The St. John Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

OCTOBER.	R.	SUN. S.	MOON	H. W.
14 Saturday,	6	13 5 18	5 4	11 42
15 Sunday,	6	14 5 17	6 7	Morn
16 Monday,	6	16 5 15	6 36	0 37
17 Tuesday,	6	17 5 13	7 14	1 18
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Full Moon, 13th. 6h. 31m. aft.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Simonds, 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: R. M. Jarvis, Esq.

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

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Miscellany.

PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN.

THE DESTROYER.

[CONTINUED.]

'Tis his birth-day, Doctor'—interrupted Mrs. St-Helen, eagerly, with a sweet smile.

The Colonel took the child out of his mother's arms, and kissed him heartily. "But what apology can we make, Emma, to Doctor ———?'

Oh, don't say a syllable! I am sincerely glad that I have come, and more so, that there was not the necessity for it you supposed. My dear Mrs St. Helen, how glad I am to see you,' I continued, as she took my arm, the Colonel proceeded on with the child in his arms, who seemed, however, anxious to get back to his nurse. 'I have often thought of you, and wondered where you had hid yourselves! But before we talk of past times, let me hear what it was that so alarmed you about that sweet little child?'

Oh—why, I suspect it's all my fault, Doctor—I was very foolish; but we do so love him that we are afraid of the least thing. He's so beautiful, that I fear we shall lose him—he's too good—we should be *too* happy.'

'All mothers, Mrs. St. Helen say that; but I want to hear whether we are right in dismissing all anxiety about the appearances that so alarmed you this morning.'

'I'm quite ashamed of it! It was evidently nothing but a little redness on his forehead, which was occasioned, no doubt, by the pressure of the pillow —and it quite disappeared before the Colonel had been gone half-an-hour—and the nurse did not tell me till afterwards—and we had no man here at the time to ride after the Colonel—and so—pushing about the end of her parasol upon the grass, and looking down, as we slowly followed the Colonel towards the house. I laughed heartily at the kind of sheepish air with which she confessed the slight occasion there had been for her alarm. She began again to apologize—

"Pho, pho, my dear Mrs. St. Helen, this has happened to me more than a hundred times! but never when I less regretted it than I do now. I have had a delightful drive, and I have seen you looking so well and happy—you cannot think how rejoiced I am on your account! What a contrast is your present life to that you led at the Earl of Hetheringham's—you must be as happy as the day is long'"

"And so indeed I am! I never, never knew what real happiness was till I knew Colonel St Helen! We have never had a difference yet. He worships the very ground"—She paused, hung her head, and her eyes filled with tears.

"He looks quite the soldier," said I, glancing at his tall and erect figure.

"Oh yes, and he is. He has the noblest disposition in the world! so generous, and as simple as the little creature that he carries. You would hardly think him the same man when he is at home, that at the head of his regiment! look so cold, and stern, and formal. And he is as brave as'—her beautiful features turned towards me, flushed with excitement —"Do you know he's been in three engagements and I have heard from several officers that he is one of the most desperate and fearless"———

"Ah, you recollect these beautiful lines, Mrs St Helen," said I—

'The warrior's heart when touched by me,
Can as downy, soft, and yielding be
As his own white plume that high amid death
Through the field has shone, yet moves with a breath!'"

Her eyes which were fixed intently upon me while I repeated these lines, filled with tears as I concluded and she spoke not. 'Where are these lines,' she begin at length with; but ashamed of her yet unsubdued emotion, she quickly turned aside her head, and left the sentence unfinished. Her little dog that came scampering down towards us, happily turned her thoughts.

"How, very, very ridiculous!" she exclaimed, half laughing, half crying, pointing to a light blue ribbon tied round the dog's neck, in a large knot or bow, the little animal now frisking merrily about her, and then rolling about on the grass, evidently not knowing what to make of his gay collar. "The fact is, Doctor, that this being our little boy's first birth day, my maid was determined that even the dog—Down, Fan!—down' you little impudent creature—go and run after your young master; and away bounded Fan, leaving us once more alone.

'When did you hear of the Hetheringham's last?'

'Oh, by the way,' she answered eagerly, 'only a day or two ago. And what do you think! Did you read that account of the elopement in the papers with such a number of stars and initials?'

'Certainly, I recollect, but whom do they mean?'

'My fair proud cousin, Anne Sedley, and the youngest officer in Arthur's regiment. Who would have thought it! she was the most unkind of any of them towards me; but I am not the least sorry for her.—Nothing but misery can come of an elopement; and how they are to live I do not know, for neither of them has any thing.'

'You see very little of the Earl and Countess, or your cousins, I suppose now."

'We have scarcely met since we were married, and we don't regret it. Arthur does not like any of them, for I could not help telling him how they had treated me; and besides, we see nobody, nor do we wish, for we are not yet tired of each other, and have plenty to do at home of one kind or other. In fact we have only one thing which distresses us, a fear lest the Colonel may be ordered to join his regiment, and go abroad. Oh! we tremble at the thought, at least I am sure that I do; especially if it should happen before November,' she added suddenly, family colouring. I understood her delicate intimation that she bid fair to become again a mother, and told her so. 'What should I do, in my situation, all alone here—my husband gone perhaps never to return. I assure you it often makes me very sad indeed—but here he comes.'

'Why, Emma! How serious! Positively in tears! What! have you been regretting to Doctor ——— that you have not a patient for him?'

'No, dearest Arthur—the fact is we have been talking over past times!—I was telling him how happy we were in our solitude here"———

'But, I dare say, Doctor ———, with myself, said the Colonel quickly, observing Mrs. St. Helen not yet to have entirely recovered from her emotion —'will not think the worse of Densleigh when we've had a little lunch

'Well—I'll rejoin you in a few minutes,' interrupted Mrs. St Helen, turning from us.

'Aha,' said the Colonel, as he led me into the room where lunch was spread—'she's gone to look after Master St. Helen's dinner. I suppose we shan't see her this quarter of an hour!—He must never eat a mouthful without her seeing it!—We won't wait, Doctor ———,' and we sat down—for I had really not much time to lose. Densleigh certainly was a delightful residence—happily situated, and laid out with much taste and elegance. The room in which we were sitting at lunch opened upon a soft green, sloping down to the banks of a pleasant stream, and commanded an extensive prospect,—of which Mrs. St. Helen had recently completed a very beautiful water colour sketch, which was suspended near where I sat.

'You must come some day, Doctor, and see Emma's portefeuille—for she really draws very beautifully. I'll try to get a sight of the picture she has nearly finished of our little Arthur—by Heaven, 'tis perfection!'

Here Mrs. St. Helen made her appearance: master St. Helen had made a very hearty dinner, and Emma was again in high spirits, and I persuaded her to take a glass of wine with me—but not to give me a sight of the mysteries which the Colonel had spoken of. She would not for the world let me see her half finished daubs—and so forth; and as for the others, she would show them all to me the next time I came, &c. &c. All lady-artists are alike so I did not press the matter. A pleasant hour I passed at Densleigh—thinking, where was happiness to be found if not *there*? I was not allowed to leave before I had promised, never to come within a mile or two without calling upon them. They attended me to the door, where were drawn up my carriage and the pony phaeton of Mrs. St. Helen, with two beautiful little greys, which also were bedight with the light blue ribbons. Master St. Helen and his maid were already seated in it, and I saw that Mrs. St. Helen longed to join them. Ah, you *are* a happy woman, thought I, as I drove off—you ought indeed to feel grateful to Heaven for having cast your lot in pleasant places,—long may you live the pride of your husband—mother it may be, of a race of heroes!

About six months afterwards, my eye lit upon the following announcement in one of the newspapers: 'On the 2d instant, at Densleigh Grange, the lady of Colonel St. Helen, of a son.' I discovered, upon inquiry, that both mother and child were doing well —although the event so dreaded by Mrs. St. Helen had come to pass, and very greatly affected her spirits—the Colonel was ordered with his regiment upon foreign service. She had nearly succeeded in persuading him to quit the army; and it required all the influence of his most experienced personal friends, as well as a tolerably distinct intimation of opinion from the Royal Commander in Chief at the Horse Guards to prevent him from yielding to her entreaties. His destination was India; and with a very heavy heart, six weeks before her accouchement took place, he bade her adieu—feeling that too probably it was for ever! He could not, however, tear himself away; twice did he return suddenly and unexpectedly to Densleigh, after having taken as he thought, a final farewell. She insisted on returning with him to London, and witnessing his departure. When it had taken place, she returned to Densleigh, and for a while gave herself up to the most violent emotions of grief. Dreading the consequences to her, in her critical circumstances, Mrs. Ogilvie, the sister of Colonel St. Helen, came down to Densleigh, and succeeded in bringing Mrs. St. Helen up to town with her, hoping that change of scene and the gaieties of the metropolis might aid in recruiting her agitated spirits and thereby prepare her for the trial she had so soon to undergo. She had not been long in London before she prevailed upon Mrs. Ogilvie to drive with her to the Horse Guards, and endeavour, if possible, to gain some intelligence as to the probable duration of her husband's absence, and of the nature of the service in which he was to be employed. Her heart almost failed her when the carriage drew up at the Horse Guards. With some trepidation she gave the servant a card bearing her name, on which she had written a few lines stating the enquiry she had called to make, and desired him to take and wait with it for an answer. 'His Royal Highness will send to you, Ma'am, in a few moments,' said the servant on his return. Presently an officer in splendid uniform was seen approaching the carriage—he was an aide de camp of the Commander in Chief, and Mrs. St. Helen, with some aditional agitation, recognized in him as he stood before her, Captain Alverley. To her it was indeed a most unexpected meeting; and he seemed not free from embarrassment.

'His Royal Highness has directed me to inform you,' said he, bowing politely, 'that he regrets being unable to receive you, as he is now engaged with important business. He also directed me to say, in answer to your enquiry, that Colonel St. Helen's stay will probably not exceed three years'. While he was yet speaking Mrs. St Helen, overcome with agitation, hastily bowed to him, ordered the coachman to drive on, and sunk back on her seat exhausted.

Emma! Emma! what can you mean?' exclaimed Mrs. Ogilvie, with much displeasure; 'I never saw such rudeness! Yes,' looking back towards the Horse-Guards, 'he may well be astonished! I declare he is still standing thunderstruck at your most extraordinary behaviour!'

'I—I cannot help it,' murmured Mrs. St. Helen, faintly, 'I thought I should have fainted. He so reminded me of Arthur—and—did you observe,' she continued, sobbing, 'nothing was said about the service! Oh, I am sure I shall never see him again! I wish, I wish, I had not called at the odious place—I *might* have then hoped!' A long drive, however, through a cheerful part of the suburbs at length somewhat relieved her oppression; that it was evident from her silence and her absent manner, but her thoughts continued occupied with what she had seen and heard at the Horse-Guards.

Captain Alverley *did* stand thunderstruck, and continued so standing for some moments after the carriage had driven out of sight. Had I then seen him, and knew that of his character which I now know, I should have been reminded of the poet's description of the deadly serpent—

'Terribly beautiful the serpent lay,
Wreathed like a coronet of gold and jewels
Fit for a tyrant's brow; anon he flew,
Straight like an arrow, shot from his own wings!'"

—or rather *it* might have appeared as though the rattle snake was stunned for an instant by the suddenness of the appearance of his beautiful victim. No; the fatal spring had not yet been made, nor had as yet the fascination of that death-dooming eye *been fatally* the victim!'

Almost immediately upon Colonel St. Helen's arrival in India, he was hurried into action; and in little more than a year after his departure from England, the Gazette made most honorable mention of his name, as connected with a very important action in the Mahratta war. I could easily contrive, I thought, to call to-day upon Mrs. St. Helen, and so be, perhaps, the first to show her the Gazette; and I made my arrangements accordingly. Putting the important document in my pocket, I drove in the direction of Densleigh, having a patient in that neighbourhood. I left my carriage in the road and walked up the avenue to the house. I trod so noiselessly upon the "soft smooth-shaven green," that my approach was not perceived by the occupants of the room in which we had lunched on the occasion already mentioned. They were Mrs. St. Helen and her little son Arthur. The latter was evidently acting the soldier, having a feather stuck into his cap, and a broad red ribbon round his waist, to which was attached a sword; and, in order to complete his resemblance to the figure of an officer, he had a drum fastened in front of him, to the harmonious sound of which he was marching fiercely round the room; while his mother—her beautiful countenance turned fully and fondly towards him—was playing upon the piano, "See the conquering hero comes!" She perceived my approach, and started for the moment; but hastily motioning me not to appear and disturb what was going on, I stood.

'And how does brave papa do, Arthur?' said she, ceasing to play. 'He stopped, dropped his drumsticks, drew his little sword with some difficulty from its sheath, and after appearing to aim one or two blows at some imaginary enemy, returned it to its scabbard, and was marching with a very dignified air past his mother, when she rose from her seat and suddenly clasping the young warrior in her arms, smothered him with kisses.

'Pray walk in dear Doctor,' said she, approaching me, after setting down the child 'forgive a poor lonely mother's weakness.'

'So then you have heard of it?'

'Heard of what?' she enquired hurriedly, slightly changing colour. I took out the Gazette. 'Oh, come in, come in, and we'll sit down—I begin to feel—rather faint;' her eyes fastened upon the paper I held in my hands. We sat down together upon the sofa. As soon as, with the aid of vinaigrette, she had recovered a little from her agitation, I read to her—who listened breathless—the very flattering terms in which Colonel St. Helen's conduct in a most sanguinary action, was mentioned in the despatch with the gratifying addition, that his name was not included in the list of either killed or wounded. 'Oh, my noble, gallant Arthur!' she murmured, bursting into tears. 'I knew he would acquit himself well! I wonder, Arthur, if he thought *of us* when he was in the field?' snatching up her son—who with his little hands resting on her lap, stood beside her, looking up concernedly in her face—and folding him to her bosom. A flood of tears relieved her excitement. She kissed the Gazette, and thanked me warmly for having brought it to her. She presently rang the bell, and desired the butler to be sent for, who soon made his appearance.

'Are they at dinner?' she enquired. He bowed. 'Then give them two bottles of wine, and let them drink their master's health; for ———'

She could not finish the sentence, and I added, for her—'Colonel St. Helen has been engaged in a glorious action, and has gained great distinction'———

'I'll give it, ma'am—sir—I will,' interrupted the impatient Butler; 'we'll be sure to drink my master's health, ma'am—and the young gentleman's; Lord, sir, it couldn't be otherwise! Is master hurt, sir?'

'Not a hair, I believe,' I answered.

'Lord Almighty!' he exclaimed unconsciously snapping his fingers, as his hands hung down, 'only think of it, ma'am—how glad you must be, ma'am and young master there, ma'am; but how could it be otherwise, ma'am?'

'Thank you, Bennet, thank you! make yourselves happy, for I am sure I am,' replied Mrs. St. Helen, as well as her agitation would allow her—and the butler withdrew. Poor Mrs. St. Helen asked me a hundred questions, which I had no more means of answering than herself; and, in short, was evidently greatly excited. As I stood at the open window, which opened on the lawn admiring for a moment the prospect it commanded, my eye caught the figure of a cavalry officer, in undress uniform, followed by his groom, cantering easily towards Densleigh.

'Who can this be, Mrs. St. Helen?' said I, pointing him out to her, as she rose from the sofa.

'Why, Doctor? where?' she enquired hastily.

'It is an officer in undress evidently coming hither,—I suppose he brings you official information.' At the moment the approaching figure's were again for an instant, visible at a sudden turn of the road; and Mrs. St. Helen, slightly changing colour, exclaimed, as I thought, a certain tremour easily accounted for—'Oh, yes—I know who it is—Captain Alverley, aide-de-camp to the Commander in chief —no doubt he comes to tell me what I know already, through your kindness—and he may also bring me letters.'

'Very possibly!—Well, dear Mrs. St. Helen, I most cordially congratulate you on this good news; but pray, don't suffer yourself to be excited,' said I, taking up my hat and stick.

'Don't—don't hurry away, Doctor,' she replied. I took her hand in mine. It was cold and trembled. I hastily repeated my advice, having already staid longer than my engagements allowed, and took my leave. As I reached my carriage, Captain Alverley—it such was the officer's name—was just entering the gate, which his groom was holding open for him.

'Well,' thought, I, as I drove off, 'if I were Colonel St. Helen, and six or seven thousand miles off, I should not exactly *prefer* a *tête-a-tête*, even on the subject of my own magnificent exploits, between, my beautiful wife and that handsome officer,'—for certainly, as far as my hurried scrutiny went, I never had seen a man with a finer person and air, or a more prepossessing countenance. That was the first time that I had ever seen or heard of Captain Alverley.

Some little time after this occurrence, the death of an elder brother entitled Colonel St. Helen to an income of several thousands a-year, and a house in the immediate neighbourhood of Berkeley Square. This was an event the Colonel had anticipated before leaving England, as his brother had long been in a declining state of health; and he had arranged with his solicitor and man of business, that should the event take place before the expiration of the term for which he held Densleigh, efforts were to be made to continue the lease, and the house in ——— Street, was to be let for not for longer than three years. If, however, Densleigh could not be secured for a further lease, then Mrs. St. Helen was to occupy ——— Street, till the Colonel's return to England. Colonel St. Helen's brother died shortly before the lease of Densleigh expired, and its proprietor, wishing to live in it himself, declined to renew the lease. The necessary arrangements therefore were made for removing Mrs. St. Helen, with her establishment, to ——— Street—a noble residence, which the Colonel had left orders should, in the contingency which had happened, be furnished entirely according to Mrs. St. Helen's wishes. He had also made subsequent arrangements for putting her in possession of an additional allowance of £2,000 a year; and under the judicious superintendence of his solicitor, all these arrangements were speedily and satisfactorily carried into effect; and Mrs. St. Helen was duly installed the mistress of her new and elegant residence, with a handsome equipage, a full retinue of servants, and a clear income of £3,500 a-year, including her former allowance. Oh, unhappy infatuated husband, to have made such an arrangement! Would that you had never permitted your lovely wife to enter such scenes of dazzling danger—that you had rather placed her in sacred retirement till your return—far from the 'garish eye' of the world—even in some lone sequestered spot.

'Where glide the sunbeams through the latticed boughs
And fall like dew-drops on the spriangled ground,
To light the diamond-beetle on his way;
Where cheerful openings let the sky look down
Into a very heart of solitude,
On little garden-plots of social flowers.
That crowded from the shades to peep at day-light;
Or where impermeable to the outside
Midnight at noon, and chill damp horror reign'd
O'er dead fallen leaves and shining funguses;'
—*any where* but in London. It was done, however, at the impulse of a generous confiding nature—though in fatal error—for the best!

(*To be Continued.*)

NATURAL HISTORY.

Near this place we found a range of caverns famous for producing the poisonous fly, too well known in Servia and Hungary under the name of the Globacser fly. These singular and venemous insects, somewhat resembling mosquitoes, generally make their appearance during the first great heat in summer, in such numbers as to seem like vast volumns of smoke; their attacks are always directed against every description of quadruped, and so potent is the poison they communicate, that even an ox is unable to withstand its influence, for he always expires in less than two hours. This results not so much from the virulence of the poison, as that every vulnerable part is simultaneously covered with these insects; when the wretched animals, frenzied with pain, rush wild through the fields till death puts a period to their sufferings, or they accelerate dissolution by plunging headlong into the rivers.—*Spencer's Travels in Africa.*

Last week, while Mr. Goldham, the clerk of Billingsgate-market, was going his rounds, he discovered a living lobster of very large size, of a bright red colour, similar to that of other lobsters when boiled. This singular curiosity attracted large crowds of persons, and considerable sums were offered for the red lobster, but it was purchased by Mr. Goldham who immediately forwarded it to the Zoological Society, and we believe it is still alive and in perfect health. The fish was caught on the coast of Norway and Mr. Goldham states that during the course of his long experience he never saw a living specimen of the lobster species of a red colour before.

A sparrow, perfectly white, was shot the other day in this neighbourhood by an old sportsman.—*Wigan Gazette.*

SWIMMING MATCH.—On Friday morning a novel but interesting sight took place at the Serpentine River, Hyde Park. Agreeably to notices which had been previously issued, a great number of persons assembled to witness a swimming match.—Eight or ten persons entered the lists as candidates; they plunged in at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock, and executed their task with extraordinary rapidity. One young man caused no inconsiderable degree of amusement. He performed the task with one hand, and in the other held a flute on which he played several tunes. The person who came in first was rewarded with a guinea; the three next with a silver medal each.—*London Paper.*

THE PROPHETIC DEW-DROP.—A delicate child, pale and prematurely wise, was complaining on a hot morning, that the poor dew-drops had been too hastily snatched away, and not allowed to glitter on the flowers like other happier dew-drops, that live the whole night through, and sparkle in the moonlight, and through the morning onwards to noonday. "The sun," said the child, "has chased them away with his heat, or swallowed them up in his wrath." Soon after came rain and rainbow; whereupon his father pointed upwards. "See," said he, "there stand the dew-drops gloriously re-set—a glittering jewellery—in the heavens; and the clownish foot trampled on them no more. By this, my child, thou art taught that what withers upon earth blooms again in heaven." Thus the father spoke & knew not that he spoke prefiguring words; for soon after the delicate child, with the morning brightness of his early wisdom, was exhaled, like a dew-drop into heaven.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

LIFE.—Life has been compared to tragedy, comedy and farce. It was reserved for Talleyrand to consider it as a one-act piece. "I know not why the world calls me a wicked man," said Rulhiere, "for I never in the whole course of my life committed more than one act of wickedness."—"But when will this act be at an end?" asked Talleyrand.

STUDY OF GREAT MEN.—Observe whether the great lights of the world, of whatever age and nation, have not united the things of the spirit with those of the senses in their contemplation. Zoroaster made the study of the elements subservient to worship. Pythagoras came down from contemplating the starry skies to expatiate on the immorality of the soul. Solon founded his moral on natural law, and Moses used the learning of the Egyptians as a qualification for the service of the God of the Hebrews. It was his broad gaze over the expanse of nature, and his penetrating glance into the intimate connexion of things, that made Socrates the sun of the heathen world, and enabled him to intimate what visibly exists from what visibly appears. Plato studied geometry and poetry in conjunction, travelled into Sicily to examine its volcanoes, and into Egypt to master its mathematical sciences,—and then returned to discourse of the realities of which these were the shadows,—of the external principle which dwells alone, and sends its emanations hither and thither, through the universe. His stern pupil, at whose feet the world lay for centuries, founded his logic on his search "after every star that heaven could shew, and every herb that sips the dew." The Stoic philosophy was based on the observation of the inalterability of the laws of the universe; and it was the harmonious flow of the tide of being, which filled the soul of Epicurus with serenity and love. Archimedes united metaphysics with his deepest researches into matter. The service which Bacon rendered to mankind, was the furnishing philosophical principles to the pursuit of physical science; and Newton systematized his mighty discoveries by a perpetual reference of all that is to Him who made it.—*Monthly Repository.*

THE HARMONIES OF THE UNIVERSE.—There is music wherever there is harmony, order or promotion; and thus far we maintain the music of the spheres; for those well ordered motions, and regular paces, though they give no sound unto the ear, yet to the understanding they strike a note most full of harmony. Whosoever is harmonically composed delights in the harmony of sounds; which makes me much distrust the syntemsy of those nouls which disclaim against all church music. For myself, not only from my obedience, but my particular genius, I do embrace it; for even that vulgar and tavern music, which makes one man merry, another mad, strikes in me a deep fit of devotion, and profound contemplation of the first composer: there is something in it of divinity more than the ear discovers. I will not say with Plato, the sound is an harmony, but harmonical, and hath its nearest sympathy unto music: thus some, whose temper of body agrees, and humours the constitution of their souls, are born poets, though indeed all are naturally inclined unto rhyme.—*Sir Thomas Brown.*

NEWSPAPER STEALERS.—Some paltry wretch has gone to the Seamen's Chapel, and stolen away a file of the *Sandwich Island Gazette*. Poor our honour! he must be a two-and three-penny scoundrel who would steal a newspaper, when for the paltry sum of six dollars he might bind both printer and editor to twelve month's hard labour (hard enough too) in the—not the state-prison, or penitentiary, but in the printing-office. Truly, some folks think newspapers grow like toadstools, that printers pockets are filled with gold, and that editors (poor editors) are men who have only to suck the ink out of their pens and grow fat! Deliberate boobies! they know not what they think. Every type is picked up softly every ounce of ink costs *Turgent*, every poor editor has a family to support, children to clothe, and pigs to feed. Go on, ye cruel paper stealers! Go on, ye neglectful public! starve us and us! bury us—(decently.) But then you will have no newspapers (query—Do you not always look for the *Gazette* every Saturday night, and growl like bears if you do not receive it?—*Sandwich Island Gazette, Nov. 12.*

From the United Service Journal.

PETER PIOTS LETTERS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK TO HIS FRIENDS AT THE DEPOT.

No. III.

I did not linger at St. John. Having received intimation upon landing that my destination was Fredericton, I lost no time in making my arrangements for departure; and you must be content to follow me in my movements, accepting the excursive notes and first impressions of my early journeyings, instead of the more laboured and technical descriptions of a longer residence, and more matured experience; nor will you lose by the exchange; for what is lost in minuteness of design will probably be more than balanced by the freshness of the colouring.

Among the several districts into which nature has divided the province, the valley of the St. John holds the first and most distinguished place. Of the eleven counties into which the country is divided are situated along the banks of that river; and here the quantities of the soil, not less than the advantages of situation and the beauties of the scenery, have attracted the densest population. So that from the confluence of the Aroostook to the city of St. John a distance of nearly two hundred miles, not a vacant lot is to be found, and except where there intervenes an occasional block of wilderness—the grant of some non-resident proprietor, and a *stumbling-block* to the progress of improvement —the influence of the plough has already worked a salutary and agreeable change on the face of this picturesque and fertile valley.

In no other part of the country is the triumph of industry and perseverance over the difficulties which oppose the advance of cultivation in new lands so visible and satisfactory. The rank luxuriance of the forest has receded before the emigrant's axe, and corn-fields and meadows have sprung up in its stead. Smiling cottages and comfortable farms have arisen on spots which were but yesterday the haunts of the moose, the cariboo, and bear; and from these advanced posts of colonization numerous settlements are branching off, and penetrating gradually into the deep bosom of the woods. Wherever a stream empties itself into the great river, there the tide of emigration finds a ready inlet, and steadily flows on to the sources of those tributaries, affording at every mile some useful lesson, or cheering example to stimulate those who follow in the same path of enterprise and labour. Nor are the results of successful industry less beneficial and striking from being frequently contrasted with the wretched condition of some indolent or improvident neighbour, whose smoky hut, tottering barn, and half-cleared fields, bespeak poverty and privation, and afford convincing proof that the mere possession of land will not suffice to raise the sluggard above want and misery. Numerous instances might be adduced of men starting originally with equal advantages and means; and of one rising in the course of a few years, by industrious exertion, to comparative affluence, while the other from opposite habits, remained through life nearly destitute of every comfort; but the fact is too notorious to require illustration, and I will only therefore say that I scarcely saw a case of absolute failure in a settler that the cause might not be traced to his own idleness and improvidence, or to his embarking in the precarious, speculative, and too often demoralizing business of lumbering, to the neglect of his farm, and final ruin of his family. But on this head I shall have some remarks to make hereafter, and in the meantime I proceed up the St. John to the seat of the provincial government.

In summer, the usual mode of travelling between St. John, and Fredericton, is by water; but these two points are also connected by a new and excellent road, running on the west side of the river, and reducing the distance to sixty-four miles.

I preferred journeying by water; and crossing the narrow neck of land that intervenes between the harbour and the steam-boat station at Indian Town, immediately above the Falls, we embarked in a fine new steamer, and, with wind and tide against us, launched boldly into the deep and tranquil basin, whose sluggish waters glide smoothly and deceitfully to the very brink of the cataract. Proceeding onward, we next passed through a narrow channel with bold and lofty banks, casting their dark shadows on the waters, and bearing strong indication in their rugged profile of having, at a former period, been torn asunder by some convulsion of nature, or by the efforts of the imprisoned waters to escape from their confinement.

Emerging from the narrows, the river expands into what is called Grand Bay. The shores are less elevated, and patches of cultivation, studded at intervals with houses, appear on either hand, and relieve the eye from the monotony of the wilderness landscape—farther on, the Frenchebeckanis (or little Kennetcookis, being the Indian diminutive) empties itself into the St. John upon the right. It is a considerable stream, navigable for sloops to a distance of forty or fifty miles; its banks are well settled, and there are some quarries of plaster of Paris in the valley through which it flows. The next object that attracts attention is General Coffin's manor or the left—a neat yellow house, standing on a sloping bank with the grounds around indiscriminately laid out the trees here not being levelled with that indiscriminate assault upon the forest, which looks only to the city, and sacrifices nought to ornament or beauty; but here and there a graceful group remains, giving to the unpretending [illegible] the aspect of a lawn, and showing how much the country has suffered in appearance from the want of taste and judgment in its early settlers.

Twelve miles from St. John, Long Reach commences; it is nineteen miles in length, and terminates in Belisle Bay, above which the river again contracts, and is overhung by bold precipitous rocks, with an old keep or block house, frowning on their summit, and guarding the pass into Sussex Vale through which runs the main road to Nova Scotia but I must not dwell upon the picture. I can only bestow a glance as the steamer dashes past upon the grand and diversified outline of the mountains range which on either hand rolls backward in successive ridges from the river, loaded with a richness of drapery which is only to be seen in North America.

Fifty miles above St. John, the hills gradually disappear, or are observed only in the distance, and the farms certainly improve in appearance. Island and rich intervals occur more frequently, and their value is obvious, in the increased numbers and better condition of the stock. On Long Island there is a neat church, built, as it would seem, upon the "dog and manger" principle, that neither bank nor congregation, the benefit and advantage of its site; and as the island is subject to periodical inundations, the good Christians from both sides may sometimes be observed paddling up to the very door of the sanctuary in their canoes. There is also a tolerable inn, called the Halfway-House, where the officers from the garrisons of St. John and Fredericton were wont to meet in winter; and after a solid luncheon, glided back again on their swift tandem sleighs to their respective quarters. This is no traveller's tale, albeit a drive of ninety miles with the same horses may sound strange to ears attuned to the harmony of wheels on patent axles. But what will you say when I tell you, that the distance, viz. from St. John to Fredericton, ninety-three miles, was once done by an officer of the 52nd Regiment, with the same 'span' in six hours! But we must on with the steamer, which has passed Gage-town on the left, and is now running past the Jemseg on the right, a deep inlet which leads to the Grand Lake, thirty miles in length by nine in breadth—a district famous for coal and trout fishing, while streams falling into it, by which, with a short portage, you may paddle your canoe into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The parishes of Sheffield and Maugerville are known, in passing, by the long unbroken interyale of rich alluvial soil that lies along the river; banks are almost on a level with the water, and they are ornamented by rows of trees, which are no doubt useful in the spring freshets, (as the periodical rise of the river is here termed,) in preventing the ice from breaking up upon the farms. This is the oldest settlement in the province, a proof that the early settlers were intimately expert in selecting suitable locations. Twelve miles below Fredericton we passed the village and river Oromocto; this river is very deep, and ships of the largest class are built here. Indeed, I might have before remarked, that not the least singular objects to be seen in sailing up the St. John are new vessels every here and there, along its banks perched up in corn field or meadow, as the case may be, in the various stages of construction. Nothing large, than a sloop can proceed higher than the Oromocto, which may therefore be called the head of the navigation, and it is certainly the spot in every point of view upon which the provincial capital should have been built. The expanse around it is strong and susceptible of easy defence, while the plain of Fredericton is the reverse, and this alone, in selecting a site so near the frontier should have been decisive of the choice; the remaining distance was completed in an hour, when rounding a projecting point, the young metropolis, with its painted houses and its tiny spires, was seen rising, as it were, from the bosom of the waters, and in a few minutes more we were at the landing-place having taken nine hours to accomplish a distance of ninety miles.

The appearance of the rural capital of New-Brunswick is quite American—a city of the woods; new, whitewashed, and unfinished; but still, in many respects, an object of interest to him who has spent his life among the towns and cities of the Old World. It is a long and rather straggling place, built almost entirely of wood; laid out regularly in quadrangles, with wide and airy streets the principal of which runs parallel to the river, and are upwards of a mile in length. They are laid off with footpaths, and are progressively undergoing the process of macadamizing, as the public funds will are not very rich, nay scanty.

A great many neat and pleasant cottages are scattered over different parts of the town, which, in every respect, so perfectly preserved its sylvan character, that it cannot fail to please; it stands upon a flat sandy margin of land, formed by a great bend of the St. John; the plain is about three miles in length, varying in breadth, from a narrow strip to half a mile, with a noble river full one thousand yards across, winding past in front, and an amphitheatre of richly wooded hills for its back-ground. The view both up and down the valley is most interesting—to the north an uncleared range of highlands with detached cones and broken hills, thrown in bold relief upon the landscape. Villas unbosomed in the woods, and farms upon the clearings—are the chief objects it presents; while to the south, the river [illegible] winding, like a silvery cord, through the dark and sombre woodlands, until it disappears entirely among the islands in the distance.

Yet, all these beauties will not redeem the site from the charge of being ill chosen. The seat of government has necessarily become a frontier military post; and it is difficult to conceive a situation less adapted to that purpose; not that I object to it as being on the American side of the St. John, for although that river has been termed the military frontier of the country, while the forest stands, its difficult passes will prove the best defence against an invading force. But it is certainly to be regretted that the head-quarters of the province had not been so placed as to have afforded a safe rallying point to the militia, and protection to the old wooden hall of

* The Pelican Island; by James Montgomery.

legislature against any sudden inroad of the enterprising partisans. But there is still another inconvenience attached to the locality; it is evident that at some former period, the river flowed along the bottom of the hills, and claimed the whole of the broad valley as its own; and, although it no longer holds undisputed possession, the claim of right is still not unfrequently enforced, when the swollen waters, attaining for a short-lived period the full volume of their former grandeur, sweep with ruthless fury over the plain, and punish men's encroachments on the river-god's domain, by an overwhelming inundation. Nothing within the precincts of the invaded territory is sacred from the searching visits of the angry flood—the cellar and the parlour are alike subject to the dominion of the waters, and the and the hapless inmates driven to their attics, acknowledge the sovereignty of the natural lord of the soil; which canoes and boats again ply on their natural element through the streets. Nor is this all—the simple fluid is comparatively a harmless visiter, but when charged with frozen masses on its bosom it penetrates into the abodes of man, no art or power can check its desolating course; and the time is still fresh in the memory of every one here, when the ice, checked in its descent, threatened for many hours to burst in and overwhelm the place. The timid fled with families to the hills—the bold looked on in terrible suspense, awaiting Nature's struggle for relief, while the crashing masses continued every moment to accumulate over the devoted town; and he must be bold indeed, who can watch unmoved the fearful crisis of ice-jam, while impending ruin overhangs his dwelling, and threatens in a moment to spread desolation over the land. The moment of relief, however, came—the jam gave way; and the icy mountains rolled onwards in tumultuous confusion and with deafening noise. The danger quickly disappeared, and Fredericton still stands, in increasing beauty and prosperity on the ominous flat.

I shall not detain you at present with any lengthened description of the public buildings, which, with the exception of Government House and College, both massy stone edifices, have indeed little to recommend them to notice. The population of the place may be about four thousand, including many families of great respectability, chiefly refugees and loyalists, who settled here during the revolution in the States; and I have already been long enough among them to feel warranted in saying, that if the elegances of life are sparingly diffused, the frivolities of fashion are happily unknown in the small community; and there are, perhaps, few places where the comforts and social enjoyments of society are more liberally dispensed than in this secluded corner of the Western World

LIVERPOOL SEPTEMBER 1.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—A return of the number of newspapers in the United Kingdom, from the *first* of January to the *thirtieth* of June last, has been published. We have as yet only seen the returns for the metropolitan daily press and for the Dublin newspapers. From these, however, we find that those papers which advocated conservative principles have a considerably larger circulation in the aggregate than the organs of radicalism. This is strikingly evident in the case of the London daily papers, as will appear from the statements which we subjoin.

Number of stamps issued to the *conservative* daily papers of London:

The Times	1,605,000
Morning Herald	1,050,000
Morning Post	497,000
Standard	537,000
Total from Jan 1. to June 30	3,599,000

Number of stamps issued to the *radical* daily papers of London:—

Morning Chronicle	1,105,000
Morning Advertiser	735,000
Constitutional	116,120
Globe	459,000
Sun	492,000
Courier	235,500
True Son	227,500
Total from Jan. 1. to June 30	3,315,120

Taking for granted that the circulation for the first half year affords a fair average for the whole year, we find that the *four* conservative daily journals have a much greater circulation than the *seven* ministerial papers In doubling the above numbers we exclude the *Constitutional* from the second half year, the publication of that paper having terminated with the month of June. The *Public Ledger*, which was merged in the *Constitutional*, has made its appearance since the latter became defunct; but as it professes to steer a strictly neutral course in politics we omit it in our calculations. The following will show the difference on the *annual* circulation:—

The *four* conservative daily papers,	7,189,000
The *seven* radical daily papers	6,514,120
	683,880

The disparity in favour of those journals which advocate constitutional principles, and which array themselves in uncompromising hostility to the present ministry, is conclusive as to the state of public opinion in England. It must be borne in mind that the triumphant position of the conservative papers is purely the result of the coincidence existing between the doctrines advocated by them and reciprocated by the people at large. Neither the *Times*, *Morning Herald*, *Morning Post*, or *Standard* owe a tide of the support they receive to the influence of Government. Instead of this they have had to contend against the most persevering efforts to crush them; while the *Morning Chronicle* and *Globe* have been lavishly supplied to the different government offices at home, and sent abroad in reams to our different dependencies. After all the endeavours made to raise the character of the *Chronicle* into that of "leading journal," it appears that the *Times* is still far in advance of its unprincipled competitor. The circulation of the *Times* for the present year (according to the average afforded by the first six months) will amount to 3,210,000; while that of the *Morning Chronicle* only amounts to 2,210,000; showing an excess, in favour of the *Times* of exactly *one million!* So much for the effect of the "distinctive die" which, it was confidently expected, would have placed the *Chronicle* in the proud position of the "leading journal" in the world.

But there is another circumstance which still more strikingly exhibits the preference given by the wealthier class of the community to those newspapers which have enlisted under the banner of conservatism. In the *Standard* of Tuesday last there is likewise published a return of the number of advertisements inserted in the London morning and evening papers during the same period. We give the total number in each:—

Times	69,579
Morning Herald	34,359
Morning Post	22,734
Standard	8,529
Total from Jan. 1 to June 30	135,201
Or say *annually*	270,522
Chronicle	28,974
Advertiser	24,888
Constitutional	10,117
Globe	7,755
Courier	6,830
Sun	4,973
True Son	3,837
Total from Jan. 1 to June 30	86,464
Or say annually (*omitting the Constitutional* for six months)	162,651

Now let us see the difference.

The *four* conservative daily papers	270,522
The *seven* radical daily papers	162,651
	107,871

The *Times* has paid in advertisement duties during the half year for which the return is made £5,218 8s. 6d.; the *Morning Chronicle*, during the same period, has only paid £2,173 2s. 6d.—considerably less than one half the amount contributed by the former!

The returns for the *Dublin* newspapers exhibit a like preponderance in favour of the conservative journals. We give the total number of stamps furnished to each class:—

CONSERVATIVE PAPERS.

Christian Journal	2,600
Dublin Evening Mail	254,000
Evening Packet	114,000
Dublin Record	57,500
Dublin Standard	11,662
Saunders' News Letter	250,000
Warder	49,025
Total from Jan. 1. to June 30	765,787

RADICAL PAPERS.

Dublin Evening Post	125,025
Evening Freeman	25,884
Freeman's Journal	77,000
Morning Register	101,500
Pilot	70,750
Weekly Freeman	55,500
Weekly Register	66,200
	521,859
Excess in favour of the Conservative papers	243,928

We leave out of our calculations the *Dublin Gazette*, *Mercantile Advertiser*, *General Advertiser*, *Mooney's Corn Circular*, &c. &c., as they exclude all discussions on political subjects.—*Liverpool Standard.*

British and American Steam Navigation Company.—The extraordinary ship now building at the docks-yards of Messrs. Curling & Young, of Limehouse, for the above enterprising company, forms one of those *chefs d'œuvre* that no country but one like our own could achieve: for in beauty of architecture and immensity of size, the steam-ship Victoria is altogether unparalleled. The following is a correct detail of her dimensions:—

Length between the perpendiculars	237 feet.
On range of upper deck	246
Length from figure-head to taffrail	274
Breadth from planking to planking	40
Do. to outside of paddle-case	64
Depth from the floor timbers to the upper deck	26

The estimated tonnage falls very little short of 2,000 tons!

It is believed that this is the longest ship ever constructed for the purpose of navigating the ocean, with the exception of the Columbus, Baron Renfrew, and Noah's Ark, and those can only be considered as mere timber-rafts.

The Victoria's timbers are of solid English oak, the principal planking of African oak, and that of stem and stern of Dantzic fir, which has been preferred on account of its lightness. The top sides are of Havana cedar. Her ribs are strongly knit together with massive diagonal trussings of iron, and every means appear to have been devised to prevent her straining in a heavy sea. Much of her planking is cogged to the timbers, and various other modes of security adopted, which the advanced progress of the hull now renders invisible. The fastenings are of copper, and the workmanship of this "Leviathan of the deep," is universally admired. She is to be propelled by engines of 560 horse power, and is expected to make the passage from England to New York in eighteen days; and from New York to England in the short space of fourteen!

With regard to her fittings-up for passengers, she will evidently float unrivalled, there being full six feet between decks; and the cabins are to be fitted up with all that minuteness of style and elegance that modern experience and taste can avail itself of. This noble triumph of nautical architecture is expected to maintain an average speed, in all weathers, of 200 miles a day. The distance from Portsmouth or Liverpool to New York is about 3,000 nautical miles; hence, if she only averages 150 miles per day, the passage will not exceed 20 days—175 miles per day will give a passage of 17 days—200 miles per day, 15 days—and 215 miles per day will bring her to her destination in a fortnight! The average passage of the present packet ships exceeds 29 days, or nearly a month!

But probably the following statistical facts will supply the best idea of this extraordinary vessel.

After deducting her engine room, she will have ample accommodation for 500 passengers, 25 days' fuel, and 800 tons measurement goods, exclusive of luggage, provisions and stores! The enterprising spirit evinced, may be readily gathered from the following estimated expenses of the voyage out and home again.—They are as follows:

Wages, provisions, and stores for crew	£606 0 0
Coal out and home	1,140 0 0
Port charges, &c.	1,378 0 0
Insurance, interest, wear and tear, &c.	2,000 0 0
	£5,184 0 0

It is expected that the launch will take place about the middle of November, and that she will be ready for sea very shortly after. Let us indulge in the hope that, from the name she bears, her reign on the ocean will be prosperous; for we repeat, as a model of naval architecture, and of commercial enterprise, the *Victoria* steam ship will have no equal.

London paper.

THE HARVEST.

The first sample of new barley was exhibited in our market on Saturday last, grown by J. H. Sutton Esq., of Oakbank, near Scotby, and was sold at 15s. per bushel.—*Carlisle Journal.*

DERBYSHIRE.—The harvest has already commenced in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, and if the weather but continue favourable, in a few days the fields will wear a busy appearance. The crops never looked more full of promise.

CARLISLE, Aug. 19.—The weather during the week has been extremely fine, and from all parts we hear the most cheering accounts of the prospects of the harvest. Here and there the reapers have already got to work, and should the weather continue fine the harvest will soon be general. Potatoes are now selling in our market at 2d. per stone—a most seasonable relief to the poor, who have suffered much lately from the high price of this valuable vegetable.

SCOTLAND.

BARLEY.—We observe harvest commenced on Tuesday in a field near the new Bridwel of Don, belonging to Mr. James Nicol. This is the first grain crop from the field in question. The soil was originally partly clay and partly moss, which were thoroughly amalgamated, and having been well manured the crop has been thus early and abundant. Barley harvest commenced in Rathen on Monday morning in a small patch attached to the Schoolhouse. This, though the first cut down, will be speedily followed by others in the parish where the crops in general were never known to look better. Mr. Sutherland, bookseller here, commenced barley harvest yesterday on a field near the Firhillwell. The crop is rich and luxuriant, and the grain of the very finest quality.—*Aberdeen herald.*

On the 10th current, a small field of barley was cut down, quite ripe, at Mr. Clapperton's Spylawbank, near Colinton.

A most luxuriant field of peas was cut down on Wednesday last, on Tranent-muir, in the immediate vicinity of King's-law, by Mr. Alexander Smith, being the first of the harvest in that quarter.

Barley harvest has now begun in this quarter in good earnest, and a number of fields have already yielded to the sickle, while others are in course of being cut down. The crop is most excellent, either as regards straw or grain. We believe, however, that owing to the almost unparalleled backwardness of the spring, neither in oats or wheat will there be much if any reaping before September.—*Stirling Observer.*

Harvest may be said to have commenced in the neighbourhood of Inverness. On Friday last, a field of barley was cut down in the glebe of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy at Redcastle; and next day another field of the same grain, consisting of seven acres, was cut at Seabank, by Nairn. Our correspondent in Nairn says, the latter was "well filled and in excellent condition, and is the first cut down in this neighbourhood." At Millburn, in the vicinity of this town, a field of barley, of considerable extent and good quality, belonging to Macdonald and Co., distillers, was begun yesterday, and two others at the same place are ready for the sickle. In the neighbourhood of Forres, barley shearing is also in progress.—*Inverness Courier.*

On Monday last a field of barley in the parish of Cupar, belonging to the Misses Carswell, was cut down, the first we have heard of in this neighbourhood this season.—*Fife Herald.*

The weather has of late been remarkable for ripening the fruits of the soil; and every where crops of all descriptions are looking healthy and luxuriant. Wheat will yeld an excellent return, both in grain and straw, being in some places very heavy; and oats will generally prove an average crop. The green crops never looked better at this season. The farmers are, therefore, in high spirits; and in some situations harvest has already commenced. On several farms in this neighbourhood patches of barley, wheat, and oats, have been cut down; and if the present fine weather continues, harvest will be general in eight days, and the fields well cleared for the sportsman by the first of September. We understand that Mr. Andrew Wright, tenant of the farms of Holmpark and Downans, in the parish of Ballantrae, began his general harvest on Wednesday the 16th instant, on a field of fine oats, and will continue every work-day until finished. This most industrious and indefatigable tenant has almost always been the first in his parish that entered the harvest field.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

The weather during the last fortnight has been excellent, and the crops have in consequence been ripening rapidly. The country has every where a most beautiful appearance, and the vegetable treasurers with which it is covered are extremely rich and luxuriant. The harvest has already commenced in many places in England, and in some in Scotland, under the most favourable circumstances, and will very soon be general. In our own immediate neighbourhood the sickle was in operation as early as the middle of last week, a field of barley having then been cut down at Newport; and, from the shade which the crops have now generally assumed, we should think that harvest work will go actively forward, if the season continue auspicious.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

It is rumoured at the political clubhouses that the Earl of Durham, who is now at his seat, Lambton Castle, is likely to succeed Lord Glenelg, as Colonial Secretary. Lord G., we believe, is entitled to a pension when he retires.—*Herald.*

We are sorry to hear that Colonel Seymour of the Guards was a good deal hurt yesterday by his horse having reared and fallen back on him. The accident took place on the parade in St. James's Park, during the relief of the guard.

Lamentable Occurrence.—Frontiers of Russia, July 27.—Accounts from Swoneany (in the government of Wilna) relates the following lamentable occurrence which took place there last week:—In a Catholic church near the town, the fete of a saint was kept, with which a general absolution is connected. According to established custom the country people in large troops, from far and near, brought their offering (chiefly consisting of agricultural produce) to the church. A countrywoman, who had only some bundles of flax to offer at the alter, came too near a burning taper, so that the flax caught fire, and in a few moments the whole building, which, like most of the churches of that country, was of timber, was in a blaze: the people with whom it was crowded were the less able to effect their escape into the open air through the only door, because, on the first alarm, the persons who were outside, in their anxiety to afford assistance, had to force their way into the church. In this manner above a hundred persons were trampled to death, suffocated, or burnt, and a much greater number more or less severely injured.

On Tuesday, 300 of the Spatish legion arrived in a ship at Greenock. We understand that the authorities in that town will not allow them to land. They are described as being in the most miserable condition, in filth and rags. These poor fellows are said all to belong to Glasgow, and to have composed in Spain the left wing of the 8th regiment.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.—The isle of Juan Fernandez has recently disappeared from the South Sea. It was, doubtless produced at some remote period by a volcanic eruption, and it has been destroyed by an earthquake. Between the double catastrophe which marked its origin and its disappearance no history in the world has made so little noise as the history of this Island. If countries, like men, have their personal glory, the isle of Juan Fernandez has certainly had its share, in having afforded an asylum to the shipwrecked mariner to whom Daniel Defoe gave the immortal name of Robinson Crusoe. The island took its name from Juan Fernandez, a Spanish pilot of the 16th century. He was in the habit of sailing along the South American coast from Peru to Chili, meeting with no enemies but the south winds; these were, however, such redoubtable ones that they became a rude although sufficiently severe school of navigation. It occurred to him on one occasion whether or not by putting out further to sea he might not avoid these terrible winds. He made the trial and found that it was crowned with success; his vessel glided over the sea as if by enchantment. During one of his voyages, about the year 1572, Fernandez discovered a coast which he knew could not be that of Chili, and happier than Christopher Columbus himself he immediately called it after his own name. He found that it was an island, and on his return recounted wonders of the place, but when he proposed taking a colony out there the Spanish Government showed no disposition in favour his design. Fernandez, however, established himself there, but after some time he abandoned the island, leaving behind him only a few goats, which became greatly multiplied. It is by some doubted whether Spain allowed him to retain quiet possession of the place, but it is more probable that the cause of his quitting it was a return of his passion for the sea and the life to which he had been so long accustomed. To his adventurous life he then returned, and it is by some authors asserted that he was the first to discover New Zealand.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE (IF TRUE).—In the month of June, 1835, upon the account reaching Youghal that Mr. John O'Connell was declared the sitting member for that borough by a committee of the House of Commons, the priest ordered a general illumination. One house in Youghal was above all the others conspicuous for the splendour and variety of its light, and the eager multitude stopped to admire and to praise the fair lady of the mansion, who sat within, gorgeously and beautifully arrayed, in full view of the passing throng. But one object arrested the attention of all. It was apparently human, stretched upon a low sofa in the front dining-room dressed in all the sombre guise of death, and partly covered with a pall. Four large candles burned on each side of the body, two at the head, and two at the feet. Many were invited to enter and view the corpse, wondering how so much joy could dwell in a place where death had just visited, when lo! the mystery was explained. The fair lady of the house to give full vent to her patriotic feelings, had dressed up a figure to represent Mr. T. B. C. Smith, the defeated candidate, and this figure she waked as before described. Mr. Smith, she said, was politically dead, and there he lay. Shortly after this tragic event, the leading agitator of this borough took this fair lady for "better for worse," and she became Mrs. ———. Amid the rejoicings generally attendant upon this event, Mrs. ——'s patriotism was the theme of panegyric, and it may well be believed that even at the wedding the wake was uppermost in the minds of the guests—at least it was often talked about. Time passed by and found Mrs. ——— in the enjoyment of an honest independence, happy as the day was long in the society of her husband, whose agitating propensities she took good care should not slumber. In August 1837, another election comes on—the man of her choice (Howard) is about being returned—that day she promises, shall be a day of joy—the lights are prepared to illuminate; she herself is to go forth to witness the triumph—when fate severs the thread of her own existence, and the very hour that witnessed Mr. Howard's return found Mrs. ——— a lifeless corpse! Oh, it is awful to dwell upon the suddenness of that departure. It cannot be thought upon without bringing to mind how, upon the day of a former victory, this inanimate body had mocked that death which now, even in the hour of triumph, has overtaken herself. When the news of the death of this lady spread abroad, a universal sympathy was felt by the peaceful crowd. The leaders of the movement forbid the noise of joy which were in preparation to be sung, and the loud din of the exulting multitude was hushed into a calm.—*Limerick Chronicle*

GALE AT ST. MARKS.—The late storm at St. Marks is without its parallel in the history of the place. The gale commenced about sunrise. At noon the town was inundated, and the waters continued rising till 8 o'clock at night, when they stood at the depth of 7 feet over the town, and from 3 to 4 feet deep in the warehouses. The surrounding country presented the appearance of the open sea. A boat containing five negroes, in attempting to reach the fort, was driven out to sea and all on board perished. A family, who were in another boat, narrowly escaped by grasping the tops of some trees in their course, and holding on until the waters abated. The rain still fell in torrents, and the darkness rendered the danger still more fearful. The wind however came round with increased violence, and the waters commenced falling, and next morning had retired to their usual level. Only one wharf was standing. The loss cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars.

At the light house, the waters rose eight feet higher than was ever before known, sweeping away every house except the brick dwelling of the keeper. Three negroes were swept off in one of the buildings, and drowned. The inhabitants, who took refuge in boats, were driven off, with the exception of one which contained Mr. R. and family, who fastened his boat to the tops of some high bushes, and by constant baling, kept above water during the night. Another boat was next morning found three miles from the water, in the pine woods on Shell Point, in which a family had secured themselves. Some men pushed off in a boat from the light house to save three lads who were driving out to sea on the roof of their dwelling. They succeeded in saving the lads, but were carried before the tempest for four hours, expecting every moment to be engulfed. A little after dark they caught the tops of some shrubs, and made the boat fast in seven feet water, and next morning were aground several hundred yards from the sea.

United States.

From the National Intelligencer, 28th.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—The deputation of Sioux Indians, attended by Major Taliaferro and Mr. Campbell, the interpreter, met the Hon. Secretary of war and Mr. Harris, the commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Dr. Laurie's church, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning A great number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion. We noticed besides the twenty-six Sioux Indians who composed the deputation, two other Indians, clad in red blankets, lately arrived, (Yanctons) of the same tribe, but living at some distance from the others, in the indian territory on the Missouri.

After the usual ceremony of smoking the pipe of peace, the secretary of War requested Mr. Campbell, the interpreter, to communicate that he, the secretary, was ready to hear any thing which the deputation might have to say respecting the offer made to them by the Government, for the purchase of their lands. After a short pause, the secretary was addressed with much energy by the First Chief, who stated in substance, that the deputation knew that the American nation was a rich and powerful people, and they believed their Great Father, when he invited them here, wished to do something for the good of their nation. The Chief then said that he assented, on behalf of his nation, to the proposition made by the Government, (to buy their lands for one million of dollars,) but wished to be allowed to point out how the money should be paid, and how it should be expended.

The secretary of War desired the interpreter to say that no objection would be made to the wishes of the deputation just made known to him. He wished them, however, to name the changes they desired to have made in the mode of applying the money, and to let him, the Secretary know their wishes in the matter not later than to-day. The secretary also requested the interpreter to say that he desired to do every thing that was agreeable to the Indians in the disposition of the money. "Tell them," said the secretary, "that our only wish is to serve them and do them good."

After a few minutes pause, the second Chief arose, and with much earnestness and apparent grace, said to the secretary of War, "You have told us, my Father, that the price we have asked for our lands is greater than you can give, and that the Grand Council (Congress) would not allow you to give us so much. We, too, my Father, were also afraid that our Council of Chiefs and Warriors would not be satisfied if we had not asked for our lands what we at first proposed. My Father, you told us your nation was large and strong, and that was the reason we asked so much. We would like, my Father, to get through our businesshere as soon as possible, and return to our nation. We shall be ready before the sun goes down, my Father, to meet you again and give you our answer."

All the Indians then shook hands with the Secretary, Mr. Harris, and the two clerks from the War Department, and retired from the platform. They were to meet again at 4 o'clock last evening.

We understand, that on last Monday evening another party of Indians arrived in this city, in care of Major Pilcher, United States Agent. The party consists of nine Sioux, four Ioways, two Foxes, and three Sacs.

Boston, Sept. 29.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT.

Extract of a letter from Robinson, McCall & Co. dated,

TAMPICO, July 29.

"The Conducta from the interior has arrived, bringing the sum of one million seven hundred thousand dollars, which is highly welcomed to all interested; of this sum $500,000 will go to N. Orleans, about $100,000 per Brilliant, for New-York, and a large part of the balance will go by the British packets and British men-of-war, for British merchants and mining interest, and for British government accounts, for purchases made by the British Commissary, for his bills on the Lords Com. of H. M. Treasury.

"I hand you herewith a statement of the trade of Tampico for the year 1836. Few are aware of the importance of the trade of this place, and particularly its trade with the United States. You will see by this statement, that independent of the twelve British packets that arrive and sail monthly, that the whole number of vessels arriving, including Mexicans, in 1836, was 118, amounting to 10,575 tons, the imports in which we were here valued at two millions, six thousand and three hundred dollars. Of these 118 vessels, 47 were Mexicans, 3,109 tons, and imports valued at 225,400 dollars; while the imports in 56 American vessels, 5,565 tons, were valued at one million two hundred and three thousand and four hundred dollars, being more than one half of the whole import trade, including British packets."

SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Captain Moddart of the packet ship Ville de Lyon, which arrived at New York a few days since from Havre reports as follows:—On the 10th ult. at 4 P. M. we set sail from Havre, with light winds from E. N. E., and fine weather. At 10 P. M. Barfleur Light, bearing S. S. W. distant about 15 miles, experienced a heavy squall from W. S. W. with rain; whilst in the act of taking in sail, the ship was struck by lightning, the fluid descending by the main topsail sheets, passed through a bolt into the passage way leading to the cabin, thence ran along the bell wires, into the Steward's pantry, melting those connected with the state rooms, and passing below, through the ship's side, and escaped into the water, starring several trunnels, and ripping the copper; two men, John Anderson, of Boston, and Christian Antaucht, of Copenhagen, who were engaged in making taught the main topsail sheets, were instantly killed, and two others were injured. Within a minute after, another shock still more severe, struck the ship in the same manner as the first, and escaped nearly in the same direction. A passenger who was in the Steward's pantry, examining the effects of the first shock, was slightly injured in the hand, by the second. Immediately sounded the pumps, and examined the vessel in every part. At 12 P. M. the squall passed over. Put into Plymouth to replace the men, and to repair the ship, which being done, we again started on the evening of the 15th, in company with brig Waldham, for Providence.

Aug. 18th, lat. 43 44, lon. 9 20, passed the upper deck of a vessel of about two hundred tons burthen, apparently bilt a short time in the water. 8th inst. lat. 41 39, lon. 63 30, spoke schr. Gen. Warren, of Hudson, 13 days from the banks of Newfoundland bound to Boston.

NEW INVENTION.—The Albany Daily Advertiser gives the following interesting account of an invention, which promises to make some noise in the world:

Among the wonders of the present day, the catalogue of which is too extensive and too well known to need repeating, one not the least conspicuous, is the construction of automaton figures, appearing to possess human faculties; such among others, as Maelzel's Chess player and trumpeter, which have excited much astonishment throughout Europe and America. But these are completely eclipsed and thrown into the back ground by the production of a young man in this city. He has, by his own study, and with his own hands, constructed the figure of a man, of portly size and such fine proportion, and features that statuary might be proud to imitate, and has dressed it in a most fitety and appropriate costum. This image stands in a suitable attitude, upon a simple moveable platform, and is wholly disconnected with any surrounding or external object. By means of machinery connected within its own body, and without any external aid except occasional winding up the machinery, it performs on the trumpet, every piece of music, consisting of a single part within the compass of the cromatic scale, however difficult and however complex, and in a style of accuracy which cannot be equalled by human breath and human lips on the same instrument.

There is no hoax in this—there is not as has generally been the case in similar exhibitions, any concealed human direction. The whole power of performance is in the image itself; and that power is not only coextensive with, but surpassing the power of human performance on that instrument It is intended to be removed shortly, probably to New York, where it will be exhibited in the act of leading an ochestra, for which it is perfectly competent. Who will dare, after this, to prescribe limits to human invention?

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, OCTOBER 13, 1837.

Liverpool dates to the 3d of September have been received by way of New York, but they furnish no important intelligence.

The Elections throughout the Province, have now all terminated, and the result is, the return of a great proportion of the members of the late House. In some of the Counties the contest has been unusually warm, and local jealousies and party feelings have been carried to an extent never witnessed before. The candidates themselves have very earnestly entered into the spirit of their supporters, and in some instances, so far lost their equanimity as to indulge a little too freely with each others fair fame, and no very delicate epitheis were exchanged among the aspirants for Legislative honors. In Charlotte County, we are informed, that during the last day, a body of men actually barricaded the doors of the Polling Room, and either flung over the Sanisters or otherwise excluded every person who would not vote for their favourite Candidate. This conduct is decidedly objectionable, and unless some remedy is shortly applied the evil will increase to an alarming extent. The Election Law certainly requires some modification, the period for keeping the Poll open, is acknowledged by every one to be too long, and the manner of holding the Polls is capable of every material improvement. With regard to the period to be established, we think *six* days should be the maximum, that being quite sufficient for the most extensive and populous County in the Province.—The manner of holding the Polls might demand a little more consideration. The system of registration established in England, could without difficulty be adopted here:—at any rate, it would be making some progress in the improvement of the present Law, if the Sheriffs were allowed to hold the Polls by Deputies appointed for the purpose, in each Parish of their respective Counties. This would have the happy tendency not only of shortening the period now fixed, but of putting an end to those animosities and violent party feuds which unsettles men's minds and disturbs the connections of social life. In this city, the Poll book could be closed in one day without expense to the candidate or constituent, giving ample time for double the number of Freeman and Freeholders now in the city to record their votes. Whereas under the present Law, we are in a state of commotion and excitement for fifteen days, and during that time there is more liquor consumed, more idle days spent, and more outrages committed against good order than during the whole period of Militia trainings throughout the Province. This fact is notorious, and we trust the ex Speaker will be graciously pleased in the excess of his power, and his ardour in the cause of Temperance, to give his fiat to such an arrangement; we remember that this was a powerful argument with that gentleman in his assaults against the Militia system, and surely if the whole Province is to be left defenceless and the militia force abolished because a few idle fellows get drunk, it ought to be an overpowering reason why the manner of holding elections should be altered. Another advantage that would arise from the change would be, that all canvassing must be done before the opening of the poll, which would effectually check the presumption of those who with unblushing impudence venture to crave the suffrages of the public without a claim to advance, or a respectable qualification of intellect to offer—who come upon the hustings merely to *attempt* a speech, that they may grin at the crowd and the crowd grin at them, —who often keep the poll open a week to give themselves a momentary notoriety, and at last resign after having exhausted their contemptible support. Such persons would soon be put down, if Committees were formed and the Candidates decided upon previously to the day of Election. We have noticed that this has been done in some of the out Counties, and we strongly recommend it to the constituency of this City and County:—As this is a subject of some importance and now very seriously discussed among the influential men here, and therefore likely to be agitated at the meeting of the Legislature, we invite our correspondents and readers to promote the discussion of the question through the public prints, that the information may be more generally diffused and correct opinions ultimately formed upon it.

The following is a complete list of returns for the new House of Assembly:

COUNTY OF YORK: Messrs. Wilmot, Allen, Taylor and Fisher.

SAINT JOHN: Messrs. Partelow, Simonds, Wilmot and Jordan.

CHARLOTTE: Messrs. Wyer, Hill, Brown and Thompson.

WESTMORLAND: Messrs. Palmer, Crane, Hannington and Wilson.

NORTHUMBERLAND: Messrs. Rankin & Street.

SUNBURY: Messrs. Hayward & H. T. Partelow.

KINGS: Messrs. Freeze and M'Leod.

QUEENS: Messrs. Johnston and Gilbert.

KENT: Messrs. Weldon and M'Almon.

GLOUCESTER: Messrs. End and Stewart.

CARLETON: Messrs Connell and Beardsley.

CITY ST. JOHN: Messrs. Woodward and Barlow.

Scrutinies are demanded against the returns for Kent, Charlotte, and Sunbury counties.

On Tuesday last the Members of the Saint John Young Men's Debating Society, with several of their Friends, celebrated the second Anniversary of its formation, by dining together at Mr. Betts' long room. The dinner was served by Mr. Gard, in his usual good style. The utmost harmony prevailed, and a more pleasant evening could scarcely have been spent. The following toasts were given from the Chair:

1. The Queen and Royal Family—may they never forget that Freedom of Debate placed their Ancestors on the Throne of Great Britain.
2. The Queen Dowager—compassionating her afflictions.
3. Our worthy Lieut. Gov. Sir John Harvey.
4. Lady Harvey and the fair daughters of N. B.
5. His Honor the Chief Justice and the Bar of New-Brunswick.
6. Lord Melbourne and Her Majesty's Ministers.
7. The Army and Navy—may they always be successful in a good cause, and never be engaged in a bad one.
8. Old England—great in war, unequalled in peace, unrivalled in commerce, and first to give freedom to the slave.
9. New-Brunswick—may success attend her Agriculture, her Commerce, and her Fisheries.
10. The New-Brunswick Philosophical Society.
11. The Merchants of Saint John.
12. The Freedom of the Press, and that vital principle of all Liberty the right of free discussion.
13. The Saint John Young Men's Debating Society—may its prosperity go hand in hand with its usefulness.

We are informed that Mr. Geo. Roberts, Master of the Grammar School at Gage Town, has been appointed by the College Council, Head Master of the Collegiate Grammar School at Fredericton.

The new Governor of the Bahamas, Colonel Cockburn, had arrived at Nassau in the Frigate *Seringapatam*, with the *Romney*, 50, a depot for the captured Africans, at the Havana.

SIR J. GRAHAM.—It is reported that Captain Peyton will resign his seat for Woodstock, to make way for Sir James Graham.—*Stockford Advertiser.*

The Harvest proceeds most favourably in the North of England, and in the South it is very far advanced.

Madam Caradori Allan has just taken her departure in the American packet-ship Philadelphia for New York, having entered into a contract with Mr. Price, the American manager, for fifty performances at the Park theatre, upon terms which are estimated at a clear profit to Madame Caradori of about £5000, exclusive of a contract for Philadelphia Boston, &c.—*London Globe.*

Much excitement has prevailed of late in this town and neighbourhood, in consequence of the arrest of a run away slave from Kentucky, whose master has followed to this town, where he has (with shame we tell it,) received encouragement and assistance to capture a fellow creature, and in the British dominions take possession of him as of a dumb brute, in order to his being conveyed to the place of his captivity. These hard task masters—these hard hearted man drivers, have it appears been some weeks in correspondence with gentlemen in this town, and at length, by means of that correspondence, they have been put on the scent, and the poor African is again in jeopardy of *being sold* into chains and slavery. On money—filthy lucre!!! Let the negro drivers beware of a barrel of *tar*, and a *feather bed*, that lately were moving along in close contact.—*Niagara Reporter.*

We extract the above from the Kingston Herald of the 19th which relates the following in connection with it. We trust its informant may be found to have been in error. The *Patriot* of the 15th, the latest Toronto paper we have received, makes no allusion of the affair.

Since copying the above, we have been informed that the coloured man in question was arrested on a charge of horse stealing by the authorities of the state of Kentucky, and that on his being delivered to them, he shook off his irons and made his escape. The coloured people of Niagara had assembled round the Gaol, and when the prisoner ran away they gave three cheers, but made no attempt to rescue him; yet the sheriff ordered his men to fire on them; and after the affray was over, three coloured men were found dead on the ground, shot and dirked, and others were wounded. This dark affair of blood needs examination. It is most probable that the charge of horse stealing was trumped up in order to get the slave back in the States, and if such pretences are once admitted, there is not a coloured man safe in Canada if he was ever a slave; for there are plenty of villians to invent similar charges against every man who fled to Canada for freedom. And is the British sanctuary to be thus violated! Are our freemen to be entrapped and dragged away to hopeless bondage at the slave holder's beck! The whole affair especially the *shooting and dirking!* is to us almost incredable, and if our informant had not seen the affair himself we could not have believed that so disgraceful an occurrence could have happend on British ground.—*Montreal Herald Abstract.*

Extract of a Letter, dated Tryon, P. E. I., September 29, 1837.—We have had several hard frosts lately, but the crops having very far advanced, show no symptoms of being effected Providence has been extremely kind this season, blessed the labourers with an abundant harvest, and fine weather to secure it: all around me for miles the grain is ready for stacking. Very many of the farmers have their crops in stacks or in barns, and if all be well, ere this day week, the Harvest will be nearly if not quite ended. This gives cause for thankfulness, and is a much fairer view of the picture than I gave some short time since: and I trust there will be a sufficiency of food for man and beast, till another year's harvest time, and an overflow of gratitude to the wise disposer of events for his goodness in providing for us another year.

MIRAMICHI, October 3.

On Wednesday last the Poll finally closed in the County of Kent, on which the numbers stood as follows:—Weldon 622, M'Almon 392, Layton 341. —Majority for Mr. M'Almon over Mr. Layton 51.

Mr. Layton, accompanied by several Freeholders, then objected to the return for the reasons stated in the following Protest.

I protest against the return of Mr. M'Almon on the following grounds viz:

1st: That the Electors have not been permitted to act with freedom, but have been subjected to oppression from the threats of several individuals, to whom they were indebted, or from whom they had expectations.

2d: That bribery has been extensively used by persons desirous of securing the election of Mr. M'Almon, to prevent electors from voting for me, and to cause them to vote for Mr M'Almon against their previously expressed wishes.

3d: That a very large number of votes polled during this Election for Mr. M'Almon, are not legally qualified: and

Lastly: That a great number of persons were brought to the poll for Mr. M'Almon, on the first day of the election, in a state of intoxication, unable to recollect the names of the Candidates until they were whispered in their ears, by the friends of Mr. M'Almon.

I therefore demand of the Sheriff a scrutiny of the votes polled for David M'Almon, Esq.

W. J. LAYTON.

Court House, Richibucto, Sept. 27, 1837.

We, the undersigned, Freeholders of the County of Kent, do hereby demand a scrutiny of the votes polled for David M'Almon, Esq.

Jacob Kollock, Peter M'Phelim, George Brooks, Francis M'Phelim, Dominique Robichaux, Peter Hebert.

Court House, Richibucto, Sept. 27, 1837.

Whereupon the Sheriff stated his inability to enter upon a scrutiny, and to conduct it to a conclusion before the time would expire for the return of the Writ, but declared John W. Weldon and David M'Almon, Esquires, duly returned, subject to any future decision of the House of Assembly.—*Gleaner.*

COMMUNICATION TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLEANER.

SIR:—Permit me to call the attention of the curious to a few remarks on the *Total Eclipse of the Moon*, which will take place on Friday evening, the 13th October.

dark part *always* partakes of a segment of a circle, proving that the earth is a sphere, as no other shaped body can cast a circular shadow.

The eclipse will be seen commencing on the moon's eastern limb, a little inclining to the north; and the final contact will be on the western limb, a little to the south.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
CHARLES LLYOD.

Bathurst, Sept. 25, 1837.

Flour.—The price of flour at Cincinnati, Sept. 23, was $5 40 per barrel. There had arrived by the canal, during the week 1500 bbls. Large quantities of flour are on the way to New York. Price of Western flour at New York $8 75 a 88. At N. Orleans 87,57 barrels arrived from Sept. 17th to the 22d—Price $7, and falling rapidly.

New York Corn Exchange, Oct. 4.—The market was better supplied with Western flour and the price receded to $8 75 for common brands: Ohio $8 50 a 75; new Richmond city sold at $8 50. There is no stock of Southern sorts. Several parcels of domestic wheat both Southern and Western arrived and were sold at 175 a 181 cts, but 175 cts is proper quotations now for prime. Foreign rye sold at 100 cts, no domestic arrived. Corn is quite scarce and sells freely. Good Jersey brought 108 cts and Southern 102 a 104. Northern oats 48 cts. Barley is purchased in Albany at 80 cts, none arrived here.

It is an interesting fact that turf is now used as fuel on board the steamers plying between Limerick, Clare, and Kilrush. The Garryowen has made the passage between Kilrush and Limerick, fired with turf, in three hours and twenty minutes.

FOREIGN PAUPERS IN BOSTON.—We learn that at a municipal meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, on monday last, an order passed the Board, authorizing the Committee on the House of Industry, Correction, and Reformation, to send alien paupers to the Country from whence they came; provided it can be done at an expense not exceeding ten dollars for each person so sent, and that the whole expense shall not exceed one half of the fund derived from the tax levied on alien passengers, under the law passed April 20, 1837. This will be tit for tat. As Europe empties her poor houses on us, we shall empty ours back again.—*Am. pap.*

BOSTON, October 7.—The American schr. Ceylon, Capt. Thompson, which cleared at this port yesterday for St. John, N. B, has six passengers sent back by the city authorities, under the ordinance recently passed.

At Paterson, N. J. the grand jury recently indicted forty dealers in spiritous liquors, and then presented the court itself, as a nuisance for having granted them licenses. The Court, feeling highly indignant at this mode of procedure, refused, peremptorily, to receive the communication from the jury and discharged that body forthwith.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 11.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Lady Harvey, and suite, returned to Government House from Woodstock, the Great Falls, and Madawaska, on Friday last, after an absence of two weeks during which period His Excellency visited almost every part of that most interesting section of the Province. We understand that His Excellency has expressed himself highly pleased with his excursion, and with the warm-hearted reception which he met with from all quarters, a feeling which we know to be fully reciprocated by the inhabitants of the County of Carleton.—*Royal Gazette.*

King's College, Fredericton, Oct. 7.

At a meeting of the College Council this day held, Dr. James Robb was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural History; and Mr. George Roberts, Senior Master of the Collegiate School.

The Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural History, will give three Courses of Lectures in the Academical year, commencing on the first Tuesday in Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter Terms, respectively.

These Lectures will be delivered every day in the week during Term, except Sunday and Monday; and will be regularly attended by the Students of the College, to whom an annual fee of one pound will be charged for the same.

The Lectures on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, will also be open to any person, not on the Matriculat of the University, who shall deposit in the hands of the Registrar a fee of one Pound before the commencement of each Terminal Course.

The Lectures for the present Term will commence as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for the purpse: and a complete Syllabus of the entire Collegiate Course will be published before the beginning of the next Term.—*Ibid.*

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
29th September, 1837.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, has been pleased to order that the General Inspection of the second Battalion Carleton Militia, for the present year, shall take place, in two Divisions, and on the following days (instead of the arrangement previously ordered), viz.:

The 1st Division at the White Marsh, on Friday the 27th October.

The 2d Division near William Hallett's Esquire, in the Parish of Perth, on Saturday 28th October.

Samuel Scovil and T. R. Wetmore, Esquires, at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Queen's County, holden at the Court House in Gage Town, having been appointed to wait upon His Excellency with an address, they accordingly on Saturday last, in due form, presented the same, which is as follows:

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Queen's County, in the Province of New Brunswick, would humbly beg leave to convey to your Excellency, as Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, our feelings of unfeigned condolence, at the demise of our late most gracious Sovereign WILLIAM THE FOURTH, of blessed and glorious memory; a Monarch whose distinguished virtues the British nation will long have abundant cause to remember with gratitude and affection, and which were pre-eminently calculated to fix in the hearts of his faithful subjects sentiments of unmingled love and admiration, to do justice to which will form the pleasing task and grateful theme of the Historian and Biographer.

While lamenting the mournful dispensation by which an all wise and overruling Providence has thought fit to remove from the nation our late beloved and revered Sovereign, we should not forget, in conjunction with your Excellency, and other parts of the Province, to tender Her Most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, our heartfelt congratulations on Her Accession to the Throne of Her Ancestors, with our freewill offering of faith and true allegiance to Her Royal Person and Government, and our most cordial wish and prayer that She may long wield the British Sceptre, happy in the affections of Her faithful and loyal subjects, among whom we feel a confidence none will be found more truly devoted than the Inhabitants of Her Majesty's County of Queen's.

We would furthermore desire to express to your Excellency, the unbounded confidence we entertain in the wisdom of your Excellency's Government, already manifested so conspicuously and beneficially, and which has so deservedly called forth from every section of the Province, expressions of satisfaction and congratulation, which we feel a confidence will secure to this Province such advantages as will promote its present and future happiness and prosperity.

Gagetown, September, 1837.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

To the Inhabitants of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN,

I received with the highest degree of satisfaction the expression of your condolence on the death of our revered Monarch, and thank you for the eloquent and just tribute which you have paid to his character and Princely virtues. It is delightful to me to believe, as I firmly do, that the Inhabitants of this Province will long and affectionately cherish and venerate His Memory.

I am equally convinced of the warmth and sincerity of your congratulations on the accession of our present most Gracious Queen; and for myself, as Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, the gratifying expression of your confidence in my administration of its Government, can have but one effect upon a grateful mind, viz. to stimulate it to increased exertions for the benefit of those by whom those exertions are so favourably appreciated.

J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 1.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—Yesterday the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Flora Hastings and Baroness Lehzen, went to Bushy to pay a visit to Queen Adelaide, with whom her Royal Highness remained some time, and afterwards returned to the castle. The health of Queen Adelaide continues much the same, her cough being still very troublesome. Her Majesty will spend the winter at St. Leonard's, whither she will proceed in October. Bushy being considered too damp during the winter months for her Majesty's constitution

Dr. Bowering arrived in Paris on Thursday. He is said to be proceeding to Italy and Egypt, on a commercial mission from the British government.

A large sum of money has been collected in the county of Northampton in order to defray the expenses of the petition against the return of O'Connell and Hutton for Dublin: it already amounts to £4000.—*Northampton Herald.*

Sweden, though, perhaps, the poorest nation in Europe, is making extraordinary strides towards the advancement of steam navigation. Sweden already possesses no less than 24 steam vessels, and others are rapidly building, and will be afloat before the close of the year.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—On Friday evening last, about seven o'clock, the steam boat Clarence, when on her passage from Helensburgh to Glasgow, and as she stopped at Erskine Ferry to receive passengers, was totally disabled, in one moment, by the bursting of her boiler. Providentially for the passengers and crew the explosion took place at the bottom of the engine: had it been otherwise, or had it occurred in any other direction, there is little doubt that many of them would have been hurled into eternity, and few, if any of them, would have escaped dreadful injuries. But several of the passengers had their clothes damaged, and the whole of them, as may easily be conceived, were thrown into a state of the greatest alarm.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

OUR UNREASONABLE QUEEN.—Lord Melbourne exclaimed, we have heared, in a moment of angry disappointment, the other day, "I had rather have to manage ten Kings than one Queen. William gave me but little trouble, while the girl I am now governing never signs a paper I lay before her her without first asking me for a reason." Poor Lord Melbourne! we can imagine nothing so troublesome to him as the demand for a reason, and we should almost be afraid lest the "girl" that can so easily put him out of humour should take it into her head some fine morning to put him out of office. Poor Lord Melbourne!—*Northampton Herald.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The repairs in the works of the Thames Tunnel are nearly completed. The water on Saturday had been reduced six feet below the crown of the tunnel, the steam-engine having pumped out about 30 feet of water. The means taken to close up the opening of the river have been, consequently, so far successful, and it is with pleasure we notice another instance of the skill of the engineer, Mr. Brunnel, in overcoming every difficulty which may present itself. It is highly gratifying to notice the conduct of the workmen, whose zeal in prosecuting this extraordinary work is beyond all praise. So strong an interest is excited for the completion of this truly national work, that many foreigners as well as others visited the works on Saturday. At a meeting of the directors held on Saturday afternoon in the office near the tunnel. Mr. Brunnel and the acting engineer, Mr. Page, gave detailed accounts of all the circumstances connected with the late irruption, and the directors authorised Mr. Brunnel to adopt the most effective means to clear the tunnel of water as soon as the bed of the river is in a state to permit it, and to lay before them a report thereof on a future day. The directors passed a unanimous resolution expressive of their perfect confidence in the plans he has adopted. It was also their opinion that the conduct of Mr Page and the assistant engineer, was highly praiseworthy, for the energetic and indefatigable manner in which they had performed their duties in the late irruption. A resolution was adopted on Saturday to suspend for the present the admission of the public to view the works.—*Morning Chronicle of Monday.*

A Peerage against the consent of Ministers has it is strongly rumoured, been forced upon them by the Queen. Her Majesty, it is well known, is most affectionately attached to Lady C. Jenkinson, and wished very much to have her about her person; but as Lady C. Jenkinson happened to be the conservative daughter of the conservative Earl of Liverpool, her Majesty was told that she could not have her; and the excuse was that she was not of sufficient rank for the intended situation. The consequence is that it is said to be her Majesty's intention to create Lady C. Jenkinson Baroness Hawkesbury. This will be singulary gratifying to her ladyship and her noble father who has no son to inherit his titles. By the way, ministers must make haste with their peerages, or they will be kicked out before they have time to create any.—*Newcastle Journal.*

THE PHYSICIAN IN BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We believe that the author of those interesting and powerful delineations in Blackwood's Magazine—the Diary of a late Physician—is Mr. Samuel Warren, an English Barrister, who spent some time in the study of medicine, which he abandoned for his present profession. Mr Warren is the son of the Methodist Clergyman who headed the schism in the Wesleyan body a year or two ago. The last chapter of the Diary, which has throughout created the strongest interest, and has been published separately, appeared in Blackwood last month, with the signature of S. W.

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Patrick Downing, of Wilmot, N. S., to Mrs. Catharine M'Farland, of the Parish of Portland.

At Trinity Church, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr Gray, Mr. William Brundage, to Miss Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. Murdoch M'Auley, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., at the house of Mr. Lockey, by the Rev. J. D. Casewell, the Rev. Mr. Davis, Baptist Minister, to Miss Hemretta Gardner, of this city.

Last evening by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. James M. Decker, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Dunham, all of this city.

Last evening by the Rev. I. W D. Gray, Mr. Lorenzo F. Langan, to Isabella, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Brundage, all of this city.

At Westcock, on Friday 29th ult. by the Rev. John Black. Robert L. Hazen, Esq., Barrister, of this City, to Sarah, daughter of the Hon. Judge Botsford.

On Wednesday the 4th inst. at Point de Bute, Westmoreland, by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Mr. John W. M'Leod, of this City, to Amy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Harman Trueman, Esq. of the former place.

At Boston, Sept. 21st, Mr. William Tyler Davies, to Miss Catharine Anna Davies, of Halifax, N. S.

At Fredericton on the 2d inst. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., William Alexander M'Lean, Esq. to Miss Fanny Louisa King, both of this place.

On the 6th inst. by the same, Mr. Jackson Webb, to Mrs. Eleanor Morrison, widow, both of the parish of Burton.

At Woodstock, on the 16th ult. by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Mr. Samuel Hemphill, of the Parish of Woodstock, to Miss Ann Graham, of the same place.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Thomson, relict of the late John Thomson, Esq., in the 89th year of her age, one of the earliest settlers of this Province.

On Thursday morning after a protracted illness of nearly three years, Mrs. Ellen Mackie, relict of the late Capt. James Mackie, in the 52d year of her age. Funeral on Sunday next at half-past 1 o'clock, from her late residence at the east end of Union st.

At Carleton, on Thursday the 5th instant, after a short illness, and in hope of a glorious resurrection to eternal life, Catherine, wife of Isaac Olive, Esq. in the 43d year of her age, leaving a husband and six children to lament the loss of a most kind partner and parent, and the community one of its brightest ornaments.

At Carleton, on Thursday last, Eleanor Jane, aged one year, daughter of Mr. James Boggs.

At Halifax on the 5th inst. Mr. Phineas Moseley, ship carpenter, aged fifty four years, a native of Boston, and for many years a resident of that place.

At same place on the 4th inst. in the 80th year of her age, Eliza Francis, widow of the late Mr. Chas. Wright, of that town.

At Halifax, on the 6th inst. in the 65th year of his age, JOHN YOUNG, Esq. one of the Representatives in Provincial Parliament for the County of Sydney.

At Halifax, on the 8th inst suddenly in St Paul's Church, Mr. William Parsons, a native of England, in the 96th year of his age, for many years in the British Navy, and lately a Pensioner of our late Sovereign.—He served in the British service when our late lamented King was but a boy. He was lately from Boston, U. S.

At Amherst, Cumberland, on the 23d ult. Mary Ann wife of the Rev. George Townsend, Rector of that place—much and deservedly regretted.

Drowned at Moose River, Parrsboro, on the 23rd ult. Mr. James Hutton, of that town, aged 21 years, a very promising young man, much esteemed by his friends and acquaintances.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, Oct. 7, arrived, brig James D., Dickson, Philadelphia, 8—C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo. —spoke brig Napoleon, Cahill, on the 25th sept. 30 miles below Philadelphia, in the Delaware.

La Plata, Kavend, Jamaica, 23—Crookshank & Walker, rum, logwood, and hides.

ship Wm. Glen Anderson, Metcalf, New-York, 9; John Robertson, ballast.

schr. Thistle, Best, Boston, 2—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.

9th, ship Indus, Nichol, Port Glasgow,—R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.

11th, brig Charles, Dudne, Demerara; J. Ward & Sons, ballast.

Schr Britannia, Crowell, Halifax, W. Hammond, molasses. Sable, Hammond, Halifax, do.

Brig Thomas Hanford, Jackson, Cork, 45, master, ballast.

12th, brig St. James, Crawford, Drogheda, 40; R. Rankin & co. ballast.

Schr. Ceylon, Thompson, Boston, 2, apples, &c.

Tom Cringle, Merry, Boston, 2; J. & H. Kinnear, tobacco, apples, &c.

Ship Lord Byron, Currie, Port Glasgow, 52; R. Rankin & co. ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Peruvian, Miller, London, timber.
Samuel, Jamieson, Liverpool, timber.
Isabella, Robinson, Liverpool, do.
Mary Caroline, Stickney, Cork, do.
Brig Bartley, Webber, Londonderry, deals.
Hibernia, Feneran, Kinsale, timber.
William, Cannon, Ulverston, deals.
Schr. Mary Elissabeth, Greenlaw, New-York. Coral, Howard, Boston, plaster.
Elephant, Kiffin, Jamaica, fish.
W. Wallace, Crowell, Philadelphia, plaster
Ploughboy, Ferris, Bangor, assorted cargo.

Arrived at Gloucester, 29th August, ship Industry from this port.

A Cork, Brig Mary Ann from Seiros Leone.

Spoken by the Thomas Hanford, Sept. 20, Euphrosine, 28 days from Bristol to Quebec, in Lat 44 15. N. Long. 44 55, W.—Sept. 23, ship Acadia, James, 10 days from this port to Liverpool, in Lat. 44 12. N. Long. 46 30, W.

Arrived at Halifax, 28th ult. barque Georgian, Marshall, Liverpool, 35 days.—29th, brig Jane, Walker, (of St. John.) from Norfolk, 16.—30th, Nile, Vaughan, St. John, 3; Dockyard schooner from ditto. 4.—2d Oct. barque Sally, M'Keuzie, Liverpool, 35 days.

The Sally, at Halifax, spoke on the 14th, lat. 46. 37, long. 33, barque Victory, from London, 32 days out, with loss of foretopmast, and foremast sprung, bound to Miramichi. On the 22d, lat. 34, long. 29, spoke Elizabeth, Holderness, from Hull, bound to Miramichi

The barque Margaret, Foster, from Liverpool for Miramichi, went ashore near Wexford in a gale, Aug. 21, received some damage, and was got off.

British schooner Grasshopper, Landry, from Philadelphia for Halifax, attempted to go to sea without a pilot on the 23d, and the wind heading her off, she was returning, when she went ashore on the pitch of Cape Henlopen, and went to pieces; part of her cargo, corn meal and flour, has been landed.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 30.*

Capt. Taylor and crew of the British brig Sea Horse, ashore on one of the Anclote Keys, arrived at St. Marks on the 5th inst. in their long boat.—*N. Y. Shipping List, Sept. 27.*

PICTOU, Sept. 20.—A heavy gale was experienced along the coast on Wednesday last, from West to N. W. The brig Highlander was driven ashore from her moorings in River John Road, and a schr. loaded with fish, belonging to Pugwash, and went on shore at Cariboo. We have not yet heard of any other accident. [The latter is, no doubt, the vessel which was erroneously stated in our last, to have been an American, lost off Cariboo, with all the Crew.]—*Gazette.*

The brig *Jane*, of Waterford, from Miramichi, bound to Cardiff, as stated in our paper of the 5th inst. as being on shore at Fish Island, has been got off. The crew, however, have deserted, and she now remains at anchor in Richmond Bay.—*Ib.*

The schr. Mary Louisa, Townsend, from Sydney, for Halifax, with a cargo of coal, was lost on the night of the 4th Oct. in a gale off Jedorg—vessel and cargo lost, crew and materials saved.

The ship Isabell, Auld, from Pictou for Greenock, went ashore on the 30th Sept. at Sandy Point, Isle Madame—vessel bilged and will be lost, cargo and materials expected to be saved. Am. brig Paulina, from Pictou with a cargo of coal, went on shore same time, and was got off without material damage. Also a Brigantine, name unknown, went ashore same time, was got off.

The schooner Greyhound, Landry, from Philadelphia for Halifax, went ashore on the 23d Sept. on the Pitch of Henlopen and went to pieces, wind strong from the N. N. W. She took no pilot down, and attemped to proceed to sea, but the wind heading her off, she was putting back and was driven on the beach—part of the cargo of cornmeal and flour, has been partially damaged.

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

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

St. John, Oct. 6. 1837.

St. John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a further Instalment of *Five per cent.* of the Capital Stock of the said Company, is required to be paid in, at the Secretary's Office, on or before Saturday the 11th day of November next.

☞ Office Hours, 10 to 3.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*

St. John, 5th October, 1837.

Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

12 HHDS. *very superior quality* retailing Molasses;
A few Pipes Sicily Red WINE;
150,000 shipping Pine Boards;
150,000 Laths; 25,000 seasoned Spruce Boards,
A quantity of Lumber of all descriptions: for sale cheap for approved payment.

August 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

LAND SURVEYING.

THE subscriber having received an appointment as Deputy Surveyor of Lands, begs leave to offer his services to the public, and trusts from his practical experience, to be enabled to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH B. WHIPPLE.

Carleton, 10th October, 1837.

£10 REWARD.

LOST on Monday Evening, 9th October, between the 8 and 9 mile post, on the road between Carleton and Musquash,

A DOUBLE BARRELLED **Percussion Gun,**

with the maker's name, "Joseph Manton, London," on the locks and barrels, and the owner's crest and initials (J. C. C.) on a silver plate on the stock.

Whoever will return the same uninjured to Mr. COOTE, 43d Regt. at the Barracks, St. John, will receive the above reward. Oct. 13.

To Editors, Merchants and others.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the New York Press, would be happy to meet with employment for part or the whole of his time, either in an office, or warehouse, or any in or out door business, having a perfect knowledge of the Newspaper and Mercantile business of London, the United States, and the West Indies.—A line addressed to X. Y. Z. at this Office, will meet with immediate attention. October 13, 1837.

Valuable and choice Collection of BOOKS,

For sale at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse:

MICROCOSM of London, 3 vols. Royal 4to. illustrated with splendid colored engravings; Tour of the English Lakes: Illustrations of Buenos Ayres & Monte Video; Tour of the River Thames; tour along the Rhine; tour along the Seine; tour of the Ganges and Jumina; History of the Colleges and Public Schools of England; History of the University of Cambridge; do. of Oxford; do. of Westminster Abbey its Antiquities and Monuments; Views of the Country Seats of the Royal Family, Nobility and gentry of England; History of Buddhism, &c.; Select views of London; the English Dance of Death: 1st 2nd and 3d Tour of Dr. Syntax; Papworth's designs for Rural Residences, &c. Designs for Ornamental Gardening, by ditto; World in Miniature, &c. &c., all illustrated with elegant colored ENGRAVINGS, and will be sold at cost and charges.

St. John, October 13.

Corn Meal & Rye Flour.

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

October 13.

Jamaica Spirits.

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

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

October 13. JOHN V THURGAR.

For LONDONDERRY, Direct.

THE NEW SHIP **STRABANE,**

WILLIAM HILL, Commander;

Has excellent accommodations for Cabin Passengers, and will sail about the 25th instant. For Passage, apply to Captain Hill, or at the Office of Oct. 13. HUGH DOHERTY.

STEAM BISCUIT.

Landing, ex brig *James D.*, from Philadelphia:

25 HALF BBLS. Watsons Steam SODA BISCUIT; 25 do. Wine ditto, 25 do. Sugar ditto; 5 do. Pilot Bread; for sale by

Oct. 13. JAMES MALCOLM.

For Freight or Charter.

THE brig '*Thomas Hanford,*' 228 tons, Jackson, Master:

Apply to the Master on board.

St. John, Oct. 13.

Detained,

ON Tuesday Evening last, a Silver WATCH, supposed to have been stolen. The owner can have the same by proving the property and paying expences, on application to

SAMUEL BEECHING,

Oct. 13. Albion House, Church-street.

Sugar and Pork.

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

Oct. 13 E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

For Sale or to Rent for a term of Years,

And possession given on the first of November.

A HOUSE in *Dorchester Street*, near St. John's Church, lately erected by the Subscriber.—It contains four rooms, two bed rooms, cellar, &c. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

October 6, 1837.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL of 120 to 150 tons, for a voyage to Jamaica. Apply early to

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

PORK.

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

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Landing,

Ex ship Westmoreland, from Shields:

21 CASKS of GLASSWARE, assorted, containing 1-3 and 1-2 pint Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, &c.
150 Boxes Crown Window GLASS, of excellent quality; sizes 7x9 to 16x12;
100 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours;
A few casks Whiting, Glaziers' Putty, &c.
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

FLOUR.

300 BARRELS fresh ground Canada FINE FLOUR.
24 Barrels fresh ground Chamcook superfine do.
100 Ditto Philadelphia Rye ditto,
Just received and for sale low by

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

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

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Ship's Rigging.

THE subscriber offers for sale a complete Gang of STANDING RIGGING for a ship of 500 tons, imported per *Albion*, from Liverpool, and which having arrived too late for the vessel it was intended for, will be sold at cost and charges, if applied for immediately.

A CHAIN of 1 3-4 inch, and Anchor to match, may also be had if required.

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

CHEAP VARNISHES.

MANUFACTURED in the city, and sold at the store of Mr. JOHN ANSLEY, south Market Wharf, and at Mr. CUMINS' near *Saint Stephen's Church.*

Copal of the first quality, 35s. per gallon,
Do. of the second do. 30s. „
Do. of the third do. 25s. „

A Varnish for Wainscot, chairs, &c.; Black ditto for coaches and Iron-work; A Varnish for Wood that resists the action of Boiling Water.

Turpentine Varnish, 17s 6d. per gallon;
Ditto second quality, 15s. „

Indian Rubber Varnish may be had in any quantity; also, Mastic and Sandarac Varnish.

1st sept. 1837.

LONDON GOODS,

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

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

—ALSO—

Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—

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

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

15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

The Subscriber,

Informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a Shop in SCOULAR'S *Brick Building, two doors from the Post Office, (entrance from Germain-street,) where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of* GROCERIES, *&c. suitable for the season:*

HE HAS NOW ON HAND.

16 HOGSHEADS Bright SUGAR.
Chests Congo, Gunpowder, and other TEAS; Puncheons Molasses;

Just received per ship Liverpool, JOHNSTON, *master, from Liverpool:*

50 Boxes Mould Candles, (short 6's.)
40 Do. Dipt do. 10's & 12's, of excellent quality.

Also on hand and for sale at his Lumber Yard:—

80 M. clear seasoned Pine Boards;
200 „ Merchantable do. do.
250 „ Boards for shipping;
A quantity of Spruce and Pine Shingles;
Hewed and sawed Scantling; sawed LATHS;
Refuse BOARDS, DEALS, &c. &c.

23d sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Candles, Soap, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale—

50 BOXES mould and Dipt CANDLES, 40 do. Liverpool SOAP;
37 boxes London Starch;
100 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel RAISINS;
10 kegs very superior Mustard;
10 bags Havana Coffee; 10 m. do Cigars,
12 bags Filberts and Walnuts,
37 kegs Soda Biscuit; 10 ditto sugar Ditto;
25 ditto Wine ditto;
7 hogsheads raw and refined SUGAR.

With a general assortment of *Groceries, Spirits, &c. &c.* at lowest prices.

15th sept. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

Iron, Bricks, Barley, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing, ex ship Jane Walker, *from Newry, the following GOODS, which will be sold low if taken from the vessel:*

25 TONS IRON, assorted, (round, square, and flat,)
100 Tons best No. 1, Scotch Pig Iron,
40 cwt. Chains, 1-2 and 1-10th inch,
30 do. Spikes, from 6 to 8 inch,
45 Boxes TIN PLATES, IX and IXX;
35,000 BRICKS; 400 bushels Barley,
10 Pairs Forge BELLOWS.

August 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

NEW STORE.

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

BALES Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;
Cassinetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks, and Scotch Homespuns.
Cases Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown Holland; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;
Hats; London Pins;
Cases and Bales London Slops;
Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
Hhds. single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;
Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;
Kegs 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;
Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;
Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

Grand Manan Herring.

150 BBLS. of the above for sale low in the course of landing.

15th Sept. 1837. THOMAS HANFORD.

Now Landing,

For the subscriber, ex the ship Samuel, from Liverpool:

100 BBLS. superfine Wheat FLOUR;
75 Boxes mould and dipt Candles;
100 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
20 Bags Pot Barley;
1 ton Patent Lead Shot;

ALSO,

10 Hogsheads Cognac BRANDY,
5 Hogsheads Hollands GENEVA,
20 Quarter casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugar & Coffee.

Landing ex schr. Britannia, from Halifax:

15 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR,—a superior article for family use.

—IN STORE—

5 Hogsheads Refined SUGAR,
20 Bags finest Java COFFEE,
15 Bags Havana ditto,
10 Kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO,
Chests and Boxes Black and Green TEA,

For sale cheap by

8th Sept. JAMES MALCOLM

Sugar! Sugar!!

Landing, ex schooner Ion, from Halifax:

5 HHDS. very white Porto Rico SUGAR: will be sold cheap while landing.

Landing ex Schooner Thistle from Boston.

Tierces New RICE, Bales Mocha COFFEE,
Bags Java COFFEE, for sale by

Aug. 25. JAMES MALCOLM.

Cutlery, just received.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received a supply of **Cutlery**, by the ship Albion, so long *detained*, consisting of—

Sets balanced Ivory Handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks: do. do. without Forks; sets tip, forebuck, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; do. Carvers and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with Pin and Guards; Butchers' Knives, from 7 to 10 inches; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; dozen single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; cards scissors; a few pair *Silver* Pickle Knives and Forks; also, a few cases (for children) with Knife, Fork, and spoon, plated on steel; Plate Powder; Polishing Paste, &c.

Also, per ship Barlow, from Liverpool:—

200 Barrels FLOUR.

ON HAND—1 ton Spikes, assorted, from 4½ to 9 inches. A few boxes Soap and Candles.

Together with his former valuable stock, he offers for cash or approved payment.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

25th sept. 1837.

Received pr Albion, Brown, from Liverpool.

300 FATHOMS 1 in. Close Link Chain,
90 7-8 do. do. do.
80 Fathoms 3-4 do. do. do.
140 do. 5-8 do. do. do.
300 do. 3-8 do. do. do.
10 ANCHORS from 1 1-2 to 4 cwt.

September 27. JAMES OTTY.

Cigars & Ground Rice.

Just received, ex Congress, from Boston:

10 M. BEST Havana CIGARS; Barrels Ground RICE, &c &c. for sale by

29th sept. JAMES MALCOLM.

SUGAR & TEA.

Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax:

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

IN STORE.

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

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

29th september.

An Heir Wanted.

IF ROBERT WALLACE, mason, formerly residing in Coldstream, Scotland, who emigrated to America about eight years ago, will apply to WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Writer, in Coldstream, he will communicate information to the said Robert Wallace regarding certain property which has fallen to him by the decease of his Father David Wallace, formerly Serjeant in the Staff of the Berwickshire Militia, and lately residing in Coldstream. In the event of the said Robert Wallace, or some person duly authorised by him, not making any claim for said property within *Ten Months* from the date hereof, steps will be thereafter taken to get it secured for the benefit of his family who are still in this country.

Coldstream, Scotland, 31 August, 1837.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

The facility with which these machines may be adapted to any mill, and the profit derived from their use

On Hand,

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

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

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

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

Wines, Brandy, &c.

PER "*Aid-de-Camp*," from LONDON, the Subscriber has received his usual SPRING IMPORTATION, consist of—

Pipes of Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES;
Hogsheads and quarter casks Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira ditto,
20 Casks prime Old Cognac BRANDY,
20 Ditto, Pale HOLLANDS,—*very fine*,
London Mould Candles, Soap, Starch, Pepper and Mustard,
No. 1 London WHITE LEAD.

ALSO—now Storing:

35 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, very superior,
25 Hhds. Choice Retailing Molasses.

June 3, 1837. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Mahogany, Sugar, &c.

TEN Hogsheads and 20 tierces *very superior* Jamaica SUGAR; 50 Logs Mahogany; 1 barrel Arrow Root; now landing ex schooner *Bay*, from Montego Bay, and for sale from the wharf *very low for cash*. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

June 30.

TIMBER.—2000 Tons White Pine Timber, 350 tons Spruce, 150 tons Birch now lying near Indian Town, and will be sold at moderate rates. Apply to

August 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Anchors and Chain Cables,

FOR COASTERS.

30 ANCHORS, for wood stocks, from 1 to 7 cwt.:
20 do. with Iron stocks, from 1 to 5 do.
10 chain Cables, *short links*, from 1-2 to 7-8 inch,

Just received per William & Alfred, from London.

Also on hand: Anchors from 8 to 20 cwt; chains from 7-8 to 1 1-4 inch, both new and second hand, *for sale low by*

June 30. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Prime Retailing Molasses.

Ex brigantine Roseway, Mainland, master, from St. Kitts:

75 PUNCHEONS Prime retailing Molasses, for sale very low while landing at Merritt's Wharf.

July 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by THOMAS HANFORD,

August 18. *Ward street.*

MOLASSES.—12 Puncheons first quality retailing MOLASSES, just received and for sale.

August 18 THOS. HANFORD.

Havana Segars.

A FEW thousand of the above, received ex *Margaret*, from Nassau, on sale by

August 18. THOMAS HANFORD.

Calcined Plaister of Paris.

A FEW Barrels of the above of very superior quality. —ALSO:—

A LONG BOAT, 18 feet; which will be sold low to close consignments.

August 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bright Quality Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber:

12 HHDS. superior and bright quality SUGAR; 30 puncheons prime Molasses.

August 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pale Seal Oil and Hoop Iron.

25 BBLS. very superior Pale Seal Oil, and 20 bundles Hoop Iron, now landing and for sale very low by

Aug. 25. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

SHIP BREAD.—40 barrels fresh baked Bread; 20 bags (1 cwt. each) Hamburg do. For sale by THOS. HANFORD.

July 28, 1837.

On Consignment,

Ex John Cock, *London:*

25 CHESTS Bohea TEA.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

21st July, 1837.

£10 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of Sunday, or early on Monday morning last, the house of the subscriber was entered into, and a Rosewood Writing Desk, containing money, and a Rosewood Work Box, containing Rings and Papers stolen therefrom; the above reward is offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property. Or a reward of *Five Pounds* will be paid to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, whether the property is recovered or not.

July 25, 1837. JAMES MALCOLM.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers and the Public for past favours, begs to state, that he has now on hand 250 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of the following descriptions:

Gentlemen's Fine Boots; Do. strong Ditto;
Do. Bootees; Do. double sole;
Do. Walking, Dress, and Gaiter shoes;
Do. Pumps of every description.

The above have all been manufactured under the subscriber's immediate inspection, of the best material & workmanship. He is aware the above phrase is a hackney'd one, not always founded in truth, but he feels confident, that those favouring him with a trial of his work will admit that in this case there is no exaggeration. DAVID PATERSON.

Dock-street, Sign of the Golden Boot, near the Market Square. *March* 31.

Wheat & Rye Flour.

100 BBLS. best Philadelphia Rye FLOUR, 30 do. Alexandria superfine ditto, just received and for sale low by

1st sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

RECEIVED

Per Ship AID DE CAMP, *Parnell, from London:*

344 KEGS of BRANDRAM'S No. 1, White LEAD.
2 Tons of PUTTY. 3 chests soft INDIGO,
40 Tin cans Boiled and Raw OIL,
10 Bags Black PEPPER,
10 Boxes Wax wick mould CANDLES, short 6's,
1 Case "CHRISTY'S" Paris HATS,
2 Cases Wood and Brass COMPASSES,
1 Case of BRUSHES. JAMES OTTY.

April 18, 1837.

Rum and Molasses.

30 PUNS. RUM; 100 hhds. Molasses, just landed from the brig *Elgin*, from Berbice, and for sale by

July 28. JAMES T. HANFORD.

CANADA FLOUR.—90 barrels "*Ganaoque*" superfine FLOUR, landing ex schooner *Esperance* from Quebec, for sale low for cash, if taken from the wharf.

June 23. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Sugar, Coffee, Mahogany, SHELLS, &c.

The cargo of the schooner *Margaret*, Capt. Seymour, from Nassau, Bahamas, consisting of the following articles, will be sold low for prompt payment:

34 BOXES and 40 seroons Havana Sugar; 56 bags Coffee; 35 bales cotton Wool, 32 logs Mahogany, containing 6161 feet, superficial, 7 1-2 tons Lignumvitæ; 7 1-2 do. Fustic; 4 1-2 tons Brazilletto; 6 bales Sponges; 16m. Havana Segars; 15m Bahama do. 50 doz straw Hats; a case Leather Caps; 2 Boxes Arrow root; 2 large Anchors; A quantity of old Iron and Lead, 90 boxes assorted SHELLS. A quantity of Conch Shells, sea Feathers, and sea Fans; A few pounds Tortoise shell, A box of Preserves, and 12 Turtles.

August 11. JAS. T. HANFORD.

The Cargo of the Brig Rose, from Hamburg.

300 BBLS. superfine FLOUR, 80 half ditto;
100 Barrels Rye do.; 100 do. OATMEAL;
660 Bags Bread; 1350 bags WHEAT;
700 Bags BARLEY; 50 barrels Pork;
60 Barrels PEAS;
6 Hogsheads, GIN;
200 Demijohns,
14,000 BRICKS;
A few cases Toys, Westphalia Hams, Sausages, &c. &c. for sale by JAMES KIRK, and

July 28. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

40 CASKS London Brown Stout, 4 dozen each, just received by the *William and Alfred*, from London;
4 Quarter casks, Choice Madeira WINE;
20 Dozen,
80 Quarter Kegs superior London White Lead;
10 Firkins Irish Butter;
20 Boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 Do. Bloom Do.

June 30. G. W. POTTER.

Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received per 'Aid-de-Camp,' from London, 'Enterprise,' from Liverpool, and 'Marathon' from Belfast, the following Goods—

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, striped Buck-skins, Russell Cord, Satinets, Cassinets, moleskins, Irish LINENS, white and brown Cottons, printed Calicos, printed muslins, printed muslin and cambric Dresses—plain and figured, Irish Poplins, plain, figured and check Gro de Naples, white and colo'd blonde Gauze Veils and Scarfs, satin Scarfs, shawls and Handkerchiefs, filled centre, Chineal and Thibet wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs, sewed muslin and lace Collars, tamboured ditto, sewed Edgings and Insertions, mull, swiss mull, jaconet, check, book and bishops' lawn muslins, Robbinetts, Lace and Quillings, thread Edgings and Insertions, black and white Lace Veils, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, back and side shell Combs, ornamented Combs, Jewellery, and a great many other fancy articles.—Which will be sold low for prompt payment. JAMES BOWES.

St. John, June 16. *Market square.*

PORK, &c.

On consignment and will be sold low if applied for immediately:

100 BAGS 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch Spikes, 100 Bbls Irish Prime Mess Pork, 2 Bales Wollens, 20 Cases printed muslins, Cambrics, Carpetings, &c. &c.

June 15, 1837. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

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

MR. WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

1. From 9 A. M. to half past 3 P. M. with an intermission of one hour, miscellaneous classes of Young Gentlemen are instructed in Greek, Latin, French and Mathematics, at a charge of 30s. per Quarter.

2. From 4 to 6 P. M. Young Ladies are instructed in French, English Grammar and Arithmetic.

3. From 7 to 10 P. M. young Artisans, Seamen and others are instructed in Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Navigation, Gauging, &c.

The Fees for attendance on each of the 2d and 3d classes are 20s. per quarter, and are payable in advance.

Mrs. BUTTERS', Germain street, July 26, 1837.

William Major,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has removed to his new store in Prince William street, where all orders for Hair Dressing, &c. will be punctually attended to.

Just received from Hamburg—a few cases Toys, which will be sold wholesale or retail.

August 11, 1837.

To Let,

AND possession given immediately: the SHOP at present occupied by the subscriber, in Mr. Everitt's building, Prince William street.

July 14. WILLIAM MAJOR.

Received,

Per barque Louisa Ball, master, from Liverpool:

100 BAGS Spikes, assorted sizes, from 3 to 9 inch;
20 bags Sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 inch;
20 dozen mill saw Files; 10 doz. Hand Saws;
1 cask CUTLERY.

Also in store: 40 Pieces of MOLESKINS.

June 16. JAMES OTTY.

WAX CANDLES.—A few Boxes, just received, for sale low by

June 16. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

WINDOW GLASS.

RECEIVED, per ship Ward, from Liverpool, and will be sold low if taken from the Vessel:

9000 feet 8x10
6000 feet 10x12
2400 feet 10x14
2300 feet 11x14
2700 feet 11x15
2500 feet 12x16
} WINDOW GLASS.

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Canada Fine and Dantzic superfine Flour, just received by the schr *Sable*, from Halifax, for sale by

Aug. 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Also—100 barrels Philadelphia and Dantzic Rye Flour; 50 bbls. Cornmeal; 50 do. Peas; 50 bags Navy Bread.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS

AT THE

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, Nelson Street.

HUGH DOHERTY,

Has just received per Ship ENTERPRISE, from Liverpool, part of his SPRING SUPPLY,—Consisting of the following Articles:—

300 PIECES Superfine Saxony Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Dahlia CLOTHS,
250 Pieces refine do. do. do. do.
180 " Casimeres assorted Colours,
220 " Plain Checked, and Striped BUCKSKINS,
90 " " " DOESKINS,
50 " Railway Stripes,
250 " Plain, Striped, and Checked GAMBROONS,
400 " do. do. do. and Fancy DRILLS,
70 " Vernon Stripes,
30 " Silk CAMBLETS,
340 " MOLESKINS and BEVERTEENS, assorted Colours,
111 " SATTEENS and VELVETS,
2350 " Printed CALICOES,
500 " " CAMBRICS,
1500 London Printed DRESSES,
800 Pieces Plain and Fancy White MUSLINS,
500 " Unbleached COTTONS,
250 " Bleached ditto.
200 " Damask Table COVERS,
90 " SARSNETS assorted Colours, &c. &c. &c.

H. D. daily expects the remainder of his GOODS which with the above will comprise as extensive and cheap a STOCK as has ever been offered for Sale in this Province, having been selected by himself and purchased on the best terms expressly for this Market. *May* 26, 1837.

Boarding House.

MRS. EDWARDS begs leave to return her sincere thanks to her numerous friends, for the kind support she has received for many years: and although she suffered severely by the late calamitous fire, and at the conflagration in 1824, yet, by the permission of Divine Providence, and the generous assistance of her friends, she is enabled to recommence her Boarding House, and has taken apartments for that purpose in the old *Coffee-House*, Market-square, where every attention will be paid to those Gentlemen who may favour her with their patronage. *May* 19, 1837.

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON. *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

House to Let,

And possession given immediately:

THE House lately occupied by the Subscriber in *Princess street*, and owned by Mr. B. Smith.

June 16. P. BESNARD.

ALBION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has fitted up the whole of his house in Church street, except the cellar story, as an INN, where Lunches and other refreshments can be had at all seasonable hours. Private rooms for private parties, and a long room for entertaining public Societies.

☞ A few respectable Boarders will be taken.

May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber intends having ready for occupation between the 20th May and 1st day of June next, Two STORES of thirty feet front, three stories in heighth, next adjacent to the large store and warehouse now building on his Wharf, by Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, which he offers to let for one, three or five years.

The plan can be seen at the Office of James Peters, Junior, Esquire.

CHARLES J PETERS.

Saint John, April 2, 1837.

New Arrangement.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

THE Coach will leave St. John on *Tuesdays* at 7 o'clock in the morning, commencing on the 23d inst. and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's, Hammond River Bridge,
Hayes', Norton, *Coogle's*, Sussex Vale,
Holstead's, Petersdiac, for the night;

Where good beds and every convenience will be afforded to travellers. The coach will leave at an early hour, and go to Amherst the same night, stopping at the Bend and Dorchester; will leave Amherst at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning on its return, and stop at Holstead's for the night, leaving the Bend at 3 o'clock, P. M.; leaving Holstead's at an early hour on Friday morning, and arrive at St. John the same night, stopping at Coogle's, Hayes', and Ketchum's.

St. John 25th May, 1837.

TO LET,

On building lease for the term of twenty one years:—

TWO very eligible Building LOTS, fronting Forty feet each on Garden Street, in *Kings Ward*, in the city of Saint John.

May 9, 1837. W. D. STREET.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, suitable for a small family; possession given on first May. Apply to

24th April. JAMES MALCOLM.

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their Warehouse in Prince William street:

25 PIPES, Hogsheads and Quarter casks PORT WINE;
40 ditto ditto ditto Madeira;
10 ditto ditto ditto Sherry;
150 ditto ditto ditto Teneriffe;
200 ditto ditto Bronte, Marsalla, and Sicily Madeira;
75 puns. and hhds. Brandy and Geneva;
1 hogshead old Batavia Arrack;
1 puncheon very old RUM.

And in Bottle—Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Champagne, Bucellas, Claret, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsalla WINES.

200 dozen London BROWN STOUT;
4 tons best London ground White Lead;
10 pipes raw and boiled OIL;
50 boxes London Soap; 50 do. do. Candles;
25 ditto ditto Sperm CANDLES;
60 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins;
30 ditto Malaga RAISINS;
50 drums FIGS; Chests and Boxes of good Coxoo TEA

ON CONSIGNMENT:

3 pipes East India MADEIRA;
1 pipe Bugellas; 1 ditto Teneriffe;
100 pipes Bronte MADEIRA;
10 ditto Spanish RED WINE;
3 cases Iron mongery: Casks 4dy. 6dy. and 8dy. Nails, and 4 inch Spikes, Flooring Brads, &c.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 9th June, 1837.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Princess Street.

THE Subscriber has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool, the following BOOKS &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Jane's Naval History of Great Britain, in monthly parts, with portraits, &c. Edited by Captain Chamier, R. N. author of "Ben Brace," "The Life of a Sailor" &c.
Family History of England with Pictorial Illustrations, in 3 vols, by Rev. G. R. Gleig; M. A. Mackenzie's Hayti 2 vols.
Juvenile Gleaner, plates, by Everlin.
Tales in Prose, by Mary Howitt.
Picture Bible.
Picture Testament.
Lives of Sacred Poets.
Zoological Library, 100 beautiful cuts.
Domestic Animals,
Wild Animals,
Moore's Melodies and Miscellaneous Poems,
Bacon's Essay's,
Beattie's Minstrel,
Village Stories,
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol.
Bible Garden,
Progressive Tales for Children.
Beauties of History.
Foolscap, Letter, & Note Papers.
The Naval History of Great Britain, in weekly numbers, with numerous portraits and other illustrations, bro't down to the present time by Edward Pelham Brenton, Captain R. N.
Brittania, by Reverend J. Harris, with Spring, by Mudie,
Stanley on Birds, with Plates, 2 vols.
Tales about the Sun, with Plates,
Tales about Greece, ditto,
Whale Fishery, with do.
Library of Anecdote,
Wilk's Rosebuds,
Readings in Prose,
Readings in Poetry,
Practical Hints for the use of Young Carvers.
Young Lady's Book of Piety.
Affection's Keepsake,
Youths Natural Theology,
Frugal Housewife or Domestic Economy,
Death of Abel.
The Tutor's Assistant,
Langford's Key to ditto,
Annuals for 1837,

Caricatures; Lithographic, Mezzotintos and other prints. A great variety of Children's books, Perfumery, Toys, &c.

Stephens' Writing Fluid, Japan Ink, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c.

June 9, 1837. A. R. TRURO.

☞NOTICE.

THE Tea and Wine business carried on by JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 12, King street, will in future be carried on by JOHN ALEXANDER, who is authorised to settle all accounts and pay all demands against the business.

JAMES ALEXANDER,
JOHN ALEXANDER.

St. John, N. B. June 2, 1837.

No. 12, King Street.

JOHN ALEXANDER, would inform the Public, that he has taken the Stock and store of James Alexander, by whom he is authorized to collect all debts due, and settle all those connected with the business,—and hopes by attention to receive that liberal share of patronage which his predecessor enjoyed.

The STOCK at present consists of the following Articles:

TEAS—Gunpowder, young & old Hyson, Hyson skin, Twankey, souchong, congo & Bohea; raw and refined SUGARS; muscatel, bloom, cluster and keg RAISINS, Chocolate, COFFEE, Rice, white and blue Starch, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.

Spices—of all kinds;

A choice selection of *Spirits & Wines*, of all descriptions.

☞ All the above articles will be sold as low as they can be purchased in the city; and J. A. will give his customers the privilege of returning any article that does not give perfect satisfaction as to price and quality. *June* 2, 1837.

FLOUR.

DANTZIC superfine and Canada Fine middlings FLOUR, received ex *Armide*, from Halifax, and for sale cheap for cash by

THOMAS HANFORD,

July 14. *Ward street.*

PORK.

80 BARRELS Prime mess PORK, just landing from on board the *Joseph P. Dobree*, and *Ontario*, and will be sold low, if applied for immediately, by HUGH DOHERTY.

August 11.

Window Glass,

Received per ship WARD, *from Liverpool:*—

1500 feet 6 1-2x7 1-2
7500 feet 7 1-2x8 1-2
3000 feet 7x9
3000 feet 8x10
2000 feet 10x12
} WINDOW GLASS.

HUGH DOHERTY.

May 12, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received per ships *Pekin*, and *Enterprise*, from Liverpool, part of his **Spring Supply of Goods**, viz:

11 CASKS 4dy & 20dy fine Canada Rose NAILS; 10 do. 3dy to 10dy cut Rose do. rim, Chamber-door, Cellar, Mortice, Pad, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks; Brass Chamber-door do. Night do. 6 to 14 inch fine Plate do. Silver plated Candlesticks; Brass, Japan'd and Blocktin do. Japan'd Spice Boxes and Dressing Cases; Rosewood Work Boxes; do. Tea caddies; Wood cruet frames and Bottles; Blocktin Tea and coffee pots, large and small size; Britannia metal do. do. do. do.; ditto Tea and table spoons; do. Toddy and soup Ladles; German silver table spoons; do. dessert Forks; ditto sugar tongs; do. salt, Mustard and Tea caddy spoons; Tin'd Iron spoons; steel plated knife, fork and spoon, in cases; silver plated pickle knives and forks; Brass snuffers and trays; Bush head cork screws; do. do. with Valves; Box head rivit Gimblets; setts Brass and Iron Weights, 4 lbs. down; Brass finger plates, for doors; bundles Iron Wire, No. 10 to 22; Brass cocks, assorted sizes; Brass and Iron butt Hinges; Iron hooks and staples; Japan'd Iron buttons, for closet doors; *Fox's* Wood screws, in variety; Iron tin'd tacks; Sash Tool Brushes; Ground and unground ditto, o to 0000; Fancy stove, shoe, white-wash, counter, sweeping and carpet Brushes; Porter, Wine and Ginger Beer Corks, Bungs and Taps; clothes Baskets; market do. oval and square, covered and uncovered; Wine Bottle do. Tin'd plate ditto; Green Blocktin chamber buckets, with covers; Ivory and pocket combs; Imperial side and back do. a new article; Dress and prong ditto.—*On Consignment:* 6 casks Batton Blueing; 4 do. Paste Blacking, in tin cases, a superior article.—Together with his very extensive stock on hand, consisting of black, blue, brown, invisible green and Adelaide superfine BROAD CLOTHS; merinos, Bombazetts, printed muslins, Ginghams, Bobinetts, cambric and Jaconet muslins, pieces cottons, Furniture do. Gents. white cotton Hose and half Hose, Ladies' white cotton stockings; Fancy do. Gents. fancy Vesting; White and Factory cottons; Boys's cloth caps, in variety; Gents. Superfine Hats; and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold for cash or approved payment, at his store, No. 1. *Merritt's Brick Buildings*, Water-street

Also—A few barrels superfine FLOUR, Boxes GLASS, 7x9 to 14x16, do. SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

25th May, 1837.

Received,

Per Enterprise, M'Cready, from Liverpool:

2 CASES HATS; 1 case Brushes,
100 casks and 36 bags, containing Nails,
200 pieces printed Calicos,
6 bales White and Grey cottons,
13 rolls sheet lead, from 4 lb. a 14 lb. per foot,
120 kegs best No. 1 White Lead,
20 barrels Turkey red Raisins,
1 cask mortice, rim and Pad Locks,
20 dozen rules; 1 cask miners' shovels,
33 bundles shovels; 15 do. spades,
20 do. Frying Pans; 20 boxes pipes,
20 boxes mould candles; 220 do. soap;
12 bales cotton Warp,
1 box Log slates and pencils,
20 pieces No. 2 bleached Duck,
20 do. 1440 yards Oznaburgs,
120 coils and mats best staple cordage,
60 do. white rope; 20 dozen Bed cords,
2 dozen deep sea lines; 4 do. hand lead do.,
4 do. Log lines; 20 do. sail & whipping twine,
100 do. Pollock lines; 50 do. 15 & 18 thr. codlines,
500 fathoms best proved short link chain cables, assorted,
12 ANCHORS, from 2 1-2 cwt. to 5 1-2 cwt.

Also—per Sovereign, from Hull:

12 casks raw and boiled Paint OIL.

26th May. JAMES OTTY.

James Malcolm,

Respectfully intimates that he has opened his new shop (under Mr. Hay's Chair Manufactory) Prince William Street, with an extensive Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, which he offers for sale at his usual cheap rates, viz:

SUPERIOR Black and Green TEAS, Mocha, Java and Jamaica COFFEE, Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa, Jamaica SUGAR, Double and single Refined Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Raisins, Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Confectionary, Lemon and Citron Peel, Pickles, Sauces, Capers, Cheshire, Closter and Stilton Cheese, Wax, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Soap, starch, blue; sago, Arrow Root, Macaroni, Isinglass, Vermicelli, Vinegar, Rice, Mustard, Cigars, Tobacco, Corn Brooms, &c. &c.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

J. M. begs to announce, that during the interval since the late fire he has constructed a *New and Improved* Coffee Toaster, and he flatters himself, will now be able to furnish his customers with an article far superior in strength and flavor to that usually sold for ground Coffee in this City. The greatest care will be taken in selecting the raw material, (an what is of more importance to the consumer) in the Toasting.

J. M. having devoted considerable time, in acquiring a knowledge of this very necessary branch of his business, can, with every confidence recommend his improved Mocha, Java, and Jamaica Coffee. Feb. 24, 1837.

Seed Wheat, Oats & Barley,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Now landing from on board the *William & Alfred*, and *Lotus* from London:

20 SACKS red Kent Wheat; 20 sacks white ditto; 25 sacks seed OATS; 13 sacks Chevalier BARLEY.

☞ The above of very first quality, imported expressly for seed.

Per the Louisa, from Liverpool:

2 Bales Grain's N. E. Scythes, assorted, 40 to 46 inches; 50 boxes hard Yellow SOAP.

July 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS, AND STATIONERY,

Per late arrivals.

W. L. AVERY, has just received an assortment of School BOOKS and Stationery, which he offers to the public at the lowest possible prices for cash, or a short approved credit.

ON HAND: Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Books for copying machines made to order, of the very best material. ☞ BOOKBINDING as usual on liberal terms.

☞ *Depository of the Saint John Religious Tract Society.* Prince Wm. street. 23d June.

Wine and Raisins.

12 QR-Casks fine Malaga WINE; 10 boxes and 20 half boxes best bunch muscatel Raisins; 10 Kegs cooking do.

July 14. THOMAS HANFORD.

Westphalia Hams, and Bologna Sausages.

LANDING, ex brig *Rose*, from Hamburg: 100 Westphalia HAMS; 50 Bologna Sausages; warranted best quality: for sale by

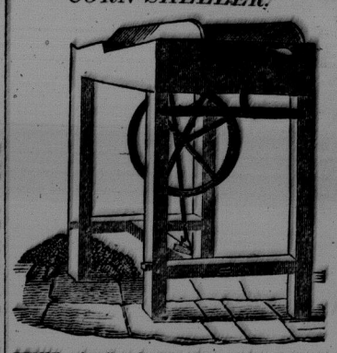
August 4. JAMES MALCOLM.

FOR SALE.—A few barrels Canada Fine FLOUR; a superior article for family use.

Also:—50 Chests fine Bohea TEA for sale at low rates by

August 25. THOMAS HANFORD.

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding *CORN-SHELLER.*



THE subscriber having taken out letters patent from the government of the United States, for the purpose of securing his rights as inventor of this valuable machine for the agriculturist, is now ready to dispose of state county and town rights, on liberal terms, and of single machines, adapted to horse or other power, or to the hand, as may best suit the interest or convenience of persons needing the article.

Two sizes are manufactured: a large one, calculated for power; and a smaller, designed for the hand. They are entirely different from any Corn Sheller heretofore known, and being contracted with great simplicity and durability, are not liable to get out of repair—an important consideration.

The large machine, driven with power, is capable of shelling, in a superior manner, 500 bushels in a day, acting on twelve ears at once. It is only necessary to keep the hopper supplied, but of no consequence how promiscuously the ears are thrown in, as it feeds itself with regularity and precision. Thus one man may easily attend several machines; and in case the corn is deposited in an upper loft, and the sheller on a lower floor, with a feeding trough of proper dimensions, it might run for hours without any attention. The machine is compact, occupies but small space, and requires but little power.

The small machine, intended to be worked with the hand, shells three ears at once, feeding itself, &c. in the same manner as the large one. A more minute description of both is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers are invited to, and no doubt will, examine for themselves.

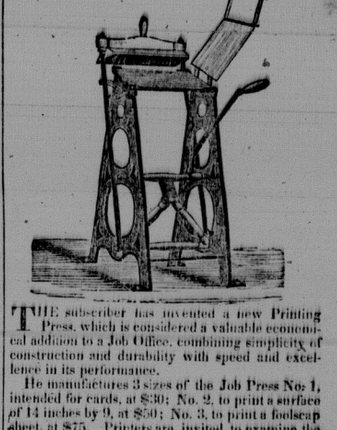
The prices are fixed at the lowest rate, $50 for the large, and $20 for the small sheller, the inventor relying on extensive sales for a fair remuneration.

Letters desiring information may be addressed, (post paid,) to J. MAXWELL, Machinist and Draftsman, 259 Bowery, New York.

☞ J. M. refers to the separate handbill of each, for description of the following: *Improved Thrashing Machine, Maxwell's Patent Washing machine, improved Straw and Leghorn Press*, and several other machines. New-York, May 1, 1837.

Maxwell's Patent Job Printing PRESS,

Honored with the Diploma of the Mechanic's Institute.



THE subscriber has invented a new Printing Press, which is considered a valuable economical addition to a Job Office, combining simplicity of construction and durability with speed and excellence in its performance.

He manufactures 3 sizes of the Job Press No. 1, intended for cards, at $30; No. 2, to print a surface of 14 inches by 9, at $50; No. 3, to print a foolscap sheet, at $75. Printers are invited to examine the invention for themselves.

J. M. continues to make, on the most approved principles and construction, all kinds of Machinery connected with Agriculture the Arts, &c. He invites the attention of the public to the following Machines, which may be seen at his establishment, 259 Bowery, the limits of an advertisment forbidding a detailed description:

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding Corn Sheller, of several sizes, calculated for power or the hand—probably the most superior article of the kind known, excellent as many of its competitors are.

Improved Thrashing Machine, which delivers at least one sixth more grain from the straw than the best machines now in general use.

Improved straw and Leghorn Presses, of various descriptions and prices. Milliners will find a variety of improvements in these Presses, that render them much more advantageous than the old ones.

Sugar Breakers, for the use of Grocers. This article is of an improved construction, with two cast iron cylinders, a fly wheel, &c. The price is now reduced to thirty-five dollars.

Maxwell's Patent Washing Machines, combining a number of advantages not heretofore attempted in similar machines.

Lithographic Presses, &c. &c. made to order.

The undersigned will dispose of Rights, in his various Patents, for towns or Counties, on liberal terms. For further information, inquire of—if by letter, post paid—

J. MAXWELL, 259 Bowery.

New York May, 1837.

SEAL OIL.

48 CASKS superior Pale Seal OIL, for sale low while landing from schr. *Sable*, from Halifax. JOHN ROBERTSON.

July 14, 1837.

SUGAR.

LANDING, ex schooner *Ann*, 10 hhds. Bright Jamaica SUGAR. In store, 20 bbls. Prime mess PORK, for sale cheap by

June 30. JAMES MALCOLM.

☞Notice.

ROBERT A. ROBERTSON, of the late Firm of ROBERTSON & HATTON, of this city, has this day constituted and appointed SAMUEL J. SAMUEL, of Saint John, merchant, his true and lawful Agent, by whom only any instrument on any business of whatever kind or nature soever, for or on behalf of Robert A. Robertson can be signed, or shall be binding on said Robert A. Robertson; any authority heretofore given to any other person being this day cancelled.

Saint John, 1st August, 1837.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale,	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq.
Norton,	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT.
Gagetown,	W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews,	WM. KERR, Esq.
Dalhousie,	A. BARBERIE, Esq.
Bathurst,	Mr ALLAN CHIPMAN.
Amherst,	WM. NAPIER, Esq.
Canning, Q. C.	Mr. H. DEVEBER.
Eastport, Maine,	Mr. CHAS. JARES.