre trees, whose dense foliage casts a doleful gloom around this hallowed sanctuary. The tombs and sepulchres of the Mahommedans are, all of them, so constructed as to admit of a taper being burned in them every night—a custom which is religiously observed by the surviving relatives of the deceased parties, with a view to keeping away the carrion beasts. Various tanks are interspersed throughout this cemetery, to admit of those who may attend the funerals of the departed to undergo the ceremony of ablution. In villages remote from large and populous towns, some shaded spot is chosen by them for their funeral obsequies, generally under the spreading and pensive branches of the tamarind tree, which is regarded in the same light by them as is the yew in this country. Thus in the most quiet and sequestered places the lonesome and contemplative traveller may detect two or more Mahommedan sepulchres which have been erected some hundreds of years, and which, very probably, might contain the dust of men who were mighty in their day, but who there remain entomed without a letter or a symbol to denote their distinction.

The Common Hawthorn.—Cratægus Oxyacantha (the hawthorn) was known to the Greeks under the name of "pyracantha;" though it is uncertain whether it was employed by that people or the Romans for any useful purpose, the oxyacantha of the classics being by some considered as the Cratægus pyracantha, and by others as the common berberry. It appears from Homer, that when Ulysses returned to his father Laertes, the good old man had sent his servants into the woods to gather young thorns for forming hedges, and was occupied himself in preparing ground to receive them. (*Odyssey*, lib. 24.) These thorns might have been of the common hawthorn, or of some of the oriental species of cratægus, or of other thorn-bearing plants. Varro calls a thorn hedge a natural and living guardian; and Columella prefers it to the constructed one, or dead-hedge, as more lasting and less expensive. (*De Rustica*, lib. II.) In modern times we find from Crescentius (lib. 5) that hawthorn hedges were used in Italy before 1400. In England they appear to have been in use from the time of the Romans. In all the old works on husbandry directions occur for quicksetting ditches and forming hedgerows; and in Standish's *Commons' Complaint*, published in 1611, the author gives directions for a new method of pruning "quickwood sets of whitethorn," so as to make them thick at the bottom: and advises, in certain cases, that three rows of quick thorn shall be set in each ridge instead of two, as appears to have been the ordinary practice. In a black letter tract, called *An Old Tarifte Newly Revised, &c.*, published in 1612, very particular directions are given for enclosing young plantations "with a good ditch and quicksett of white thorne, crab-tree, and bollin, mixed together, or else any one of them; and by no means, if you can chuse, set any black thorre (sloes) amongst it, for that it will grow into the fieldsward and spoile pasture, and tear the wool of the sheepes back.—*Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum.*

A Fortunate Escape.—In 1751, the following affair happened at Bedlam. Several patients, who were suffered to walk about the house, being in the kitchen one morning when the doctor was there, complained to him of the badness of their broth; and said they were determined not to suffer it any longer, for, as the cook, was absent they would rectify it themselves; and immediately seized him, and were going to put him into the boiling copper. The doctor told them, with great presence of mind, that his clothes would spoil the broth, and desired leave to strip; which was granted, and he was accordingly reduced to his breeches and shirt, when some person knocked at the door, which the madmen had fastened. The doctor called out, that no one could be admitted, as he was undressing to get into the copper to be made broth of. The person outside immediately comprehended the doctor's situation, and roared out—fire, fire; at which the patients were so terrified that they opened the door & ran up stairs, by which means the doctor escaped.

Summer and Winter.—Those who are observers of the season say that the last three days of the moon between April and May are infallible presages what summer will be; to know how the winter will turn out, observe the twenty-fourth day of November, and according to it the winter will prove; also observe whether the pigs grub the earth with their heads turned to the north, which foretells a hard and long winter.

The Imprisonment of Rabelais.—His brother monks annoyed and harrassed Rabelais by all the modes which malice, ignorance, and numbers can employ against an individual, and in a convent. The learned Budeus, alluding to the persecutions which he was suffering, says, in one of his letters, "I understand that Rabelais is grievously annoyed and persecuted by those enemies of all that is elegant and graceful, for his ardour in the study of Greek literature. Oh! evil infatuation of men whose minds are so dull and stupid!" They at last condemned him to live *in peace*—that is to linger out the remainder of his life on bread and water in the prison cell of the convent. The cause of the pretence of Rabelais being thus buried alive is described as a "scandalous adventure;" but differently related. According to some, the scandal consisted in his disfiguring, by way of frolic, with another young Cordelier, the image of their patron saint. Others state that on the festival of St. Francis he removed the image of the saint and took its place. Having taken precautions to bear out the imposture, he escaped detection until the grotesque devotions of the multitude and the rogueries of the monks overcame his gravity and he laughed. The simple people, seeing the image of the saint as they supposed it move, exclaimed "A miracle!" But the monks, who knew better, dismissed the laity, made their false brother descend from his niche, and gave him the discipline with their hempen cords until his blood appeared. We will not decide which, or whether either of these versions be true, but it is certain that he was condemned, as we have said, to solitary confinement for life in the prison cell. Fortunately for him, his wit, gaiety, and acquirements had made him friends who were powerful enough to obtain his release.—*Lardner's Cyclopædia: Lit. and Scientific Men.*

Origin of the Term Petit-Maître.—Roger de Rabutin, Comte de Bussy, cousin of Madame de Sevigne, was one of those unfortunate men who, from some malconformity in the structure of their minds, inherit infamy from the use they make of their talents. His youth was spent in gambling, dissipation, duels, and all the disorders of a disorderly period. He was in the army during his early years, and became attached to the great Conde. He served under him when that Prince blockaded Paris, and was one of the faction of young men of quality who attempted to govern the Court on its return, and who received the name of *Petits-Maitres* from the witty Parisians, a name afterwards preserved to designate young coxcombs of fashion in almost all countries. When Conde was arrested he made war against the King in Berri. When liberated he abandoned him. Insolent and presumptuous, he made an enemy of this great man as well as of Turenne. Bussy attacked the latter in a dull epigram. Turenne's reply was far more witty; he wrote to the King that "Bussy was the best officer for songs that he had in his troop."—*Lardner's Cyclopædia.*

The Ghost in Spectacles.—I once saw what nobody, excepting always the audience of that particular night, could have seen, the ghost of Hamlet's father acted at Covent-garden theatre in spectacles. Armour, of course, was the costume, and chalk the complexion; the performer was the late Mr. Chapman, who was remarkably near-sighted. Having acted the ghost so frequently as to have entirely forgotten the part (for who can expect people to remember things for ever?) he had put on his spectacles on the outside of the casque which covered his "auficiente" head, and, being suddenly called to the stage, on he went, helmet, glasses, and all. When once on, to remove the glasses would have been impossible; a ghost, without speculation in his eyes, taking off a pair of spectacles would have been fatal, and, accordingly, the ghost performed his duty, even to the time of cock-crowing, framed and glazed as ghost was never seen before.—*New Monthly.*

Opium Venders of Constantinople.—Talking of drinking and dramming, puts me in mind of the opium eaters, on a number of whom the Sultan played a capital trick some time back. He was passing through a quarter of the city where they sold the noxious drug, and the thought struck him that as the father of his people he was bound to put a stop to so pernicious a practice; so, without more ado, he pulled down all the shops, over the site of which I have several times had the honour of walking, and sent every single soul he found in them to the madhouse, which happens to be close by, and there they remained with iron collars round their necks and chained to the walls for two or three months, at the end of which time his sublime Highness let them out on their solemn promise never to go mad any more.—*Three Months' Leave*, an amusing volume by Captain Rose.

A Russian Court Ball.—On returning from ball we found the Emperor's younger children, the two Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, with their governesses and precepresses, assembled in the outer room, where a large *montagne Russe* had been erected for their amusement, in using which they frequently got the Emperor and ladies of the Court to join. The two boys are fair, but strong and healthy. They were dressed *en Cossaque*, spoke English, and a Scotch lady in charge of them, who was very conversable and agreeable. She had been nineteen years in the Imperial family, and gave me the most interesting account of the perfection of its interior, and of the qualities of the Emperor as a father, husband, and master, which could only be surpassed by those of the empress a mother and wife. Having noticed and communicated with all the nursery department, we went to the ball-room, and shortly afterwards the Empress appeared. She led off the dance with her son, and it was kept up with spirit till twelve, her Majesty really dancing as if she were fifteen, and looking much more like the sister than the mother of the Cesarewitch. It is useless to enumerate all the company that graced this splendid ball. The *elite* of Petersburg are well known.—*Lord Londonderry's Northern Courts of Europe.*

A Dead Irishman!—An individual in a small village in the West of Scotland, having lately been presented with a son and heir, was anxiously questioned by the grandmother as to what was to be the name of the future hope of the house.—The father, who was a great admirer of the writings of the author of "The Deserted Village," said he thought he should call him after Oliver Goldsmith, "Oliver Goldsmith!" echoed the old lady, whose reading had been somewhat less extensive than that of her son-in-law. "Oliver Goldsmith! and wha's he in a' the warld?" "Oh, he's an Irishman," replied the father; "did ye never hear o' him, afore granny?" "Sooth no! I never heard o' him; what does he bide?" "Oh, he's dead langsyne." "Dead!" she exclaimed in great amazement, "and ye're to ca' ye're wean after a dead Irishman!—Well, I never heard the like o' that!"

Thanksgiving Festival Extraordinary.—This jubilee was celebrated at the Lunatic Hospital Worcester, Mass. in great style. The maniacs feasted on Turkeys and mince pies, and in the evening to the number of 70 or 80 danced merrily in the great hall to their own musicians. One of the most furious of the lunatics led off the first waltz with Mrs. Woodward lady of the physician. The whole affair had a most tranquilizing effect upon the tenants of this establishment.

British News.

The Queen.—In the afternoon I visited the royal gardens and terrace, where I found a goodly assemblage of people, from various parts of the kingdom, anxious to catch a glimpse of royalty. In a short time the Queen Victoria appeared in the midst of her faithful subjects accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the King and Queen of Belgium, my Lord Melbourne, and a long list of noble lords and gentle dames, forming the court of the virgin monarch. They passed through the crowd to the Slopes (a beautifully arrayed plantation on the eastern side of Windsor Castle), and shortly afterwards returned, to the gratification of hundreds who had visited the place to see the Sovereign. As the royal party ascended the steps from the orangery into the gardens they passed the place at which I stood. Victoria hung on the arm of her uncle. The moment I saw her I observed to a friend "no painter has yet succeeded in giving us a likeness of the Queen." And such is really the case. She is low in stature, with a slight stoop in the shoulders, but womanly in appearance. With large dark blue expressive eyes, she has a fair and healthy countenance, and very agreeable, though not handsome features. Her face is more oval than it is represented in any of the portraits, and her countenance is not childish, as some of them would make us believe it to be. The ruddiness of her face appeared to us that of a young lady who had passed a month at the sea-side and paid much attention to her ablutions. She was dressed with remarkable plainness; a light green *chalis* silk shawl and white silk bonnet. She passed through the long line of living faces evidently flattered by the curiosity excited by her appearance, and chatted pleasantly with her royal uncle. She subsequently walked on the pentagon terrace, immediately under the royal apartments, in view of the visitors to the gardens, but free from their interruption. It is about three hundred yards in length, and guarded at each end by a sentinel. On this beautiful promenade her Majesty paced about for nearly an hour her companions being, first, King Leopold, and next the Premier. The gay and sprightly manner in which the Queen walked seemed to put the pedestrian powers of Lord Melbourne to the test; with the aid of a stick he contrived to hobble along; but I fancied that I saw in her Majesty a sportive desire to play off a practical quiz on his lordship's disagreeable associate the gout. Her style of walk is not the creeping, lifeless ambulation that distinguishes many young ladies who affect to shine among the *haut ton*; she dashes off at a quick, buoyant pace, and maintains her movement with a peripatetic animation that would highly please my Lord Brougham, impelled onward by a vigorous spirit and something, as I imagined, like an hoydenish nature. Whenever the Queen arrived at either end of the terrace the sentinel presented arms, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court formed opposite lines through which her Majesty passed. In this ceremony the Queen appeared to me to assume a theatrical air, approaching to the ridiculous. In the midst of a jocund laugh she would suddenly present an air of intended dignity, compressing her pretty lips, looking mysteriously towards the ground, and injuring her sweet countenance by knitting her brows. The following day I had an opportunity of seeing her Majesty on horseback. She sat well on the steed, but the stoop to which I have referred was more perceptable in her riding habit than in her more primitive dress. She bowed gracefully, in acknowledgment of the homage offered to her by the spectators, and seemed proud of the distinction to which she had arrived. Her face shone with good nature, and her eyes beamed with affectionate respect to all around. King Leopold, who accompanied her, looked aged and care-worn: his graceful Queen is a beautiful horsewoman, and wore her beaver and feather with remarkable elegance.—*A Visit to Windsor.*

Steam Fuel.—Experiments have been tried in mixing pitch with coal for steam navigation, and it is said to have answered most effectually.—*Literay Gazette.*

Machine for the Cure of Apoplexy, suggested by Mr. Lewis Gompertz.—Provide a plank with a perpendicular axle at one end, place the axle in a socket, so that the plank can turn round horrizontally, like a turnpike gate; then let the patient lie on the plank, with his head near the axle, and let this plank be caused to revolve swiftly, so that the blood in the patient's head may, by means of centrifugal force, be forced towards his extremities —*Mechanics Journal.*

A company of coal-owners in England (says the *Debats*) have recently entered upon an immense speculation. They are about to despatch forty vessels laden with this fuel, for supplying Paris and the numerous manufactories in its environs. They are expected to enter the Seine in the course of next month. The duties upon this coal, before it can be brought into consumption, are estimated at 1,250,000 francs, of which about 700,000 will be for the custom, and the remainder for the the Octroia duties on coming into Paris.

Messrs. Curling and Young, of Limehouse builders of the British Queen, have begun a steam ship of 2000 tons, being 100 more than the British Queen. She is not so long as that vessel, but much wider. —*Mining Journal.*

In consequence of the failure of the harvest in Sweden the Government of that country issued a Royal Proclamation on the 10th inst. prohibiting the distilling of spirits from corn for the next two months. There had been some fresh riots at Stockholm, and the King's journey to Norway had been put off.

A few days ago a lady was caught shooting near Laon, France, in company with her husband and two other sportsmen, who were furnished with licenses; but as she was not provided with this authorisation she was condemned to pay a fine of 30fr and forfeit her fowling piece, or redeem it by paying the additional sum of 50fr.

Accounts from Spain relate an act of savage cruelty committed by the populace of Valencia upon the officers of a party of Carlist prisoners, who were in their possession. In a revolt of the inhabitants of the city, the Captain General, Mendez Vigo, was shot through the breast, and died in four minutes. The authorities retired for safety to the citadel, the national guard were under arms, and a new junta was formed. Fourteen officers, of the Carlist prisoners were shot, and thereupon tranquillity was restored.

Attack on a Police party.—Inhuman Murder of a Policeman in the County Carlow.—A most inhuman murder, was committed on Thursday night last, at a place called "Skaugh" in the Barony of St. Mullins, county Carlow. Serjeant Little, and two policemen named Walsh and Galvin, were proceeding towards their station at Glynn, after attending the Petty Sessions at Borris. The night being wet and stormy, they stopped at a public house near Clasganny, to take some refreshment. They made not more than a few minutes' delay, when they again resumed their route, although the storm continued with unabated vigour. They had not proceeded far, when they were overtaken by several men, some of whom had been in the public-house, and who commenced an indiscriminate attack on the party. The policemen, having nothing but their side-arms, were unable to defend themselves with success, and in a short time two of the party were overpowered. Galvin, after being left for dead, was thrown over a precipice into a wood, while his comrade, Walsh, was mangled in a most shocking manner. His skull was fractured in several places, and his body was otherwise so savagely mutilated, as to render it difficult to recognise him. This unfortunate man lived until the evening following, when death put a period to his sufferings. Galvin is in such a state as to render ultimate recovery hopeless. The escape of the constable was almost miraculous; but, favoured by the darkness of the night, and while the villains were engaged in mangling the bodies of his two comrades, he ran to a public-house on the road-side, where he obtained protection. The spot was admirably adapted for the perpetration of a murder. It was about half way on the road that runs through Clasganny wood, which hangs over the Barrow; and as there are no houses but at both extremities of the wood, the murderers selected this spot as one most likely to favour their designs during the storm. It is much to be regretted, first, that the party had entered a public-house at all; and, secondly, deeply to be deplored that they acted so incautiously as to travel without their carbines. An inquest was held on Friday on the body of Walsh, when a verdict of wilful murder was found by the jury against several persons, whose names it is at present unnecessary to mention. Two men named Kavanagh were apprehended shortly after the committal of the deed, fully identified by Constable Little as the principals, and they were committed to the county gaol by Charles H. Tuckey, Esq., R. M.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Private accounts from Constantinople of the 10th inst. state that the British and Ottoman squadrons still continued together at Vourla, where the Princess Charlotte and Pembroke were undergoing some repairs rendered necessary by their running foul of each other in a gale. It was said that Lord Ponsonby had, in consequence of immense preparations in progress at Odessa and its neighbourhood, directed Admiral Stopford to keep close to the Dardanelles, in order to watch the movements of the Russians. The Schah of Persia had appointed an ambassador, who was to proceed on a special mission to England.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 22th ult. states that the report of the arrest of the parish-priest of St. Ursula, subsequently to a sermon delivered by him on the 27th, had occasioned some rioting in that city. The dean of the chapter being denounced as the author of the arrest, the people congregated in large numbers before his house, which they entered by the windows, and broke and burned the furniture it contained. A detachment of troops put an end to the devastation, and apprehended several of the rioters, among whom were two or three young men belonging to respectable families of Cologne. The people then dispersed into several bands, and traversed the principal streets, crying, "Vivat the Archbishop" "Vivat the parish priest of St. Ursula" "Death to the Protestants!!! The dean effected his escape through the botanic garden, which is contiguous to his dwelling.

The *Gazette de France* states that a number of persons had been killed and wounded by the military.

MEXICAN BLOCKADE.

On Tuesday a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Cotesworth, Marshall, Ellwand, and Powles, London; Messrs. Watson, Tayleure, and Campbell, Liverpool; Messrs. Black and Longworthy, Manchester; Messrs. Ferguson, Graham, Henderson, and M'Dougal, Glasgow; and Messrs. Curell and Fenton, Belfast, had a conference at the Foreign-office with Lord Palmerston on the subject of the French blockade of Mexico.

The deputation, referring to the memorial presented by the London committee in August last, stated that all the evils then complained of as resulting to British interests from the blockade remained in full and increasing force, and must continue to do so while the blockade should last. They felt, therefore, most desirous to learn from his lordship whether the British government had been able successfully to exert any influence with that of France towards the removal of this interruption to British trade. The deputation stated that this interruption to the pursuits of the commercial and manufacturing interests connected with Mexico was the more severely felt, because the trade could not but perceive that the conduct of France was distinguished by remarkable severity in continuing the blockade after the offer of the Mexican government to leave all matters in difference between it and France to the arbitration of an independant power; and further, that the conduct of France towards Great Britain in thus seriously cutting off, at a moment's notice, an important branch of her trade, was not such as might have been expected from a state with which we were on the most friendly terms.

Lord Palmerston assured the meeting that the government felt all the importance of the question, and a deep sense of the interests at stake in it; that it was perfectly true that the Mexican government had offered to refer the matters in difference to the arbitration of the British government, and that the French government had declined the offer; that the British government had, notwithstanding, been using its best endeavours to get the dispute brought into a train of settlement, and that he could not help entertaining the hope that a settlement would be accomplished. He had instructed Mr. Packenham, the British minister, to return immediately to Mexico, where, he had no doubt, his services would be useful towards effecting the above object, and that gentleman had just sailed from Plymouth. The government had further instructed Sir Charles Paget to proceed with a naval force from the St. Lawrence to the coast of Mexico, to render any protection to British interests, that circumstances might require.

The deputation remarked to Lord Palmerston, that without desiring to make any allusion which might be offensive to France, they could not but recollect that when a dispute of long standing between that power and the United States, a few years since, on the point of producing serious consequences, the French government did not hesitate to avail itself of the meditation of Great Britain. They urged that there was something revolting to the common principles of justice, in any power assuming to determine for itself the precise measure of compensation to which it was entitled, and then saying, "Here is our demand—we will not relax one iota of what we claim—we will refer to no intermediate tribunal whatever—we are the sole judges of what we require—and if you do not pay all we claim, we will blockade your ports until we compel you." The deputation next adverted to the case of the blockade of Buenos Ayres, which was even still less justifiable than that of Mexico, for every point of difference had been removed there, and yet the blockade continued.

Several of the gentlemen present said they had commercial establishments in those countries, which were exposed to the most grievous inconveniences by the proceedings of the French government, such as they felt no friendly power ought to inflict, except under circumstances of pressing and unavoidable necessity.

Lord Palmerston paid the greatest attention to all that was said by the deputation during the conference, which was a very long one, and concluded by assuring the gentlemen present that the government would spare no pains to effect the removal of this interruption to their trade.—*London Times.*

From the New Orleans Bee.

Destruction of the Fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa, in less than four hours, by three French Frigates.—*The Port of Vera Cruz open to Commerce.* The French steam vessel Meteor, Commandant Barbotin, arrived here Thursday night, in three days from Vera Cruz, bringing despatches for the French Consul, which contain the following very interesting intelligence:—

On the 27th November, at noon, the French squadron, comprising the ships L'Iphigenia, la Gloire, la Nereide, on board of which was Admiral Baudin, and two bomb vessels, attacked the fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa, and in the course of four hours discharged 8000 balls and 300 bombs, which destroyed the works and buried the Mexicans in the ruins.

The Iphigenia received 160 balls in her sides, yet she remained immoveable at her anchorage, and kept up her fire till the end of the engagement, which lasted four hours. The French had 33 men disabled, of whom five are dead.

The Mexicans lost from five to six hundred men, killed and wounded.

The three frigates and two bomb vessels anchored under the fire of the fort, which was protected by one hundred and sixty pieces of ordnance. The port of Vera Cruz is now opened to all nations. The other ports of Mexico will remain in a state of blockade, until intelligence from the city of Mexico shall arrive.

Admiral Baudin has consented to permit General Rincon to keep one thousand men at Vera Cruz for the maintenance of public order and tranquility. The remainder of the troops, amounting to between 3and 4000 men, have been sent away. General Rincon has, moreover, agreed that the relations between Vera Cruz and the interior of the country, should be completely re-established.

No treaty had as yet been concluded, though deputies had been sent to Mexico for the accomplishment of this purpose. From a clause in the treaty, it would seem that the French government has reserved the right of importing goods into the country for one year, free of all duties.

Further particulars. We are indebted to the captain of the Meteor, for the following ample and highly interesting details respecting the expedition and the attack upon the fortress of Juan de Ulloa.

After the arrival of Admiral Baudin off the coast of Mexico, Mr. Leroy, one of the commanders, was despatched to the city of Mexico, to make known to the government the ultimatum of France. A few days after, he returned, without bringing any satisfactory reply. The next morning a letter was received, in which Mr. Baudin was requested to repair to Jalapa, in order to treat with the envoys of the government, and to send away a part of his forces, that Mexico might not appear to be compelled to yield to violence. The admiral consented to the first conditions, but refused positively to listen to the second. He therefore took his departure, and was saluted with a salvo of nineteen guns on his entrance into Vera Cruz.

On his return, he stated that the envoys had accepted all the conditions imposed by France, with a single exception, viz; that by virtue of which Mexico was to authorize sales by retail to be made by the French; and that the envoys had wished to consult the government respecting this point. Mr. Baudin added, that he had granted them a few days more, but as at the expiration of this period, the replies still continued unsatisfactory, hostilities would immediately commence.

On the morning of the 27th, the bomb vessels Cyclops and Vulcan were towed by the steamboats as far as the middle of the shoals which bound the eastern side, where they anchored. The Nereide, commanded by the admiral, the Gloire and Iphigenia, afterwards took their places on the line. In the meanwhile, some of the Mexican envoys went on board of the admiral's vessel, and sought to obtain a respite. At twenty-five minutes past two, they left the frigate. The signal to prepare for action was given at twenty-eight minutes past two, and continued nearly four hours without intermission. The Prince de Joinville, unwilling to remain an idle spectator, asked permission of Admiral Baudin to take a part in the action, and without waiting for his reply, raised the tri-colored flag on board the Creole, discharged a broad-side at the fortress, and kept up for some time a heavy fire. The Creole was struck by several bullets. The bomb-shells effected most dreadful havoc within the fortress. The situation of the powder magazine being known, shells were then thrown directly upon the spot. Three of them explored with so much violence that the decks of several of the French vessels, at a distance of more than a mile, were strewed with their fragments. The Covollero, one of the strongest towers of the fort, exploded about five o'clock, P. M. The portions of the fort demolished by the frigates were in a most deplorable condition, the embrasures being entirely dismounted and battered to pieces. At five o'clock, the guns of the Mexicans were nearly silenced.

The frigate La Gloire was then removed by the steamboat Meteore. The fire of the two others continued until night fall. It was then kept up solely by the bomb vessels. Just as the frigate Admiral was about to set sail, a canoe approached from the fortress, and demanded a truce, that the dead and the wounded who were buried under the ruins might be withdrawn. The admiral replied that he could not grant a truce, but that he would send a summons to capitulate, and that if it were not signed by six o'clock A. M. of the 28th, he would recommence on the fort and city. The terms of surrender were accepted, and at break of day all the boats of the squadron were sent to attend the wounded of the enemy, who were subsequently removed to Vera Cruz.

In this action, which was continued two hours and a half by two of the frigates and four by the third, eight thousand balls and three hundred and twenty bombs were thrown into the fortress. On the French side five men were killed, one of whom was a midshipman, and thirty-three wounded, two of whom were officers.

In case this attack had proved unsuccessful, a force composed of 500 marines and 300 cannoneers was ready to assault the fort, and the steamboats being furnished with bridges to be cast upon the walls, the castle would have been carried by assault.

The Mexicans have suffered immensely—the captain of the Meteore with whom we conversed, gave us a touching description of the carnage. The shore was covered with the dead and dying, and the piteous cries of the latter were heard amid all the din and tumult of the battle.

We must not omit adding that throughout this affair the conduct of admiral Baudin was marked by generosity. He refrained from firing upon the city, and though he was strongly advised to attack the fort during the night, which would have given him an immense advantage, he replied that he would only fight the enemy in the day. The other vessels belonging to the squadron, took no share in the action, as there was not room enough for their operations.

The French vessels still continue to cruize in the neighborhood of the coast of Mexico, to prevent the entrance of vessels in any other port than that of Vera Cruz.

We are told that the English consul had requested admiral Baudin to spare his house, if he attacked the city. The admiral promised to observe his request. By a curious fatality the only bomb that reached the town, fell and exploded near the dwelling of this functionary, carrying away a portion of the roof.

The French squadron now consists of twenty-three vessels.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

No. 1.

Mr. Editor:—Having attended the extra meeting of the Institute, on Thursday evening the 20th inst. and finding but a small proportion of my brother Mechanics there,—I am desirous (by your permission) of communicating to them some intended arrangements of the Institute, or rather of its office bearers, which I think will not be generally approved of, either by Mechanics or by many other members. In the first place, I observed a warm desire on the part of some, that our Funds should be speedily put into motion, for certain Lectures which in themselves may be interesting enough, and for aught I know, might afford some amusing information to a *few* persons of science;—but I venture to affirm, as a Mechanic, and I I think, that I shall be borne out in my statement, by most men of science, both in Europe and America, that *Geology*, though very entertaining to a certain class of people, is not the *science*, nor the *subject*, which should stand first for a course of Lectures to a Mechanics' Institute.—No Sir, the majority of the Members require Lectures of more essential service to the Artizan and Mechanic: Lectures that will give not only pleasing theoretical information, but convey a fund of lasting and practical knowledge: one sound Lecture on Mechanism on any single branch that can be named, will be of more real value to the members of the Institute, than all the Lectures that could be given on Geology from January to December.—I do not mean to detract from Geology as a science; nor from the merits of the able Lecturer; but while other and more beneficial Lectures are required, and particularly so at the foundation of our Institute, I think it would be a sad waste of the Funds to pay for Lectures on Geology, when so few of the members can be at all interested in the subject. The idea of giving *Eighty pounds*, for eight Lectures on Geology, is a proposition so startling, as to awaken apprehensions for the future economy of our accumulating funds.

December 24, 1838.

No. 2.

Mr. Editor:—There are many important objects in connexion with the Institute, which I shall occasionally (by your permission) attempt to lay before the members, so that they may have ample time to digest the subjects well, before they shall be called upon in that hurried, and vulgar manner, of giving their assent by a show of hands! such a method of deciding important questions, has too much the appearance of covert imposition upon the good sense of the majority. I am fully aware, that *great* and *learned* men, possessing nothing but high Ethereal sentiments, might when mixed with beings of *more common* understandings, and *fancying* themselves as amidst a mass of semi-barbarians, adopt the method of showing hands, as the most tangible means of ascertaining the wishes of an uncivilized people:—but sir, it is possible, that a large proportion of the members of the Institute, can write; and *perhaps read* a little for themselves; and if so, I maintain, that their understandings should not be so insulted.—Every question, or subject that the President has to submit to the Institute, should be laid before the Members in writing; every member should be required to give his affirmative or negative, not by a show of hands, but by ballot, this would be the sure method of testing the good sense of the body without appeal to the too often excited passions.

At the next meeting of the Institute, an important question is to be decided, which is, "*what shall be the best securities for the Treasurership?*"—This sir, is a question attended with greater difficulties, than many at the first sight would be led to suppose. The Institute not being a chartered body, to whom, with safety, can securities be given? If *death* should take place where the funds are placed, and a *failure* in the securities; who among the members of the Institute can attempt *legally* to recover the amount of funds? Not one.—To obviate these possible difficulties, I would suggest that the Funds of the Institute be always deposited in one of the Banks of this city, accompanied by a written resolution of the body, that no portion of such funds shall be at any time drawn out of the Bank, unless by a written order from the Recording Secretary, signed by the President, one Vice-President, and two Directors. Such resolution should be placed in the hands of the Cashier of the Bank, which in my opinion, would be a greater safeguard over the Funds of the Institute, than any written securities that can be offered, and in the event of Fire, the vaults of a Bank would prove much safer than the chest or trunk of a dwelling house.

I am sir, your obedient,

A MECHANIC.

December 27, 1838.

Mr. Editor.—Will you please to inform the Mayor, the six Aldermen, and six Assistant Aldermen, particularly those of them, who compose the Carleton Ferry Committee, that another accident has befallen the Ferry Stairs, at the South Market Wharf. It is not at all uncommon to find one step missing in these stairs:—indeed it seldom happens that they are quite complete. But at this time there are two steps missing, and as they happen to be next neighbours, I do not see how women, unless they can ascend three feet at a step, or allow themselves to be pulled up by some friendly hand contrive to get up at all. Pray ask the Mayor to order the steps to be replaced.

December 26.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 28, 1838.

Professor Gray's Lectures on Experimental Philosophy.

On Monday last, Professor Gray, of King's College, Fredericton, gave his introductory Lecture, and on Wednesday his first Lecture on the properties of Air, illustrated by numerous Experiments; and in the evening of those days, the Lectures were repeated to the Mechanics' Institute. We know that the opportunity of attending a course of Lectures on the useful subjects included in Mr. Gray's plan, has long been anxiously desired by numbers of respectable individuals in this city; and we are confident, that the kindness of the Professor in undertaking the course, at this season of the year, at so much personal inconvenience to himself, and without the smallest view to profit, for he expressly stipulated, that the condition on which alone he would tender his services, was, *that they were to be wholly gratuitous*, will be appreciated as it justly deserves. We conceive too, that the public thanks are also due to His Excellency the Chancellor, who when solicited by His Worship the Mayor so to do, readily gave his sanction to the proposed Lectures; and to the Council of King's College who have permitted Mr. Gray to bring down with him the apparatus belonging to the College, for the purposes of illustration. That a course of Lectures, got up under such circumstances, should be as attractive as these have proved, was to be expected.—Among the company which has attended the morning Lecture, we were happy in seeing, His Honor the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parker, the Master of the Rolls, His Worship the Mayor, several Clergymen and other gentlemen, with their families.—In the evening the members of the Mechanics' Institute, with their Officers, attended in great numbers.

Forming our opinion from the specimen we have already had, we should say, that it is impossible to conceive of any thing more interesting and instructive than such a course. The noble range of subjects which comes within the Professor's plan; his judicious selection of topics; his pleasing, animated delivery; his perfect ease of manner, the result not of conceit, but of profound acquaintance with his subject; his clear, simple style, rendering his explanations level to the capacity of children; the promptitude, and perfect success of all his experiments: render it one of the most pleasing exhibitions we have ever had the good fortune to witness.

Mr. Gray, has intimated, that his course will embrace three more Lectures on air; two on Mechanic's, one of them on prime movers, and the other on connecting machinery, and what we are sure will be looked forward to with the greatest anxiety, two on the Steam Engine, for the purpose of illustrating which, the Professor has two large models, one a *working*, the other a *sectional* model. The Lecture to day, will be on air, and will commence at 3 o'clock. The Lecture days are Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the hour 3 o'clock: the evening Lecture to the Mechanics' Institute will be given at 8 o'clock. The Room in which they are given is the Female Central Madras School, which has been suitably fitted up, and is exceedingly well adapted to such a purpose.

For the sake of the College to which Professor Gray belongs, which was too long made to serve the purposes of faction, the object of unmerited abuse; and for the sake of the community, who cannot but be benefitted by it, we heartily wish Mr. Gray such crowded audiences as will induce him to favor the City with a similar professional visit at another time.

The most important item of intelligence received during the past week, is the unjust bombardment and capture of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa and the town of Vera Cruz, in the Gulph of Mexico by a French squadron. Time was, when, if a *Rodney*, a *Nelson*, or a *Collingwood*, had the naval command at Jamaica, that no *foreign* Fleet or squadron, would have dared assailed any friendly Port or Fortress in these waters, without being told that they must first pass through the *wooden walls of Old England*; a task, which in those days, would have cost the Frenchmen, more heads than their paltry squadron could have carried. There were enough British ships of War in the harbour of Quebec during the month of September last, to have scattered the whole French squadron to the four winds of heaven. But in the present times, we are often told that many things are *expedient*. It was expedient for the British Ministry, to allow the French government to trump up a paltry demand on the Mexicans, which had not a shadow of just cause according to the Laws of Nations. It was also *expedient* to allow a French squadron to blockade the friendly Port of Vera Cruz, under promise of the French government that their ships would not violate any just law, but should soon be withdrawn. It was "expedient" too, for Lord Palmerston, when called upon by British Merchants, to announce to them that their Properties would be safe and that the French blockade would be immediately withdrawn. The latter cause, perhaps, rendered it again "expedient" that a British squadron, should be scattered from Jamaica to Bermuda, and its Admiral contented to wait for orders from the British Ministry, before he could venture to stop the unjust bombardment of a paltry French squadron!! Happily for the honor of Old England, in the days of a Rodney or a Nelson the word "expedient" from an imbecile Ministry, was not allowed to be entered into their vocabulary. When decision and movement were required, a Rodney or a Nelson never waited for orders of "*expediency.*" They knew what was right, and quickly performed it.—We have heard of the Russian Government secretly assisting the American Brigands in the invasion of the Canadas, which we can hardly credit; but in this unjust capture by the French, we see *direct assistance* given to the Americans in their unjust seizure and invasion of the Texian territory, a territory belonging to the Mexicans, and which they would certainly have retaken, had not this assistance been given to the Americans by a French Fleet, under the flimsy pretext of having a demand upon the Mexican Government.—When such repeated violations of National Laws are winked at by the British Government, we need not be surprised if some paltry squadron be allowed to blockade the *whole of the St. Lawrence*, while the British Admiral may find it "expedient" to be at Jamaica, waiting for orders!

Christmas Collections.—The following amounts were contributed for the benefit of the poor, in the undermentioned places of worship in this city, and Portland, on the 25th instant:—

Trinity Church, (St. John.)	£23	4	10
Saint John, do. "	11	18	10
St. Luke's Church (Portland.)	11	11	7
Wesleyan Chapel, (St. John.)	14	0	0
Ditto Ditto, Portland,	9	6	0

The semi-annual Examination of Mr. E. Fitzgerald's School was held on Saturday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. on which occasion, Premiums for superior merit in their respective classes, were awarded to the Pupils as follows, viz:

In the Classics, to Johnston, sen. and Roberts; Modern History, Merritt: Use of the Globes, Gilbert; English Composition, Knollin; English History, Kinnear; Geography, Robinson: Arithmetic, 1st class, Knollin; 2d class, Anderson; 3d class, Kirby; Writing, Merritt; Certificate in Writing, Street; Orthography, Reading, &c. Woodward; Certificate in do. Hastings, senr.; General Answering, DeVeber, junr; Conduct, De Mill, sen.

Woodward, Hastings, jun. and DeMill drew for the Premium.

His Honor Judge Parker, Examiner, who expressed his entire approval both of the system of education observed in the School, and of the progress of the Pupils, whose parents, for the most part, attended the examination with evident satisfaction.—School re-opens on the 7th January.

Another Christmas Day has passed, and we are hastening on to the close of eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

The close of a year more than any other season is calculated to bring to our minds a train of serious and solemn reflections. Amid all the festivities and pleasures of Christmas, there is something that reminds us that like the Year, we are imperceptibly sinking into oblivion, and in a line "as level as the sunbeam" and darting as directly to its termination, we have been passing through unresisting space into unknown eternity.—Every one therefore, at the close of a Year, should reflect, that a few of those short periods of time will close his existence, and put an end to his high hopes, his great designs, his lofty ambition.

But this undoubtedly is the most joyous season of the year—The good old customs are still remembered; the manly sports, the assembling of friends and families around the festive board; but above all the generous hospitality and bountiful distribution of necessaries to the poorer classes of mankind.

And now for a few of the past events of the dying year. Much restlessness has been manifested among the Kingdoms of Europe—Russia seems intent on aggrandizement of territory, and beholds with a covetous eye the mighty possessions of Britain in the East.—Spain is yet distracted by a civil war—two factions waging a doubtful contest for the power France is exacting with the utmost rigour her claims upon the Mexican Government.—In our own country the Canadians are defending against a rebel band, their lives, their property, and their dearest privileges—Strong in the justice of their cause and warmed by the recollection of the deeds of their forefathers, we have no fear for the issue, though a whole *rebel nation* is in their front.—Our own Province is rapidly rising in wealth, agriculture and importance; and it is a pleasing and honorable fact that New Brunswick has been distinguished more than any other British American Colony, both for attachment to the Sovereign, and for her earnest endeavours to assist by every means possible, they brave fellow colonists in Canada.—Our city St John still continues to advance with giant strides, in arts, sciences, and commerce. The universal thirst for knowledge lately manifested, gives an earnest of the future literary prosperity of our populous town—while Churches, Banks, &c. of handsome structure now rising in various parts of the city, improve the appearance of our streets.

It now remains only to close those scattered sentences, with a few words to our Patrons. During the past year we have laboured to do justice to all classes: the Professional man—the Merchant—the Mechanic, and the Farmer, have all had the free use of our columns in whatever concerned the welfare of the public. And we beg to return our most sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have honored us with their support: and more particularly to the Farmers, who have liberally subscribed during the past year; and it shall be our aim to render the paper as useful and instructive to them as to the Merchant, so that Commerce and Agriculture may advance hand in hand. We again repeat our thanks to our active Agents in all parts. The Chronicle has pursued and will pursue the same direct line of policy, advocating reform in so far as it does not tend to weaken our bonds with the Mother Country, and unawed by influence still will comment upon every thing connected with the Provincial Government, which is beneficial for the people to know.

An Express arrived at Government House on Monday morning last, from Quebec, by which we learn that Sir John Colborne urges forward more Troops in consequence of demonstrations on the Frontier of Lower Canada. The 11th Regiment commenced moving to-day by detachments; they will be conveyed to Quebec on Sleds, and, we understand, that excellent arrangements have been made by the Commissariat for their comfort and accommodation on the whole route. The 11th are a fine body of men, and it affords us much pleasure in referring our readers to the Addresses from the Civil and Military authorities on its departure from St. John. A company of Artillery and the depot companies of the 65th and 93d are also under orders for the same quarter.—*Royal Gazette.*

The Good Old English Fashions.—Many of our readers are aware that several families of Emigrants of respectable character and industrious habits, lately arrived from England, and were located on the Saint Andrew's road, in the "Harvey Settlement" which now comprises 23 families or nearly 90 persons.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with his accustomed liberality, and with the feelings of an English Gentlemen of the olden time, has recently provided those people with an excellent dinner of Roast Beef and Plum Pudding, thus judiciously selecting a custom which is hallowed to Englishmen by the uninterrupted usage of their ancestors from the remotest ages, for the exhibitation of his munificent generosity.—*Ib.*

LATEST FROM CANADA.

Montreal, Dec. 17.—*The Kingston Chronicle* of Wednesday, states, that Dorephus Abbey, the Colonel, and Daniel George, the Paymaster, of the American Brigands taken near Prescott, were hung that morning at the new drop, back of the Gaol.—Very few persons, besides the military, attended the execution.

Another of the brigands is ordered for execution on Wednesday next.—*Courier.*

Goddu, one of the Bermuda exiles, was arrested a few days ago at St. Hyacinthe, affidavits brought into town. It is not, we hear, for any offence he has committed since his return, as it is said he wrote Sir John Colborne where he might be found, should the Government require any information from him respecting the future plans of his fellow-exiles, which he had opportunities of ascertaining while attending the meetings with them in the United States.—*Ib.*

The four prisoners, Cardinal, Duquet Lepailleur, and one of the Thibert's, sentenced to be hanged, were officially informed of their fate on Saturday afternoon, by the Judge Advocate. We have not been able to learn when they are to suffer, but have heard that it will be on Wednesday or Friday.

We have just been informed from a source which we deem to be authentic, that among the prisoners taken at Prescott, is a son of the Governor of Illinois, and a son of the Naval Officer of the United States in command at Sackett's Harbor. The Governor of Illinois, we understand, crossed over to Kingston and made a demand on the part of the United States for his son. Even a sight of him was of course, peremptorily refused by the Authorities at Kingston.

From our Montreal Correspondent.

"Montreal, Thursday evening, Dec. 13.

"Messrs. A. P. Hart, and Lewis T. Drummond, Counsel of Cardinal and the other prisoners tried by Court Martial, moved for the order of the Judges—the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Pyke, requiring the Sheriff to produce certain warrants which he had received regarding the prisoners previous to Martial Law being proclaimed—this application being preliminary to the motion of prohibition. After hearing the arguments of the Counsel, the Judges postponed their answer till this morning, when they gave their opinion that they had no power to grant such an order. The application for a writ of Prohibitation will be heard before all the Judges in Chambers on Saturday morning, when the Judge Advocate and Crown Officers will be notified by the Counsel for the prisoners to attend.

"Several of the prisoners that were arrested at the commencement of the troubles have been discharged. Among them are John Donegany and Doctors Vallee and Ferranff.

"On Tuesday eight prisoners accused on oath before the Coroner's Inquest on the body of the late Mr. Walker at Latortue, of being concerned in that barbarous murder, were brought in town and safely lodged in jail."

"Montreal, Friday evening, Dec. 14th.

"The Court Martial sat a short time this forenoon.

"Twelve the greater part of those arrested on suspicion in the City at commencement of the troubles have been discharged from Gaol. Chas. Mondelet, L. M. Viger,—Decrivieres,—Berthelot,—Lafontain, D. Chapin, and Durocher, of St. Eustache are among the number."

We understand that the Sheriff has received Warrants for the execution of Abbey and George, Colonel and Paymaster to the Brigands, which will take place on Wednesday next.

Look out for Squalls.—The following epistle has just been received by the worthy Mayor of this Town. The Chief Magistrate will of course, '*hide his diminished head.*' His Executors (poor fellows) must also look sharp, and make him alter his will. It is to be hoped that he will inform each of them, if he has not already done so, of the unenviable office he has conferred on them. Who would now be Executor of a Lord Mayor!

Address—To the chief Magistrate of Kingston Upper canady.

With Speed.

Post marked—Belleville, N. Y., Dec. 4th, 1838.

Ellisburgh Nove. the 30th 1838

To his majesty chief magestrate of Kingston in upper canady &c. &c.

If you pass Judgment on those patriots or sentence them to death or to Banish them you may expect trouble before spring I have got the mindes of the people in the Joining counties and in this county I can rais in a fortnit a army of 10000 affective men that neither fears death nor hell they are redy and willing when they are calde upon if you put them or cos them to be put to death nothing but death shall hinder you and your executers from sharring the same fate and if you will reprieve them I will promise that they will not trouble you any more and if not death and destruction will be your fate.

Sinde and sealde this 30th day of November in the year of our lorde one thousande eight hundferd and thirty eight.

J. W. H.
M. H.

We have perused a letter from a gentleman connected with the Ministry, wherein it is stated, that Mr. H. S. Chapman, who was recently appointed Secretary to the Hand-loom Weaving Commission, had been removed from office, in consequence of his conduct, it is supposed, with respect to the late troubles in this Province, and his intimate connexion with the leaders in the rebellion.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Last Friday night a party of the Mounted Volunteers of Pickering and Whitby, in this District, brought up, and safely lodged under Mr. Kidd's protection, a parcel of the last winter's rebels, from the most disaffected part of Pickering, amongst whom is a son of Peter Matthews, (whose execution seems to have produced but little other impression in his own family than to make them worse,) and one William Bentley, one of those wandering Yankee Carpenters, which infest this country—who was before accused of being on the rebel side at the action of Montgomery's; who, we believe, was admitted to bail on that, and other treasonable charges, he is now accused of administering the "Hunter's" and other unlawful oaths, and of exciting the people to rebellion. It is to be hoped, this pestilent fellow, with others of his stamp from the States, who come amongst us to "seek whom they may devour,"—sum and substance, will be effectually prevented from doing further mischief.—*Toronto Palladium.*

The *Kingston Herald* of the 11th, after quoting the accounts from the west, which we gave on Wednesday, adds the following in relation to the movement of the troops in that direction;—

On Sunday evening, the steamboat Traveller took up for Toronto, the 3 companies of the 72d Regiment from Fort Henry, and also several pieces of Artillery, with the men, (the horses went by land to Cobourg,) under Major M'Bean, of the Royal Artillery. More Artillery and the 71st Regiment are expected here from Montreal, in a few days. Artillery and the bayonet will settle the business.

Yesterday morning the three companies of the 65th Regiment, which arrived here at the close of the navigation, from Three Rivers and Nicolet, marched out of town, on foot for Kingston. They were accompanied by Major Fraquharson; Captains Smyth and Gold; Lieutenant Westropp; Ensigns Cook, Barry and Wolfe, and Assist. Surgeon Nicoll.—*Montreal Courier.*

If the Canadians hang any of the young Americans at Prescott, we shall have to hang MacKenzie, Theller, and a few such characters.—*N. Y. Herald.*—A bargain be it.

Another Engagement.—News is understood to have reached Toronto on Monday night last, that Commodore Drew, whose vessel is frozen in at Gravelly Bay, on Lake Erie, was attacked a few days since by a large party of pirates on the ice, with intent to cut him off, but that he repelled the scoundrels, and drove them back without loss to himself, killing

vernment; not waiting to be drafted or caring for bounty, but, in every sense of the word, *Volunteers*, in the sacred cause of freedom against licentiousness—religion against infidelity—order against anarchy and unbridled lust—which is the real character of the struggle now pending between the people of Canada and their unprincipled and barbarous invaders. Among the numerous civilized communities of this interesting people, resident in Upper Canada, who have thus nobly come forward, anxious to emulate the heroic conduct of their brethren at Caughnawaga, we are proud to notice early in the field the Indians of the Newcastle District, about eighty of whose warriors, under the command of our old and esteemed friend, Captain, now Major, Charles Anderson, of the Rice Lake, marched into Cobourg, on Thursday last, in gallant style, with a handsome Union Jack flying at their head, to take charge of a quantity of arms, in store here for the use of the tribe. They remained here until Saturday, in barrack, exhibiting in their whole demeanour an example of orderly propriety, cheerfulness and temperance, which cannot be sufficiently praised, and which it would be well for the country to find more generally followed.—*B.*

We have just learned from a source, which we have every reason to believe, that a Yankee schooner fired at and hailed one of Her Majesty's steam vessels on Lake Erie, which was answered, and soon after the steamer gave the schooner a few heavy shots between wind and water, which caused her to sink.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

But to the speech of Theller; every statement made by this insincere scoundrel is untrue—totally false. So far from being "fed like a hog," or "driven like a sheep," the ungrateful vagabond had the free use of the jailer's own private parlour, most of the time while in the jail of this city; and when removed from hence to Kingston, was a cabin passenger, and was furnished with wine regularly at his table. The pains and privations of which he so loudly complains, was not experienced by him or his fellow prisoners, but was the lot of the unfortunate loyalists, who day and night sought to protect the homes that were dear to them, and numerous are the instances of death itself, induced by fatigue and privations attendant upon their exertions. But it is needless to particularize—it is well known.—*Toronto Herald.*

List of Prisoners captured after the action at Windsor, near Sandwich, 4th December, 1838.

Daniel Sweetman, United States.
Daniel Kennedy, do do
Israel Allwood, do do
*James M. Atchison, Scotland
Abram B. Sweet, United States
William James, do do
Chancey Keldon, do do
Robert Marsh, do do
Joseph Herton, do do
Israel Herton, do do
Edward Armstrong, do do
†Charles Reed, England.
Josiah Doan, Yarmouth, U. C.
James Williams, United States.
‡David Hay, Moore, U. C.
John Spriggs, Waterloo, U. C.
Michael Morrin, Lower Canada.
Harrison P. Goodrich, United States.
Oliver Crandell, Kingston, U. C.
§E. C. Goodman, United States.
**Amos Parley, St. John, N. B.
Reily M. Stewart, United States.
Cornelius Cunningham, do do
Abraham Tiffany, do. do.

*This man says, that he is nephew of the Rev. Mr. Proudfoot, Presbyterian Minister, at London U. C.
† Says he has a brother, named William Reed, living on Judge Boulton's land, within seven miles of Dunnville, U. C.
‡ Says he has an uncle, named William Ford, a tailor, on the St. Clair.
§ Says he has lived in the London District many years.—*Gazette.*
** [We find in the above list of prisoners a fellow named Amos Parley, said to be from St. John N. B. On the part of the inhabitants generally, we disclaim such a person from being a native or resident either of the City or County.—*Editor Chronicle.*]

Lieut. Col. Reid, C. B., has been appointed Governor of the Bermuda Islands.

MARRIED.

At Prince William, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Charles Wiggins, Mr. Andrew J. Hammond, to Ruth, second daughter of Mr. George Wheeler, both of Prince William.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, after an illness of four months, aged 52 years, Captain William Lawton, of this port.—Funeral at half past 1 o'clock, next Sunday, from his late residence in Morris Street.

On Wednesday last, Robert F., infant son of Mr. John Wignell, aged four months and nine days.

At Mill Town, St. Stephen's, on the 16th inst. Samuel V., eldest son of the Rev. S. Busby, in the 13th year of his age.

At Richibucto, on the 27th ult., after a lingering illness of many years duration, Mr. James Jardine, at the age of 57, leaving a widow and a numerous family to mourn their loss.—On the 28th ult., Mr. John M'Cann.

At Digby, on the 3d inst., Grace, wife of Henry Stewart, Esq. of that place.

At Pictou on the 8th inst. after a lingering illness, the Rev. James Robson in the 63d year of his age.

At Wellington, Yarmouth County, on Sunday evening the 16th inst., after a severe illness of 21 hours, Mr. William Moses, in the 81st year of his age

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Dec. 23d, ship Amanda, Simpson, Liverpool, 48—J. Holman, coals, salt, &c.
Schr. Nile, Vaughan, Halifax—wines, &c.
Ship Lord Sidmouth, Sangster, Port Glasgow, 56—T. M'Avity & Co. ballast.
Brig Seagull, Foreman, Troon, 54—B. Tilton, coals.
Ship Mearns, Allan, Port Glasgow, 51—R. Rankin & Co. coals, &c.
24th, schr. Sarah Jane, Lenney, New York, 7—to order, assorted cargo.
Brig Lincoln, ——, Philadelphia, assorted cargo.
26th, ship Branches, M'Kenzie, London, 44—Scovil & Summers, ballast.
27th, brig Agusta, Morrel, New York, 8—J. & H. Kinnear, flour, apples, &c.
Ship James Lemon, Legg, Liverpool; Lockwood, merchandize.

CLEARED.

Ship Mersey, Mather, Hull, timber.
Coronation, Cronk, London, timber.
Brig Royal Victoria, Small, Dublin, deals.
Constitution, Sewell, Dublin, deals, &c.
Hector, Wilson, Belfast, timber.
Kentville, Daly, St. Kitts, boards, plank, &c.
Schr Laurel, Beyea, Cork, deals.
Elizabeth Mowbray, Dublin, deals.
Union Jack, Norris, Boston, salt.
Intrepid, Brint, Boston, gypsum.

The American ship Franklin, Pedlington, master, 75 days from Liverpool, and 20 days from St. John's N. F. for New York, with a cargo of iron, tin, coals, &c., and 70 passengers, put into Halifax on the 17th inst. short of provisions and leaky—had throw'd 300 boxes of tin overboard—would have to refit.

Sailed from Halifax on the 13th inst., H. M. Ship Hercules, Capt. Nicolas, for Portsmouth.

Left at Savannah-la-Mar, on the 22d Nov. brig Clara, to sail in a few days for Norfolk, and sch'r Margaret, loading for Halifax.

Steaming it!—The sch'r Superb arrived at Barrington last week after a passage of *thirty seven days* from Halifax.

Regatta & Striped Shirts, &c.

3 BALES, consisting of—24 doz. Regatta Shirts; 36 do. Scotch Striped do.
16 doz. Tartan Vests; 9 do. Printed Velvet do.
6 do. *Glengary* CAPS.

The above have just been received and will be sold on reasonable terms by
Dec. 7. JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER.

SAINT JOHN

Mechanics' Institute.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the regular Monthly Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, for January, will be held at the room of the Institute in Germain street on Thursday evening next, at eight o'clock.

Members who have not already paid their Initiation fee and first Annual subscription, are requested to pay the same to the Treasurer at or before the meeting, when they will receive their Tickets of admission to the Lectures for the season.

S. J. SCOVIL,
Dec. 28. R. SECRETARY.

SAINT JOHN

Mechanics' Institute.

PROFESSOR GRAY will continue his Lectures before the Mechanics' Institute, at the female Central School Room in King's Square, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock.

S. J. SCOVIL,
Dec. 28. R. SECRETARY.

Saint John Grammar School.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that from and after the first day of January next, the Tuition Money for each Scholar will be at the rate of £6 per annum. By order of the Board,

W. WRIGHT, *Clerk, &c.*
St. John, 28th December, 1838.

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately:

SEVERAL ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, on the second flat, in Mr. Disbrow's Brick house, water street.—Enquire on the premises.
December 28. JOHN HARVEY.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the PEWS on the ground floor of SAINT LUKE'S CHURCH, Portland, will be sold on Monday the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock. 28th December.

Soap, Raisins, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per *Amanda*, from Liverpool:

80 BOXES best yellow SOAP, 64 lb each,
5 boxes do, 300 lb each.

Also, in Store:

50 Bbls. Baltimore City Mill FLOUR,
30 Half do do do.
30 Bbls Rye Flour—*fresh ground.*
25 Bbls. Corn MEAL; 300 Boxes RAISINS, of superior quality;—which he offers for sale for prompt payment.
Dec. 28. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

For Sale,

A YOKE of OXEN, a grey MARE, a one horse Sleigh and Harness. Inquire at this Office. Dec. 28.

Candles.

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

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

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

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

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Soap, Candles, &c.

Just arrived and for sale by the Subscriber:

100 BBLS. Extra superfine Wheat FLOUR;
200 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
50 Boxes Mould Candles—short 6's,
50 Puncheons Prime Retailing Molasses.

Also, A few Packages of salmon, seine, shad & herring Twines; 50 Coils 6, 9 and 12 lb. Ratline.
Dec. 28. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Just Published,

And ready for delivery to Subscribers, and for sale at Mr. Avery's Book store:

"LEISURE HOURS,

A Collection of Original Poems,
By JOHN K. LASKEY.—*Price 2s. 6d.*
December 28.

SHOE STORE.

Ladies Black Cloth Boots.

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

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

LADIES Fine Black Cloth BOOTS of every description, lined with Fur, Chamois, &c. Do. over Boots, of all kinds and qualities, from 3s. 6d. upwards. Children's do. do. do. do. Mens' Pilot and Kersey over Boots, from 4s. do. Ladies Fancy Carpet Shoes, Chamois lined and Fured. Children's Boots and Shoes of all qualities and sizes.

An elegant assortment of Ladies French Kid Opera SLIPPERS—very superior Prunella do.

ALSO—Three Thousand pairs Webb SHOES, for sale cheap for CASH only.

Also, per ship James Lemon:—

Ladie's Chamois Lined Cork soled Cloth BOOTS;
Do. do. do. do. black Cloth Boots to lace and button, part "*all cloth*" & part "*Gelosh'd*";
Do. Fur Lined do. do. do. do.
Do. best cloth Over Boots, Fur & Chamois lin'd;
Girl's & children's best chamois lined Cloth Boots;
Men's best leather lined Cloth Over Boots;
Do. do. do. do. Over Shoes;
Do. do. Wellington & Clarences BOOTS;
Ladie's Satin & Prunella SLIPPERS;
Boy's and Children's Seal Boots & Shoes,—and a variety of other kinds to suit the Season.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER,
December 28, 1838. King-street.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a Room in Princess street, nearly opposite the Circulating Library, for the purpose of keeping Poultry & other Meats, &c. cooked and for sale in such small quantities as may be required; Also, Pies, Tarts, Cakes, &c. and will make any thing to order that may be required either for private or public companies.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by punctuality and his known knowledge of the line of business, that he will secure to himself a share of public patronage. JAMES SORIE.

☞ HOT SOUPS every day.
28th December, 1838.

Cloth Boots.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO. have received their Fall supply of Ladies Prunella and Sealskin Boots and Shoes, also, 500 pairs Cloth Boots.
December 21.

Bay Mare for Sale.

A SUPERIOR Bay Mare, the property of the late Dr. Thomas Paddock.

Apply to
Dec. 21. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Freight for Liverpool.

THE Barque COUNTESS OF DURHAM, lying at Pettingell's Wharf, will have space between decks for about 100 tons of TIMBER OR DEALS, which will be taken at a moderate Freight if applied for early.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
December 18.

Rum, Raisins, Navy Bread, &c.

Per Victory, from Halifax—
Per Splendid, from Philadelphia

20 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM,
200 Half and Quarter Boxes Raisins.
20 Barrels Navy Bread; Half and Quarter Barrels Bran Bread; Soda, sugar, and Water Crackers.

JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,
Dec. 14. *No. 12, King street.*

UNION HARMONY,

OR

British America's Sacred Vocal Music.

FOURTH EDITION,

ENLARGED AND GREATLY IMPROVED,

Will be published and ready for sale early in the ensuing summer.

PROSPECTUS.

THE encouraging reception of the three former editions of this work, and the frequent applications to the publisher for a continuance has induced him to offer a Fourth Edition, upon an enlarged and improved plan.

The progressing improvement in Sacred Music within the British Provinces, which received its early stimulus from the publication of the UNION HARMONY, &c. requires at this time a more comprehensive work, comprising greater variety in style and manner, to meet the requirements of elementary instruction, the practice of schools, singing societies, and devotional music on public occasions.

It is intended to comprehend fully the above objects in this edition; the work will be executed on fine paper, splendid typography, and substantially bound in boards; and will consist of 350 pages—two-thirds of which will comprise a proportion of standard Church Music, adapted to the various metres in general use among the respective denominations of Christian worshippers; other Music of easy acquirement to young beginners in the art of Vocal Music; and also of such music for the use of schools and singing parties as is calculated to raise the admiration and excite the genius of the lovers of sacred harmony. The remaining third part will comprise original music, Anthems on various occasions, and other select pieces from the most celebrated composers, both European and American.

The rules of music necessary for the learner will be simplified, both in matter and arrangement, throwing off all superfluous musical characters, arbitrary terms, and useless technicalities; every allowable deviation from the fixed principles in the science of music, will be expressed in plain English without the unnecessary introduction of Latin lingo, which in itself needs interpretation before it can be understood.

In short, the publisher intends that every single page of this work shall be of lasting utility, and the whole book be a permanent family companion.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.
St. John, December 28, 1838.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

LAWRENCE FOSTER.
Dec. 20, 1838.

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

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

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

Contract to Carpenters.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders at the Office of T. L. Nicholson, until the 10th day of January next, from persons wishing to enter into a Contract, to erect a Wooden Building, in Portland, as a Soap and Candle Manufactory. The Building to be 50 feet long and 25 feet broad, according to a plan and specification to be seen at said office. The payments will be made in Cash as the work progresseth.

14th Dec. HENRY S. GAULT.

CATSUP.

A QUANTITY of Tomata CATSUP—Just received at the Hibernian Hotel.
December 14. JAS. NETHERY.

HAY FOR SALE.

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

ACCOMMODATION STAGE.

Victoria Line, from Saint John to Fredericton. Three times a week each way.

☞ THROUGH IN A DAY. ☜

WILL leave St. John every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at the same hour, by the Nerepis Road. *Fare through, 20s.*

Books kept at the St. John Hotel, and at the Fredericton Hotel. ☞ All baggage at the risk of the owners.

The Stage will stop at Glass' Inn, Gagetown, both going and returning, for Dinner; a reasonable time allowed to Passengers upon the road to procure necessary refreshments, &c.

The Subscribers would respectfully solicit a share of the Public patronage, as they have placed upon this route four good 4-horse Teams, first rate Coaches, and careful and obliging Drivers.

C. STOCKWELL.
JAMES HEWITT,
H. GOULD.
St. John, November 30, 1838.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

and New Year Gifts.

WILLIAM MAJOR, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and Customers, and the public in general, that he has on hand a large assortment of English and German TOYS, DOLLS, &c.

N. B.—LADIES will please enter at the HALL Door. December 14.

FOR SALE,

A Horizontal PIANO FORTE, (second hand) upon reasonable terms. Apply at this office.
December 15th.

Landing ex brig Addington,

20 CASKS very superior SUGAR;
20 Hhds. first quality retailing MOLASSES. —IN STORE—

A few Firkins very Prime Cumberland Butter,
A good assortment of Tobacco—For sale at lowest market rates.
J. KERR & CO.
December 14.

HERRINGS & OIL.

Just received per schrs. Jon and Mary Ann Starr, from Halifax:

100 BBLS. No 1. HERRINGS,
47 Barrels pale seal OIL.

Per schrs. James Clark & Amethyst, from Boston:
100 CHAIRS assorted; 100 Bbls. Winter, Baldwin and Russet Apples; 30 Bbls. Onions; Beets and Pickles.—On hand—150 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER—For sale by
Dec. 7th. CRANE & M'GRATH.

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Real Estate.

On MONDAY the 31st inst. will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises.

THAT two story Dwelling HOUSE, fronting on North Street, together with the Lot on which it stands, formerly the property of John Miles, measuring 27 feet in front by 60 feet deep.

—ALSO—

The two story Dwelling, immediately adjoining the above, and late the property of Benjamin Miles,—the Lot measures 33 feet in front by 60 feet deep.

Terms—25 per cent. down; remainder at 3 and 6 months, by approved endorsed Notes.

JAMES T. HANFORD.
28th December, 1838.

Valuable Property,

TO LEASE.

JOHNSTON'S WHARF, with the Slip and privileges appertaining, will be leased for a period of 14 or 20 years, from 1st May next.

The Slip is 40 feet wide or thereabouts, commencing at the west side of St. John street and extending to low water mark. This part of the Property is very valuable, either to be kept as a Dock, or to be portioned in building Lots for STORES, &c.—The other part of the Freehold attached to this property which may be also built upon, is all the ground from the west side of Mr. John Walker's new store fronting upon said Wharf to low water mark, say from 60 to 100 feet. The remaining part of the PROPERTY will be that held under Corporation leases, being 50 feet west from the last mentioned boundary of low water mark.

The above Property will be let at Auction on the Premises, on the 3rd day of January next, for one or other of the above periods. In the meantime information relative thereto may be had and a Plan of the same seen at the office of

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
December 7, 1838. *Dock street.*

On Tuesday 22d day of January next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises;

WILL be sold, three years of the unexpired lease, from 1st May next, of the premises occupied by the subscribers; being the extensive BRICK WAREHOUSE, offices, and Bonding warehouse, fronting on Prince William and St. John streets.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, Nov. 30, 1838.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY

BY AUCTION.

On the 4th day of April, 1839, the Subscriber will sell:

THE Landed Property of the late General Coffin, situated on the West and East side of the Nerepis, below the Eagle Rock.

☞ *Terms made known at the time of Sale.*
Nov. 16. JOHN V. THURGAR.

BEAR SKINS.

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

ON SALE,

1 ANCHOR, 21-2; 1 do. 23.0; 1 do. 27.0;
1 Anchor of each 11, 12, 14, 15 & 16 cwt.
1 CHAIN CABLES, 1 1-2 in. 90 & 105 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 1 3-8 90 "
1 Ditto, 1 1-4 90 "
1 CHAIN, 7-8, 75 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 7-8, 90 fathoms, close linked,
1 Ditto, 3-4, } 60 Fathoms, Bar Chains,
2 Ditto, 5-8, }
Close linked Chains, 7-16, 1-2, and 9-16 inches,
Topsail Sheets and Ties, Bobstays, and Bowsprit Shrouds; 2 sette Patent TRUSSES;
29 Tons 1 1-4 and 1 3-8 Round Refined IRON;
6 Tons 1 1-4 inch common Round Iron;
Small Anchors, from 1 cwt. to 5 cwt. including Kedges & Chain Anchors; SPIKES of all sizes.
December 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Lemons and Bologna Sausages.

JUST received, a few boxes new LEMONS; and 1 case superior Bologna SAUSAGES—For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
7th December.

MACKEREL.—40 barrels No. 2 Mackerel; 50 do. No. 3 ditto. For sale by
Dec. 7. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Just Received,

Per Schooner Mary Ann Starr, from Halifax.

47 BARRELS PALE SEAL OIL.
CRANE & M'GRATH.
7th Dec. 1838.

Mushroom Catsup.

A Few dozens superior quality Mushroom CATSUP, the produce of the present season.
Sept. 28. IRA MOSHER.

Cordage, Fork, &c.

25 TONS CORDAGE from 2 yarn Spunyarn to 8 1-2 inch Rope, including a gang of Rigging for a vessel of 550 to 600 tons register; Mouseline, Houseline and Hamberline; HAWSERS 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-4, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7 and 8 inch;
80 Barrels Canada Prime PORK;
20 Barrels Canada Prime Mess Pork,
50 Tierces SUGAR,
600 Boxes GLASS—7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, & 10x16, &c. &c. &c.
Dec. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Interesting to the Afflicted.

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

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

Cumberland Butter.

JUST Received, 50 Firkins Choice Cumberland Butter, for sale by
Nov. 30. JOSEPH FAIRWETHER.

Wanted to Charter.

A ship of from 400 to 700 tons to carry a cargo of deals to a port in Ireland.
Nov. 30, 1838. Wm. CARVILL.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL from 200 to 300 Tons, to take a cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland, for which a liberal Freight will be given. Apply to
Nov. 23. H. S. GAULT.

Fine Bohea Tea.

370 BOXES fine Bohea Tea, just received and for sale by,
Nov. 30, 1838. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Cordage, Sheathing Paper, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers:

120 COILS CORDAGE, from 6 thread Ratline to 4 inch; 1 ton Sheathing Paper; 100 bags Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch; 50 kegs Nails, 6dy to 24dy.

Also—In Store:—1 cask double refined Loaf Sugar; 3 ditto single ditto ditto; 2 puns. Malt Whisky; 10 rolls Sheet Lead, from 2 1-2 lbs. to 8lbs. per foot; 1 bale No. 5 brown Canvas; 1 ditto Osnaburghs; 1 ditto Russia Duck.
Nov. 16. JAMES OTTY & CO.

SALT-RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, Scald-head, Barbers' Itch, and all other Diseases of the Skin, are effectually cured by the use of SANDS' REMEDY for Salt-Rheum. It has within six months cured rising 3000 different cases of the above diseases of the skin. It has never been known to fail in curing any disease of the above kind, where a fair trial has been given. Sarsaparilla in a concentrated form, is recommended to be used with the "Remedy," as it tends to purify and throw out from the blood and system generally, all the unhealthy humor, and the application of the remedy externally at the same time, entirely and thoroughly eradicates it from the system. This course is dictated by the true philosophy of these diseases, and we challenge any ordinary case to be brought forward where this course of treatment will not effect a rapid and permanent cure, if the directions are strictly attended to.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William street, New York.

Sold by special appointment by A. R. Truro, Circulating Library, Princess Street.
St. John Nov. 30, 1838.

NEW

Blacksmith Establishment.

JAMES WOOD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced *Edge-Tool and General Smith Business of Mill and Ship Work*, in Smyth street, York Point, opposite *Mr. John Gaynor's* Block-maker's shop, where by strict attention to business he hopes to merit a respectable patronage.

☞ Good orders from the country will be strictly attended to.
St. John, Nov. 30, 1838.

REMOVAL.

D. SCOTT begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal share of patronage he has received from them since he commenced business in this City. He wishes to let them know that he has moved his Tailoring Establishment to the New Shop nearly opposite Doctor Cook's, in *Germain Street*; where, by a punctual attendance to his business, and a desire to give every satisfaction, he hopes still to merit a share of their patronage.

He has now opened a fine assortment of Superfine WINTER CLOTHS, Kerseys, Cassimeres, BUCKSKINS, (a new article,) which he will sell or make up on most reasonable terms for short credit.

☞ He has now a number of the best Journeymen Tailors in his employ. Nov. 23.

Birch Timber for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a quantity of BIRCH TIMBER, of superior quality, averaging 14 inches.—Terms liberal and payments easy. JOHN W. SCOTT.
November 2.

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

15 HHDS. Choice retailing MOLASSES;
5 Tierces bright SUGAR;
25 Bbls. superfine Flour; 40 bbls. fine Flour,
10 " Rye " 10 " Corn Meal,
12 dozen Corn Brooms; 3 tons assorted IRON,
10 chests Congo TEA;
400,000 feet Deals; 200,000 feet Pine Boards,
50,000 clear seasoned Pine Boards,
250,000 mer. " "
50,000 Refuse Boards; 55,000 sawed Scantling,
250,000 sawed Laths;
25,000 Pine Shingles; 20,000 spruce ditto.
September 14. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of this City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 28, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

New Fall Goods,

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

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

ALSO—per *British Queen*, from London:

An excellent assortment of

Black and col'd silk VELVETS; plain and fancy Ribbons; figured and plain silks in great variety; embossed and plain sarsnets; colored satins; black Bombazines and crapes; a very extensive assortment of MUFFS, BOAS and OPERAS; lined gloves of every description; lambs wool and worsted Hosiery; Netts, Laces, Edgings and Quillings; blond Quillings; Ladies cloths, buckskins, doeskins, pilot cloths, petershams and broad cloths; a superior lot of TARTAN SHAWLS; stays, Umbrellas and willows; cotton reels; tapes, braids and gimps; black and colored bandanna handkerchiefs; gent's stocks and braces; long and short lace GLOVES, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Two Thousand pairs BOOTS and SHOES.

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

W. G. LAWTON.
Market square, Oct. 25, 1838.

To Blacksmiths.

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

Just Received—per Adelaide.

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

Wheat Flour.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

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

CARPETING.

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or to Let.

THE subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property in Queen street, consisting of a large House, containing Fourteen Rooms, all newly papered and painted; the Lot is 100 feet by 40, with good yard and Out Buildings. The two lower flats are at present unoccupied. If the subscriber cannot sell, he is desirous of renting them; they contain seven rooms.

Also, the Store in Water street, formerly occupied by the subscriber, till the first of May next. Rent moderate. Please apply to
Oct. 26. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. MILLAR has just received per *British Queen*, from London, a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the LADIES of Saint John.

Also,

A choice assortment of TOYS, a rich and new article. *October 25.*

SAINT JOHN

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Princess Street.

TERMS—payable in advance:—For one Year, *Twenty Shillings*; for Six Months, *Twelve Shillings and Sixpence*; for Three Months, *Seven Shillings*; for One Month, *Three Shillings.*

☞ Non-subscribers may have Books at *three pence* per volume per day.

Library hours from ten to six o'clock every day.

N. B.—For sale at the Library, a choice selection of BOOKS, MUSIC, PERFUMERY, beautiful LITHOGRAPHIC and other PRINTS, STATIONERY, Playing Cards, &c. &c.
Nov. 30. A. R. TRURO.

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber has received ex ships Mary, Robert Bruce, and Jane Walker, part of his Fall Supply, consisting of the following articles, viz.:

SUPERFINE black, blue, and brown Broad Cloths, plain and striped Cassimeres, plain and ribbed Buckskins, blue pilot Cloth, plaid beaver Cloths, white and red Flannel, Welch and Saxony ditto, Saxony Cloths, Cambletts and Cambleteens, for ladies' cloaks, double ducape silk for ditto, plain and figured Silk, ditto ditto Merino, lining Cottons, white and brown ditto, bed ticks and Irish Linens, printed Calicoes, book, mull, swiss mull, and jaconet Muslins; bishop's Lawn, bobbinetts, Laces, Quillings, sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions, sewed and tambour muslin Collars and Capes, lace ditto ditto, small wares, hosiery, winter Boots, blankets, plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, cotton ditto ditto, filled centre ditto;—The whole will be sold very low for cash only. No patterns given, or goods allowed to leave the store without being settled for.

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

Market Square, Nov. 2.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

NEW GOODS.

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

IRON japanned Coal Scoops and Hods; Paten Weighing Machines; 6 to 10 inch tin Locks setts Iron Weights, 4lb. down; 7, 14 and 28 lb. do. Iron Butt Hinges; cast steel Masons' Trowels; Plastering do; boxwood screws; chest, trunk and till Locks; 6 and 7 inch Mortice do; Trunk Handles, block tin candlesticks, men's and boy's skates, Patent spring do; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fancy lacquered and bronzed table lamps and glasses; wall do. one and two lights; fancy patent candle lamps; plated snuffers and trays; do. candlesticks, new pattern; do. do. with slides, silver mounted; brass Toddy Kettles; block tin Dish covers; Polished steel snuffers, do. trays to match; Japann'd Ink boxes; setts black and white bone handle Knives and Forks; stag ditto, buck ditto, dessert ditto, rivet handle ditto, Ivory handle table and Dessert ditto, double and single bladed Pen ditto, Butchers' ditto; scrubbing and white wash Brushes; black lead Fancy stove, satin shoe, fancy hearth, telescope and other Brushes; boxes patent Metallic Wick Candles, for candle lamps; boxes 8's, 10's, 12's Dip Candles; boxes SOAP, and a great variety of other Articles, which with his former stock on hand, will sell low for cash or prompt payment, at his store, Prince Wm. street.
Nov. 9. E. C. WADDINGTON.

Situation Wanted.

IF an early engagement can be arranged, to fill the situation of Ladies' Maid, or as upper servant in a respectable Family.—Respectable references will be given. Apply at this Office.
November 30.

Clerkship Wanted.

A PERSON capable of Transacting general business, wholesale or retail, Bookkeeping, and would be glad to find employment either the whole or part of the day. Satisfactory references can be given on application at this Office. Nov. 30.

SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON competent to take charge of a sett of Books: who has been employed during the last five years in a general business concern in this City, is desirous of obtaining a situation. Enquire at the office of this paper. 26th October, 1838.

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels *fresh ground*—just received per schooner Woodlands, from Philadelphia, and for sale low from the Wharf.
Nov. 30. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TOBACCO.—The subscribers have on hand TOBACCO of various qualities, worthy the inspection of purchasers.
Nov. 30. J. KERR & CO.

No. 1. HERRINGS.

ONE HUNDRED Barrels, ex "Active" from Halifax,—for sale by
Nov. 23. THOMAS HANFORD.

SUGAR.—26 Tierces, just received and for sale very low by
Nov. 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Provincial Vaccine Institution,

St. John, N. B.

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

BRANDY.

ON Consignment—30 Quarter casks COGNAC will be s

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend, for instance, that either his *Cammomile* or his *Aperient Pills* will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, the Lungs and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver.—These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. 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 fiacid 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, fall down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create other excessive pneuns, 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 seperately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them:—Dyspepsia, in all its forms, Biffous and Liver affections, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the masses incicent to mothers; Flour Albus; Fever and agne; Incipient Consumptions or Declines, whether of the Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Inebriation, or Detirium Tremens; spasmodic Affections of all kinds, Rhumatism, whether Chronic or Inflamatory, Nervous and Billous Fevers of every variety, scorbuta, salt Rheum and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin, Restlessness at night and daily irritability mealancholy, the summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons, Worms and Flatulency with bad breath, Chlorosis, and Palpatation of the Heart or Head, Changes of Female Constitution: and for impared and disorganised constitutions in either sex which have been permanently relieved by any other medicine. A single trial of Dr. W. EVANS' Medicines to any of these cases will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and introduce sucah use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine of the authorised Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions.—For further particulars, he respectfully requests the public to peruse his other advertisments and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

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

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

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

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

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited for by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful 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, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar ordid matter mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is now enjoying perfect health, and returns his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefits he has received.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

Symptoms—habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of apetite, ecrucating pain of the epigatric region, great depression of spirits, langnor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, moriduate 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 out 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 these 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 Catarrhal, the Apostematous, and the Tubercular. In catarrhal 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 Tetbercular 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 respirations, 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.

LOOK HERE—Read this!

THE Subscriber wants some money to pay his debts. Therefore if all accounts due him are not paid before one month from this date, the whole will be left in the hands of a Lawyer for immediate collection.

September 28. JAS. HOWARD.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

JAMAICA.	Kingston, Montego Bay, Salmouth, Savannah-la-mar,	
Barbados,	Demerara,	Trinidad,
Antigua,	Dominica,	Grenada,
Saint Lucia,	Saint Kitts,	Saint Vincent.
Tobago,	Berbice,	Saint Thomas,
Porto Rico,	Saint Croix.	

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.

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. Cents. Boots, warranted a superior article.

India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and curtains, nurses' aprons, traveling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capes, &c. made to order.

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

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

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

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

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

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

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

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

10th January, 1838.

Wanted to Purchase,

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

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Per Ship "*British Queen*" from London; "*Hardy*" and "*Jane Walker*" from Liverpool:

PIPES O. L. P. Madeira WINE; ditto Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Teneriffe WINES;
20 Quarter Casks Sicily Madeira WINE;
20 Hhds. first quality Cognac BRANDY;
20 Hhds. prime pale Hollands GIN;
50 Boxes London Moulds, wax wicks, short 6's
100 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
100 Boxes hard Yellow SOAP;
2 Tons first quality London White LEAD;
20 Bags black PEPPER;
20 Bags best Pot BARLEY:

—ALSO—

2 Bales best bleached CANVAS.
Small Rattine, Cordage and Hawsers,
Salmon, Shad, Herring and other Twines,

November 2. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Cordage, Loaf Sugar & Candles.

PER MOZAMBIQUE.

8 HHDS. and 16 Tierces Refined LOAF SUGAR; 10 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine.
30 Boxes Mould Candles, 30 do. White Soap,
280 coils CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread rattline to 8 1-2 inches,
180 bolts Canvass, 2 Puncheons WHISKEY,
100 Chaldrons best SPLINT COALS.

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

9th November.

New Goods.

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

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

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

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

16th Nov. J. V. THURGAR.

More New Fruit.

JUST received from Halifax:—100 Whole, 100 Half, and 100 Quarter boxes RAISINS:

Ex *Lord John Russell*, from London—Pickles & Sauces.

Ex *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—20 Bags Java Coffee; 2 boxes Cocoa Paste. For sale by

Nov. 16. JAMES MALCOLM.

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 Provisions, GROCERIES, &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.

Per Brig Condor, from Londonderry:

9 Tons Fresh OTMEAL, in casks of 4 cwt. each.

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.

Wine & Herrings.

LANDING from schooner *Ion and Caroline* from Halifax:—100 barrels No. 1 Fat Herrings; 12 Doz. choice CHAMPAIGNE; 5 Doz. do. Old MADEIRA.

Oct. 5. THOMAS HANFORD.

Prime Fall Mackerel.

110 BRLS. No. 2 and 3 Fall MACKEREL, for sale at a moderate price while landing.

Nov. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

HAVANA CIGARS.—10,000 Havana Cigars, a superior article, landing ex schr. *Emperor*, from Philadelphia, for sale by

Oct. 5. JAS. MALCOLM.

QUINCES, Apples, Lemons, Rice, Saleratus and Maccaroni, just received ex schr. *Amethyst*, for sale by JAS. MALCOLM.

October 12.

Co-Partnership Notice.

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

JAMES OTTY,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

St. John, October 12, 1838.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the subscriber, are hereby requested to present the same for settlement at the store of JAS. OTTY & Co. —and all persons indebted to him are required to make payment to Mr. Wm. Robertson, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

JAMES OTTY.

St. John, October 12, 1838.

Notice.

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

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

NOTICE.

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

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞ 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.

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.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,

HORSFIELD STREET.

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

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

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

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.

St. John, August 3d, 1838.

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
111,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 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 16s. 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.

ALBION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Buisiness in that well known shop formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN HOOPER. Having it fitted up with neatness, and a supply of Choice Wines, Syrups, and Liquors of all kinds, hopes by unremitting attention to merit a share of the public Patronage. Gentlemen favoring him with a call can have cold LUNCHES, and Pastry of all kinds, at the shortest notice.

Also a few cases of superior Skeidam GIN, and a few fresh OYSTERS in good order.

July 27, 1838. WM. NETHERY.

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.*

Dr. Benjamin Brandeth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

THE Subscriber has been duly appointed under seal and signature of *Dr. Brandeth*, as sole Agent for Saint John, and has just received the genuine Pills, which will be sold at 1s. 3d. per box, with full directions—in the fullest confidence of the merits of this medicine over all others now offered to the public as a grand assistant of nature.

Sept. 7, 1838.—6; A. R. TRURO.

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.

Jamaica Sugar, Rum, &c.

16 HHDS. and 4 tierces Bright Jamaica SUGAR; 60 boxes *Cuba Yellow and White*, ditto; 40 puns. Strong RUM; 14 tons LOGWOOD.—Now landing ex Brigantine CORAL, from Montego Bay, and for sale by

Nov. 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FLOUR &C.

NOW landing ex schr. John from Quebec, 300 barrels fresh ground Canada FLOUR; of very superior quality 20 barrels prime PORK; 10 barrels PEASE; for sale by

St. John, October 5th, JAMES T. HANFORD.

BUTTER.—30 Firkins, warranted, fresh for family use—received this day, and for sale low

Oct. 19. by THOMAS HANFORD.

Jamaica & St. Croix Rum.

70 PUNS. strong Jamaica RUM; 30 ditto fine flavored and high proof St. Croix ditto, just received and for sale low for cash.

Oct. 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FLOUR & BUTTER.

290 BBLS. fresh ground Canada fine FLOUR;
120 Bbls. Fine Middlings; 40 Kegs BUTTER;

Received this day by the sch'r *Marie Catherine*, from Quebec. For sale by

October 12. J. T. HANFORD.

Chains, Cordage, Oakum, &c.

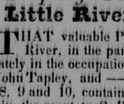
Received per "Liverpool."

300 FATHOMS 3-8 Inch best Short linked CHAIN;
140 fathoms 7-16 inch short linked Chain;
100 " 1-2 " "
100 " 9-16 " "
150 " 5-8 " "
100 " 3-4 " "
100 " 7-8 " "
10 ANCHORS, assorted sizes,
10 Gin Wheels, do.; 2 doz. Crow Bars, for timber,
12 dozen Timber Boat Hooks,
20 Coils 6 thread Rattine; 30 do. Spun Yarn,
10 do. Houseline and Marline,
20 do. 3 thread White Rope,
20 do. Deep Sea Lines,
20 Dozen Hand Lead Line; 20 do. Log Lines,
1 Bale Sail and Roping Twines,
1 do. Warrington Boiled Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
1 do. Bleached Ducks; 1 do. Ozinaburgs,
2 Ton best parish picked Oakum, in 1-2 cwt. Bundles; 2 Matts White Oakum.

JAMES OTTY.

August 17.

Valuable Property For Sale, at Little River.



THAT valuable Property at Little River, in the parish of Sheffield, lately in the occupation of Jas. Tapley, John Tapley, and —— Lovell, being Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, containing 1500 acres, more or less, in the grant to S. Ryers and others. The Property embraces both sides of the stream, and besides having a considerable portion of Upland and Intervale under cultivation, has the advantage of one of the best Mill Sites in the Province. The resources for a supply of Spruce Timber are perhaps unequalled. Persons desirous of purchasing will meet with liberal conditions by an early application to the Subscriber.

☞ *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons cutting or hauling Timber, or otherwise trespassing upon the above property, will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

St. John, Nov. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

NEW GOODS.

Per Barque Barlow, from London—

GENUINE, acassar Oil; Rose Oil; Bears' Grease; Lavender Water; roll and pot Pomatum; ilitary, cocoa-nut Oil and transparent shaving cakes; Fancy soaps; Johnston's Patent white and old brown Windsor soap; patent Hair Brushes; best silver wire Tooth Brushes; Nail Brushes; badger and bone cased shaving Brushes; Hair Powder; dressing, ivory and pocket Combs; genuine Naples Soap; superior Razors, curling Tongs, &c. &c.

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

WILLIAM COX,
Hair-Dresser, Perfumer, &c.

Prince William-street, 6th October, 1838.

Madeira and Teneriffe Wine.

2 HHDS. 6 Qr. Casks, } *Old London Particular Madeira WINE;*
5 Pipes
2 Hhds.
10 Qr. Casks } Teneriffe WINE.

Per barque Lord John Russell, on consignment—

The MADEIRA being sent as a sample from Messrs. Gordon, Duff & Co., as one particularly recommended.

Nov. 16. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

STOVE SALT.—250 Bags Fine SALT.—Apply to J. & J. ALEXANDER.

November 2.

CANADA FLOUR.—400 Barrels Canada Fine FLOUR—Warranted fresh ground from Canada Wheat, just landed and for sale by

Nov. 30th. JAMES T. HANFORD.

SHOE STORE.

Just Received per ship Frances, from Liverpool, a further Supply of Boots and Shoes,

—COMPRISING—

LADIES' Fine Black Cloth and Snow Boots of all kinds; do. Prunella Boots and Shoes of every quality; do. White and Black satin Slippers; do. French Kid and Black Prunella Dancing Slippers; do. Walking Shoes in great variety.

Gentlemens' Fine Black Cloth Chamois lin'd Dress Boots; do. Cloth Over Boots and Shoes, leather lin'd; do. stout and Dress Wellington and Clarence Boots; do. Dancing and Dress Pumps of all qualities. Girls' Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Twenty-five hundred pairs of Childrens' Cloth, Prunella, Leather, and Morocco Boots and shoes of every description, for sale Wholesale and Retail.

The above Goods are direct from the Manufactories, and come to us as *Warranted Articles.*—Further supplies are expected at intervals during the season, which will enable us to have a full assortment for Wholesale and Retail.

L. & S. K. FOSTER.

N. B.—*No Goods allowed to go from the Store without an order.*

St. John, Nov. 1, 1838.

LATHWOOD & DEALS.—20 Cords LATHWOOD; 150,000 feet DEALS.

Oct. 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & Phœnix Bitters.

From the New York "Good Samaritan."

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

We would call the attention of the readers of the Good Samaritan particularly to the above portrait of William B. Ide. It is a faithful representation of the present appearance of an individual who has been saved almost by a miracle from the grave. He is a *living* attestation of the unrivalled efficacy of Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. Here is an instance which the most skeptical person on earth cannot gainsay, and which proves beyond the remotest shadow of doubt, all that has been said in favour of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. It is utterly impossible to bring up any accusations of quackery or imposture, as Mr. Ide is a resident of this city, and may be seen by any one who will call at 281½ Greenwich Street. Any person who will so call, may see the deep scars, cicatrices, and openings in his face, which will ever remain indelible witnesses of the destroying scourge from which he has been rescued. Again do we repeat our former assertion that the Life Pills and Bitters are *infallable remedies* for the *Cancer, Scrofula*, and all those horrible diseases which have hitherto triumphed over the efforts of all other physicians and medicines, and at length become ranked among a class of diseases which are pronounced incurable. But the day is now passed, when the poor, wretched, and miserable beings, who are thus afflicted, are doomed to be plunged in the gulf of despair, and go down to the narrow tomb, eaten up by degrees, and wasted to skeletons. We cannot better encourage those who are thus situated, than by placing Mr. Ide's own plain and unvarnished account of his deplorable situation and happy cure before the public. He thus addresses Mr. Moffat in a letter:

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM B. IDE.

Dear Sir: 'Tis said that the physician always appears to his patients as an angel of mercy, *during their illness*—but your image will be associated in my mind with all that is excellent, philanthropic, and deserving of gratitude, *during my life.*

I was fast hastening to the grave, in pain and agony, when your wonderful medicines turned aside the shafts of the universal destroyer, and rescued me from sufferings unutterable. In June, 1832, I was attacked with a *cancerous* or *scrofulous affection* in the throat, occasioned, I believe, by a severe cold. My physicians gave me so much mercury, that the glands began to swell, and a lump appeared upon my head as large as a hen's egg. The disease then spread itself over the whole of my throat, and attacked the palate and nose. A surgical operation became necessary, and *my face was so eaten away* by the virulence of the disease, that I could put my finger through my cheek. It also broke out upon my wrist, and my knees swelled to three times their natural size. I was in the Hospital about eight months, where the physicians (eminent as they are in their profession) gave up my case in despair, acknowledging that they could do nothing more for me. In a blessed hour for me, a friend recommended your medicine, and though I had little or no faith in their efficacy, to gratify my friend I consented to try them—and when I had taken two dollar bottles of the Bitters, and one fifty cent box of the Pills, I was so much recovered as to be able to leave my bed, and I rode up to your office to procure more. I continued to take it, and can now attend to business, which I have not done before for nearly five years, and I am daily rejoicing in the hope and confident belief that I shall once more be a sound and healthy man. Yours, gratefully,

WM. B. IDE, 281-2 Greenwich Street.

He continued to take it, and was immediately able to attend to his daily business, which for the five previous years he had been prevented from doing. The lump on his head, the running sores on his wrist, elbow, and shoulder, were at once healed up, and nothing more remains of them than the deep and irreparable scars, which will be forever a memento of his former sufferings. Once more is he again restored to his family, to society, and to himself. It is with pride and pleasure that we record such evidences as this, of the benefit which mankind will receive from the unequalled Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. No other medicine can point to effects so wonderful as this, and no other medicine be productive of such incalculable good. But extraordinary as the above case may appear, it is only one out of hundreds which proclaim the virtues of the medicine of which we speak.

For sale at the Circulating Library, and at Messrs. Peters & Tilley's Drug store, King street.

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters: At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Gagetown, Mr. J. H. Bonnell; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esqr. Shediac; Oliver Vail, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake,) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter McClelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman. Thos. Prince, Esq. Petitcodiac. *October*, 27, 1838.

Spanish Cigars.

JUST received, at the *Hibernian Hotel*, 24,000 Spanish CIGARS, a superior article, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also on hand—A stock of good LIQUORS; and a Table with *Substantials* always ready from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 11 at night:—a good supply of fresh Oysters, and plenty of good *Lamishowen* to wash them down.

The subscriber pledges himself that every att