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Weekly Almanack.

March.		H. Sun.	S.	Moon.	H.	W.
4	Saturday,	5 31	5 53	5 41	10	5
5	Sunday,	6 29	5 54	6 13	10	55
6	Monday,	6 27	5 55	Sets	11	38
7	Tuesday,	6 26	5 57	7 57	morn	
8	Wednesday,	6 64	5 58	8 2[illegible]	0	17
9	Thursday,	6 23	5 59	9 3[illegible]	1	9
10	Friday,	6 21	6 0	10 4[illegible]	1	34

New Moon, 6th, 3h. 33m.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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Miscellany.

THE IRISH CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER.

EDITED BY MRS. TERESA TATTLE.

[CONTINUED.]

Lord Invermay was soon a domesticated guest in the villa. It happened that one morning Miss Delme was slightly indisposed, and absented herself from the breakfast table, where there was always arranged a number of beautiful bouquets. Florence on descending, found the room only occupied by Lord Invermay, and, after a brief interchange of the compliments of the morning, was about to leave it until joined by Mrs. Delme, when he stopped her with some inquiry respecting Laura's health, and did not appear to hear Miss Butler's unsatisfactory *lalkin* with much feeling. Selecting the most beautiful from among the clustered flowers—

"These white moss roses," he said, with his irresistible smile, "are, I think, poor Laura's favorites; but as she is not here to enjoy their exquisite fragrance, permit me, in the absence of the queen of diamonds, to make an offering of them to the queen of nature."

"By no means," said Florence, indignantly. "That would be my very reason for leaving them for her, should she chance to come down; never would I deprive her of the smallest object that can give her pleasure."

"And yet you *have* deprived her of more than that," resumed Invermay, with a penetrating look: "because you see me here the victim of cursed necessity. Can you believe me so dull, so blind, so forgetful, as to have banished from my memory all traces of former days—all that I fondly felt—all that you made me hope, when——"

"This is language I must not hear," said Florence moving to the door. "What were my former feelings it matters not, you have set the example of forgetfulness, and in the cares and occupations of my future life——"

"That is what maddens me," said Lord Invermay impatiently. "Why, Florence, why yourself erect an insurmountable barrier between us? Why, with your graces, your beauty, and attractions, condemn yourself to a life of ceaseless disgust and endless toil, when you might command——"

Florence had hitherto listened to him in a constrained silence; her this harsh and unjust picture, drawn by the hand she loved, was too much for her feelings, and exclaiming—"This comes too late!" She burst into an agony of tears.

Lord Invermay was moved by her weeping—more affected than he would have acknowledged to himself possible a few hours before. Ever the creature of impulse, the world and all its vanities receded for a moment from his sight, and he thought he could be happy with Florence and a cottage. He raised to her those eyes that in former times had always spoken so directly to her heart—those eyes "so darkly, deeply, beautifully blue."

"Will you refuse to hear me?" he exclaimed. "Renounce, renounce that horrid sacrifice, and I will break with Miss Delme, brave the anger of my family, and bear you where I shall find all happiness centred in calling you mine."

Florence leant against the window for support. She trembled violently, but her resolution was unshaken. What prove a serpent to her friend, and the ruin of Lord Invermay! "Never," she exclaimed, "address this language to me again—happy with me alone! Alas, Lord Invermay, you know not yourself. You may grieve, but you cannot move me. But if, indeed, you retain some regard for poor Florence Butler—some remembrance of the esteem with which you once inspired her—be kind to Laura, and never let her suspect that her generous affection was paid with indifference."

Lord Invermay was silent. Never between him and Florence was this subject resumed, and haply, had she listened to him, it had been her lot to mark how soon that light mind repented an offer made from a transient glow of honor and generosity. On the contrary, his attentions to Laura grew more assiduous, as if to dispel from her mind the remotest suspicion that she was not the sole "lodye of his thoughts," and an humbler than the young heiress might, by his manner, have been deceived into the belief that it was so.

The marriage day was fixed. Laura was talking over with Florence her future plans. "Poor Invermay," she said, "is terribly embarrassed in his affairs. I fear he is too generous ever to be rich. How I wish it had been possible for us to join in opposing it from those prying, poking lawyers and guardians, who mean well, but do things rightly. For here I am enough for both! But who can talk, who can think, of the advantages of fortune, when about to be united to Invermay? I only regret my personal pretensions are not greater; but Invermay says he never could endure professed beauties. Then I never could make any thing of painting or music; but Invermay says he does not like to see a lady distinguish herself in the arts like a professor."

A slight and scarcely perceptible smile on the cheek of Florence showed how superfluous she considered most young ladies' apprehensions of being mistaken for professors. But Laura continued—"As for literature, we are pretty much on a par. I am aware I am no blue stocking or bel esprit, but Invermay says he detests clever women. How glad I should be to have you a witness of our happiness. (A fine scheme of happiness, thought Florence, from which all that elevates and adorns human life is to be excluded.). How I have wished you would have allowed me from my ample means to settle on you such a fortune as should prevent the necessity——"

"You know," replied Florence, interrupting her, "that sincerely grateful for the kindness of your intentions, I never could brook the idea of so great an obligation. Besides, what right have I to revel in idleness and luxury, while so many of my nearest and dearest kindred must seek a precarious existence; the boys in toilsome or hazardous pursuits, the girls——"

"Why true," said Laura thoughtfully, "'tis a pitty there are ten of you;" and a vague vision of Lord Invermay's noble, *Fergus Mac Ivor-like* features, and prepossessing countenance, assuming a somewhat less benign expression at the inroad of ten hungry cousins, all anxious to be provided for, darkened her imagination, and made her for a moment look grave.

"At least," she hastily resumed, "you could live with us, be my companion, in the best—in *that* only sense of the word—my chosen and truest friend."

"Impossible!" cried Florence with emotion.

"Nonsense! what is your objection? Perhaps you think you would not be welcome to Lord Invermay—that best and noblest of creatures, you will never know him, as he ought to be known—it is he that put me on that plan——"

More Laura might have added. For, engrossed in the darling theme, glowing with eloquence, where alone she could be awakened to it, she perceived not that she had no longer an auditor—Florence had fainted.

* * * * * * * *

'And can he be, indeed, so vile!" thought Florence, as with clasped hands and streaming eyes she implored strength to endure this last drop in the cup of misery. A conviction of the utter unworthiness of the heart's once consecrated idol—for a deep and intimate interest sometimes gives to innocence the penetration of age—"Then it is time indeed my resolution were taken."

A fatality sometimes seems to overrule our best concerted plans. Thus it was with Florence Butler. After having weighed over and over the advantages and disadvantages of various brilliant offers of establishment, and rejecting them all, she now suddenly closed with the most ineligible that had presented itself.

Mrs. Honeymoon was a widow lady, with a small family, with means just sufficient to supply her every year with a new gown and a new governess, for none had been yet found with patience to continue the "delightful task" of "rearing the tender thoughts" of her young shoots for a longer period. Reader, if you happen to sympathise in fate and fortune with Florence, never engage your talents to a widow lady in moderate circumstances. A dull home, a thankless task, a scanty board, and a tyrant brood of spoiled and overbearing children will await you, with none of those remunerating advantages or cheering compensations to be found in the abodes of the prosperous and affluent. A governess was to Mrs. Honeymoon a luxury that taxed too highly her small expenditure to enable her to make any further outlay in order to render that governess comfortable. The eldest daughter, Moninia, it was her wish to make a perfect musician, and she certainly would have succeeded had the poor thing possessed either voice or ear; for she had as her mother declared, a wonderful taste for music. Her figure, too, would have looked graceful at the harp, but for a slight spinal defect, and the accident of having one foot shorter than the other. The second, who was so short sighted that she did not know a person in the same room was to be made a paintress; and the third who had narrowly escaped being an idiot, a *bel esprit*.

"I had almost forgotten to mention, Miss Butler," said Mrs. Honeymoon, with a complacent smile at the agreeable surprise she was announcing, "that there is a fourth aspirant after your instructions, a dear little boy. Come forward, Dionysius, my dear, and let Miss Butler examine you in your catechisms. (Ah! little thought our wise and reverend ancestors when they compiled the first interrogatory of that name, that catechisms of botany, mythology, conchology, geology, would be as familiar to their successors.) Come, hold up your head, my love, and don't be afraid of her, she won't puzzle you."

"Puzzle *me*!" repeated Dionysius, (who by the way was a very ugly boy of between seven and eight,) "that's droll! a man to be puzzled by a woman! Come, Miss Butler, first do you answer me, and answer without stop or hesitation, mark me! When was the inquisition established in Spain? What is the date of the first Punic war? Who discovered America? What is your opinion of the Salique law? Who was the inventor of the Greek fire? What is the distance from this to Coventry? and what are the relative proportions of carbon, hydrogen, azote, and oxygen that go to the composition of caoutchouc?"

Seeing that Florence was silent, he politely burst into a horse-laugh, made a low bow, and vanished.

"How quick he is!" said Mrs. Honeymoon, with glistening eyes. "Miss Butler, I shall not think the worse of you for acknowledging yourself posed. How those catechisms bring young people on! I assure you this is but a small sample of the various knowledge Dionysius has already *arranged* in that little head of his!"

Who but must rejoice in the sight of childhood as it ought to be,—beautiful, gay, unaffected, a thing of light and glory, diffusing life and joyousness to the hearts of all around; but in proportion as the charms of ingenuousness and sprightliness are heightened by the innocence of infancy, so is the assumption of wisdom and the affectation of manhood ridiculous and revolting.

Florence soon found that master Dionysius, or Denys, as he was familiarly styled, was rightly named, for he ruled in the family like a perfect despot thereby verifying the observation of a French abbe long conversant with youth, that "a young lady with only a papa, or a young gentleman with only a mamma, was sure to turn out an *enfant gate*." Neither quickness of intellect nor warmth of affection rewarded poor Florence for the time she now lavished on her untoward pupils; and indeed Mrs. Honeymoon, who was herself a dunce of the first magnitude, used with great simplicity to observe that her's were the oddest girls—they never cared either for their governesses or their learning! Yet to Florence these untoward pupils and this uncongenial abode possessed one invaluable recommendation—it took wholly out of the circle of Laura and Lord Invermay.

The marriage had followed close upon her departure. It was celebrated with a pomp, a lavish waste of wealth, that was more than magnificence; it was profusion without bounds. Gold, silver, and jewels sparkled on all sides, until wealth became absolutely the supplanter, not the handmaiden, of taste. The bride's *trousseau* surpassed every thing that luxury had yet imagined. Crowds flocked to examine the ominous splendour of that ill-assorted marriage. The extent of Lord Invermay's embarrassments exceeded even the calculation of the confiding Laura. Gambling debts, and other arrangements of even a less honourable description, required an immediate settlement. A large portion of her wealth was the sacrifice, but she witnessed its alienation without a murmur, fondly repeating.

"and then the grateful youth shall own,
I loved him for himself alone."

Fatal mistake! Say, could she purchase love? No—the woman who fails to awaken passion but rarely inspires gratitude. Some minds spring up with a reactive scorn from the oppressive weight of obligation, and the native pride of man revolts at receiving pecuniary favours from any hand but that of her he loves.

Faintly, as in the wandering of a dream, or as echo conveys to the listening ear the murmurings of the distant ocean, Florence occasionally heard the tidings of a world she was never to enter; heard descriptions of Lady Invermay's gaieties; then, hinted reports of secret misery and domestic unkindness; lastly, a rumour of discord, violence, and threatened dissipation of her once princely wealth.

Her own lot admitted of no change, no amelioration. She herself had chosed it; and as the sun arose upon each succeeding weary day, she only looked upon the one that was past as filing off one link from the chain of misery by which she was bound.

At length a visiter appeared capable of awakening in her the long dormant feelings of complacency and sympathy.

A distant relation of Mrs. Honeymoon's late husband,—the Marchioness of Tiverton, on paying her annual visit, was struck with the beauty and grace of Miss Butler, whom she had formerly occasionally met in the world, but had not had such opportunity of estimating her pretensions in the hurry of society. There is no denying that Florence, on her part, was equally charmed with her ladyship, and spared no pains to heighten her favourable prepossession. A long absence from all that was elegant and engaging, had produced its usual effect of increasing the power of a fascinating exterior; and there was a something in Lady Tiverton's countenance and features that acted with mysterious sympathy on the heart of Florence, and yet she guessed not the cause: yet in Lady Tiverton there was to be seen only the splendid remains of a once strikingly beautiful woman, and her sharpened though elegant features, and slight emaciated form told truly that the mind within was a restless flame, and, that, contrary to most of her sex, it had been, even in the first bloom of her beauty, more her ambition to be distinguished for the graces of the mind than the person. Wordly observers could also detect in her manner a feverish restlessness, an anxious desire to shine, that sometimes, although rarely, took from that dignified tranquillity which is its perfection.

But in the "Honeymoon" sphere such defects were invisible, and Florence was charmed with the graceful urbanity that could diffuse pleasure through every member of the little circle,—satisfy even the exorbitant parental vanity of Mrs. Honeymoon; but then, (if the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, must be acknowledged,) console itself with a palinode, the moment an opportunity presented. This was offered in a second visit, of which Florence had not the false modesty to deny that she was the cause and motive. "My dear Miss Butler,' said the marchioness, "why have you hidden yourself from us? you must be dying with *ennui* with good Mrs. Honeymoon. The girls are '*de bonnes gates de filles*,' but will never do honour to your talents as an instructress; yet even their quiet dullness I prefer to the spoiled boy, attacking one with all his little knowledge about him, freshly acquired half-an-hour before, and pestering visiters with 'why and 'Because.' Why did you not confide your intentions to me: I should have had a pleasure in giving you the preference over Miss Aspendale, whom I established in Lady Frances Delaval's family. *That* would be a situation, indeed, somewhat worthy of you, and almost independent: apartments to yourself,—separate establishment,—servants to wait on you only,—two lovely intelligent pupils,—and frequent use of Lady Frances's play, opera, and concert tickets."

It needed not Lady Tiverton's talents to demonstrate to Florence that her lot was a most disagreeable one; and by the time her ladyship took leave, notwithstanding all in her own manner was bland, kind, and condescending, Florence found the result of her visit, an added depression of spirits, and she could not restrain a few tears from falling in (what Madame de Stael denominates) self-pity.

"That is so exactly like Lady Tiverton;" said Mrs. Honeymoon, who took her ladyship's call in her absence as a heinous offence. "You look pale and agitated after her visit, Miss Butler; I could guess, now, as they say across the water, her ladyship has been pitying you, and that you think yourself, at this moment, a very unfortunate heroine: it is only the marchioness's way. She left you impressed with the idea that she was deeply interested in you, and that if you had consulted her, she would have done wonders for you." Florence blushed: Mrs. Honeymoon had so exactly pourtrayed the effect of Lady Tiverton's conversation. "No," resumed her hostess, "Lady Tiverton does not care a straw whether you or any other creature on earth may be happy or miserable, and merely set before you the imaginary disagreeables of your situation for the pleasure of displaying her own eloquence, and the additional gratification of making you most uncomfortable." Florence was rather astonished at this *sortie* from the usually yea-and-nay Honeymoon; but, as I have before taken occasion to observe, a strong feeling of any sort often warms the dullest into eloquence, and Mrs. Honeymoon very dogmatically continued: "Should Lady Tiverton call again, with her condolences and her eternal eye-glass, and her snappish lap-dogs, my advice to you, Miss Butler, is, that you should not make your appearance: your engagements are surely a sufficient excuse of a morning, and the marchioness cannot require the company of my children's governess."

I have often wondered, considering the liberality with which advice, and no other commodity of equal value, is often bestowed, at the negligence, perverseness,—not to say ingratitude, with which it is usually received. I have had occasion to make this remark in my own person more than once, but never was it more signally exemplified than in the case of Mrs. Honeymoon; for, exactly a week after she had pronounced a homily intended, to prove that her homely establishment was superior to Tiverton House, Florence was leaning in a swiftly gliding and easy hung equipage, the companion of the travelled, accomplished, and intellectual Marchioness of Tiverton.

EFFECTS OF LIGHT IN NATURAL PHENOMENA.

It is well known that light is essential to the perfect and healthful vegetation of *plants*, and that they almost entirely lose their colour when kept from the access of it. But the true reason for this seems to have been very little examined into, and still less understood. For my own part, I have little doubt that light owes its power of assisting in vegetation (and particularly of communicating those various delightful tints and colours which are conspicuous in the vegetable kingdom), to its oxidizing or chemical power. It is well known that some of the metals enter into the composition of plants; and I conceive that their various colours are derived from various proportions and modifications of these metallic oxides, undergoing various changes, which changes are occasioned simply by their contact with light on the surface of the plant. It is there only that vegetables meet with that agent, which communicates to them all the beautiful hues which are, in many instances, the sole value which they are known to possess, of were probably intended to possess.

I may here state, that it is during the day-time alone, and during the presence of light, that plants absorb the combustible portion of their matter; it is therefore fair to conclude, that light plays an important part in the formation of this combustible portion, since it cannot be formed in the absence of it. During the night plants give out nitrogen; but they do not absorb or take in carbon, which is a component part of their necessary food, probably because they they cannot receive it unless it be modified by the agency of light, which seems to be one of their "necessaries of life. There can be little doubt that, during the night-time, plants do nothing more than concoct, or as it were digest, that portion of food which they have taken in during the day, giving out that portion which is not nutritious to them; namely, the nitrogen.

The blood in animals contains iron and other metallic oxides, which not only occasion its particular colour, but determine its fitness for regulating the functions, and renovating the powers of the system. We observe invariably, that persons who are confined and excluded from light, become first pale and sallow, and finally sickly and diseased.

Perhaps this may arise chiefly from the imperfect oxidation of the blood, occasioned by the absence of light, added to the consequent call on some other agency to supply the deficiency; which call necessarily deprives some other portion of the system of its needful action or support. Certain organs, not expressly adapted for that purpose, are called upon to assist in furnishing this necessary change, and are therefore compelled, in the meantime, to forego some of their own peculiar duties, and the healthful balance of the system is thus disturbed. These peculiar effects in the animal system, such as loss of colour, &c. are in many cases produced entirely from want of light, and not from confinement which may be supposed to occasion them, as facts testify which every day occur.

Light influences colour more strikingly in the *plumage of birds*, than perhaps in the external appearance of any other class of animals. Those birds which are natives of the torrid zone are generally of [illegible] while those in the frigid zone are principally white. It is worth while to remark here, the manner in which this peculiar law of nature is made subservient to the welfare of the animal. Coloured bodies are all better conductors of heat than white, therefore animals clothed in white under the frigid zone are better enabled to bear the severe cold to which they are liable in those regions, from the natural heat of the body being less easily conducted away. Partridges, hares, &c. are perfectly white in Lapland. The colour of *fish*, also, proves the influence of light: for we invariably find that the backs, or upper parts, which are exposed to the direct rays of light, are dark when compared with the under parts, which are in a great measure excluded from it.

The Indian finds his way through the uncultivated forests of America, with no other guide than that of the colour produced by the light of the sun on the sides of those *trees*, &c. which are more directly exposed to its action.

Lastly, with regard to light, I would mention the singularly useful, and hitherto unobserved *effect of moonlight*, in assisting the completion of certain important natural phenomena. The crystallization of water, under the form of those light frosts which so much prevail during the early spring, and which are of such important service in assisting the operations of agriculture, by rendering the surface of the earth mellow, and better susceptible of the manure that is necessary to it, are greatly assisted, and in many cases entirely brought about, by the intervention of moonlight. It is well known that, under certain circumstances, water will sink to the temperature of 22° before it freezes, or takes the form of crystals. Indeed it will invariably do so in the absence of mechanical agitation, and in the absence of light. It is an unquestionable fact, but one which has not hitherto been observed generally, or attended to, that during that period of the year to which I have alluded, and indeed at other periods, before the moon rises on a still clear night, when the atmosphere is at a lower temperature than 32°, the water remains in a liquid state; but immediately on the moon rising, and diffusing its light around, the water freezes, and performs the salutary offices required of it, without subjecting us to the severity of a low temperature.

Daylight, then, may well be called the "light of heaven," since it not only enables us to see all things that come within the range of our optical organs, but actually communicates a great portion of that beauty which it shows to us; since it not only sheds upon the flowers those hues which make the face of our earth a vision of delight, but it assists in giving health to the human frame, and paints the cheek of beauty with those colours which no art can imitate, and no eye can help admiring.—*Gurney.*

From Rev. Howard Malcom's Journal.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Amid the numerous discomforts of a long sea voyage, one is thrown in upon his own resources, both for improvement and pleasures. But the mind accustomed to view with intelligent and devout contemplation the works of God, can seldom be without materials for lofty and purifying thought. And surely the wide ocean and the wider sky, present a rich field for the expatiation of our noblest thoughts. Pacing the deck, or leaning against the bulwarks, towards setting sun, it would seem as though the most gross and thoughtless mind must rise, and expand, and feel delight. Far and near, rolls "old ocean."

"Unconquerable; unreposed, untired,
And rolled the wild, profound, eternal bass
In nature's anthem."

Now, every ocean is added to the dominion of man. He captures its rulers, he makes its surges his highway, and so dexterously adjusts his spreading canvass as to proceed in the very face of its winds, to his desired haven. But O! how many have found in these same billows a grave! How many a gallant ship "has sunk like lead in the mighty waters," where beauty and vigor, wealth and venerableness, learning and piety, find undistinguished graves. To these lone deserts of pure waters man pursues his brother with murderous intent, the silence is broken by thundering cannon, the billows bear away the stain of gore, and all that storms ever swallowed up have been outnumbered by the victims of a single fight. O war! when will thy horrid banners be for ever furled?

Reflection, following the chasing waves, passes on to the shores they leave, and there looks over nations, and beholds men in their manners, follies and crimes, their loves and hates, their joys and sorrows, their enthusiastic pursuit of wealth, and amazing disregard of Heaven. How interminable and salutary are the thoughts thou inspirest, Ocean! whether we regard thy age, thy beauties, thy wrath thy silence, thy treasures, thy services to man, thy praise to God, or the scenes which have been acted on thy surface!

But while we thus muse and speculate, the glories of sunset fade into sober gray, the billows take deeper tints, stars multiply, and behold we stand beneath a firmament glowing with ten thousand fires. Here are vaster, sublimer fields of thought.

"Hail, Source of Being! Universal Soul
Of heaven and earth. Essential Presence hail!
To Thee I bend the knee, to Thee my thoughts
Continual climb; who with a master hand,
Has the great whole into perfection touched."

How ennobling and purifying in the study of astronomy! How delicious the Christian's hope of soon roaming among these worlds of infinite wisdom and power, ever learning, adoring, rejoicing, improving; ever becoming more full of God, and of glory, and of joy.

Rivers of Blood.—According to the estimates of Dr. Robertson, the blood is sent out of the heart with a force and degree of swiftness, that would carry it 70 feet in a minute, or 3,200 feet in an hour. The stream that runs from the heart through the great artery called the aorta, if it were to continue its onward course, would at this rate, in seventy years, flow to a distance of 358,354 miles, or more than fourteen times the circumference of our globe.

Such a stream, even thus small, did it actually flow before our eyes, would excite no little surprise. But suppose the mighty mass of blood which runs from the heart of the whale—enough almost to carry the largest mill—were to run through the earth at the same rate. Who would not turn pale at the sight of such a river? But is it less wonderful that rivers of blood actually do flow by hundreds of millions daily, because their course eludes our observation?

Yes, these crimson floods actually flow, though it be in narrow circuits. From 700,000,000 to 800,000,000 rivers of human blood are at this moment pursuing their course through their accustomed channels! How many millions of millions of rivers of blood are at the same time coursing their way through the veins and arteries of land and sea animals, no human mind can calculate! These mighty streams, we say again flow on and on, with just as much certainty as if they did not elude our observation.

LINES.

BY THE HONOURABLE MRS. NORTON.

I loved thee,—in the days of youth
When hope soared joyous with eagle wing
To seek some warm heart's changeless truth
To share my life's sweet wandering.
I loved—and deemed that *then* would'st be
A resting place of hope to me!

I loved thee, in the noon of life,
When all *thy* heart was given to fame,
And smiled, when victor in the strife,
They shouted loud thy welcome name.
I smiled—and loved—for then I thought
My patient love thy love had bought!

Ah! triumph not, if even now
In the dim evening of my days,
My sunken cheek and faded brow
Flush at the mem'ry thy gaze;
And like a scorched up flower in rain
My withered hopes bloom out again!

The waters which some careless hand
Hath spilled, may never-gathered be;
But from the barren spot of land
They moistened, springs the verdant tree:—
So in that lone love's wasted truth
Lives all the freshness of my youth!

From Reid's Elements of Chemistry.

COMMUNICATION OF HEAT.

Caloric is communicated by conduction and radiation.

When caloric passes slowly from one portion of matter to another in contact with it, it is said to be conducted, and the process is termed the conduction of caloric. Metals are the best conductors, then liquids, and lastly gases. Gold silver, and copper are the best conductors among solids; glass, bricks, and many stony substances are very bad conductors; and porous, spongy solids, as charcoal, hair, and fur are the best.

Put one end of an iron rod in the fire, the heat soon passes to it, and along its particles to some distance from the fire. Put a glass tube, or piece of wood of the same size as the iron, into the same part of the fire, the heat extends a very little way beyond the part touching the fire, both these substances being bad conductors.

Clothing is generally made of bad conductors that the heat of the body may not be conducted quickly to the surrounding air. Furnaces, where great heat is required, are built with porous bricks, which are very effectual in preventing the escape of heat: but when a stove is placed in the middle of any apartment, the fuel is surrounded with iron, that the heat may be quickly conducted to the air. The ice in an ice house is surrounded with blankets or straw to prevent the warm air coming too easily in contact with it.

When heat is applied to the upper portion of any liquid, expansion generally ensues, and it becomes lighter than the rest; it remains, therefore, resting upon the colder and heavier part. This may be easily shown by boiling the upper portion of water in a long glass tube, applying heat by a spirit lamp. If the heat be applied near the bottom of the tube the colder portion from above soon sinks below the hot expanded fluid, and pushes it up, so that currents are continually produced, till the whole fluid is heated to the same point.

Similar movements take place in the air. See the section upon Carbon, where illustrations will be given of the currents produced in a common fire.

Caloric is said to be radiated when it passes with great velocity from the sun, or from any warm body at the surface of the earth, moving through space or through the air. It is believed, in this case, to move with the same velocity as light, viz., 192,000 miles in a second. Caloric is also radiated from warm bodies that are not luminous, as from the hand or hot water.

Radient caloric is absorbed when it falls upon bodies having painted or rough surfaces, such as are presented bricks and other porous solids, by many kinds of stony matter, and numerous animal and vegetable substances, and elevates their temperature as it is taken up. But brilliant and polished metallic surfaces absorb little heat, they reflect or turn it back again.

Take a piece of common tinplate, and place it before the fire: it reflects most of the radient heat, and becomes warmer with extreme slowness. Make the surface rough with a file or sandpaper, cover it with lampback, or black paint; it now absorbs heat quickly when exposed to the fire, and soon becomes warm.

Those bodies which are most powerful in receiving radient heat when it falls upon them, are equally so in emitting it when they are warmer than surrounding objects. Thus a vessel, having a rough porous, or painted surface, cools much more quickly than when the surface is brilliantly metallic.

All bodies at the surface of the earth lose heat by radiation in a clear evening; they radiate more or less heat, according to the nature of the surface: those that radiate more become colder than the others, and on these more dew or hoar frost is deposited, the air coming in contact with them being cold to the greatest degree, and unable, therefore, to retain the moisture previously associated with it. The green leaves of vegetables are powerful in radiating heat, and are accordingly covered with the dew during the night, which is so necessary for plants when there is no rain.

In a cloudy night, as heat does not escape by radiation from the surface of the earth, the temperature never falls so much as in a cloudless sky.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the "Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick."

Meeting of the Clergy held at Fredericton, Sept. 8, 1836, by invitation from the Archdeacon.

Present,

The Ven. the Archdeacon,

REVEREND,	REVEREND,
James Somerville, L. L. D.	Frederick Coster,
Jerome Alley, D. D.	H. Nelson Arnold,
Edwin Jacob, D. D,	Alex. C. Somerville,
S. Thompson, L. L. D.	S. D. Lee Street,
Samuel R. Clarke,	William W. Walker,
Christopher Milner,	John Black,
Raper Milner,	Charles O. Wiggins,
Abraham Wood,	Henry J. Jarvis,

Hugh Fraser, a Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

After prayers the Archdeacon addressed the meeting.

My Reverend Brethren,

So important, and so various, is the business which calls for our attention on this occasion, that I am desirous not to waste a moment in needless discourse, before proceeding to it. The exigencies of the present time are great indeed, but the nature and the extent of them are, I presume, as well known to you, as to myself. How they may be met and provided for, is the matter for our deliberation; and whatever difference of opinion may be found among us, at the outset, upon that point, will vanish I trust, upon a serious and deliberate consideration and discussion. With regard to the matters which will be brought before you, I have nothing to ask of any of my brethren, but that they will state fully and freely what they think, and pay proper attention to the sentiments of others.

You are aware, that the chief subject for our consideration, is a plan proposed by our respected Diocesan, for the formation of a Church Society [illegible] of the Archdeaconries, to embrace all the objects of the Societies in England, for the "Propagation of the Gospel," and for "Promoting Christian Knowledge." His Lordship wishes for the assistance of the Clergy in perfecting his plan, and has authorized the calling of this meeting, that you may all have an opportunity of rendering such assistance.

His Lordship feels, as does no doubt every one of us, the necessity of some strong measures being adopted, to arouse the lay members of the Church, to a due sense of their duties and obligations as churchmen. And the measure now proposed, seems to me well calculated to answer that end. I shall lay before you an extract from a letter, in which his Lordship's views are stated, and some Resolutions, in which these views are embodied, in order to facilitate your deliberations on the subject. Of these Resolutions you will dispose as you see fit; but the important subject of them, I am confident, you will approach, with all the respect due to the proposition of the Bishop, and a sincere desire to promote the well being of the great Community, whose interests are involved in it.

It may be thought by some, that his Lordship's plan embraces a greater number of objects, than any Society we are likely to form in the present state of the Province, will be found sufficient to carry forward. His Lordship's view of the case is, that by providing a variety of objects, the various tastes of all may be consulted, and that so, upon the whole, larger contributions may be obtained. I think myself, that this result may reasonably be expected. All the objects proposed are of great importance, but some may meet with more favor from particular persons than others, and thus each individual contributor will be enabled to promote that, or those, among them, which he most approves of.

That the plan will find favor with you, I cannot doubt. The opinion of the Clergy of this Archdeaconry has been, on more than one occasion, very decidedly expressed in favour of that which I take to be the principle of the measure—viz. an active union among the members of the Church, both lay and clerical, for the promotion of such objects, as the Church, wherever it exists, must find essential to its welfare and utility.

* * * * * * *

In confining myself, as I have done in this address, to the *temporal* things of the Church, I hope I need not say, that I do so under the impression, that there are more important things to which we are all bound more expressly to attend: and that it is only in proportion, as we do attend to these more important things, that we can reasonably expect a blessing upon our endeavours to secure the less important. However every one must see, that if the temporalities fail and go to ruin, there can be little, or no hope of the spiritualis. Our altar cannot be served, if those who are to minister at it, have not their subsistance provided for. Our Churches must in time be closed, if successors cannot be found for those, who have now the charge of them. I have indeed a firm trust and confidence, that God, in his mercy, will avert such a calamity from us; and do certainly not apprehend that it will befall. Still I have long expected, and still continue to expect, that a time of severe pressure and perplexity will surely come, to our immediate successors, if not to ourselves. I cannot suppose that you need any exhortation from me, to do anything in your power to alleviate the difficulties, which there is so much reason to apprehend, however improbable you may think it, that you will be exposed to them yourselves. It indeed would it become us to forgo any opportunity that may be afforded us, for rendering those who may succeed us, somewhat less dependent upon the precarious liberality of the people; or for securing (if possible) a supply of fit and able men, to carry on the work when we have ceased our labours. Voluntarily to leave them to take their chance, under the pretence of trusting God, would be a suspicious course, which we shall none of us think of pursuing. My trust in God, I hope, will not fail. I shall always depend upon a blessing from above, upon the lawful and honest means we use, to provide for the support and extension and continuance of our Church: but I cannot profess or indulge in indolent and fanatical confidence, in an extraordinary interposition in behalf of those who do not use the ordinary means of helping themselves with what

* Some passages are here omitted, as having no immediate connexion with the "Church Society."

God has provided them:—nor can I feel anything like respect for the man, who, upon whatever pretence, refuses his aid to perpetuate that which he deems a blessing to himself and his co-temporaries. If asked how the Church to which we belong is to be preserved to future generations, I have no new way to point out;—I look back to the time that is past, and enquiring how it has been preserved till now, am content to take the same course, trusting in God's blessing for a similar result.

In order to this result, doubtless the affections of the Laity must be excited, and their liberality called forth. There can be no question, except as to the best and safest means of effecting this object. This however is certain,—that anything which tends to increase respect for the clerical character, and to cause our labours, and our usefulness to be more highly appreciated must be highly valuable. But let me intreat you to reflect that the disposition of the people towards us will depend very much upon the example we set them,—upon the feelings we manifest one towards another. The honor and credit of the whole body ought to be held precious, by every individual of the Clergy. It should be our delight to act together, and to help one another. It is as a band of brethren, united in a most sacred cause, that we should ever appear to the world, and to the members of the Church in particular. Everything which has a tendency to make our people divide themselves into parties, and say, "I am of Paul, and I of Apollos," should be carefully avoided.

I shall not pursue this topic, however important I may regard it, further than to add—that from more frequent meetings, and more united consultation and action, among the Clergy, I should expect greater advantage to the cause in which we are all engaged, than from any other thing which I am able to suggest. United ourselves, and acting as a body, with one heart and one mind, we might hope to succeed in our endeavours to excite our people to those combined efforts, which are necessary for the accomplishment of great designs.

The Society proposed by the Bishop will, I trust, do much for the Church, if the Clergy cordially and generally enter into the design. But I am desirous of taking other measures besides that, if any one can be devised, that will arouse Churchmen in general, to take a lively interest in all things appertaining to the Church, not only in their own place and neighbourhood, but in the remotest corners of the Province. Reports of all that is going forward, and representations of whatever is deficient any where, may, and ought to, be periodically presented to them. Contributions towards useful and necessary works should be solicited in all the Churches of the Archdeacoury, although the sum collected in particular Churches, should be frequently very small,—the aggregate would be considerable, and a good habit might be formed.

I have made this address longer than I wished. We will now, if you please, proceed to business, and commence with that which is to be the chief subject for our consideration—the Plan of the proposed Society.

The Rev. Frederick Coster was requested to act as Secretary to the Meeting.

Read some extracts from a Letter from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to the Archdeacon, dated.

Halifax, June 1, 1836.

"When I was in New Brunswick, I think I must have mentioned to you and others of the Clergy, a plan which I had suggested in the hope of interesting the Laity, in the affairs of the Church. It was to have one Church Society of our own, embracing all the objects which have engaged the two great Church Societies in England; and including among these objects—aid to Missions in the most neglected places; Divinity Scholarships at the Colleges; Sunday schools. My view was to have a separate Society, or Committee, for each Archdeacoury, enjoying the advantages of their own funds, and all, of course, under the superintendence of the Diocesan.

The Central Society in each Ardeacoury should communicate with the Bishop, and obtain Books, &c. from England. I wish for a sub-committee in every Parish or Mission, where all possible efforts should be made to raise what can be got, regarding especially those particular objects, which the members of each Committee may be most anxious to promote; so that by attending to the case of the contributors, the contributions may be the larger. I have lately received from England, what I consider a sanction for my plan, if we can make all its parts harmonize with the two great Church Societies, whose objects must form our limits, or we shall be in danger of running wild. I am now desirous of receiving such suggestions as yourself, and the Clergy, more especially the more experienced Clergy, can supply for my help. If you still think it desirable, to call the Clergy together, after notice of this object, as a principle subject for their consideration, the design may be assisted by their collected exertions. We must do something. Our people must be awakened from their indifference, & lead an active part in the prosperity of the Church. The funds of each Committee, for merely local purposes, may be under the entire controul of that Committee; but when designed for some general purposes as Missionary or Scholarship support, an aggregate should be formed in the Central or Archidiaconal Committee, who should appropriate to those purposes, with the approval of the Diocesan. Committees, however, may specially contribute towards the instruction of destitute places in their neighbourhood, or finding a promising candidate for Orders, within their own limits, may obtain and appropriate funds for his education. These are the most important of the objects which I have thought of: others may be suggested, and the more simple our whole machinery can be made, the more efficient, with God's blessing, will be our united strength and exertions. The first missionary movements for our attempt, may perhaps be confined to defraying the actual expence of visits from neighbouring Missionaries to destitute settlements,—but if the means be found, the employment of a visiting Missionary would be a happy achievement."

(Signed) "JOHN NOVA SCOTIA."

Read the draft of the resolutions referred to by the Archdeacon in his Address, whereupon it was

Resolved, on motion, that a committee be appointed to take the said draft into consideration, and to report thereupon; and that they do present the same to-morrow, with such emendations as they may deem necessary.

Resolved, That the Rev. Drs. Somerville, Alley, and Thompson, and Messrs. Arnold and Street, be the committee.

Resolved, on motion, That the affectionate thanks of the meeting be presented to the Rev. Hugh Fraser, for his kindness in attending the meeting, and for the valuable information he has been pleased to give on the subjects under consideration.

With reference to the proposed founding of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton, the Rev. Drs. Jacob and Somerville intimated, that in the event of the scholarships being founded, no Fees would be taken from the scholars by the Professors of the College. The meeting received this intimation with thanks.

Resolved, That the Clergy do attend Divine Service at Christ's Church, at 11 o'clock, and that the Rev. Dr. Alley be requested to preach.

Adjourned to to-morrow at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Friday, September 9, 1836.

PRESENT,

The Venerable the Archdeacon,

THE REVEREND	THE REVEREND
J. Somerville, L. L. D.	F. Coster,
J. Alley, D. D.	H. N. Arnold,
E. Jacob, D. D.	A. C. Somerville,
S. Thompson, L. L. D.	S. D. L. Street,
S. R. Clarke,	W. W. Walker,
C. Milner,	J. Black,
R. Milner,	C. O. Wiggins,
H. J. Jarvis.	

The Clergy proceeded to Christ's Church for divine service. Prayers read by the Rev. H. J. Jarvis: sermon by the Rev. Dr. Alley.

The committee, to whom the consideration of the draft of Resolutions, laid before the meeting by the Archdeacon was referred, reported, that they had considered the same, and recommended their adoption with certain amendments.

Whereupon resolved, on motion, that the said Resolutions be adopted as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That the Clergy of this Archdeacoury are desirous to afford His Lordship (the Bishop) all the aid in their power to carry into effect his plan for a great Church Society in each of the Archdeaconries, and ready to exert their best endeavours to procure contributions from their people to the several objects which his Lordship proposes to include in the plan of that Society.

2. That they consider it as of the greatest importance that the proposed Society should have the benefit of His Lordship's able superintendence; and they are fully sensible of the advantage to be derived from acting in perfect harmony with the two great Church Societies in England, and limiting themselves to such objects as they have sanctioned by their practice, or at least shall honor with their entire approbation.

3. That they trust the lay members of the Church will readily join themselves to the proposed Society, and liberally support it; and respectfully recommend that the Society be instituted on that liberal foundation which will allow the Laity a due share in the management of the funds to be subscribed.

4. That the Achdeacon be requested to forward a paper in the form following, with any emendations the Bishop may deem necessary, to the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of each Parish in the Archdeacoury; and that each Corporation be requested to lend all their influence in obtaining subscriptions to it, so that the Society may embrace, if possible all the Churchmen in the Province; and that it is expedient that no time should be lost in putting into effectual operation a plan which promises so much utility.

Read a draft of a Constitution of the proposed Society, to which some amendments were moved.

Resolved, That the same be taken into further consideration to-morrow.

Resolved, That the clergy do attend divine service to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and that the Rev. F. Coster be requested to preach.

Adjourned to to-morrow at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Saturday, September 10, 1836.

PRESENT

The Ven. The Archdeacon,

REVEREND.	REVEREND.
J. Somerville, L. L. D.	F. Coster,
J. Alley, D. D.	H. N. Arnold,
E. Jacob, D. D.	A. C. Somerville,
S. Thompson,	S. D. L. Street,
S. R. Clarke,	C. O. Wiggins,
C. Milner,	H. J. Jarvis,
R. Milner,	J. Black,
J. Dunn,	

The Clergy attended divine service at Christ's Church. Prayers read by the Rev. J. Black, sermon by the Rev. Frederick Coster.

Read the draft of the Constitution of the proposed Society, with the amendments proposed; whereupon

Resolved, That the said draft, so amended, be adopted for

The Constitution of the Church Society of New Brunswick.

I. In conformity with the suggestions contained in the extract from the Letter of the Lord Bishop, a Society be, and the same is hereby formed, to be called "The Church Society of the Archdeacoury of New Brunswick."

II. The payment at any one time of a sum not less than ten pounds do constitute a Life Member, and the payment annually of any sum, however small, do constitute the person paying the same a Member of the Society.

III. The Society shall have a President, who shall be the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; two or more Vice Presidents, of whom the Archdeacon shall be the first; one Treasurer; two Secretaries; and a Standing Committee of twelve lay members of the Society, being Life Members, or subscribers of at least one pound to the funds of the Society; who, with the exception of the President and Vice Presidents, shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting.

IV. The Officers of the Society and the Clergy of the Archdeacoury shall be *ex officio* members of this Committee.

V. That the Society shall embrace the following objects, and none other, viz.:—

Missionary visits to neglected places;

The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College Fredericton;

Aid to Sunday and other Schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists;

The supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church, and

Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

VI. It shall be competent to any Member of the Society, to limit his Subscription to any one or more of the objects above recited, which he may be most anxious to promote.

VII. The Members of the Society in each Mission, or in each Parish of each Mission, at the discretion of the Missionary do constitute a Local Committee.

VIII. It shall be competent to each Committee to recommend any of the above recited objects to the special consideration of the Society in the appropriation of its funds.

IX. The society shall hold its Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton, on the second Friday in Feb. in each year.

X. The Committee of each Parish or Mission shall hold an Annual Meeting on some covenient day, previous to the Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton, when the recommendation to the Society of special objects shall be determined on.

XI. Each Parochial Committee shall be empowered to depute two of its lay Members, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Committee, to assist the Missionary, in submitting the recommendations of the Committee to the Society's consideration.

XII. For this purpose the Missionaries and the lay Deputies shall meet in general Committee on the two days, or more, if need be, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, to form an aggregate, to be recommended to the Society.

XIII. The first meeting of the Society shall be held on Thursday, February 9th, 1837, when the Constitution of the Society shall be ratified and confirmed, and its Officers elected.

XIV. The Clergy shall bring the subject under the consideration of their respective flocks, and invite them to depute one or more persons, to be nominated by the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of their respective Parishes, to attend in their behalf at the said Meeting.

Resolved, on motion, that the foregoing Constitution of the Society be transmitted to the Lord Bishop with a letter explanatory of their proceedings, signed by the Clergy present. The draft of the letter being produced, it was read and approved, as follows.

Fredericton, Sept. 10, 1836.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.

The Clergy of the Archdeacoury of New Brunswick having been convened for the purpose of taking into consideration Your Lordship's recommendation of the formation of a General Church Society, beg leave with profound respect for Your Lordship's person and authority to acquaint you with the result of our deliberations.

We have entirely agreed in a conviction of the expediency, not to say necessity, of adopting the measure which your Lordship's solicitude for the best interests of the Church had induced you to suggest, and have proceeded without loss of time to carry your suggestions (as far as depends on us) into complete effect.

We have actually formed the Society, and been careful to embrace in its plan all the objects which Your Lordship specified, and to restrain it within the limits which your sound and experienced judgment prescribed.

We have now the honor of submitting to Your Lordship the Plan, which on mature deliberation and full discussion, has appeared to us best adapted to secure the important objects in view: trusting that Your Lordship will approve the promptitude with which we have endeavoured to obey your call; and that should we in any point appear to have gone somewhat beyond your suggestions, our excuse may be found in the exigencies of the time, and in the urgent necessity for immediate and active exertion, to which Your Lordship has directed our attention.

We have the honor to be,
Your Lordship's most ob't Servants,
(Signed) BY THE CLERGY.

Resolved, on motion, that the Archdeacon do nominate some particular Clergyman to preach before the Society at the meeting in February next.

Resolved, on motion, that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Reverend Dr. Gray, Rector of St. John, to invite him to join the proposed Society, and solicit his co-operation with it: and that the Reverend Drs. Alley and Thompson be the Committee.

Resolved, on motion, that a standing committee be appointed to act in all things on behalf of the Society till the meeting in February, with power to add to their number both Clergymen and Laymen, and that the Archdeacon and the Rev. Drs. Somerville and Jacob be the Committee.

Resolved, on motion, that a communication be made to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, by the Archdeacon, in the name of the Clergy, to apprize them of the formation of the Society, and to acquaint them that in defining the objects which the proposed Society shall embrace, they have deemed it inexpedient to propose the application of any part of the funds which it is hoped will be collected, towards the support of *themselves*,—being under a strong impression that the plan will be more favourably received by the public, if the Clergy should appear to have no greater interest in any object which it embraces, than every other class of men in the community, and at the same time convinced that—however successful may be the efforts they are about to make, more cannot reasonably be expected from this Institution at the outset, than that it should provide means for carrying on, without expence, or at less expence to the Society, certain important operations, which have hitherto been a charge upon its funds. They trust the Society will approve of this determination which they have not hastily or inconsiderately adopted, and give them credit for a sincere desire not idly to further the objects of the Society, but also to lighten its burden to the utmost of their ability.—*Adjourned.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—The communication in the City Gazette of Thursday, signed Musagetes, proves that one of the muses, like a drowning man, is ready to grasp at straws.

Poor Doctor, for such the Gazette correspondent must permit me to call him; though possibly the thing may wear petticoats, and I may be attacked again for mistaking the gender: must have been in dire wrath, or as Sam Slick would say, a tarnation rage when he read the article in the Chronicle under the signature of 'A Merchant,' or he would have perceived his error; as I did not entitle the *Document* the petition of the muses, but modestly recommended the officious fine so to christen their still born child. It is true I gave the names of the nine, and I believe misnamed them in calling them gentlemen, but now beg their pardon, as they might, as far as I could positively know, be ladies. But what a wonderful discovery the learned Doctor has made—Oh! that merchant might have now frequent opportunities of corresponding with such *learned* men, and thus gain the information (which it is said cost Sir Joseph Banks a trip round the world) that Fleas are not Lobsters.

I must now, Mr. Editor, have a word with you for omitting several words and lines in different sentences of my communication, by which the sense and point of the original is materially deviated from, and though the original might be faulty as grammatical composition, your alterations and omissions by no means tended to correct such defect.

To return to the Doctor, or Musagetes, whichever he pleases, had you, Mr. Editor, published the merchant's letter without alteration or omission, he would have discovered that the comment upon the *nine* was for publishing a petition and thus giving it to the world as an expression of public opinion, when only nine names had been affixed to it. Another injustice you have done me, Mr. Editor, by making me express surprise that only nine had signed it, whereas my expression of surprise was, that even nine should have so committed themselves.

The learned Musagetes, or Doctor, having volunteered a piece of advice to A Merchant, to post his books, &c. he must accept of a title in return. I advise him to attend his patients, and by diligence in his profession secure the means of discharging his debts, which will materially lighten the labor of A Merchant, and add in a far greater degree to his usefulness in society, than by making himself busy in stirring up strife at a period of uncommon excitement.

I am, Sir, your's,
Feb. 24. A MERCHANT.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

THE MUSES appear to have been put to their *shifts*, and little relish being placed in *breeches*: two of them have since appeared in public, one of whom protests that the child was not *still born* but *buried* after birth; which shews that they must have been very much ashamed of it; indeed there is no doubt but that it was malformed and ricketty, and what was still worse, had confirmed *disease of the heart*, which was decidedly *hereditary*.

Musagetes thinks there is "no propriety in his own name," I think so too, and therefore suit him with a better, and call him Great Tom, not of Oxford, for that "shakes all the city with his iron tongue," but Great Tom of St. John." This literary whale has given vent to a pompous production in the City Gazette, and had I any doubt of his being the author, I should certainly have attributed it to the *accoucheur muse* who made such a sorry job of bringing the bantling to light.

Musagetes is evidently displeased at being made a muse, and compelled to wear breeches; how much less would he have liked being metamorphesed into a *maker of breeches*: this would have converted the "sacred nine" into ONE man—Yes! *only one man* would then have petitioned the King for the removal of the Governor. *Calliope & Co. Tailors to His Majesty.*

But Thomas, whatsoever geer
Thy Proteus form shall choose to wear,
Black, red, or blue, or yellow;
Whatever other people say,
I think thee (trust my honest lay,)
A very clever fellow.

And now I tell thee like a friend,
In hopes it may thy course amend,
That often I discover
A numerous band who daily make
An easy bridge of thy poor back,
And damn it when they're over.

Why art thou then, with cap in hand,
A tool to such a graceless band,
Such mad schemes undertaking.
O Tom, pursue but my advice,
Cut all the radicals in a trice,
'Twill set them all a quaking.

Musagetes admits 'the paucity and insignificance' of the nine. I shall take his word for it, and merely put him on his guard against an interloper, who wishes to share the honors and fight the battle of the muses. He has *assumed* the name of "True Blue Nose," but I will give him his proper name, and call him the Greenland Apothecary. This impudent assumption of a name by a man, born, reared, and starved out of a village of weavers, deserves to be reprobated by every honest blue nose. It is a means which radicals, such as this, are using to overturn everything which exists in the Province, in the hope that a change may be beneficial to them by taking the power out of the hands of those who at present hold it, and placing it in their own: this is the summit of their ambition—this the goal at which they all wish to arrive: but there is good, loyal, real blue nose feeling enough in the country to put such fellows down, and they will be put down. People will no longer be duped; they see the danger of countenancing these republicans and radicals, and begin to rouse from the apathy with which they have tamely looked on and witnessed the efforts made to trample upon the independence of the Executive of this Province. They see clearly that although the power is necessarily in the hands of a few, whose character and stake in the country secure their proper conduct, it is much better that it should remain so than be transferred to *three* or more dangerous members in the House of Assembly, who are responsible to no one, and who may always secure their own election by a little manœuvering in supply.

But to my Poor apothecary,—*poor* if as Musagetes Shakspeare,

"'Tis the *mind* that makes the *body* rich."

This newspaper witling "whose works should only come to light in flames," has shewn us how to "discharge a communication with effect," and if I may be allowed to judge, has profited little by his own "tutoring and training"—he is absolutely indecent, and I have no ambition to imitate him; but since he has quoted rhymes, I shall also borrow a couple of lines and say

"Envy not such as have in dirt surpassed ye,
Tis very, very easy to be nasty!"

Tis against such specious intruders as this self-constituted blue nose that we must be on our guard,—he is a "wolf in sheep's clothing,"—he, presume to call himself a blue nose! He neither looks, thinks, writes, nor acts like a blue nose,—he comes from a very hot bed of radicalism, and under the guise of a friend, endeavours to promulgate principles which tend to produce discontent and disaffection against the Government and every constituted authority.—Protect us from such worthies!

And now for "*Terpsichore in breeches*," formerly known as *Shylock*, but now called *Clio*. He is tarred with the same brush as our second hero, and is a little more meddlesome—the prime mover of most of the acts of the muses,—he "never had a doubt in all his life,"—"talks of himself, and much himself admires,"—is fruitful in egotisms, and full of brags" —borrows speeches, and would like to borrow more substantial things, to "appropriate to his own use," accuses public men of peculation, for which he has already suffered once, and had "the vanity taken out of him" besides: but withal he is the same crooked sixpence, and had not nature already done it for him, I should recommend him to have his head shaved, or

"get an ape and trudge the land,
the leader of a mimick band." A.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

The Session is expiring, perhaps already ended. Its deliberations have cost the country about £10 an hour, and they have been engaged now over *seventy* days; the public can calculate the total cost. Let them next, with me, turn to the other side of the account, and briefly notice some of the proceedings of the Lower House, that we may be the better judge how faithfully *they* have discharged their important and expensive trusts. What have they done?

They are appointed to assist in establishing Laws; and they have shewn their utter contempt of them, in depriving of their lawful pay, the Adjutants and Sergeant-Majors of Militia; and thus, by a single resolution of their own, violating the positive provisions of an Act of Assembly, and assuming "*that what is declared for Law by the Commons House, hath the force of Law, although the consent of the other two Branches be not had thereto*"—As guardians of the rights and liberties of the *people*, they have assailed the press, and persecuted a Printer with the most inexorable tyranny.—As *Radical Reformers*, their most warmly cherished title, they have passed a bill to lengthen, in certain cases, the duration of their own political existence.—As the holders of the purse-strings of the Province, they have lavishly wasted another £2000, in sending Messrs: Crane and Wilmot back again to England, for no other purposes that can be discovered, than to engage further in the dirty work they left there unfinished, and to involve us, *if possible*, in still deeper disgrace in the estimation of the Government at home.

What have they *not* done? They have *not* complied with a most reasonable recommendation of the Governor to pass the Civil List Bill with a suspending clause, as the most likely means to ensure a proper adjustment of the great question.

They have *not* dealt equally with Mr. Pierce and Mr. Blatch, equal offenders. The former they dread, and they endeavour to crush him, by trying, convicting and punishing him, without a hearing; the latter is their creature, and him they protect, by carefully suppressing all account of his delinquency. They have *not* regarded our sick and dying Poor, whose heart-rending state so loudly demanded the establishment of an Infirmary.

They have *not* listened to the imploring voice of humanity, continually raised to them, by Fifty wretched maniacs in the city of St. John, and as many more scattered throughout the Province at large.

They have *not* done any thing (of the many things they might have done) to save the city from the direful consequences that must ensue to her, from the heaviest calamity with which she was ever visited—the late fire.

They have *not*, in a word, effected a single measure of the slightest benefit to the general interests; I defy them to specify *one*.

These are but a few of their flagrant sins of commission and omission; but they are sufficient to enable us to discern in them, (however high above suspicion the House of H. J. & Co. may hitherto have stood in this province) the signs of their approaching bankruptcy in credit and character. Q.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor:—It is a miserable condition for a Party to be reduced to, when driven from every ground upon which they rested the strength of their position, that they should assume the tone of slanderers & by vilifying with the foulest abuse the character of those in power, thereby attempt to bring the measures which they advocate into disrepute with the Public. But the People of this Province are not so ignorant as to be totally incompetent to discriminate between sound reasoning and impudent and unfounded assertions, or so lost to decency, as not to distinguish between the temperate arraignment of a Man's conduct, and the disgusting calumny which has disgraced the productions of the opponents of His Excellency. To notice all these would require the pen of a readier writer than I am: but, it might have a slight effect to enumerate some of the absurdities which have been written and spoken upon the present agitated question; and their extravagance will shew, how far reason or reflection guide them in the formation of their opinions, and how cautiously we should adopt the sentiments of a Party actuated by similar motives.

That His Excellency is placed in a most trying and peculiar situation, there is no doubt. He has his duty to his Sovereign drawing him one way and the commands of the Colonial Minister another.—On the one side is arraigned, his own sound and impartial judgment, supported by the opinion of his legal advisers and Councillors, and on the other the two branches of the Legislature.—The impeachment of the House of Commons and the displeasure of His Sovereign on his right hand, and a grasping *would be Oligarchy* on the left: and because he stands upon his rights as an independent branch of the Legislature, and his duty as the trusty servant of His Majesty, and by a manly, open exposition of his reasons for his line of conduct, his defamers (for I will not call them his accusers,) have called down the hills to cover him, and the mountains to overwhelm him. Is it not cowardly? Does it not betray a spirit at variance with an honorable mind? Yes! and it shows how far a defeated faction can go, and what "infernal machines they will set in motion to carry their favourite measures into operation. It will also tend I trust, to open the eyes of the People, to what may be expected from the same party, when firmly seated in that power which has been floating like a vision before their longing eyes, but like the fruits which tempted Tantalus, vanished at his grasp, and when the same shafts which are now fulminated against His Excellency will be turned upon them. But what in fact does all this abuse amount to? In my opinion, the only sufferer will be the Province itself, to which all the disgrace will attach. As to the House of H. J. & Co., *no honest man* can have one cubit taken from his stature, by any remarks or resolutions, they might think proper to make as a Body, or the expressions of any individual of the Firm. There is no doubt, that torrents of invective have resounded within their walls, which neither the subject or the occasion called for, and which we, in the common intercourse of life, without the *halo of Privilege* around us, would not and dare not give utterance to. And as for the expressions that are bandied about among some of the Politicians of this city; it is only necessary to consider their characters to make them utterly contemptible. Their arrows must also prove an "imbecile telum." The first I would call to notice, will rather excite our merriment than our indignation—It is the *unguarded opinion* of a gentleman of the long robe, and who figures, I believe, as an insignificant attache of the now leader of the aforesaid Firm, and may therefor be considered to retail the sentiments and principles of his party. *He* in his wisdom thinks "that his Excellency should be mobbed," and no doubt would be, if he came down on the dunghill of this game cock. It is evident that this person is an advocate for Lynch Law, and as he finds the present code of his country, too mightifying for his brains, would adopt a more simple and summary one in its stead. With the title of the Lynch Lawyer I will now dismiss him, at the same time anticipating his thanks for giving him a notoriety, he never otherwise would have enjoyed; and with this salutary warning, never again to wade in waters beyond his depth, or if he does, *to keep his mouth shut*. Of the Nine Muses, (most inappropriately called, for nothing harmonious ever issued from between their *ivory Bars*) his Excellency may merely answer *Fiddle-de-dee*,—and I need only select their spokesman, their amuenuensis and adviser to stamp the respectability of the whole in the eyes of the public. For

"Ex uno, disce omnes"

I would ask this modern Sinon, to produce in his next scurrilous communication, a copy of that congratulatory address, which he, as the head of this city, in such indecent haste, attempted to force on his Excellency on his arrival to these shores, and at the same time enlighten us with the dignified rebuff of the old Soldier "Sir,—*It is time enough to address me when you have known more of me.*"—As it may show what has ever since wrankled in his bosom and been the unintentional cause of all those outrageous and unmanly attacks, which have flowed from his pen into the Public prints. His Excellency, no doubt proved too good a Physiognomist for his servile flatterer, and at a glance detected the character of the man, written in bold outlines upon his forehead and inwardly exclaimed with the old Trojan, Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. I would request him also to edify the public, for whom he evinces so much interest, with a certified copy of those numerous communications, under which His Excellency's table must have groaned, imploring for every office in his power to give, even from the Secretary of the Province to the common Hangman: and they may form some correct opinion of the motives by which he is actuated. Aspersions from such a man as this, will no more affect his Excellency's character, in a place where the traducer is known, than the froth of the sea, one of those mighty traversers of the ocean. The only influence it can have is among those who know him not. To them I say in the words of the poet

Hunc tu Romane Caveto
hic tiger est.

In conclusion I only implore those who are desirous to arrive at a correct impression of His Excellency's conduct and motives upon this momentous question, who are open to reason and conviction and *willing* to free themselves from the prejudices that are abroad; not to take the dicta of a set of infatuated and disappointed men, but set down calmly and dispassionately and enquire for themselves; and upon the various arguments and authorities which have been submitted for their information, and the general impartial and straight forward administration of His Excellency during a period of strong excitement, and contrasting his conduct with that of our Representatives, make up their own minds upon the question: and I feel confident, that in their more sober judgment, they will come to the conclusion in the words of Canning, that

"Black's not so black, or white so very white."
GLENELG.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 3, 1837.

It has been a source of much gratification to us, aye, and of honest pride too, to watch the effect produced on our political fellow citizens, during the last week, by the editorial in our last number. Their eyes are beginning now to be opened; they are now beginning to awaken to the danger with which the Province is threatened; they are now beginning to see the despicable shifts to which a radical faction are driven to have recourse. We take to ourselves some small share of the credit which attaches to the bringing about of such a re-action. Single handed we dared to attack the many headed radical monster, while at the zenith of his power, and our success has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

We shall continue the subject of our last. We laid before our readers an extract from an Act of Parliament passed in 1830, by section 2nd of which it is enacted, that the produce of all the "*casual revenues arising either in the Foreign Possessions of His Majesty*, or in the United Kingdom, which have accrued since the decease of his late Majesty, and which should not have been distributed in the payment of any charge thereupon respectively, *or which should accrue during the life of His present Majesty* (whom God long preserve,) SHOULD BE MADE PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM." We also produced an extract from Blackstone's Commentaries, in which the learned commentator cites an Act of Parliament, to this effect. Speaking of the British Colonies he says—"their General Assemblies make laws suited to their own emergencies. But it is particularly declared by statute 7 & 8 W. 3. C. 22. that all laws, bye-laws, usages and customs, which shall be in practice in any of the plantations, *repugnant to any law made or to be made in this Kingdom relating to the said plantations shall be utterly void and of none effect.*"

But waiving for a moment, the fact that any law passed here, repugnant to an Act of Parliament relative to the Province, is by statute utterly *void and of none effect*, let us compare this "Bill for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," with the Act of Parliament "for the support of His Majesty's Household, and of the honor and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Lord Glenelg says in his despatch of October 31—that the Bill prepared by Messrs. Crane and Pierce Wilmot "is compiled from the corresponding Acts of Parliament which apply to the Civil List in this Country." Lord Glenelg is right, this *fraudulent* bill has actually been compiled from the identical act which we have quoted, and which makes the casual revenue of this Province, "*part of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom.*" We have ourselves collated the Act and the Bill, and the preambles, in every important respect, are *verbatim* the same. What inference are we not compelled to draw from this fact? Can we possibly evade the conviction, that Messrs. Crane and Pierce Wilmot were well acquainted with the effect of the Act of Parliament, and that they were knowing and intentionally, with an *animus furendi*, engaged in perpetrating a fraud upon the consolidated fund? We make this charge not carelessly or unadvisedly; we know that Mr. Pierce Wilmot brought out with him from England, the report of a Committee of the House of Commons, raised at the instance of Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, in which the whole matter is distinctly detailed, and in which it is recommended, that all the casual revenues in the different Provinces, should form a fund for the promotion of a system of General Emigration. We also know the report and the Act of Parliament were known to other members of both Houses, as well as to Messrs. Crane and Pierce Wilmot.

But, now, mark the vile trick! now look at the deep and treacherous plot laid for the Lieutenant Governor. "Never mind the Act of Parliament, they said: never mind the Consolidated Fund; never mind the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, let them all go to ———. Only let us get hold of the money: they can't touch us, and if the Governor is such a fool, as to pass the Bill, let him look out for *squalls*." "I'm a lawyer and don't I know what's what. Don't I know, that all who in any manner assist in carrying an illegal order of the King into operation, subject themselves to prosecution and punishment, for the part they take, and that they are not permitted to plead, or produce, the command of the King, in justification of their obedience." "Don't I know that in Chalmers' opinions the Attorney and Solicitor General Trevor and Hawles, give it as their opinion, 'that a Lieutenant Governor may be *indited and tried in the Court of King's Bench by virtue of the Act for punishing Governors of Plantations* for offences committed by them in the plantations.' Don't I know, that section 13th of the ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS expressly directs the Governor—'and to the end that *nothing may be passed or done to the prejudice of the true interests of this our Kingdom*, the just rights, of us, our heirs and successors, or the property of our subjects; it is our express will and pleasure, that *no law whatever*, which shall in any wise tend to affect the Commerce or shipping of this Kingdom, or which shall in any way relate to the Rights and Prerogatives of our Crown, or the property of our subjects, OR WHICH SHALL BE OF AN UNUSUAL OR EXTRAORDINARY NATURE, be finally ratified or assented to by you, until you shall have first transmitted a draught of such law, and shall have received our directions thereupon, *unless you take care, that a clause be inserted, suspending and deferring the execution therefore until our pleasure is known concerning the same.*' Have I not just been to the office to look at the Instructions? Don't I know, that Chalmers' opinions contains another opinion of Lord Mansfield and Lloyd (Attorney and Solicitor Generals) stating 'we are of opinion that the Acts of Assembly are of such a nature, as the Governor *by his instructions, ought not to have assented to*, in the manner in which they are passed.'"

"Don't I know all this? to be sure I do. If the Governor be fool enough to pass the Bill, *we will get the money, and he the scarching*: how delighted we should all be to see the old gentleman figuring away in the King's Bench and shelling out lots of his Burmese prize money. Oh! what fun it will be!! There is no fear of the Council refusing to concur in the Bill, we know how to settle them. We will have the Bill engrossed on parchment, like a money bill, and we will carry it up in a body, and in a body we will go up, with our hired man, the reporter, along with us, when the debate comes on, and see if they refuse to pass it. And if he won't pass it at first we must try to cram it down his throat! The moment it passes the Council, we will send him an address, desiring him to assent to it; if he does so, good; if he refuses we will abuse him, we will draw up some strong resolutions about his '*placing himself in direct opposition to the recorded opinions of the Legislative Council and Assembly, declaring, that he and a majority of the Executive Council have entirely forfeited the confidence of the Country, and praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to make such a change in the Executive Department as on the one hand will ensure obedience to His Majesty's commands, and on the other admit of the affairs of the Province being so conducted, as to secure harmony among the different branches of the Government.*' And we will embody all this in an address to the throne. Besides we will set *our parasites* at St. John to work, to agitate; they are always ready to do any little dirty work for us, so we will make them get up a petition to the King for 'the recall of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the removal of his advisers in order to ensure obedience to His Majesty's wishes for the future.' If it be very numerously signed, we can send it home; if it receive only the 'highly respectable names' of the nine, we can get it put on one side as *being rendered unnecessary by our* own address which shall 'so fully embrace that point.' We'll fix him—see if we don't!"

Such is the vile plot, which was contrived to ensnare the Governor: thanks to his own sagacity and firmness, and the talents of his advisers, he has been saved from it. But we have not yet completed our detail of the low tricks resorted to, to make a cat's paw of Sir A. Campbell. Lord Glenelg in his despatch of Sept. 10th, says "Considerations applying not to New-Brunswick alone but to the other "British North American Provinces also, require "that no time should be lost in giving general publicity to the proposals which you are authorized "to make." From this it is clear, that Lord Glenelg's chief inducement to enter into this fraudulent bargain, was the hope of making it instrumental to the pacification of the Canadas; if it should succeed he would try to justify the robbery by the success; but if the House of Commons should make a stir in the business, and enquire by what authority the Consolidated Fund had been robbed—see what a loop-hole Lord Glenelg has left open for himself.

The House in their address to the King state that it is "*the earnest wish of His Majesty*" that the Bill should pass without alteration or amendment; that the Executive is "acting in *direct opposition to His Majesty's commands*" with respect to the Bill. Their parasites in St. John repeat the assertion. Now this is false; and here lies the depth of the treachery. Lord Glenelg never once uses the name of His Majesty in the case, in his despatch of October 31st; and this is the more remarkable because his previous despatches of August 31st. & Sept. 5, are full of "His Majesty's commands" His Majesty is pleased to acquiesce" "His Majesty readily admits" 'His Majesty will take into consideration' &c But in the final despatch, though His Majesty's name occurs eight times, Lord Glenelg never once uses it as *sanctioning the measure*, or *conveying a command to his representative*. He says "you are authorised in His Majesty's name to assent to any bill"; "you will assent to the Bill in His Majesty's behalf"; but never once does Lord Glenelg say that *His Majesty had authorized him, or commanded him to assent to the Bill*. Look at this scheme! reflect upon it for a moment. But why all this? because Lord Glenelg had discovered that the transaction was a fraud upon the Consolidated Fund, and was determined to put the thing on such a footing, as should leave the whole and entire responsibility upon the Lieutenant Governor. He would then if called to account by the House of Commons, have it in his power to say, 'I intentionally avoided using the King's name, because I wished Sir Archibald Campbell to consider himself at liberty to act according to his own discretion, and upon his own responsibility in conformity with the Royal Instructions and under the advice of his Legal advisers. All I did was to express *my* own opinion, and all I conveyed to him, was *my* own authority. I carefully avoided laying the King's commands upon him, or giving him the least reason to suppose, that the King had gone further in the business, than to consent to a surrender of his Casual Revenue, as far as it could legally be done, leaving it to myself to arrange with the three branches of the Provincial Legislature, the items and form of surrender. I carefully avoided using any one expression, which could relieve Sir Archibald Campbell of any portion of the responsibility which attaches to the office of Governor.' Oh! what treachery! what cold blooded treachery!! Is there an honest-minded man who can read this statement without feeling his blood boil within him? Yet call to mind the low, scurrilous abuse which has been poured out upon the gallant old soldier, by the House of Assembly, and their parasites in St. John? It used to be said "laudari a laudato"—to be praised by those who themselves are praised, was the highest meed of approbation to which an individual could aspire: but a greater share of honor may be attained here—to be abused by such as they.

We have no right to express approbation of Sir Archibald Campbell, or his measures; and if we do so, he will not thank us for our trouble; we shall, however, take the liberty of applying to him the words of Horace in that noble ode,

Justum et tenacem propositi virum—
The man whose mind in virtue bent,
Pursues some great and good intent,
With undiverted aim;
Serene beholds the angry crowd,
Nor can their clamours, fierce and loud,

ed in, and the contents scattered about the streets. At this time a number of the friends of Mr. Hart and a posse of police officers arrived on the spot, but they had encountered on their way in Dey street a part of the mob, who assailed them, and took away the officers' staffs, breaking them over their persons. The officers, notwithstanding, succeeded in clearing the store of the rioters, and appeared sufficiently strong to prevent the entrance of any more through the only door open.

The mob were thus kept at bay for about twenty minutes during which time the Mayor arrived and addressed them, remonstrating with them on the folly of their conduct. He was struck several times and pelted with flour and finally compelled to desist and retire. The rioters having received a large addition to their numbers, now seized the store door which had been torn off its hinges and with it battered down the remaining doors and forced open the window shutters, the persons inside being only able to guard one door. A scene of havoc and confusion ensued. The people scattered themselves about the lower floor and counting house, and continued for one hour rolling out barrels of flour and carrying out bags of wheat—the contents of which were all turned into the street. The desks, papers, and every thing in the counting house were thrown out of the window, and the former broken to pieces by jumping on them. They then proceeded up stairs and began throwing barrels of flour out of the windows and down the hatchways. An half hour was consumed in this way. It was now dark and about 7 o'clock, when a strong body of police officers arrived, and in a few minutes dispersed the whole. Having procured lights, the police then searched the second story, but only found two rioters there, who jumped out of the windows and were caught by the officers below.

The mob then crossed over to the East River, and commenced an attack on the store of A. B. Meech & Co. where they destroyed about twenty-five barrels of flour. They then marched off, carrying one of the ringleaders on their shoulders to the store of Messrs. Herricks, in Counties slip; but here they were encountered by the police—to whose aid the citizens were turning out from all quarters—driven off, and dispersed.

Between thirty and forty persons were arrested and brought up in the course of the evening to the police office, by the officers and marshals. Among them were, James Chapman, who was fully identified as being one of the ringleaders, and a boy named James Roach, who had been seen on the sill of the window of Mr. Hart's store crying out, "Here goes flour at $8 a barrel," throwing some in the street at the same time. They will be brought up for examination to-morrow. Soon after 8 o'clock a large number of the military, portions of the 27th Regiment, were assembled in the Hall, and were marched down to the scene of action, and by 9 o'clock, nothing of the mob remained.

The street in front of Mr. Hart's store was literally strewed with flour and wheat to the depth of one foot, and his loss will probably exceed $10,000. Swiss beggar women were seen in numbers running away with their aprons filled with flour, and the men in the neighbourhood seemed almost all to have their coats covered with it.

We are astonished that the civil authorities with the call of this meeting before them, had not sufficient police force or the military, ready to prevent the consequences which it was probable would follow it. Twenty-five armed men could at any moment have dispersed the whole mob.

Mutiny on board the ship Manchester.—It may have been observed for some weeks past that a great quantity of railway ironwork, engines, &c. have been shipping on board of a large class vessel at the North end of Brunswick Dock, which, together with five thousand sacks of salt, and some noted race horses formed a valuable cargo for City Point, Virginia. It seems that during the shipment thereof, a considerable quantity of water was made by the vessel, which was kept under by pumping early and late: this it appears was represented by the Captain and Mates to the owners without remedy, until the vessel was working out for sea at the Pierhead, on Friday last, when another Captain, a man of violent and oppressive character, was sent on board to take charge.

The crew which had been selected and chosen by another captain, complained of the change; which was met (instead of conciliation) with threats, the consequence of which was that the whole company declined proceeding further than the light house; where the vessel was brought up and anchored. And here commenced what give rise to the reported mutiny. All provisions being strictly prohibited, the captain, an athletic man, commenced kicking and ill-using the men, and ultimately he resorted freely to the use of his cutlasses and pistols, to compel them to proceed under him, but without effect. During this, all communication with vessels passing was prohibited, until Sunday, when the original captain attended with a sloop, relieved the whole of the men, they having been detained on board entirely without food, from the Friday morning previous. The vessel has since sailed with a scanty crew, without mate, &c.—*Liverpool Mail.*

AWFUL OCCURRENCE BY FIRE.—We have already briefly noticed the appalling calamity by fire which took place near Shelbyville, Tennessee. We now place the thrilling details before our readers as they are recorded in the Shelbyville People's Advocate. After describing the conflagration, the editor proceeds:

But the above losses, however considerable they may at first seem, are nothing comparatively to what remains to be told. Esq. C. and his wife, together with three of their children, between the ages of one and seven years, likewise perished amidst the devouring flames. The evidence that all the above parties were consumed by the fire, exists in the fact, that the bones were to be seen bleaching upon the ruins next morning—and that they were not to be found by their friends. Their bodies being wholly consumed or nearly so. The balance of this unfortunate family, consisting of some five or six other children, together with some servants, succeeded in making their escape. It is said that Mrs. C. at one time effected an escape from the burning ruins, but on recollecting that her children were sleeping amidst the flames, she instantly yielded to the impulses of woman's generous nature, and in the plenitude of maternal affection rushed to the relief of her dying children. But alas, unfortunate woman, her strength was too weak—the fire overtook her, and she perished in the midst of its piercing flames.—*Boston Paper.*

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.—Some days ago we gave an account of the pacification of Cuba, and the embarkation of General Lorenzo on board a ship to be carried to Spain. In the Lucero of the 29th of Dec., we find the following interesting details of the happy intervention of a British officer in their disturbances, and have translated them for the information of our readers.

The second commandant of the artillery, the military Governor of Hernandina de Jagua, and the major commanding the regiment of Leon, had presented the Gen. Lorenzo a protest signed by all the chief officers, sergeants and corporals of their respective corps, in which they apprise him that having heard of the movements of the army sent by the captain general to restore tranquility to the eastern part of the island, they were resolved not to fire a single shot in opposition to his orders: and they beg that General Lorenzo, perceiving the false position in which he was placed, would restore things to the same state in which they were before the 29th Sept. last.

The spontaneous manifestation, on the part of the garrison, of a disposition to submit to the highest authority of the country, entirely disconcerted the plans of the small number of the discontented, and deprived them of all strength. Several meetings were subsequently held, and commissioners were appointed who had arrived at Havana. We know not (says the Lucero) what may be the object of the conference which is to be held this day with his excellency the Governor General. Our conclusion is, from all the information we have been able to collect, that San Jago de Cuba is about to follow the example of Bayamo and Manzanillo—in these the rash measures of General Lorenzo, had produced great alarm in the minds of all good citizens.

In treating of the late events which have transpired in the island of Cuba, we cannot pass over in silence the noble conduct of Captain William Jones, commanding the English sloop of war the Vestal. This vessel having been called to St. Jago, in order to afford protection to British subjects in case their property or persons should be endangered by the events which were anticipated, the captain became acquainted with the state of affairs and the dissentions that agitated the country. It appears that at first he supposed that even Havana, was infected with the spirit of discontent, which was ready to burst out at St. Jago. But on arriving at the latter place and walking along the noble pier, constructed by the untiring zeal of the Governor General, he saw nobody but quiet citizens examining the work and bestowing upon their illustrious chief the applause that he deserves. The English captain finding matters in this favourable condition, and seeing that the thinking portion of the public as well as the soldiers, were devoted to the queen, offered his meditation to put an end to the troubles, should he be formally authorized by the Governor to do so, and if he were permitted to guarantee the safety of the small number of persons who had committed themselves. Receiving the authorization at St. Jago, he succeeded in convincing the revolters of their error, by exhibiting to them the moderation of the people, the discipline of the troops and the entire obedience and submission of the rest of the island to the will of the Governor General. He reproached General Lorenzo with his guilty conduct; recalled to his mind the duties and obligations he owed to his superior officers, and finally succeeded in bringing the drama to a happy conclusion, while at the same time he literally fulfilled in every thing the instructions of the Governor General. No Spaniard, however, devoted to the interests of the monarchy and to humanity, could have stronger claims upon our gratitude than Captain Jones. Honor and glory to the royal navy of England! Eternal gratitude to the illustrious commander of the Vestal, who in these tropical regions has rendered homage to the throne of Isabella the second.

This noble act of reconciliation concluded by fixing the time of 48 hours to be offered to those who chose to accept the indemnity from the highest authority in the island. Nevertheless the time elapsed without this act of grace being claimed by the small number of revolters. A cannon fired in the evening of the 20th Dec. the taking down of the white flag and hoisting the red in its place, gave notice that the conciliatory office of the British captain had ceased.

Subsequent news, already published in the Bee, informed us that perfect tranquility was restored to the island.—*New Orleans Bee.*

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.

It was resolved, at the adjourned Town Meeting held on Friday last, that the Legislature should be applied to for an Act to incorporate the Town; and that the Solicitor General be requested to associate himself with George R Young, Esq. for the purpose of framing the Bill.

The imprisonment by the Assembly, of Mr. Pierce the proprietor of the Miramichi Gleaner, under all the circumstances of the case, we consider an arbitrary exercise of power, on the part of the House, and one which speaks little for the respect which the Representatives of the people in that Province have for the liberty of the subject.—*Halifax Journal.*

QUEBEC, February 16.

The Official Gazette of the 9th inst. contains a Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, dated 7th February, 1837, disallowing the Provincial Act passed in 1834, "to regulate the manner of proceeding upon contested Elections of Members to serve in the House of Assembly, and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned." This Act was received by the Secretary of State on the 13th August, 1834, and disallowed by the King in Council on the 6th July, 1836 according to a provision in the Constitutional Act.

The Acts intended to be repealed, and for which the disallowed Act was a substitute, it is to be presumed, will again be in force, if they were not temporary, and have expired.

The effect of the disallowal will be considerably to increase the number of persons entitled to vote at Elections, particularly in the towns. The decision on controverted Elections will, however, be more at the will of the majority of the Assembly than under the disallowed statute.

The Toronto papers are of the 1st instant. The Bill amending the Charter of King's College, so as to divest it of any exclusive religious character, has passed both Houses, and waits the Royal sanction. The Methodist College at Cobourg has obtained a Royal Charter in England.

The report on Dr. Dunscomb's mission to England, disproving his assertions of Government bribery and corruption at the late General Election, has been concurred in by the Assembly,—majority 19.

The Lieut.-Governor has refused to comply with an address of the Assembly to charge on the Territorial Revenue the expenses of the proposed mission of Dr. Rolph and Dr. Dunlop to the United Kingdom, to promote emigration. His Excellency observes, that "pending the proposed arrangement" for the cession of that revenue, he would not feel authorised to comply with the request of the Assembly.—*Gazette.*

An English house at Bucharist, the Messrs. Anderson, has failed for 100,000 ducats.

St. Peter's church, erected about seven years since at Eaton square, London, has been totally destroyed by fire.

A fire occurred at Edinburg December 27th, which destroyed ten or eleven five or six story buildings in Greenside street, and turned out of doors about fifty families. It is said to be the greatest fire that has occurred there since 1824. The largest sufferer is Mr. George Sandeman.

The accounts from different parts of Ireland are most gloomy. An immense quantity of the corn crop in the west, and in parts of the north, did not come to maturity. The consequence will be that thousands of the peasantry and laborers will perish of famine in the ensuing spring, if not sustained by public benevolence.

The Carlist paper La France, and the equally Carlist Gazette de France, entertain their readers with that which they would represent as a scene at the church of St. Roch, on Thursday last—namely, the religious ceremony of marriage between General Athalin and the Princess Adelaide, (sister of King Louis Philippe,) the parties having been notoriously husband and wife many years.

CURE FOR THE TIC DOLOUREUX. Take five grains of aconite, and rub down into an ointment with five drachms of cerate; then apply a portion on the top of the forefinger, over the track of the painful nerves, and gently rub for half a minute, or longer, according to the degree of pain, either applied in several cases, with the most astonishing success. Mankind, it is said, are indebted to Dr. Turnbull for the discovery of this important medicine.

FALMOUTH, JAMAICA Jan. 8.

We observe that the Madagascar frigate, Commodore Sir John Peyton, and the Wasp sloop of War, have sailed from Port Royal to enforce a rigorous blockade of Carthagena. The steamer Citron has also been despatched to Barbadoes for Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, and the whole disposable naval force on this station are to co-operate in the blockade of all the ports of New-Granada. These hostile preparations have very naturally caused great alarm to the merchants of Kingston, who it is said, have British Capital to the amount of three millions of dollars at stake in that portion of South America. From the protracted period of five months in carrying into execution the orders of Lord Palmerston, to enforce a compliance from the government of New Granada, for the assault and imprisonment of Mr. Russell, the Vice-Consul, at Panama; we trust the business may yet be settled without proceeding to extremities—more particularly as the matter at issue appears to have arisen between a Mr. Paredes and Mr. Russell, on account of the bitter wishing to estrange the affections of a Cleopatra from the former,—But 'twas Helen, who occasioned the siege of Troy—and why not a South American belle cause the bombardment of Carthagena?—*Courier.*

Whether Lord Palmerston can justify the placing in jeopardy mercantile property to the amount of a million of money, by resorting to hostile measures to enforce the reparation demanded in favour of Mr. Russell, we are at a loss to conjecture.—For, if we are to believe the statement of the Granadian Secretary, the British Vice-Consul was himself to blame, and we hope, for the honor of humanity, that this personal dispute may be settled without bloodshed, and that the appearance of Admiral Halkett's squadron, like that of Admiral Mackan's, will induce the Granadians to spare the lives of their fellow-colonists, by making ample atonement for the aggression upon Mr. Russell, as the British Admiral will feel authorised to accept as satisfaction to the honor of His Majesty's Government. The insult offered to Monsr. Barrot was unprovoked, and duly atoned for on the arrival of the French Admiral. It is therefore to be hoped, that the British Admiral will be equally successful in arranging an amicable settlement of this untoward affair.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

From the Despatch of January 10.

By H. M. Brig Wasp, which arrived yesterday from Carthagena, we learn that great preparations are making there for defence, in consequence of the apprehension of hostilities. Considerable alarm prevails amongst the British residents, who are apprehensive of being plundered, if not massacred. They are making every endeavour to escape, and should an opportunity offer, many will come up here. We, however, trust that matters may yet terminate amicably, upon the arrival of an adequate force. Hitherto their persons and properties have been held sacred.

A vessel has been ordered to collect the vessels of war cruizing for Slavers off the coast of Cuba. When the whole squadron is collected, they will form a force more than sufficient to accomplish their object.

From the Royal Gazette, March 1.

Extract from the Instructions of the Secretary of State, dated 1st March, 1827.

"That Public Notice should be given in each "District in every year, stating the names of the per-"sons in each District who may be in arrear for the "Instalments of their Purchase, and that if the ar-"rears are not paid up before the commencement of "the sales in that District for the following year, "that the Lands in respect of which the Instalments "may be due will be the first Lots to be exposed to "Auction at the ensuing sales, and if any surplus of "the product of the sale of each Lot should remain "after satisfying the Crown for the sum due, the "same will be paid to the original Purchasers of the "Land who make default in payment."

Crown Land Office,
Fredericton, 23d February, 1837.

In conformity with the above Instruction, notice is hereby given to all persons in arrears of Instalments on their Land, to come forward immediately and make payment of the same, or the above Instruction will be carried into effect, and the names of all defaulters will be published on 1st April next.

THOS. BAILLIE, C. C. L.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, February 18, 1837.

Mr. Peters, Master in Chancery, informed the House, that the Council had agreed to

The Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act, intitiled "An Act, to increase the number of Constables in the City of Saint John;" with amendments. To which they desire the concurrence of the House.

On motion of Mr. Partelow. The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John to increase the width of certain Streets in the said City. Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and leave granted.

Read a third time as engrossed. A Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Saint John Bridge Company. *Resolved*, That this Bill do pass.

On motion of Mr. G. D. Robinson. The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of a Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate the proceedings in Actions of Replevin, and to enable the sale of Goods distrained for Rent in case the Rent be not paid in a reasonable time, and for the more effectual securing the payment of Rents, and preventing Frauds by Tenants."

Mr. Brown in the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, made several amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill under the title of "A Bill to facilitate the recovery of possession of Lands, Tenaments and Premises from Tenants holding over their term, or neglecting to pay the rent agreeably to the terms of the demise.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended title.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. The labours of the Session closed on Wednesday last, and we are informed that the House was prorogued to 3d of May next.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, 25th February, arrived. Ship John Cock, Williams, Antigua, 25 days—S. Cock, salt.
26th, Sch'r Warrier, Ellery, Boston, 12 days—B. Tilton, corn meal.
March 1, ship Bee, ——, Liverpool, R. Rankin & Co. salt and coals.

CLEARED.

Ship Miramichi, Weir, Cork, timber.
Renfrewshire, Hutchinson, Cork, timber.
Courtenay, Robertson, Belfast, timber.
Brig Mary Ann, Payson, St. Domingo, fish, &c.
Sch'r Leo, Rees, St. Kitts, fish and lumber.

Ship Nantasket, Crocker, arrived at Boston from Liverpool on the 20th inst. On the 31st January, lat. 45. lon. 43 fell in with barque Elizabeth, Scott, 14 days from St John, N. B. for Liverpool, which had capsized in a gale 3 days before, and filled with water. Took off the officers and crew, 22 in number, and brought them into Boston.—[Mr. E Kaye, merchant of this city, Mr. Cooper, crockery dealer, and a woman whose name we could not learn, were passengers in the Elizabeth, and are included in the 22 taken off the wreck.]

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. John Clawson, to Miss Catharine Valentine, both of this City.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hugh Casewell to Elizabeth Ferguson, both of this city.

At Elysium, in the County of Sunbury, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. R. Milner, Alexander Boon, Esq. of Gary, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Meed, of the Parish of Burton.

At Fayal, on the 1st Jan. Adam Paterson, Esq. late of Albany Street, Edinburgh, now of Springbank, near Paris, Upper Canada, to Emiline, daughter of the late Charles Dalmey, Esq., American Consul at the Azores.

At Studley on the 16th ult. by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, William R. Croil, Esq. of U. Canada, to Caroline Mary Ann, daughter of Matthew Richardson, Esq.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, James Alexander, son of James Wall, aged two months and eighteen days.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, Mr. James Berry, in the 22d year of his age.

On Monday evening, Mr. Hugh Todd, aged about 30 years. His death was occasioned by injury sustained in blasting a rock in Union-street, on Thursday last.

On Saturday evening the 25th ult. Mary, wife of Mr. Charles Robinson, of this city, in the 29th year of her age.

At Milkish, on the night of the 2d inst. Mr. Jessie Barlow, in the 68th year of his age.

At Halifax, on the 18th ult. of consumption, aged 21 years, Anna Sarah, second daughter of Mr. William Neilson. On the 19th Mrs. Dorothy Betker, aged 79 years. At Guysboro', on the 8th inst. Thomas Cutler, Esq. aged 85 years. Mr. Cutler was one of the first settlers of that part of the Province, and has filled many public situations with ability and honor to himself. His loss is deeply and justly regretted.—On the 21st ult. Julia, wife of George Renner after a short but severe illness, leaving a disconsolate husband and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother.

At Liverpool, (England,) on the 30th Dec. Capt. Robert Wylie, of the ship Edward Thorne, of this port, leaving an affectionate wife to lament his melancholy death; occasioned by a fall into the hold of the vessel, which he survived but a short time. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and a very industrious and persevering ship master.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of New-Brunswick, will be held at the Bank on Wednesday the 5th day of April next, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Bank.

S. NICHOLS, *President.*

St. John, 3d March, 1837.

John Thomson & Son,

BEG to announce that they have recommenced business in the New Store, (built since the late fire) at their former stand in Water street, where they will keep a choice assortment of

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Liquors, Wines, &c.

At their usual low prices, and trust that those friends who may favour them with a call, will find their goods as genuine as any offered in this city.

☞ Coffee roasted and ground daily.

3d March, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED,

REPLY to certain calumnious Strictures, contained in a Pamphlet recently published, and entitled, "An Appeal to the Presbyterians of New-Brunswick, on the late Trial and Suspension of the Rev. DAVID SYME, Province Missionary."—By the Rev. ROBERT WILSON, A. M., Minister of Saint Andrews Church in the city of St. John.

Copies of the Reply may be obtained at the Book stores of Messrs. D. M'Millan and G. Blatch, Market Square; Mr. Avery, Princess street; Mr. Nelson, Cross street, and at the Circulating Library.—Also, at the house of Mr. John M'Arthur, Sussex Vale. *March 3, 1837.*

In the Press,

And will speedily be Published,

An Answer to "the Rev. Robert Wilson's silly and wordy Reply," to certain strictures contained in a Pamphlet recently published, and entitled, "An Appeal to the Presbyterians of New-Brunswick, &c."; with remarks on the *Scurrilous, Ungentlemanly, and unchristian language used by the Rev'd. Author in his meek and temperate "Reply,"*—together, with additional remarks on his conduct to the Rev. David Syme, late Province Missionary.

By WM. LIVINGSTONE, C. M.

READY FOR THE PRESS,

And will be published when a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

A Warning to the World,

ENTITLED

The long-wished-for Revolution,

Announced to be at hand when "God will cleanse the earth by his judgments, and when all dominions will serve the Most High."

Subscription lists are lying at Mr. Truro's Circulating Library, in Germain street, and at Mr. Nelson's Bookstore, Cross street. March, 3. 1837.

New Brunswick Philosophical Society.

THE regular Monthly meeting of the above society, will be held at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President.

March 3. WILLIAM MILLS, *Secretary.*

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 intervals 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.

To be Let,

Possession given 1st May next—

ALL, or any part of that House in Church street, owned and occupied by the subscriber. The lower flat, consisting of a shop and three rooms, now occupied by Mr. Williams as a tavern. The second flat will be immediately fitted up as a shop, with an entrance from the street, and is well calculated for a Dry Goods or Grocery store, with two other flats, consisting of four large rooms and six bed rooms, with a well finished attic story over the whole. The premises are admirably suited for an Inn and Boarding-house, and will be let in apartments to suit the taker, for one or more years. Apply on the premises, to

Feb. 24. JOHN HOOPER.

Prime Oysters,

Fresh from the Porter Bed, Shediac.

JUST received, a small quantity of superior Shediac Oysters, in shell; warranted of the first quality: which may be had at the *Hibernian Hotel*, at the usual rates.

Feb. 24. JAMES NETHERY.

Fresh Fruit.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber—

30 JARS Grapes warranted sound,
100 Boxes New Muscatel Raisins,
25 half do. do. do.
10 Cases Sallad OIL

JAMES MALCOLM.

Feb. 23. *Prince Wm. street.*

RESTORATEUR!

WILLIAM G. BROWN begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment, in Princess Street, two doors east from the Post Office, where it is his intention to keep a choice assortment of the best LIQUORS, WINES, &c. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited. *Jan. 27.*

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

PER late arrivals: 300 boxes best Liverpool SOAP; 50 do. Liverpool Wax Wick Mould CANDLES; 40 do. London ditto; 15 do. Sperm and Wax ditto; 25 ditto Dipped Candles.

Will be sold cheap for cash or approved Notes, apply to JAMES MALCOLM.

Feb. 10, 1837.

Saint John
MILLS AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all shares of Stock in this company on which assessments are now due, will be sold by Public Auction at the City Hall, Boston, on Monday, the 20th day of March next, at noon, unless such assessments with interest are sooner paid.

M. H. PERLEY, *Treasurer.*

St. John, 16th Feb. 1837.

St. John Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of said Company, is required to be paid into the hands of the Secretary on or before the 11th March next.

By order of the Board,
JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*

St. John, 10th February, 1837.

WANTED.

BY the 1st May next; a Married MAN, to take charge of and conduct the labour on *Beech Hill* Farm. His wife must be accustomed to the work and superintendance of a Dairy.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Feb. 10. R. M. JARVIS.

FIGS.

150 DRUMS New FIGS,—Landing ex *Leo*, from Malaga. Apply to

14th Feb. JAMES MALCOLM.

PRIME MOLASSES.

100 PUNCHEONS *very superior* Demerary Molasses landing ex brig Kingston, at the North Market Wharf, for sale low from the vessel, by

Feb. 17. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Printing Presses.

THE attention of Printers is requested to the EAGLE PRESS, which was exhibited in operation at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at Castle Garden during the week, September 5th to the 11th inclusive.

The Eagle Press is manufactured by James Maxwell, Inventor and Patentee, No. 259, Bowery, New-York, and combines efficiency and durability, while its construction on scientific principles affords power and strength equal at least to any other, and with less labour. It weighs about 400 lbs less than the lightest iron press now in use, while the heaviest single piece in it is only about 200 lbs. which renders it very portable and convenient for transportation. It is the cheapest iron press now in use, as may be seen by the following list of cash prices:

No. 1,—23 by 18 inches,		.	$160
,, 2, 27	21 ,,	.	185
,, 3, 32	25 ,,	.	210
,, 4, 36	28 ,,	.	220

The credit price at six months is $30 in addition to the price above named for each size, the advertiser preferring a cash business with moderate profits.

In addition to the above, J. M. makes several sizes of a Press suitable for Job Work; the largest of which, at $75, will print a cap sheet; the smallest at $30, is intended chiefly for cards. Cast iron side-sticks, for newspapers, etc. of a new construction, uniting lightness with strength, and believed to be fully equal to the more expensive wrought iron article, and one-third cheaper.

Iron Presses for proving matter in the galley, thereby avoiding the tedious and type-destroying method of the brush or plainer, made to order of any length or width. Price $75 for one capable of proving two columns, 36 inches, at once; they are also very convenient for printing small theatre bills, &c. It is like his other presses, simple, compact, occupying small space, and not likely to get out of repair.

☞ Printers of Newspapers giving the above advertisement three or more insertions, and sending a copy of the paper containing the same, shall have a deduction of three dollars from the cash price when purchasing a small press, and five dollars on a medium or larger size.

He manufactures Straw and Leghorn Presses of different kinds, at various prices, for the use of milliners and hat pressers.

JAMES MAXWELL.

New York, November 19, 1836.

☞ Engravings may be seen at the Chronicle Office.

☞ Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN DAY, late of this city, Cordwainer, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims for adjustment within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to SARAH DAY, *Administratrix.*

Carleton, Dec, 26, 1836.

Regular Packet

Between St. John, Eastport, and St. Andrews.

THE subscribers respectfully notify the public, that having purchased the schooner *Primrose*, (of 60 tons burthen) they intend employing her as a regular weekly Packet between the above places. Applications for passage, &c. may be made on board, or at the store of Mr. George Thomas, No. 3, Merritt's brick building, Water street.

JOHN REED,
JOHN WOODLEY,
JOHN MURRAY.

Feb. 3, 1837.

Prices Current.

Anchors,	42s a 45s	NAVAL STORES,	
Butter,	1s 2d a 1s 4	Tar,	17s 6d
Barley, pot,	none	Pitch,	18s 9d
pearl,	30s	Coal Tar,	16s 3 a 17s6
Beef, Quebec,	none	Turpentine,	
Nova Scotia,	40s a 24s6d	Oils, raw,	5s 6d a 5s 9d
Irish Tierce,	120s	boiled linseed,	5s 9d
Bacon, cwt.	none	sperm,	7s 6d a 8 3d
Bread, Navy,	30s	porpoise,	4 9d a 5s
Pilot, bbl.	35s a 37s6d	pale seal,	4 7d a 4s 9d
Brandy,	9s	Oakum,	37s6d
Coals, Orrel, chal.	none	Oatmeal, cwt.	25s
Pemberton,	45s	Paints, black,	40s a 47s6d
Scotch	40s	Yellow,	42s a 44s
Picton,	37s 6d a 40s	Red,	45s
Cordage,	52s 6d	Green, lb.	8d a 10d
Canvas,	1s 6d	White lead, 1	60s
Coffee,	9a 10d	2	52s 6d
Cocoa,	none	Pork, Canada prime mess	
Corn Meal,	30 32s6	[illegible]	110s
Cotton Warp, lb.	1s 8d	Prime,	£6 10
Copper, bolt.	1s 8d	Irish prime mess	£6 5
Sheet,	1s 9d	Provincial	£5 a £5 5
Chain Cables,	33 a 45s	Rice,	22s 6d a 23 s9
Cigars, Jam.	40 a 50s M	Rosin,	
Candles,	8d 9d 1-2	Raisins, muscatel, in	
English moulds,	10d	boxes,	1s 9d a 20s
Flour, Quebec fine	55s	Rum, Jamaica,	5s 6 a 6 6d
supr	60d	Demerara,	4s 6d
middlings,	50s	Sugar, raw,	56s
American sup.		single refin'd	9 1-2 a 10d
Rye Flour,	45s a 47 6d	double do.	10 1-2d a 11
Figs,		Salt,	1s 6d a 1s 8d
Fish,		Soap,	3d a 4d
Shad,		Shot, cwt.	45s
Cod, cwt.	15s a 16s	Tobacco,	1s a 1s 3d
Pickled, bl.	16s 3 a 17 6	Tea, Bohea,	1s 2d a 1s 4
Alewives,	15s a 16s 3d	Congo,	1s 6d a 2s
Mackerel, no. 1,	none	Souchong,	3s 9d a 4s
2,	30s	Twanky,	2s 4d a 3s
3,	23s	Hyson,	4s 6d a 6s
Herrings, Canso,	30s	Hyson skin	3s 8 a 4s
Glass,		Timber, red pine,	20s
Gin,	6s a 6s 6d	White do.	30s
Hams,	8d a 9d	Birch,	20s a 22s 6d
Hides,		Deals,	£8 10 a £12
Indigo,	6s 6d a 8s	Vinegar,	3d a 3s 9d
Iron, pig		Wines,	
Bar,	£20 a £22 10	Madeira,	10s a 12s 6d
Refined,	£25	Teneriffe,	6s 3d a 7s 6
Leather, Eng.	1s 9 a 1s 10	Lisbon,	5s
Canada,	1s 3d a 1s 4d	Port,	7s 6 a 12s 6d
Lead, pig, cwt.	45s	Spanish red,	4s a 4s 6d
Sheet,	43s 6d a 45s	Sherry,	10s a 12s
Molasses,	2s 8d a 2s 10d	Whiskey,	7s a 7s 6d

Bills on England, 10 a 11 per cent. premium.
New York, 1 1-2 a 2 per cent.
Halifax, 2 1-2 a 3 " discount.

To Let,

FOR a term of Years, and possession given the first of May next: a STORE in Water-street, with three rooms attached, which will be made comfortable for a small family. Enquire at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

Superior Dressed Bear-Skins.

1 CASE of very superior dressed BEAR SKINS. For sale low by

Feb. 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Corbet & Trentowsky

Beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have re-commenced business in the Warehouse lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, in Prince William street, three doors from the residence of Nehemiah Merritt, Esq. where they offer their former assortment of choice WINTER GOODS at reduced prices:

CONSISTING OF

CHINCHILLI, Ermine, Swan, Lynx, Mink and a variety of other fur Muffs and Boas;
Cleopatras, a new and handsome article;
Black, blue, rifle and olive Cloths; Ladies' ditto.
Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Petersham, Pilot Cloths and Bear skin;
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, plain, jacquard and double milled; rich Edinburgh, filled centre, Thibet, worsted and Scotch Shawls, and Travelling Handkerchiefs; silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Crape, Satin, sewing Silk;
Thibet Chemile bordered Hankerchiefs;
Black and fancy Bandannas; full front rich satin, Spanish cloth and silk Stocks, with bows and long ends; Black, white, and coloured kid Gloves, plain, lined and furred; worsted and Berlin do.;
Silk and Lace Gloves and kid Mitts;
Black and white silk Hose and Half Hose;
Black, white and grey worsted and lambs-wool Hose and Half Hose;
Merino and cotton (embroidered fronts) Hose;
Gros de Naples, plain and figured damask Satin, for Cloaking:
Plain, figured and emboss'd Satins and Sarsnets;
Rich Challi, Mantua and Poplin Dresses;
A rich white figured Blond Dress;
Silk Velvets; blond and gymp Quilling, plain, fancy and with edge; Blond Laces, Nets and Veils; lace and muslin Collars and Capes;
Artificial Flowers and Plumes;
Gauze and sewing silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Grey, black and blue Beaver Bonnets;
Silk Cords and Tassals; Ribbons;
Rich Ribbon Belts; red, white and yellow Flannels; Rogers' Patent Flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing;
Scotch, Kidderminster, and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs;
Rosewood Writing Desks; Travelling ditto.
And a variety of other GOODS.

They hope for a continuation of that patronage they so liberally enjoyed in their former stand—as they are now disposing of their stock at low prices either wholesale or retail. Feb. 2.

NOTICE,

IN consequence of the destruction of the Premises, lately occupied by the Subscribers, by Fire, they have moved their Business to the New Brick Building, owned by *N. Merritt*, Esq. in Prince William Street—where they are replacing from Bond, the Extensive Stock of BOTTLED WINE, which was unfortunately destroyed in the late Conflagration;

And now offer for Sale—

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Bronti and Champagne WINES;
BRANDY; GENEVA; WHISKY; Rum; and
40 Chests superior Congo TEA;
A few Coils CORDAGE.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

N. B.—In consequence of the unfinished state of the above Premises, the Office is for the present kept at Mr. STREET's House, in *Germain Street*—where orders may be sent, or parties having accounts to settle, will be pleased to call.

January 27.

Received,

Per brig Sea Gull, Foreman, Master, from Liverpool,

1 BALE, containing 30 pieces superfine red, blue, and white Bunting.

ALSO—*in store;*

30 barrels "*Irish*" superfine FLOUR; 60 do. English Herrings; 20 do Pilot Bread; 20 do. Navy B

Corbett & Trentowsky,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HAVE received per brig *Gulnare*, from London, a further addition to their former supplies of rich and fashionable Winter Goods,

—*Consisting of*—

Fur Muffs, Boas, Tippets, and a general assortment of Fur, Sealite and Cloth Caps;
Christy's Beaver HATS—newest shapes;
Lawn Foraging Caps;
Drab and fancy Buck-skins; Plaid Cassimeres;
Superfine blue and black Saxony, and West of England Broad Cloths;
Woollen Velvet, silk Valentia, and silk Challi, black and white spotted tollinet Vestings;
Printed Saragonas; Rob Roy and Printed Plaid shawls; filled centre shawls;
Rich Chintz Draggett for Bedroom Carpets;
Pillow Fustians; Beaverteens; brown and blue Petershams;
A large variety of Parisian Tabbinetts, adapted for Clonking and Winter Dresses;
Black sewing silks, Twists, flexible Buttons;
Bodin Cravats; Regatta shirts; Crimea skins;
Worsted and silk Trimming and Fringe;
8-4 and 10-4 Cloth Covers, among which are a few very fine for Dining Tables;
Robbinetts, Laces, Quillings, Blonds;
Gauze and Crape Handkerchiefs;
Rich figured satins; plain black Gro de Naples;
Figured colored Gro de Naples;
Black silk Velvet; white Arraphane Crape;
3-4 and 6-4 black and colored Merinos;
Crimson and colored Moreens, and Fringes to match.

☞ The above, along with their former stock, is offered on unusually low terms, and deserves the attention of the public—*wholesale and retail.*

St. John, 13th Dec. 1836.

WATCHES, &c. &c.

The subscriber, has just received per ship *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of WATCHES, consisting of Detached Patent Levers, full jewelled, with silver Dials, richly ornamented; plain and fancy, cap'd and jewell'd Vertical do.; which together with his former stock of Clocks, Watches, rich and well assorted Jewellery, fine and German silver table and tea, Desert, Mustard and salt spoons; fine and German silver and silver plated sugar tongs; silver Pencils; silver Thimbles; plain and stone set, fine and jeweller's Gold Finger Rings; Fine Gold top and Drop Ear-rings; red and white Cornelian ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' mourning and other Brooches, in variety; silver and plated Watch Guard Chains, seals and Keys; Music Boxes; A few ACCORDIANS, first quality, extra keys; improved single and double draw Perspective Glasses; Barometers and Thermometers; and a variety of other Articles, he offers for sale at the lowest Market prices, for Approved Payment.

JAMES AGNEW,
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.
Dock Street, St. John, N. B. Nov. 25, 1836.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver, Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, *Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine*, universally adopted by the Royal Navy.

Also on hand, Jewellery, silver, German silver, and Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, salt Spoons and Sugar Tongs; silver and German silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; Double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses; Telescopes; Thermometers; Eight Day clocks, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
Oct. 28. *Coffee House Corner.*

The Subscribers have received,
ON CONSIGNMENT:

A LARGE assortment of London staple Cordage: 2 Tons Bolt rope; 1 do. White do.
Hausseline, Hambro' line, Log lines, Fishing lines, and sewing twines; barrels Roman cement;
red, black, yellow and green Paint;
37 casks, 4 dozen each, Double Brown Stout;
10 Hhds Cognac Brandy; 20 Hhds Port Wine,
50 Pipes, hogsheads, and Quarter casks Madeira, Marsella, sherry, and Teneriffe Wine.

Dec. 16. *W. H. Street & Ranney.*

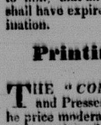
☞Last Notice.

THE subscriber having discontinued the Printing business, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, that all outstanding debts after this month shall have expired, will be sued for without discrimination. JOHN HOOPER.

Printing Establishment
FOR SALE.

THE "*COLONIST OFFICE*," with Types and Presses, will be sold by private contract: he price moderate and terms of payment easy. A great portion of the type is nearly new. Apply to
Jan. 6. JOHN HOOPER.

Stop Thief.
$20 *REWARD.*



RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indented apprentice named SAMUEL LINDSAY. Previously to his departure, he contrived to rob his master of a sum of money. He is a dirty pale faced ill-looking boy, and is aged about 18 years, and a native of Ireland.—The above reward will be paid to any one who may detect and return him, on his being convicted.—Any one harboring or employing him after this Notice, will be dealt with according to law.
Jan. 6, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

Fire Insurance Stock.

FORTY shares of the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Fire Insurance Company*, for sale by early application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

Per brig GULNARE,
FROM LONDON.

FANCY Goods, *Perfumery, Music, Toys, Caricatures*, and other Prints. Also—an assortment of Juvenile Books, suitable for *Christmas presents*. For sale at the Circulating Library, Germain street.
Dec. 16 A. R. TRURO.

Fancy Cards.

JUST received at this Office, a supply of EVA-WELLES' CARDS, which will be wrought into Visiting, Business, and other Cards, in the neatest manner and a reasonable terms. Dec. 30.

Cheap Scool Books & Stationery,
JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has received, an assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c.; Prayer Books, plain and gilt; Missals; Kirk Psalm Books; which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, RULED PAPER, for Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Copying Paper, &c. which can be made up at the shortest notice. Likewise, an assortment of Binding Material.

W. L. A. returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of St. John, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit their future patronage.
October 14.

Winter Arrangement of the Mails.

ARRIVES.

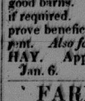
Tuesday—From Fredericton, at 12, n. and from Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 5, p. m.
Wednesday—From Saint Andrews, at 12 n.
Thursday—From Fredericton, at 12, n.
Saturday—From Halifax, Dorchester, &c. at 10 a. m. and from Saint Andrews, at 12 n.

DEPARTURES.

Monday—For Fredericton, at 12 n.
Wednesday—For Dorchester, Westmorland, Halifax, &c. at 1 p. m. and for Saint Andrews, at 6 p. m.
Friday—For Fredericton and Canada, at 11 a. m.
Saturday—For Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 7 p. m. and for St. Andrews, at 6 p. m.

Post Office, Saint John, Nov. 24, 1836.

To Let,
And immediate possession given—



A FARM containing seven hundred acres of Land, one hundred of which is cleared, and cuts from 30 to 40 tons of Hay annually: there are on the premises three log houses and two good barns. They would be let in separate Farms if required. To an industrious man they would prove beneficial, as produce would be taken for the rent. *Also for sale on the farm*, 25 tons first quality HAY. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church-st.
Jan. 6. JAMES NETHERY.

FARM & SHIP YARD
TO LET:—Possession given on 1st day of May next:—

50 ACRES of Land, with two Dwelling Houses, and an established Ship Yard, 3 miles from Town, on the Kennebeckasis, and now occupied by the subscriber. For particulars apply on the Premises, to
BENJAMIN APPLEBY.
Jan. 20, 1836.

LANDING ex the Frances, from Boston:

A FRESH supply of Mocha, & Java Coffee, New RICE, soft Almonds, Walnuts, Honey, Butter and Water Crackers, Corn Brooms, Saleratus, &c.—For sale by,
JAMES MALCOLM,
Jan. 27. *Dock street.*

COGNAC BRANDY.—10 Half Pipes of superior quality, received per *Elizabeth*, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec. 2, 1836.

Twines and Lines.

The subscriber has on hand, of recent importations—

COARSE and fine Salmon Twine; seine, shad, and herring do; Herring Nets; Cod and Pollock Lines, of all sizes.
Jan. 13. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*

Rum, Sugar, Pimento, and Hides:

PER brig *Pleiades*, from Montego Bay, for sale by
Dec. 23. *Crookshank & Walker.*

Refined Sugar.

6 HHDS. 4 Tierces, } REFINED SUGAR,
In the ship Pollock, from Greenock, for sale low while landing, by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FLOUR.—250 Barrels fresh inspected Hamburgh Flour. J. T. HANFORD.
2d Dec.

Molasses & Rum.

18 HHDS. MOLASSES, and 2 Puncheons RUM, now landing ex schr *Sarah*, and will be sold low.
Dec. 30. J. T. HANFORD.

Just Published,
And for sale at the Courier Office:

THE
New-Brunswick Almanack, FOR 1837.

BEEF.—25 Barrels very superior Ox BEEF, 120 ditto common Country BEEF,—repacked here, and in a good prime shipping order. For sale low by. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*
Nov. 25.

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX, INCLUDING THE NORTH AND SOUTH SUBURBS.

A FEW COPIES of the above work may be had at the Circulating Library. Price 5s. each. A. R. TRURO.
December 9, 1836.

Canada Flour.

200 BARRELS Canada Fine Flour, 50 ditto fine Middlings,
Received per schooners Medora and Esperance; for sale very low by
Dec. 23. *Ratchford & Lugrin*

Oranges, Cigars, & Cherry Brandy.

JUST RECEIVED:—25 Hundred fine Jamaica Oranges, in fine order; a few thousand choice Cigars:—and from *London* direct a lot of superior Cherry Brandy. Apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*, or *City Restorateur*, Water street
Nov. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

Blankets, Slops, &c.

The Subscribers have received on Consignment by late arrivals from Liverpool, the fol owing:

BALES Winter Slops, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Rose and Fancy Point Blankets, Flushings and Pilpt Cloths, cotton, Twist, Grey and White Shirtings, Blue & Brown Petershams, Broad cloths and cassimeres, Red and White Flannels, candlewick, Bedticks, Bombazettes, Merinos & camlets, checks and Brown Hollands, cases Gilt and Fancy Buttons, Sewing Silk, and Twist, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, &c, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sarsnetts, Furniture Prints, &c.
Oct 28. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Canada Flour & Pork.

Just received per schr. Maria, Mary, and Charles from Quebec—

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gananogue Mills.
Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by
Nov. 11. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Ex PLYM, from LONDON:

10 TONS CORDAGE of all sizes; 1 Ton Bolt Rope; 1 do. White Rope, Hambro line, Marline, Housline, Fishing Lines, Log Lines, Twine, &c.
200 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.
Sept. 9, 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY*

Fall and Winter Goods,
Per Calcutta.

PILOT Cloths, Petershams, superfine Broad Cloths, Kerseys, white and red Flannels, Salisbury do.; Blankets, Green Baize, Scotch Plaids Tartan shawls, Fill'd centre worsted and cotton do Plain and Figured Merinos, shalloons, shawl Dresses, Brown Holland, Linen Bed Tick, cotton ditto, Osnaburgs; checks, stripes, and Homespuns; regatta shirting, plain and twill'd Printed cottons; White and Grey shirting do.; Linen cambrics; rolled Jacconets, &c. &c.
JAMES BOWES,
Nov. 11. *Market square.*
☞ London Goods hourly expected.

Bright Jamaica Sugar.

18 HHDS. very superior Jamaica SUGAR, per schr. *Jane*, from Halifax, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.
Nov. 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

6 BALES Cotton Warp;
2 do. best English SOLE LEATHER;
2 do. Candle Wick; 10 ps. Hemp Carpeting;
10 dozen Shovels;
3 bales of SLOPS, containing pea and monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, red, blue, and striped Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, long and short Drawers, Woollen Stockings, Scotch Bonnets, Comforters, blue cloth Jackets and Trowsers, Velvet Vests, &c. &c.
Sept. 9, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Germain Street.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c. just received per ship Elizabeth from Liverpool, for sale by the subscriber.
November 25, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, beg to acquaint the public that they intend carrying on the Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Business, under the firm of CORBETT & TRENTOWSKY, in the stone building in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson.

WILLIAM JAMES CORBET,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1836.

TENDERS (until further notice) *Mexican or South American Dollars*, in Exchange for Bills, drawn at thirty days, upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, at his office, until noon on the 15th and last day of each month.—The Tender to state the number of Pence Sterling at which the Dollar is tendered.

COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA,
Halifax, 28th July, 1836.

NOTE.—The number of Bills required and amount of each to be stated in the Tender.

☞ Tenders (as above) may also be made of Dollars payable into the Military Chest at Saint John, N. B.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them; and all those indebted, are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.
22d Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber has, as formerly, to intimate to his friends, that he has received by the *Saint Andrew*, GARRISON, from Liverpool, a further assortment of GOODS, consisting of 1 bale Merinos, bombazetts, shalloons, cambletts, &c.; 3 cases Hats, assorted, and cloth caps; 3 ditto STATIONERY, viz: bill, cash, journal, ledger and quire books, &c. reams satin, wove, and laid post, pot, foolscap, and fine yellow satin Paper; reams blue, yellow, green, and red double crown Printing ditto; blotting do.; black, red and fancy sealing wax; Quills and Wafers; 3 bundles spades; 3 ditto shovels; 1 cask miners' ditto; 3 casks Hardware, consisting of Japanned coal scoops, dust pans with covers, candlesticks complete, brass-head, round joint fire irons, sailors' palms and hooks, drawing knives; plastering, pointing, and glazing trowels; plated candlesticks, silver mounted, &c. &c. which, with his former new and fashionable stock on hand, will be sold low. EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
2d December, 1836.

Servants Wanted.

WANTED in a Gentleman's Family, near Fredericton, a good Indoor Servant, used to waiting at Table, &c. Inquire at Mr. F. E. BECKWITH's store, Fredericton. Oct. 21.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having taken the necessary measures for the importation, *direct from Canton*, of **5,000 Chests Tea**, contracted for to be of equal quality in the several denominations to the East India Company's best; and having despatched a Ship, which sailed for Canton in June last: Give notice, that the same will arrive at this Port about the 1st March next, and is to be sold at Public Sales, on days as will be declared and appointed; which they trust will secure the confidence of the Trade, that it may by this means be supplied with an unexceptionable quality, and embracing advantages which the recent indirect importations have not afforded.

Early notice is thus given, in order that those who may intend ordering shipments from Europe, may be aware of having to compete with a direct importation, ordered under circumstances which give assurance that the quality will be the best.

The arrangement is intended to be continuous, for the importation of one or more cargoes annually.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS S. WARNE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.

ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DeW. RATCHFORD, } Trustees.
N. SMITH DE MILL,
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Business,

n all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of *B. L. Peters*, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. DRAKE.

N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.
October 7, 1836.

More Valuable Goods.

Received per the ship *Liverpool*, Johnson, from Liverpool:

5 CASKS and 2 cases HARDWARE, consisting of Japanned Tea and Knife Trays; cake & bread Baskets; socket Lamps, &c.; bronze and lacquered Lustres—one, two, and three lights, with glass drops; candlesticks, tapers, spell caps, card racks and table Bells; telescope hearth Brushes; Hat and Umbrella stands; Patent candle Lamps with Glass and candles for ditto; Brass Fire Irons; Bed and table candlesticks; drawer and curtain Pins and Bands, Pullies, &c.; stands for hanging or setting before fires; copying Presses; Norfolk Latches; 2-foot Rules; cork drawers; Thomson's screw Augurs, from 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 inch.

1 cask of CUTLERY, viz:—sets of Balanced Ivory Handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do do. without Forks; sets of tip, forehack, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butcher's Knives, from 7 to 10 inch; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; cards of scissors, tailors shears; a few pairs silver pickle Knives and Forks.

Also, a few cases (for children.) with Knife, Fork and spoon, plated on steel; German silver Pencil cases; plate powder, polishing paste, &c.

Also, 27 Bags Porter corks and taps;

5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;

Which, with his present stock on hand, with those daily expected, he offers to the public low for cash or approved payment, wholesale and retail.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
11th Nov. 1836.

Received,

Per *St. Patrick*, Breen, Master, from Liverpool:—

27 CASKS Wrought NAILS; 15 do. 4dy. cut do.; 10 pieces Petersham; 10 do. drab and blue Pilot cloths; 10 do. Padding; 50 do. White Flannels; 60 do. Red do.; 100 pairs 8, 9 and 10-4 Blankets; 20 pairs 12-4 do; 3 pieces point do; 80 do. Merinos, assorted colors; 20 do. cotton bedtick; 50 do. dark Prints, assorted; 80 do. Grey Shirting; 50 do. white do; 30 dozen long drawers; 6 do. short do.; 16 do. Guernsey Frocks; 10 pieces striped cotton; 10 dozen comforters; 6 ditto Drab Monkey Jackets; 4 do. Pea do.; 6 do. blue and drab Flushing Trowsers.

Oct. 28. JAMES OTTY.

MILL SAWS.—60 *ROWLAND'S* Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted sizes, just received, and for sale low, if applied for immediately.
Nov. 25. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Whiskey.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, by wholesale or retail, 3 Puncheons of first chop Irishong WHISKEY, very high proof.

Also, 5 Quarter casks of fine Old SHERRY WINE, with a choice selection of Liquors generally.
Nov. 11. JAMES NETHERY.

Commissariat.

THE following Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea, is published for the information and guidance of the Out-Pensioners residing in New-Brunswick.

Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea,

(Including the Ordnance Military Pensioners) who reside in the Colonies and are paid their Pensions through the Officers of the Commissariat Department.

It having been determined that in future a solemn declaration shall be substituted in lieu of the Oath hitherto required to be taken by the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Notice is hereby given by the Lords and others, Commissioners for managing the affairs of said Hospital, that henceforward a Declaration according to the following form shall be made by the Out-Pensioners, instead of the Affidavit heretofore required.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

Name of the Pensioner ——— ———
Regiment or Corps, ——— ———
s. d.
Rates of Pension. ——— ———

I , do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am an Out-Pensioner of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and that I was admitted on the Pension List on the day of from the above Regiment, commanded by that I was then aged about years, and had served in the Army years, as under, and was discharged in consequence of and that I am not in the receipt of any other Naval or Military Allowance or Pension from the Public besides the Pension I receive from the said Hospital, at the above rate per diem (except) and that I now reside at And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, and believe the same to be true.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE.

Regimental.	Sergeant-Major.	Quarter-Master.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Drummer.	Trumpeter.	Private.	Ladies.	Total Service.	Other services not allowed to reckon for Pensions.
Number of Years.										

Declared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this day of

FORM OF RECEIPT.

s. d.
Regiment of per diem.

I do hereby acknowledge to have received of T. C. BROOKSHANK, Esq. Agent for the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, by the hands of acting on behalf of the sum of being the full amount of my pay, as a Pensioner of the said Hospital, for days from the day of to both days included, *5 per cent being deducted, pursuant to Act of Parliament, passed in the 28th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second.

£ *Sterling.* *Place.* *Date.*
Witness. *Pensioners' Signature.*

*In some instances 2 1-2 per cent is only to be deducted—and in others, of Ordnance Military Pensioners, discharged prior to the year 1831, the Pension is to be issued without any deduction, the receipt must be altered accordingly in such cases.

With a view to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the said Pensioners residing in the Colonies, as respects the mode and periods of making the Declaration in question, and of obtaining the payment of their Pensions, they are advised to pay particular attention to the following Instructions, viz:

The Declaration according to the above form is to be made by the Pensioner, in the presence of, and to be subscribed by, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on or immediately after the 1st day of *January, April, July*, and *October*, in each year, and with the receipt appended thereto, is afterwards to be delivered by the Pensioner to the Commissariat Officer of the District or Station in which he resides and who will thereupon issue to him his pension in the usual manner.

In order to ensure the punctual payment of pensions in the Colonies, the Pensioners who are permitted to reside there, should, upon their arrival at the District or Station fixed upon for their residence, present themselves to the Commissariat Officer in charge of such District or Station, and produce their Instruction Papers and the Certificate, furnished from Chelsea Hospital, shewing the periods to which their Pensions have been issued prior to their quitting the United Kingdom, and they must afterwards, at the commencement of each quarter, regularly comply with the directions above specified as respects the execution of the Declaration, and the delivery thereof to the Commissariat Officer.

Royal Hospital Chelsea, 27th July, 1836.

Printed Declarations according to the above form, for the Pensions due on the first of January next, may be obtained at the Commissariat Office at St. John, and from the Commissariat Issuers at Fredericton and St. Andrews.

Commissariat, New Brunswick,
St. John, Nov. 15, 1836.

New Wholesale Woollen and Manchester Warehouse,
NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

Now opening, with an extensive Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade; consisting of—

212 ENDS superfine Saxony, blue, black, & medley CLOTHS,
174 ends refined do. do.
24 pieces cassimeres—assorted colors,
163 do. striped, ribbed, checked, zebra, and plaid Buckskins and Satin Tops,
70 do. Petershams and Harringtons,
80 do. Pilot Cloths,
10 do. Bath coatings,
8 do. Extra superfine Mohairs,
270 do. 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4, and 8-4 White Flannels,
210 do. red ditto,
560 do. 6-4 color'd Merinos,
380 do. do. do.
2300 do. 2-4, 7-8, 9-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, & 9-4 brown cottons,
426 do. do. White do.
375 do. Beetled shirtings
98 do. Homespuns,
168 do. extra stout Apron checks,
860 pairs Blankets, ass.
3280 pieces silk and cotton Handkerchiefs,
370 doz. ass. cravats,
70 do. ditto camcalle,
Filled and Plain Rockspun Shawls;
91 do. Thibet, Plaid, worsted and cotton ditto.
5 cases 4-4 Irish linen
4 do. Diapers, ass.
7 do. Linen Thread,
5 do. Brussels, urlings and collar Edges,
3 do. do. Laces,
5 do. fig'd and plain Bobbinett,
68 pieces cotton Ticking,
30 do. Linen ditto,
145 dozen London and Paris made Stocks,
114 dozen London Hats
400 boxes of Liverpool Soap,
20 puncheons patent WHISKY.

Together with a variety of other articles:—the whole comprising a Stock of Goods worthy the attention of Retailers and country merchants. Having been purchased for Cash in the markets, and selected with the utmost care by the Subscriber, they are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

October 28. HUGH DOHERTY.

Flour and Meal.

THE subscriber will continue to sell his present stock by retail, for Cash, as heretofore, say *Hamburgh FINE FLOUR* at 52s. 6d. per Barrel, and CORN MEAL, at 30s. per Barrel.
Jan. 27. JAS. T. HANFORD.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received from Liverpool, a large assortment of New Goods, among which are:

BLUE, black, brown, olive, and drab Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy stripe Buckskin; Melbourne rib do.; printed Muslins and calicoes; 4-4 Irish Linens; thibet, challie, silk, rockspun, and worsted shawls and Handkerchiefs; ladies and gentlemen's fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Muslin collars; Edgings, Laces, and Quilling Nets; ladies' and gentlemen's white and colored silk, woollen, and cotton Hose and Half Hose; white, black, & col'd silk Gloves; fancy Kid do. with and without spring cuffs; berlin, beaver, and cotton ditto; Moleskins and Fustians; bleached and unbleached cottons, check and Homespuns; jacconet, mull, book, cambric, cross barred, and swiss Muslins; plain and figured Bobbinetts, French Ginghams; gent's black and colored silk stocks, and fancy Muslin cravats, ladies' satinnett shoes; two cases of well assorted ribbons; and 2 do. Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, with a great variety of cutlery, Hardware, &c.

He also expects by the first arrivals from London another addition to his present stock; all which will be found on inspection as cheap as any in the city.

EDWARD DOHERTY,
Nov. 4.

Copper, Iron, &c.

4 TONS Bolt COPPER, 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 7 1-2, 8 1-2, and 9 inch Composition SPIKES; 50 Tons double refined round IRON, from 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 10 do. best Axe Iron,
10 do. common English Iron, 1-2, 5-8, and 3-4 inch, round; 2 do. Swedes do. flat and square, ass.
10 do. Iron Spikes, 4 1-2 to 12 inches.

Oct. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Antigua Sugar.

81 HOGSHEADS, 6 Tierces, } Bright Antigua SUGAR;
Just received, and for sale low from the Wharf.
Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

New Weekly Paper,

Published every Wednesday, by Charles Alexander, Philadelphia,—commenced 4th Jan. 1837.

$500 in premiums for Original Tales, founded on facts connected with the early history of our country.

Twenty-five Biographettes of distinguished public characters, accompanied by well executed and faithful Portraits.

Ten copies of this journal forwarded by mail to any direction ordered, during one year, by remitting a ten dollar note.

Who will deny, therefore, that the American Weekly Messenger (the title selected for the new Paper) is not the cheapest vehicle of intelligence that has ever been offered to the Public?

Reader—There is in this city, at present, no less than four family papers, published every Saturday, all of a mammoth size, and each conducted with ability and tact. Persuaded that these periodicals are sufficient to supply the actual wants of the public, we should have abandoned the fondly cherished desire of entering the list again, with the odds so much against us, if we were not fully impressed with the belief that we shall succeed in rendering our Journal, (making its appearance as it does on an intermediate day of the week) a necessary link in keeping up the chain of important events which are constantly and hourly transpiring to swell the columns of our news-journals. That we may be properly understood, we herewith present you with a brief analysis of the character and design of our publication:

The Weekly Messenger—Is printed on fine white paper of the largest class, with a clear and legible type, and published every Wednesday, at two dollars per annum to single subscribers. ☞ A five dollar note will pay for four subscriptions for twelve months, forwarded in advance—and an agent (acting for himself or others) by sending a ten dollar note will be furnished with ten copies of this journal for one year.

Original Tales—One of the popular features of this new enterprise will be the encouragement of American literature—that our Journal, therefore, shall be supplied with interesting Tales, we shall appropriate (every year) five hundred dollars, to be divided into Premiums, for the best Tales, descriptive of events connected with the early History of our Country. In a future number we shall announce the manner and time when the premiums shall be destributed.

Biographettes—Every other week we publish a sketch of the Life of some distinguished public character—each accompanied by a correctly engraved portrait A gentleman of well-known abilities has been engaged to supply this department of our Journal.

European News—The latest intelligence from abroad will be procured from the London and Paris papers, which we receive by the regular packets—a minute and comprehensive knowledge of the leading subjects of interest which transpires in England and France, is forwarded to us by especial correspondents.

Domestic News—An Epitome of the most prominent events which are constantly multiplying in our own country, is carefully made up—and as a chronicle for future reference will be found of invaluable advantage.

Original Poetry—We are promised contributions from several gentlemen whose taste lead them to cultivate an acquaintance with the muses—abundant means, which we shall profit by, are always accessible for obtaining the choicest selections.

Theatrical Notices—Some part of our columns is appropriated to matters concerning the drama—the liberality of the American public towards the stage has wisely established it as a national amusement—its concerns and interests therefore legitimately belong to a well conducted newspaper.

Sporting Affairs—The Turf particularly, we feel ourselves called on to attend to—all other topics that may be considered of interest to sportsmen generally, will meet with our especial care.

Bank Note and Stock Register—Authentic information we shall study to obtain, to enable our readers to form a correct estimate of the value of stocks and the rates of discount—we are well aware of the exciting interest which prevails at all times regarding the fluctuations in this extensive branch of business.

The Salmagundi—As the Weekly Messenger is offered as a substitute for the Journal published under this title—an amusing melange of Light reading will be judiciously selected every week, that we may continue to gratify the tastes of our numerous readers, whose good sense and liberal dispositions lead them to relish whatever pertains to sterling wit and genuine humour. No expense will be spared in supplying appropriate embellishments for the subjects which shall be chosen.

The Songster's Manual—Under this title, we devote a part of a column every number to the most pleasing ballads of the day—many of them will be set to music. This will certainly be considered a gratifying addition to the uncommon attractions which we have managed to adopt for the prosperity and success of our new Journal.

The publisher is well known to the reading public—a connection with them for upwards of twenty years has largely increased his facilities of usefulness, and he is satisfied with the means he now possesses, and the already very extensive patronage of the Salmagundi, and News of the Day—which paper will give place to the Weekly Messenger, that this new enterprize, offering such powerful inducements for patronage, will meet with the most unequivocal manifestation of public support and approbation.

The terms have been already stated—it may be well to repeat that ten copies of the Weekly Messenger will be sent to any pat of the United States for one year, by forwarding a ten dollar note, free of postage. The paper is published punctually every Wednesday morning.

☞ All letters, *postage paid*, addressed to CHAS ALEXANDER, Esq. Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention. A Post-master's certificate of the mailing of any specified sum will be a sufficient guarantee of the receipt of such remittance.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1837.

☞ Specimen numbers of the Weekly Messenger can be seen at the *Chronicle* Office. Jan. 27.

Accommodation Stage,
Between Saint John and Fredericton.
☞THROUGH IN ONE DAY.☜

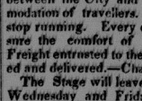
THE Subscribers having made the necessary arrangements, will commence running a Stage between the City and Fredericton, for the accommodation of travellers, so soon as the steam-boats stop running. Every exertion will be made to ensure the comfort of Passengers and articles of Freight entrusted to them, and be carefully conveyed and delivered.—Charges moderate.

The Stage will leave Saint John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at eight o'clock, —and Fredericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the same hour.

Application to be made at Mr. Wm. Segee's Inn, Fredericton, and the subscribers' residence, Leinster-street, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saint John.

HENRY AUSTEN.
JACOB WILSON.
18th Nov. 1836.

MAIL STAGE
Between St. John & Fredericton.



THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail stage now leaves St. John every Monday, at 11 o'clock, for Fredericton, where it arrives the next day at noon; and starts on its return to this city on Wednesday at noon, and arrives the day following at 1 p. m. Passengers going by this conveyance, may depend on punctuality and comfort.—Packages left at Mr. M'Leon's Inn, Fredericton, or at Mr. Thos Parks', Dock street, in this city, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland will be taken charge of, and carefully carried and delivered. Applications for Passage may be also had as above.
Dec. 2. JAMES BRADLEY.

SAINT JOHN
Stage Coach Company.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Line extended to Saint Andrews.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the stage for Amherst will in future leave Saint John at 9 o'clock every Monday morning, and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's, - *Hammond River Bridge,*
Hayes', - *Norton,*
Cougle's, - - *Sussex Vale.*

where good beds and every convenience will be afforded travellers. The stage will leave Cougle's on Tuesday morning, and arrive the same evening at Dorchester, where it will remain for the night; and on Wednesday, will proceed to Amherst, returning the same day to Dorchester. It will start on Thursday morning from Dorchester, stop at Sussex Vale for the night, and arrive in Saint John on Friday afternoon.

The rate of Passage is fixed at 3d per mile, including customary travelling baggage, which will cost the passenger 25s. to the Bend of Petticodiac, about 30s. to Dorchester, and 37s. 6d to Amherst.

Applications for passage from St. John to be made at Mr. John Lockhart's, North side King's square. JOHN C. VAIL.
XENOPHON COUGLE,
Dec. 2. JOHN LOCKHART.

The Proprietors have further to notify the Public, that they have made arrangements for extending their line of stages to *Saint Andrews*, for which place a coach will leave Williams', in Carleton, every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will start at the same hour on Wednesdays from Saint Andrews, on its return.

Packages, &c. left at Mr. Williams', in Carleton, or at Mr. Donald Ross's, south Market wharf, will be attended to. Passage, 25s. with the usual allowance of baggage. Dec. 2.

HIGH PROOF RUM.—A few Puncheons *very strong* Jamaica Rum, for sale by
Dec. 2. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF
GOODS,
Per NORVAL, Harkness, from Liverpool.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, he is opening part of his FALL SUPPLY, by the above Vessel, consisting of—

11 BALES of broad and narrow CLOTHS, viz: blue, black, mulberry, purple, imperial, invisible green, &c. &c.; fancy Cassimeres, fancy Pelisse Cloths, Kersey, Pilot Cloths and Padding;
8 Casks HARDWARE, consisting of German Silver Table and Desert Forks; Table, Desert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; Britannia Metal Bed Pans; do. Ink Stands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards; Patent Wire Lanthorns; Plated Snuffers and Trays; Brass Lamps; do. Chair Nails; do. Toddy Kettles, with or without stands; Travelling Desks; Tin Spice, Cash, and Dressing Boxes; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes, &c. &c.
1 Cask BRUSHES, containing Plate, Paint, Crumb, Turk's-heads, scrubbing, wash, fancy, stove, and bannister brushes, &c.
10 bundles BASKETS, viz: Reticules, Fishing, Plate, and other Baskets;
100 boxes CANDLES, Mould and Dipt;
60 ditto Brown SOAP; 2 ditto Windsor ditto;
6 bundles tin'd Frying Pans; 5 do. Wooden