# THE Weekly Chronicle

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**Weekly Almanack.**

| MARCH. | H. | SUN. | S. | MOON. | H. | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 Saturday, | 6 | 8 6 | 9 | 0 1 | 2 | 40 |
| 18 Sunday, | 6 | 6 6 | 11 | 1 10 | 3 | 32 |
| 19 Monday, | 6 | 4 6 | 12 | 2 16 | 4 | 41 |
| 20 Tuesday, | 6 | 2 6 | 13 | 3 13 | 6 | 6 |
| 21 Wednesday, | 6 | 0 6 | 14 | 4 0 | 7 | 42 |
| 22 Thursday, | 5 | 59 6 | 15 | 4 37 | 9 | 3 |
| 23 Friday, | 5 | 57 6 | 16 | 5 6 | 10 | 2 |

Last Quarter, 19th 1h 47m.

**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: William Scovil, Esq.

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

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: Wm. Walker, Esq.

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

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

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

**Miscellany.**

## THE MARINER'S DAUGHTER.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

*By the Author of "Cavendish," "Gentleman Jack,"*

### CHAPTER I.

The Stolen Interview.

Happy they were and innocent, till love,
Like a sweet poison, tainted their young lives.

"A few more hours," said the prisoner, "and his revenge will be complete! By this time to-morrow night, and I shall have been tried—condemned—and broken! Merciful accuser! could he have his will, to the utmost, no doubt that breaking would be upon the wheel. But relentless as he is, he must be content with the spirit of his victim. It is a question, however, who suffers most; the wretch whose limbs are slowly mangled by rotation and so left, till in a few days the worn-out frame expires; or he who with ambition nipped in its strong budding, his prospects annihilated, and his name degraded, must either pass years in the bitter struggle to regain a lost position, or sinking slowly day by day, resign all hope and fortune, quiet of mind, and health of body, to become perhaps a tippler, and so feel the flame of life *go out*. He does not die. This to the fiery soul is *not* dying. It is a decay which antedates the corruption of the grave. This was not the death I pictured to myself on entering the navy. The swell of victory—the roar of battle—the cheers of conquest—the warm grasp of comrades—the choking sob—the irrepressible tear of my rude seamen—the glory and the glow of a victor's dying heart—these were in *my* fancy—nay, more, these were in my prayers—when I gave up everything for the service of my country. What intense high aspirations have come to this! A lieutenant's cabin with an armed sentry at its door—a long arrest—the disgrace of a narrow prison for a few more hours—and then—a trial—if such that mockery of justice can be called, where the only object sought is the condemnation of the accused.

"A few months since, and whose advancement seemed more certain than mine? whose name stood higher? who more favoured—more applauded—more entrusted—and for what have I made these sacrifices? A fair face! I may well start at this summing up of all that has wrought the change—and that—even that is still as far from being mine perhaps as ever—perhaps even more so. But I do not fall alone. Thousands of better hearts than mine have perilled all for nothing more, and found shipwreck on the same coast. And even I, were it to come again, would do the same this very hour. We cannot control the heart, even if we would. I have staked boldly, and I will win her yet, or pay the forfeit fearlessly. Yes, she is worth it!" said the prisoner, after a brief pause in his sad musings.

Drawing from his breast a miniature, he laid it upon his narrow bed, and steadfastly regarded it with the devotion of one whose heart was absorbed by an intense overpowering passion.

The dim light that struggled through the railing of his cabin door, came from a rude lantern on the gun-room table of a frigate, and was every now and then intercepted by the passing shadow of the marine sentinel who slowly paced to an fro.

As the arrested officer gazed on the likeness of his mistress, the contemplation of her expressive features appeared to diffuse fresh firmness through a bosom naturally none of the most pusillanimous or hesitating.

'Could I for a moment despond?' said he, resuming his mental philosophy, 'possessed as I am of the affection of so dear a being? No, I *must* triumph in the end, if I but remain true to myself. Haughty fools! I will live to put my foot on their necks yet. The days of feudal power are, it is true, gone by, but——thank the stars, I come of a stock never yet rendered *familiar* with defeat; and who made foes of us, and prospered? Though I go through fire and water—or what is infinitely worse—shame and disgrace—I *will* live through it, if only for the pleasure of paying them back their own base coin—thirtown with usury!'

The sound of the sentry on the main-deck going forward to strike the ship's bell was now heard. The prisoner listened with the air of one glad to catch any sound that diverted the monotomy of his own sad thoughts.

'Corporal of the watch,' called the sentry down the main-hatchway, 'twelve o'clock! turn out the relief.'

Eight strokes were now heard to vibrate like a solemn warning through the ship's decks, thence undulating over the calm waters of the harbour in which she was lying. The shrill whistle of the boatswain's mate followed with the slightest perceptible intermission, and then the hoarse dull cry of 'Larboard watch!'

The corporal of marines descended, lantern in hand, to the hammocks of his sleeping party, and turned out the necessary relief guard. Rousing up from under the quarter of the launch, the midshipman of the past watch rubbed his eyes, and came stumbling into the gun-room to call the lieutenant of the next; while the quarter-master was heard creeping down the steerage ladder to rouse its midshipman, and the boatwain's mate to call its petty officers.

They all agreed it was a disagreeable kindness to render a man, and all were still more 'agreeable,' as Jack says, in——the bestowing of a most hearty blessing on the captain: who, lying comfortably undisturbed in his own cabin, had yet such a sensitive perception of the services due to his country, as to make every one beneath him turn out to keep night watch, though his ship was lying moored in a secure haven.

Gradually the various discordant sounds of grumbling, swearing, and what not, sunk into a profound lull—one bell sounded. Only an hour had elapsed since midnight, and not a sound was heard save the deep snore of the first lieutenant of marines, and the intermittent bickering of two sleepy middies, one of whom could not be induced to quit his blankets, nor the other be allowed to seek them.

"Wilton," said he, whose duties were now so nearly over, 'do you intend to turn out and relieve me, or must I cut you down?'

'Yes, yes, my dear fellow, in an instant—wait but one instant!'

'O yes, wait! I dare say—and it's now striking one bell!'

'Well, then, a *second* only.'

The poor tired fellow muttered something in reply, he knew not what, and sinking on the hard deck, was asleep in a second.

Wilton had turned upon the other side, and he slept also.

Presently the late watcher gave a start. 'What, not out yet, Wilton? Then here goes."

His back is placed under the hammock of his 'relief.' He gives a sudden lift—a slight struggle is heard, and then a heavy fall—Wilton and his bed clothes are hurled upon the deck. Like Antæus, from his mother earth, he now springs up with fresh vigour. 'Take that!' is heard—a scuffle—a fight—some heavy blows, another fall. The corporal runs to the spot.

'Come, gentlemen! come, gentlemen!' says the soldier.

'All right, corporal,' says the late watcher, stanching the blood from his nose with a handkerchief, 'just calling my relief here, that's all.'

'The devil have you,' says Wilton, sulkily arising, 'you've given me a black eye. What are the first lieutenant's orders? Is there any wind?' His clothes are hurried on.

In a few minutes he is sleepily pacing the quarter-deck, breaking his shins over every other gun carriage. His late antagonist is fast asleep. The corporal of the watch is smoking his pipe in the galley. Suddenly two bells are struck, "Thank Heaven, there's one hour gone!' drowsily mutters Mr. Midshipman Wilton.

'All's well!' cries the sentries on the gangways.

'All's well!' is repeated from ship to ship along the harbour, as the same hour of the night is sounded, and everything becomes as sadly silent as before.

'He is a faithful fellow,' said the prisoner to himself, "and would, I doubt not, serve me; but should anything unfortunate occur, perhaps their malice would not stop short of taking his life for his kindness! It *does* seem selfish to risk it; but I would do the same for him were our stations changed. A few months since and I saved his life at the danger of my own. Poor fellow! 'tis a hard request to make of him. But the fortunes of war spare no one. If I take not this opportunity, when, alas! shall I ever gain another? Come what will, it must be ventured!'

The prisoner, as he came to this conclusion, arose from the cot on which he had been lying, and slipping on his jacket—the only part of his dress that he had laid aside, stepped from his cabin.

In an instant the walk of the sentinel placed over him was stopped. The marine was armed with a bayonet. He did not seem to oppose the egress of his prisoner, nor even to doubt its propriety. The halt in his walk was rather of respectful inquiry. The lieutenant saw this; and, with the air of one who replies to a demand, said, 'I am going on the main deck, Macpherson.'

The sentry replied by saluting his cap, and then extended his hand to take the lantern from the table. At a sign from his officer, however, he abandoned this intention, and though his looks expressed some surprise, he did not hesitate at following him. In silence they passed into the steerage, creeping in the dark beneath the sleepers, who crowded its space, and arrived at the after hatchway.

'Macpherson,' said the officer, speaking in the lowest tones, 'you once expressed gratitude for some little service I was enabled to show you.'

'I did, sir.'

'Do you still feel it?'

The soldier bowed his head in the affirmative.

'To what extent do you dare go in proof of it?

'Any, sir.'

'Then remain here till I return to you. I am going to see a friend—should any mischance happen to me, and you be brought into a scrape, you had better——'

'Bear it, sir; and well I can do so,' said the true fellow. 'I understand what friend ye seek, sir—the only one on earth that the unhappy have.—I'm thinking, may be, I would do the same myself. You had better put one or two of these in your pocket,' pointing to the twenty-four pound shot—'God bless ye, sir—'tis a sair leap at the best—though, I'll not be long, perhaps, or I take it too.'

The old Scotchman, as he said this, grasped the hand of his countryman and superior, and folding his arms upon his breast, sat down on the hatchway ladder, with the air of one whom no further misfortune could afflict. For a few seconds the lieutenant regarded him, totally at a loss to comprehend his meaning.

'You mistake, my good fellow,' whispered he, involuntarily smiling as he did so; 'a Ramsay destroys his enemy before he lays hand on himself.'

'You would not murder the old man?' quickly replied Macpherson, turning his head round; 'no, no—that you canna do.'

'Nor do I think of it—my errand is a peaceful one enough—wait here—I will return as quickly as——'

'Na, na, sir; take your time, take your time—you need not fash for me—at the worst, its only——' A slight motion with the finger behind the ear spoke more for the conclusion of the old fellow's sentence and the firmness of his heart than would the most persuasive oratory have done; and, hoping that such a misfortune was not in store for him as to entail death on one so faithful, the lieutenant turned away.

Watching his opportunity, as the back of the cabin-door sentry was turned towards him, he stepped up the hatchway-ladder, and gliding noiselessly across the frigate's main-deck, with his shoeless feet, crouched down in the shadow of the nearest gun-carriage. Fortune, it is said, favours the brave. It is at least a consolatory, if not a stimulating, creed, and I, for one, shall always be a devout believer in it. In the lieutenant's case the fact was evident. To him time was indeed as the most precious sands of life, and scarcely had he gained his concealment, when the lapse of another half hour rendered it necessary for the sentinel to go once more into the bows of the frigate to strike three bells. The first one had not yet sounded when the lieutenant, with all the agility of an expert seaman, slipped through one of the gunports beneath the main-chains, and passing along the channel-plates, laid hold of the spare main-topsail yard. Trusting the weight of his body to the strength of his sinewy arms, he might now have been seen thus suspended over the calm waters, in whose treacherous bosom innumerable sharks were lurking around for whatever prey they could secure.

As our hero for a moment glanced beneath him, and beheld the dark fin of one of these ferocious monsters protruding from the surface, where the hated creature slowly cruised round the frigate, his muscles seemed involuntarily to relax, the treble rows of serrated teeth seemed to fasten on him, tearing limb from him—the bubble of the waters, purpled with his own blood, to hiss in his ears—the large and increasing girth of the topsail yard to grow too unwieldly for his grasp, as he advanced suspended beneath it—and all the difficulties of his rash undertakings to come upon him with exaggerated force. The third bell struck. It sounded like a knell through the ship, and was repeated over the water. The bitter mockery of the cry, 'All's well,' sank with an icy chill upon his heart. The mizen chains were yet at some feet distant from him, and if not gained by the time the sentry returned to his post, he would be seen; and then the choice was his own—the jaws of the rapacious creature that seemed to watch him from below, or the persecution of those who thirsted for his blood on board.

'It is for her I risk it!' muttered the officer to himself. Springing onward with the thought, his foot gained the muzzle of one of the protruding guns—the girth of the topsail-yard again lessened; another second, and his hand grasped the mizen-chains. He was once more in comparative safety. As he paused in his present not very secure position, to take breath, he heard the marine come back to the bulk-head of the captain's quarters, shake his hour glass to see that the sand ran free, and resume his weary beat. "If you but knew how near your master is his hated prisoner!" thought the lieutenant; 'but pleasure is the bride of peril and the marriage has its charms.'

As Ramsay said this, he tapped gently on the glass of the half port, which opened out from the captain's cabin under the mizen chains, where he was now sitting. Twice the signal was repeated, and then our hero, putting his ear to the glass, fancied he could detect the whispering of female voices from within; for, parted off from the larger apartment by a slight bulk-head, was a little berth, just sufficient to hold two cots; to gain a few moment's interview with the tenant of one of which, had the venturous prisoner dared the imminent risks that still impended over him. 'I must take care,' said he, to himself, 'not to alarm them; for should their cries bring Emily's father to the port, all is lost.'

Again he listened, and again heard, as he tho't their voices in consultation. 'Surely they will come to the port window now? No!' A fourth signal was given; again the voices were heard, but no face appeared. 'Perhaps they doubt who the applicant may be—but if awake they will know my voice, but so will her father. But it must be risked, Emily,' said he, putting his lips to a crevice in the port sill, and speaking in so low a tone that, to one not listening for the sound, it might have passed for the melancholy murmur of some sudden flaw of wind.

Still no one came. What should he do? every second that flew by bore, as on the slenderest thread, the lives of himself and the poor devoted fellow who waited for him on board. 'Emily!' repeated he, in a louder key.

The face of a young girl, closely muffled in a shawl, now presented itself inside the port, and beckoning him to silence, with the finger on the lip, quickly disappeared. In a few seconds she returned, and silently unfastened the half port.

'Gracious Heaven! Mr. Ramsay, can this be you? What do you dream of coming *here*? What do you want?'

'Speak low, my dear girl—remember the captain sleeps only a few yards distant,' replied Ramsay. 'Where's your mistress? give her my love, and tell her I come to bid her a last 'good-bye,' before the trial, for Heaven knows whither I may have to wander after it.'

'My mistress knows you're here, sir, and is dressing, as well as she is able for fright. Here, sir, hold this window, that it ain't blown down, while I go and assist her.

In a few minutes the soubrette returned, and leaning on her arm was one who, though pallid with fear, and her beautiful figure disguised in the loose robes that her haste had flung around her, certainly appeared sufficiently lovely to form a very fair excuse for the ruin of any one.

As the officer beheld the approach of his mistress, for whom so costly a price was to be paid, he seemed to forget the host of surrounding dangers, and leaning over the port-sill, on the gun beside it, pressed her to his bosom with a joy too great for utterance.

'Anne, in the meanwhile,' like a prudent and experienced abigail, had gone and seated herself down by the fragile door of their little berth, where, placing her ear at the key-hole, she listened to the heavy breathing of her mistress's father.

The captain, soundly sleeping on the opposite side of the ship, little dreamed that his only daughter was clasped to the heart of the man he most detested upon earth, and that, too, in his own cabin.

Vain, weak being! His own harshness had contributed in no slight degree to the defeating of his views; and not even the discipline of a man-of-war, which conquers all things, and is circumvented by so few, could successfully bid defiance to the daring and ingenuity of love.

From the sound evidence afforded by the nose of Captain Livingstone, touching the slumber in which the said officer was wrapped, Anne, who felt much more at her ease while keeping guard over him, than if he were keeping guard over her, had time every now and then to turn round and observe the movements of the lovers.

'It must be very delightful!' thought she, as indeed many a poor maiden has thought beside her, 'to have one you may tell all your sorrows to—to say nothing of putting your arms round his neck! Well, I'm sure, that Mr. Ramsay takes kisses enough for fifty sweethearts. I don't think I should give mine so many by half: but if he does not take a little more care he'll be tumbled overboard, and then I shall be slayed alive by the captain I suppose. Please, Miss Emily,' whispered she, approaching to within earshot, 'Mr. Ramsay had better go now, before he's found out, for I'm afraid every moment he'll fall overboard.'

To this Miss Emily's most pertinent reply was to clasp him more closely to herself. 'Never fear for me,' said the lieutenant, 'I'll just step inside the port—as to going away, I have not told your mistress the fiftieth part yet of what I have to say.'

'O no! I dare say not—and never will, I suppose,' said the girl.

'Do you think we may venture to let him come in Anne?' inquired her mistress, laying her trembling hand on the girl's arm.

'Why, ma'm,' slily replied the girl, 'I don't think we can help ourselves.' And indeed in this supposition Anne had but exercised her usual judgment, since ere she had time to answer her mistress's query, Ramsay was already inside the berth, and sitting on the gun-tackle.

A quarter of an hour flew briefly away to the young pair, whose joys were thus snatched from grief and danger; nor did either of them believe that more than a few minutes had elapsed. While yet, however, they were in the midst of whispering their mutual plans for the future—a loud cough from the adjoining cabin startled the lady almost to fainting, and did not greatly add to the comfort or happiness of the gentleman.

Anne, however, who had faithfully returned to her post, held up her finger to her fellow conspirators behind, giving notice that Captain Livingstone had awoke; and while Emily, in excess of terror, pressed her cold lips to Ramsay's, the latter heard his superior seize the bell-pull that hung by the head of his cot, and ring for the sentry.

Conscious of that which, if not transgression in his eyes, would be greatly so in Captain Livingstone's, the lieutenant began to imagine that he had been discovered. Could their whispering have been less guarded than he imagined? Perhaps the old officer might have been lying awake for some time? What would be the result? what had he better do? For the present, however, it required all his energies to prevent the timid girl that rested in his arms from going into hysterics; and if not found out already, he knew that escape would then be utterly impossible.

In the midst, however, of these torturing apprehensions, the sentry entered the cabin. For a minute or two Ramsay's heart seemed to still its pulse, give two or three successive throbs, and cease again.

'Did you ring for me, sir?' inquired the marine.

'Yes,' replied Captain Livingstone. 'Is my son come on board yet?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Then why, you scoundrel, was I not called?'

'I can't say, sir. Lieutenant Livingstone had been on board nearly half an hour when I relieved guard. I had no orders to ——'

'Right, right, I left none. How many bells is it?

'Wants about ten minutes to four bells in the middle watch, sir.'

'That's my son's watch on deck, is'nt it?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Tell him to come here.'

'Yes, sir.'

The marine here shut the cabin-door, ran upon deck, and having delivered his message to the officer of the watch, followed the latter down to the cabin of his father.

'James, at what hour did you come off from the shore?' demanded Captain Livingstone?

'Twenty minutes to twelve, sir.'

'Why did not you come in and tell me the success of your arrangements? I suppose everything is right?'

'O yes! everything is right, sir; and therefore as I could not find that you had left orders to be called, I did not like to awake you.'

'Oh! And how have you settled it, then?'

'Why, sir, directly he lands from the court-martial, after being broken and dismissed the service, I learn that we have power to impress him before the mast. The admiral had at first some scruples as to permitting the press-gang to be used, till I stated to him what you told me, and he then exacted a promise that we were not to attempt to take him till he had fairly landed.

'Ah, the old fool! he's always for marring any scheme that isn't as womanish as himself. However, since you've promised, let it be so—and let me once get hold of him before the mast, where a cat-o'-nine tails can reach him, and if I don't cut his liver out, may I be d—d! I suppose the prisoner's all safe below?'

'O yes, sir!'

'Ah, very well; good night, Boy, and to-morrow we'll do for that scoundrel at last.'

'Good night, sir, replied the son, withdrawing from the cabin; and the worthy captain having indulged in the amiable feelings displayed by the above dialogue, turned round and addressed himself to sleep.

His mind had been too long deadened by the possession of power, to be able to perceive that the greatest scoundrel in the case was himself; while having purposely carried on the conversation with his son in a low tone, that would not have disturbed his daughter had she been, as he imagined, asleep, he had now little conception that the very vigilance of his malice, which in the dead of night had roused him to plan premeditated revenge, had been the means of putting on his guard the victim he wished to entrap and destroy.

Ramsay knew how fully he was abhorred. In defiance of both father and son, he had paid his addresses to Emily, who had come out in the ship from England for a passage—he had bearded them both—had braved all their anger and persecution, and successfully, till in a quarrel with the son he had lifted his hand to strike one whom a few months difference in seniority had made his superior.

Luckily the blow was arrested by the surgeon, who stood by, and loved him: nor did the offence take place upon the quarter-deck. But he knew, the moment, the whirlwind of his passion had subsided that he was a ruined man; the opportunity so long sought was gained, and he prognosticated but too surely the court-martial that was now about to take place; still he had believed, that there his persecution must end.

Of an open, and confiding spirit himself, he had not calculated to what extent the dastardly spite of the mean, the base, the cowardly can go—and when he heard, for he could not avoid hearing, the conversation of Captain Livingstone and his son, he was equally convinced that it could relate only to him, and thunderstricken at the brutal and perfidious cruelty that it displayed.

As to the poor girl who hung upon his neck, it seemed to have deprived her alike of sense and motion. She neither moved nor spoke, and it was only from the wild beating of her heart, and the burning tears that trickled from her face on his, that he could tell she lived.

Anne had not only heard every word that had been uttered, but saw everything that passed around her and was terrified lest the further stay of the lieutenant should lead to his discovery. With all the persuasion therefore in her power, she urged him to depart. Nor indeed could he differ from her as to the expediency of his doing so. Gently disengaging Emily's arms, therefore, from around him, he placed the weeping girl on her cot, and whispering consolation that he did not feel, and promising a return that he knew not how to bring about, he imprinted a last kiss upon her lips, and in a state of agitation that made light of all corporeal danger, he re-passed into the main-chains, and thence gained the main deck, in the same manner that he had before quitted it.

Faithful to his post, he found Macpherson, waiting, and having been disengaged for nearly an hour, he stole back to his cabin more dejected than he left it, to reflect on the beauty and sorrows of his mistress, as well as to devise some plan of defeating the machinations of his enemies, and warding off the evils of the morrow.

*(To be continued.)*

From the Scottish Guardian.

CONSERVATIVE CATECHISM.

Q. What do you mean by Conservatism?

A. Loyalty and honesty, or an attachment to our form of Government as settled in 1688, for securing civil and religious rights and liberties.

Q. What is an Ultra Tory?

A. A fool.

Q. What is an Ultra Whig?

A. A rogue.

Q. What is a Radical?

A. Both, that is to say, as a rogue having no money in his own pockets, he wants to help himself out of yours and mine—and being a fool, he thinks we shall let him do so without resistance.

Q. What is a Liberal?

A. A selfish, greedy, discontented, overbearing, tyrannical fellow.

Q. What is a moderate Whig?

A. Much the same as a moderate Tory; that is to say, a man who is ready to do to others as he would they should do to him.

Q. What is meant by Reform?

A. Correction of abuses, and progressive improvement, by separating evil from good.

Q. What are Annual Parliaments?

A. An alleged cure for every political ill, at the expense of universal turmoil once a year, and sending up raw, unpledged men to Parliament, to undo what their predecessors had done.

Q. What is Vote by Ballot?

A. A most convenient mode of exercising the Elective Franchise, even though the Elector has partaken so liberally of the *good cheer* usual on such occasions as not to be able to speak or stand.

Q. What is Universal Suffrage?

A. A monstrous supposition, that the man who has no stake in the country is just as much interested in its welfare as the man who has.

Q. What is a Voluntary?

A. A person who believes that *every* Christian should use *all* his power and influence for the glory of God, excepting those Christians who have the *most* power and influence—the King and the Magistrates.

Q. What is a Churchman?

A. A person who believes that it is impossible to enjoy even temporal happiness apart from religion; and that the magistrate must, therefore, maintain and promote true religion among his subjects, if he would attain the civil ends of his magistracy.

WET FEET.—The circumstances in which wet and cold feet are most apt to cause disease, are those where the person remains inactive, and where, consequently, there is nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood which then takes place towards the internal parts; for it is well known that a person in ordinary health may walk about or work in the open air for hours together without injury, provided he put on dry stockings and shoes immediately on coming home. It is therefore not the mere state of wetness that causes the evil, but the check to perspiration and the unequal distribution of blood to which the accompanying coldness gives rise.

INSUFFICIENT CLOTHING.—Many young persons, of both sexes, are in the habit of going about in winter and in cold weather with a dress light and airy enough for a northern summer, and they think it manly and becoming to do so; but those who are not very strongly constituted suffer a severe penalty for their folly.—*Combe.*

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES. A Regimgnt bearing the above designation, and commanded by Colonel M'Millan, of Perth, is now being organized in this place, for the defence of the Johnstown frontier. We believe it is intended, that the Regiment should consist of ten companies, of fifty each, making altogether an effective force of 500 men. Col. M'Millan is an old and experienced officer; and is, we understand, appointed by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Colonel Commanding of the Forces in this District. We are greatly pleased at this appointment, as we believe every good and loyal man in the District may repose the utmost confidence in the judgment, military experience, and gallantry of the Colonel Commanding. Colonel Frazer, of the 2d Grenville, and Colonel Hartwell, of the 6th Leeds are the Majors. We have not as yet ascertained the names of all the officers; but we learn that the following gentlemen have the command of companies: Alexander Grant, of Brockville; Thomas Kidd, of Charleston; James L. Schofield, of St. Francis; David S. M'Queen, of Brockville; Eleazar H. Whitmarsh, of Merrickville; William R. F. Berford of Elmsley; Donald Murray, of Prescott; and Hamilton J. Jessup, of Prescott, Esquires. On Tuesday last, the two companies stationed at Prescott, (Capt. Murray's and Capt. Jessup's) paid a visit to this town, accompanied by a troop of the Grenville Cavalry, and preceded by the Prescott amateur band. After parading through the principal streets of the town, and administering some refreshment to the men, they returned to Prescott, under the orders of their gallant Major, R. D. Fraser, Esq. On leaving town, they were escorted from the Court House Square, to the east of Colonel Carley's, by the six companies stationed at this place; and the whole, when formed into line, had a very imposing and military appearance. While we express our approbation of the conduct of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, for confiding principally to the men of Leeds, the defence of the Johnstown frontier; and for placing at their head, an officer of so much ability as Colonel M'Millan, we cannot, at the same time, omit the expression of our opinion, that it would be highly desirable, not only for the public security and the defence of the Province, but that it would be otherwise highly beneficial and prudent to keep up at least four Provincial Regiments in the Colony—these Regiments to be relieved as occasion might require, at the following stations: No. 1 from Cornwall to Kingston; head quarters Brockville. No. 2, head-quarters, Toronto. No. 3, for the defence of the Niagara Frontier; head-quarters Niagara. No. 4, for the defence of the Western Frontier head-quarters Sandwich. Every body knows, that in despite of all the precautions which have been used, desertion from the rank of the regulars is a matter of every day occurrence and that it will continue to be so we entertain a doubt, so long as human weakness exists, and the lures of temptation, attract the giddy and unstable. The Provincial troops being mere *volunteers*, who have *an interest* in the country, who have homes and properties to defend, and the ties of blood and kindred to bind them to the soil, will be divested of all inducements to desertion; and may safely be relied upon in every hour of emergency or peril. Nor should it be forgotten, that troops arriving here, after years of service in the West, or East Indies, and other southern countries cannot be supposed to bear up against the hardships of our Canadian winters, with those who are inured to the climate and are well prepared to meet its most rigorous severity. There are also two other companies formed at this place, one of rifles, and one of dragoons the former commanded by George Sherwood, Esq. and the latter by Robert Harvey, Esq. We saw part of Mr. Sherwood's corps parade on Monday last, and were much pleased with their progress in military tactics.—*Brockville Upper Canada Statesman.*

**Provincial Legislature.**

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
9th MARCH, 1838.

At half past one o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the attendance of the House of Assembly, when His Excellency closed the Session of the Legislature with the following Speech:—

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

On behalf of our Gracious Queen I renew to you my thanks for the manner in which you responded to the appeal, which I felt it my duty to make to you at the opening of the Session, and for the effectual provision which you so promptly made for the purpose of giving support to the Royal authority and aid to your loyal fellow subjects in the Sister Provinces recently the scene of revolt.

My acknowledgments are further due to you for the attention which you have paid to the general business of the Session, as well as to those subjects which I have from time to time brought under your consideration. Intimately acquainted as you necessarily are with the actual condition of the Province, I do not allow myself to doubt that those questions have been disposed of in the manner most accordant with its true interests.

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the liberality with which you have granted the supplies for the various exigencies of the public service, and more especially for having made a suitable provision for the important office of Master of the Rolls; and I will add in my own name and in that of my Successors in the administration of this Government, for the great attention which has been paid to the accommodation of Her Majesty's Representative, in the thorough repairs made, and furniture added, to the Government House.

It only remains for me to assure you that it will be my endeavour to apply your appropriations to their respective objects, with a due attention to that just economy which appears to me to consist in giving the fullest effect to the service in view, without unnecessary expense to the public.

Upon the result of your joint labours I offer you my congratulations, and above all I wish to record my approbation of that spirit of cordiality and unanimity which has characterized all your proceedings.

The Legislative duties of the Session appear to me to have been conducted in the true spirit of that revered Constitution to which the People of this Province have on so many occasions, shewn their zealous attachment, and which I am convinced it will be your care and your determination to transmit unimpaired to your Descendants.

In releasing you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties, I look forward with satisfaction and confidence to again meeting you in Provincial Parliament at the usual period, or whenever the state of Public affairs may appear to me to require that you should be convened.

In concluding this Address, I advert with feelings of proud emotion to your Joint Resolution, which has just been presented to me, placing at my disposal the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of enabling me to meet any emergency which may arise out of the state of affairs now existing between the British and American Governments, in consequence of the lawless and hostile proceedings of the armed banditti by which the Frontiers of Upper and Lower Canada are threatened from the United States, and for the object of preserving that connexion with the Mother Country, which is so warmly cherished by the Inhabitants of this Province.

Gentlemen—by England's Queen—by the British People, and by your loyal fellow subjects of this and every other Colony of this vast Empire, will your noble conduct at this Crisis be duly appreciated.

For myself I can no otherwise repay the confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me than by devoting my utmost energies to the glorious cause of preserving our soil from violation by hostile Foreigners, and of maintaining to the loyal Inhabitants of these truly British Colonies, the blessings of British connexion, for which they have so unequivocally evinced their attachment and preference.

*House of Assembly, March 7, 1838.*

Whereas the present state of the American frontier of Upper and Lower Canada, may render it incumbent on the British Government to adopt hostile measures for the security of the Queen's dominions, and the preservation of the national honor; and whereas this Province should come forward on this occasion with such unequivocal expressions of loyalty and zeal, as would do justice to the well known character and spirit of its Inhabitants; therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, setting forth that in the event of any necessity arising from a state of hostilities, His Excellency be authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to draw from the Province Treasury, a sum not exceeding ten thousand pounds, to meet any emergency which the Public interests of this Province or the welfare of the British Colonies may appear to require: and that this House will make provision for the same; and further.

Resolved, That the Legislative Council be requested to join in this Address.

FREDERICTON, March 10.

The House of Assembly have been chiefly engaged during the past week, in transacting business incident to the closing of the session. On Tuesday evening the Committee of Supply closed. The appropriations have been ample, and we believe for the Road service alone, amount to about £35,000. There were two debates on the subject of duties on Timber on Wednesday, and one on the Canada resolutions on Thursday, which we shall report in our next. The first of these went to throw the burthen of proof upon the owner of the timber, as is at present the case with Pine; and the other is the Bill which we have already referred to, prescribing that the collection of duties shall take place at the shipping ports. Another Bill which it was proposed to substitute, was brought in by Mr. Street imposing a duty on all Timber whether cut on public or private lands, by which it is estimated such a saving will be effected, as materially to enable the Legislature to reduce the present duty: it appearing by a statement of the hon. Mr. Johnston, that during the last three years the average duty which has been paid in, has been about £12,000, while the duty on the quantity shipped would have amounted annually to £37,000.

POOR COPY

Thursday a very satisfactory Report was read by Mr. L. A. Wilmot, who was chairman of the committee, to whom was referred the Charter of King's College; which it is proposed to assimilate to that of Upper Canada, which has been modified since its establishment. This document with others of importance we shall publish in future numbers.

The following Report on the subject of Schools, was presented and read by Mr. End on Tuesday.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor relative to Schools and School Books, report, that while they admit the necessity of procuring teachers for the elementary Schools in this Province, whose habits and attainments might entitle them to a trust of such paramount importance to the present as well as the rising generation, they have not as yet been able to obtain such information on the subject, as would justify them in recommending a grant to provide for a measure which may be more expensive than is now anticipated. Uniformity in public instruction should, if possible, be generally established, and the introduction of Class Books for the use of the elementary Schools, will be a great means of accomplishing that desirable object. The Committee, therefore recommend that a sum of money be placed at the disposal of His Excellency, to be appropriated for that purpose in such a manner as his experience may suggest.

The vote of £400 to the Baptist Seminary, was sent down disagreed to, on the same day that it was transmitted by the Assembly.—*Sentinel.*

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*House of Assembly, March 6.*

To the Board of Health of the city and county of Saint John, the sum of £250 to enable them to discharge the balance due on their expenditure of last year, occasioned by the great prevalence of Small Pox during that period.

To H. G. Clopper, the sum of £732 12 6, being amount advanced by him, including premium, interest, &c. to the late delegation to England, on their departure from Fredericton, in February 1837.

To the President, Directors and Company of the Central Bank, the sum of £520 9, to reimburse them for advances made for the contingent expences of the last session of the Legislature, and the further sum of £35 10 11 for interest which has accrued on this and other advances provided for.

To Patrick Maclaughlan, the sum of £20 to reimburse him in the amount of a penalty for the non-performance of a certain contract with Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, Supervisor, it appearing that circumstances of a very peculiar nature and beyond his control prevented the said Maclaughlan from the performance of the said contract, and the said B. L Peters having credited the Province with the above sum.

To the Commissioners for auditing the accounts of the Casual Revenue, the sum of £200 towards defraying expences actually incurred by them in proceeding with the investigation.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or commander-in-chief for the time being, a sum not exceeding £140, to enable His Excellency to make the usual provision for such Parish Schools in the large and populous Parish of Portland, as the Trustees for Schools in that Parish may deem necessary to establish, agreeably to the intention of the Legislature in passing the Acts relating to the Parish Schools; the above grant being rendered necessary by reason of the great extent of the Parish.

To John C. Vail, Xenophon Cougle, & John Lockhart, the sum of £100 to compensate them in full for running a Stage between Saint John and the Nova Scotia Line, to this time.

To the Committee of Correspondence the sum of £10 for expenses of Postages.

To James Bradley and others, the sum of £50 for running a Stage three times a week between Saint John and Fredericton, and as an encouragement for them to keep up so regular and important communication, as prayed for in their petition.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or commander-in-chief, the sum of £50 to encourage a public Seminary in Saint John, for diffusing instruction in the rudiments of Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. as prayed for in the petition of Robert Foulis.

To the Honorable William Crane and L. A. Wilmot, Esquire, the sum of £ to remunerate those gentlemen for their services and loss of time on the late Delegation to England, on the subject of the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues to the Legislature of this Province, over and above all their expences; £ sterling of which sum to be deducted, in return for the sum now due the Province, from the said L. A. Wilmot, for money remaining in his hands over and above his actual expences.

The question being taken for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided as follows:

Yeas—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Messrs End, M'Leod, Partelow, Street, Weldon, Palmer, Hannington, Allen, Jordan.

Nays—Messrs Barlow, H. T. Partelow, Stewart, Wilson, Woodward, Taylor, Gilbert, Fisher, Brown, Connell.

And the division being equal the chairman decided in the affirmative. And the first blank filled up with the sum of £830 and the other with the sum of £260.

To the Honorable William Crane, one of the late Deputation, such sum as will procure Exchange on London for £230 sterling, being a balance of expences incurred by him in the late deputation to England.

To the Clerk of the House, the sum of £ for the contingent expences of the present session.

And the chairman further reported, that the committee having finished the business under consideration, it was resolved that the committee do now rise.

## Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Since the first settlement of the Country, there has never been a Session of the Legislature, in which the expectations of all parties, and all classes in the Province, have been so completely disappointed. From the proceedings of the General Assembly in this Session, great things were expected. It is the first which has been held since the surrender to the Assembly, of the Crown Revenues; and great pains had been taken to make the people believe that this arrangement, was to be the commencement of a golden age. When the Speaker tendered to Sir A. Campbell, at the close of the Session of last year, the "Bill for the support of the Civil Government of the Province," he said, "the great principles which would be settled by carrying into effect the gracious intentions of His Majesty, are essential to the future *quiet and prosperity* of this Province; harmony would then be restored to the Legislature, *confidence in the public departments*, and to the people would be secured the *blessings of responsible government.*" These gracious intentions have been now carried into effect: but have the present fruits been reaped, which the Speaker predicted? Is the Province more *quiet & prosperous* than it was, before the settlement of those great principles?—principles which in my judgment, are quite incompatible with monarchial government. Are the two branches of the Legislature in greater *harmony* than they have been since 1835? Is there more *confidence in the public departments*, than there used to be, when we see, that the whole government of the Country, has been taken out of the hands of the persons, who are responsible to the Crown for their official conduct, and placed in those of an anonymous sort of debating club, called the Executive Council, a body which comes nearer to Curran's description of a Municipal Corporation, than any thing I know of—"a thing without a body to be kicked, or a soul to be d—d."? Do the people enjoy, *as much*, as they used to do of the *blessings of responsible government*," when let what will be done, there is not a single individual, who can be made *responsible* for the misdemeanour? Where can there then be found, even the slightest particle of evidence, that any advantage has yet been reaped, by that ill judged surrender: which before many years have passed over us, when its consequences are more clearly developed, will be condemned by all, but reformers and ambitious demagogues.

But while the general conduct of the House of Assembly has inflicted so severe a disappointment in the Country, some of their proceedings have excited the deepest feelings of disgust: and none more than the dishonorable and disgraceful termination of the enquiry, into the alleged misapplication of the public money by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Ever since the reannexation of the office of Surveyor General to that of Commissioner in 1830, and particularly while the negocation for the surrender of the Casual Revenue was pending, the Country rang with charges, couched in the broadest terms, of misapplication of public money by Mr. Baillie, and officers under him, for whose conduct he is responsible; of malversation in office; and every offence of a public nature, of which a public officer can be guilty. In a report of the Committee on the accounts of the Crown Land office, presented to the House Feb. 27, 1837, signed Partelow, Weldon, Woodward, Brown, Taylor & Johnston, they say—"Your Committee need not "remind the House of the tremendous power exercised by the Crown Land Department. Its influence keeps down open complaints, for fear of "consequences." In a previous Report presented Jan. 30, signed Partelow, Crane, Johnston, Rankin, Woodward & Wilmot, they stated that—"Your Committee despair of being enabled to investigate the accounts of the Crown Land Office from 1831 to 1836 inclusive, without being clothed with authority to call for persons and papers."

Accordingly to enable them thoroughly to investigate the Accounts to bring to light the abuses of the Land Office, to counteract the tremendous influence of the Department, and to convict the Commissioner, and officers under him of gross fraud, and embezzlement of the public money, an Act was passed during the short session of last year, authorising the Governor to appoint Commissioners to examine the accounts of (as Lord Glenelg says in his dispatch Oct. 17, not the Casual Revenue, but of) "*the Crown Land Commissioner.*" This Act, says his Lordship authorises "the Commissioners so appointed "to summon and examine upon oath all persons "who can throw any light on the matters of their "enquiry." They were clothed with authority to call for persons and papers.

To render impossible for me to misrepresent the proceedings of the Commissioners, their Report to the Governor, sent by him to the House March 2, shall be inserted at length.

"*Fredericton, 28th February*, 1838.

May it please your Excellency,

"Your Excellency having been pleased to appoint us Commissioners to examine and report upon the Casual Revenue accounts for 1831, and the five following years, pursuant to the Act of Assembly, for that purpose made and passed;

"We have the honor to report to Your Excellency, that on the 20th October last, we proceeded to the discharge of the duties imposed upon us and continued our investigations with the exception of two adjournments, one of four, and the other of seven days, to the 9th of December; and although we have devoted much time and labour to these investigations, we regret that we are unable to make a final or satisfactory report of our proceedings to the Legislature, during the present Session, as contemplated by the Act.

"This delay arises principally from the voluminous and complicated nature of those accounts; and it is to be observed that the "returns" made out by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the information of the Legislature, have tended, in no small degree, to impede the progress of the Commissioners, from the imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which those documents are made up.

"Our labours hitherto have therefore been applied to a preliminary arrangement and classification of the accounts, and comparing the same with the vouchers in the Auditor's Office for the whole term, preparatory to the examination of such persons as we might deem necessary to call before us; which course we considered absolutely indispensible, in order to a thorough and satisfactory investigation.

"Should it be thought advisable by the Legislature that we should continue our labours, we beg leave to inform Your Excellency, that it will be necessary to extend the Act under which we have been appointed to the next Session of the Assembly.

We have the honor to be, sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servants,

E. BOTSFORD,
J. R. PARTELOW,
L. A. WILMOT."

I shall now offer some remarks upon it. But will any one believe that having thus given the Report in a matter so deeply affecting the character of a Public officer, charged with such grave offences, this is the *only* report; and that this report received no further notice from the House, than their granting £200 to the Commissioners, that is at the rate of Eight Dollars a day a piece? But so it is, and the obtaining the grant, would seem to have been the only object in view in making it at all. Looking at the signatures we see among them, those of Messrs. Wilmot and Partelow: looking further back, we see the same two names attached to the report above quoted of Jan. 30, in which they state, that every thing required to enable them thoroughly to investigate the Commissioner's accounts is "*that the examiners shall be clothed with authority to call for persons and papers.*" They get this authority; and yet after spending from Oct. 20 to Dec. 9 in the investigation, they "declare themselves unable to make a final and satisfactory report."

The next remarkable point, is the long interval between the close of their proceedings and the date of the Report, viz. from Dec. 9 to Feb. 28: nearly three months. There are circumstances, which should have deterred the Commissioners from making such delay. Mr. Baillie complained last year in a despatch to Lord Glenelg, that he had been unfairly dealt with by the Assembly, inasmuch as the Report of the Committee on the Land Office Accounts, was not submitted till the second day before the rising of the House; by which means, he was precluded from offering any remarks upon it, which he might deem necessary; and he further said, that this was done with intention to deprive him of such opportunity, that he might be forced to continue under the *injurious imputations* brought against him, (after this charges brought by the Assembly, will not be considered as imputations against any person's character.) When this letter was submitted to the House, of course they were indignant, repudiated the charge, and passed (as usual) some abusive resolutions. But here we find a repetition of the same *intentional* delay. The Commissioners make no report for three months, nor does their report reach the House, till six days before the close of the session. Connecting these two facts together no one can reject the conviction, that in both cases, it was done by *design*; and that the design at present, was to prevent the Legislature from extending the Act, and so to have Mr. Baillie still under the weight of the calumnious accusations which have been brought against him, and which a very diligent and careful investigation into his accounts has proved to them that they cannot substantiate. I do not mean to charge this base unworthy conduct upon the Commissioners. Had they been at liberty to act as they pleased, they would probably have taken a different course. Mr Partelow, in his usual candid off handed way, as soon as he had discovered, and his well practised eye took but very little time to make the discovery, that nothing could be extracted from the accounts of the Office to substantiate the charges made against Mr. Baillie, expressed himself to several persons, in such terms as these, "I am not at liberty to say more at present; "but this examination of his accounts, is the most "fortunate thing, that ever occurred to Mr. Baillie." It cannot be supposed that Mr. Partelow refrained from communicating to his brother members of the Assembly, an opinion which he expressed to so many of his friends. The leading members knew, that the Commission was a *failure*. They knew that the charges repeatedly brought against Mr. Baillie by the House, were contradicted by the accounts. But they saw that they could not pronounce him not guilty, without convicting themselves of calumny. They, *therefore*, determined to adopt the cowardly scheme which has been carried into effect,—viz. to prevail upon the Commissioners to make no report, till within a few days of the close of the Session, when it would be too late to renew the Act: and so leave the expiration of the Law, to terminate the disgraceful investigation.

The commissioners assign as the cause of the delay in making a report, "the *voluminous & complicated* nature of the accounts." If it occupied so much time to examine these accounts, it must, of course, have taken much more time to prepare them: and this will account satisfactorily for the delay complained of, in such bitter terms, against Mr. Baillie, in laying his accounts before the Legislature. They also say "that the Returns made out "by the Commissioner, impeded their progress, "from the imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in "which they were made up." This is a string upon which the Assembly are constantly harping, with what justice may soon be shown.

In the Committee's report of Feb. 27, 1837, they say—"Your Committee in a preceding report, have pointed out the unbusiness like manner in which the accounts were made up; and although it may "be said that they are prepared in the form suggested by Messrs. Crane & Wilmot, and sanctioned by Lord Glenelg, still the want of arrangement almost precludes the possibility of correcting errors if there be any. The mode which would would suggest itself to an accountant of even common experience would be to arrange each distinct County by itself, and to shew the operations of the year in such County whether in reference to Land, Timber or Logs." An answer to this quibble is found in the very report, in the 5th paragraph.—"If the form of preparing the accounts differ from this, they are composed of the same *materials*; and if so all that would be wanting would be the vouchers to substantiate the charges as they occurred, and this need not be considered a very difficult matter." Whether Messrs. Crane & Wilmot are accountants of common experience, I cannot say,—a good hand at bargain making is the former,—but when desired by Lord Glenelg Sept. 23, 1836, "to inform him in writing, how they would wish the accounts made out,"—on Sept. 28, they give him the particulars, comprised under nine heads; but throughout there is not the smallest allusion to this *indispensable* arrangement into distinct Counties. It does, therefore look ungracious to find Mr. Wilmot alleging as a crime against the Commissioner, that the form of the returns had impeded their progress, *when the form is that which has been prescribed by Lord Glenelg at the suggestion of Mr. Wilmot himself*, and Mr. Crane his colleague.

They go on to say, that they "*compared the accounts with the vouchers in the Auditor's Office for the whole time.*" Can any thing be more satisfactory than this? They do not allege that any of the vouchers were missing, or that there were other charges unsupported by vouchers. What more can be required or wished for? They add that this was "preparatory to the examination of such persons as they might deem necessary to call before them."—The inference to be drawn from this passage is, that they did *not* call any person before them.—Whoever should draw the inference would be mistaken. The Commissioners did call one or more persons before them, for instance Mr. John Gregory, and that for a particular purpose.

It had been customary in the office, to charge a fee upon certain petitions: and it became a subject of discussion, as to whom the fee belonged. This point was settled, by a reference to the Secretary of State, who assigned the Fees to Mr. Baillie. As these fees did not appear in the accounts, the Commissioners spent many days in collecting the different items: and this is perhaps, one of the *classifications* to which they allude. When they had got their list complete, they sent for Mr. Gregory to make enquiry touching this grievance and mare's nest: and from him they learnt that the question had been settled, and how. "There, said one of the Commissioners, is three weeks of our work knocked on the head." If so, this mare's nest hunting cost the Country £108, viz. 18 days at $24 day.

From these few remarks, it is made manifest, that it was not the *voluminous* or *complicated* nature of the accounts; nor the *imperfect* and *unsatisfactory* manner in which the returns are made up, which impeded the progress of the Commissioners, and disabled them from making a final or satisfactory report of their proceedings;—but the impossibility of finding evidence, to substantiate the grave charges which the Assembly, at so many different times, have brought against Mr. Baillie. What course then ought they to have adopted as honest men? and have they taken that course, which an honest mind would have suggested? No, they have not! but they have taken a course which is repugnant to every feeling of a Briton—they have basely made charges against a public officer, finding it impossible to substantiate them, by evidence called by themselves, they have basely shrank from publicly acquitting him; and silently have him still under the imputation of guilt.

Never has there been a public officer, bearing a Commission under the Crown of England, who has been subjected to more infamous usage than Mr. Baillie: never has there been one, against whom graver, or more utterly unfounded, charges have been brought: nor one, who has more successfully triumphed over slander, calumny and detraction. I am not disposed to say, that in all his proceedings, Mr. Baillie's conduct has been marked by uniform discretion. A little more discretion and moderation, might perhaps have saved him some annoyances; but

Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ,
Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!

At some future period, I will trouble you to insert some further observations, on the business of the Crown Land Department, including perhaps the supererogatory report of Assistant Auditor Clopper.—The only observations which need now be made on that insolent document is, that Mr. Clopper verifies the old adage—"set a beggar on horseback, and as sure as the world, he will ride to the devil." There cannot, however, be a doubt of its having been perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Clopper's masters, for it completely redeems the pledge which has been given, "to follow out *old Doldrum's* instructions, in the spirit of them," by insulting one of the principal officers of Government. Q.

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*To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.*

Sir—I beg leave, through the medium of your valuable paper, to convey my sincere thanks to my numerous friends in this county who have, by letter and personally assured me, that while they regret the unfortunate occurrence which led to the termination of the scrutiny of votes between Capt. Owen and myself, before a committee of the House of Assembly, they are convinced, that notwithstanding the report of said committee, I am perfectly innocent of the offence laid to my charge: and that their confidence in me, and high sense of my honor and integrity is undiminished, as they will shew by a stronger proof than words, as soon as they have again an opportunity of exercising their elective franchise.

At the present time, it is, indeed, peculiarly gratifying to me to receive from the freeholders of almost every part of the county, such strong assurances of respect and esteem, and expressions of indignation at the manner in which I have been treated. However, I wish to cast no reflections on any one, but I think it a duty which I owe to myself and my friends to prove my innocence in the only way the nature of the case admits of *at present*, and to remove the imputation of a dishonorable act from a name which was never before sullied by the breath of calumny.

In order to do this, I subjoin the following Affidavit, and leave it to a judicious and discerning public to draw such inferences as the circumstances of the case suggest.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
R. THOMSON.

Robert Thomson, Esq. M. D. maketh oath and saith, that as regards a certain list of the names of persons who voted for him at the late General Election in this county, objected to by Capt. Owen, his agent or attorney, as bad or doubtful, with the intention that the same should be scrutinized, he, the said Robert Thomson, never altered, changed or interlined any name or names in the same himself; nor did any person by his direction, wish or authority make any change, alteration, or interlineation in said List; nor were any such changes, alterations or interlineations made with his privity, knowledge and consent.

ROBERT THOMSON.

Sworn to before me, at Luther Hall, in the County of Charlotte, this 13th day of March, 1838.
Hugh Mackay, *Justice of the Peace.*

## Canada.

Montreal, March 1.—On Tuesday evening this city was illuminated in honor of the installation on that day of Sir John Colborne, as Administrator of the Government of this Province. The city presented, on this joyful occasion, a scene of splendour and magnificence, which has, perhaps, never been witnessed before in Lower Canada, and reflected the highest credit upon the taste, and honour upon the loyalty and public spirit of our citizens.—It is by spontaneous acts of this kind, that the real sentiments and feelings of a whole people can be best demonstrated; and if it were possible to convey to Her Majesty's Ministers but a faint idea of the spectacle which this great and populous city presented on Tuesday night, it would read to them a lesson as to the future, which could not do otherwise, than redound to their own honor and the glory of the Empire. The whole was a scene truly British in heart and in spirit; and woe be to those who would attempt to mar the buoyant hopes which proved every loyal bosom, when reflecting upon the present prospect of the Province. The dark and gloomy vista of the past was forgotten for a moment amid the splendour that reigned; and nothing could be heard during the whole evening, but the sound of innocent joy and the most devoted attachment to our Queen and country. The whole went off without accident or tumult; and the good conduct of our citizens, of every denomination, was never displayed to greater advantage on any public occasion whatever. Of the illumination itself, it is impossible for us to convey the most distant idea to those who have not witnessed it. We shall therefore merely allude to the most distinguished objects of notice during the night; and by that means enable the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the effect of the whole.

We formerly mentioned that the Doric Club had erected two magnificent Doric Arches in Notre Dame street, one near the Place d'Armes, and the other in front of Mr. Bingham's house. The first of these was surmounted by representations of the British Crown and the British Arms, on either side of which were transparencies, one of which represented the piratical steamer Caroline in flames, about to be precipitated over the Falls of Niagara, headed by an inscription "Schlosser and Amherstburg," and the other displayed the words "Saint Charles and St. Eustache," Another transparency had two hands joined, surrounded by a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, with the motto "the re-union of the Provinces." Another exhibited the Sun, and on a scroll above—"The British Empire, on which the Sun never sets." The Doric Arch at Mr. Bingham's house was surmounted by the names of "Sir Francis Bond Head," with the motto, "The British Volunteers, and "Sir John Colborne," with the words "British Army," surmounted by the British Crown and the Royal Arms. Across each Arch, "Doric Club," appeared in conspicuous characters. Arches were also erected by Mr. Maitland, in Hospital street, and Mr. Phillips, in the Main street, St. Lawrence Suburbs. The first displayed on one side, "Colborne—Union," in large characters with a Crown on the centre of the Arch. The Arch was tastefully ornamented with evergreens, and being well lighted up, it was generally admired. Mr. Phillips arch displayed the words "Victoria," and below "Colborne,"—all surmounted by a Crown. It was finely ornamented with evergreens, and was lighted with colored lamps. Boyd's hotel looked uncommonly well, presenting the words "Dorics" with a letter for each window, in variegated lamps. Mr. Orr's Hotel was brilliantly illuminated, and two of the windows had transparencies of the Harp, Britannia, and other national designs. Rasco's Hotel, besides being illuminated, displayed an excellent transparency of St. George and the Dragon. Hall's hotel, the General Brock, and the several houses in M'Gill street were truly brilliant. The Exchange Coffee House was tastefully lighted with coloured lamps. A transparency was displayed across the street, from Orr's hotel to the house opposite, on which appeared the mottoes, "Sir John Colborne, the saviour of Lower Canada," and "Victoria, she lives in the hearts of her British Canadian subjects." Of the various transparencies exhibited at private houses, as far as they came under our view, we may notice the more prominent. The house of the Hon. Mr. M'Gill displayed a medallion portrait of Queen Victoria and the Royal Arms; Mr. Anderson, "V. R." with a figure of Britannia, and the motto, "sub hoc signo vincit;" Mr. Jamieson, a Highlander in full costume, with the words—"Up and waur them a' Willie," above, and "Jonathan, come if you daur," below the figure; Mr. Robert J. Begley, a Harp and Crown, the Queen and the Constitution—a pair of scales, with the "Union Jack, Emigration, Canals, Railroads, British and Irish Volunteers, Emancipation, English Laws and Registry Offices," weighing down the tri-colour reversed, the Feudal Tenure, Emigrant Tax, Elective Council, and the Nine-two Resolutions," and a third transparency of Britannia mourning over the tomb of Lieut. Weir; Mr. Griffin, in St. James street, the Royal Arms and the Duke of Wellington; Mr. Armour, "Colborne," each letter in a separate window, with the collar of the Order of the Bath in the centre; Messrs. Carter and M'Donald, the Crown with V. R. on each side; Mr. Moffatt and Dr. Stephenson, with many others, also displayed appropriate mottos. Among those conspicuously illuminated, we have heard of the Seminary, the College, Mr. Molson's Cote a Barron, Mr. Phillips, Beaver Hall, the Rev. Dr. Black's, and the houses in the Place d'Armes. There are doubtless many others deserving of notice, but where every one vied who should do the most honour on the occasion, it is impossible to do justice to all.

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Kingston, Feb. 24.—Yesterday, it was ascertained that the enemy had quitted the small Island opposite Gananoque, and returned to French-Creek. A prisoner, taken on the Island, was brought to town, and underwent an examination in the Garrison. We learn that he deposes to the enemy being in number 1000, and that the invasion of Canada was postponed in consequence of McKenzie's not having fulfilled his engagements. A quantity of old iron to the amount of nearly a ton, and consisting of every kind of broken implement, to be used as grape shot, was left behind on the Island and taken possession of by the British. A specimen of the shot was brought to town in Col. Bonnycastle's sleigh. There seems to be considerable doubt whether or not Van Rensselaer is with the enemy, but no doubt exists, as to very few Canadians being in the gang. The honor and glory of the enterprize are engrossed solely by American Citizens. *Vive la republique!* the only free country on the surface of the Globe, where liberty is crammed down one's throat, whether one likes it or not.

Something Else.—A Sleigh load of prisoners was brought into town from Richmond last night. It would appear, that some disaffected people in the County of Hasting on Thursday night, made preparations to assist the enemy, and came down towards Kingston in numbers, but learning that the attack had not taken place, they were going 'back agin,' as Sawney says; when some suspicion being excited, the last sleigh was stopped, arms and ammunition discovered in it, the party made prisoners and brought to town. Pursuit was instantly made after the other sleighs, and we hear that they also were captured. This looks like rebellion!

☞ Van Rensselaer must possess the power of ubiquity. The western papers state him to be in the vicinity of Detroit, organizing a plan of invasion with Dr. Duncombe; while the eastern journals represent him as co-operating with Mackenzie, in and about French Creek.—*Whig.*

Two of the Rebels from Navy Island, were conveyed through this town on Monday last, on their way to Toronto, pinioned and well guarded. They had surrendered themselves after the evacuation of Navy Island. They appeated very communicative, and no doubt will make such disclosures as will astonish our neighbours on the other side.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

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*From the Montreal Gazette, of Saturday, 3d March.*

We noticed in our last, that information had been received at head quarters, of the assembly of a predatory force near Alburgh, Vermont, and that some military movements had taken place in consequence. We have since learned that the piratical force, amounting to about four hundred armed men, and commanded by Dr. Robert Nelson, formerly of this city, and Dr. Cote, M. P. P. late of l'Acadie, advanced into the Province on Thursday forenoon. The precise distance they marched into our territories we have not heard, but suppose it must have been trifling. General Wool, of the United States Army, at the head of a body of Militia, drawn from Swanton, Vermont, and Peru, N. Y. promptly took up a position on the American frontier. He informed the rebels, many of whom were under the impression that all the regular troops had left this Province for Upper Canada, of the real military strength at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces. They were also informed by him, that their return into Vermont, with arms in their hands, would be resisted by force. The rebels, perceiving the invasion to be a hopeless affair, soon decided upon abandoning their scheme, and surrendered their arms, and three pieces of Artillery, to General Wool. Governor Jenison and the U. S. Attorney for Vermont, were also present at the time, aiding General Wool in fulfilling the obligations of neutrality. Drs. Nelson and Cote were arrested and committed to gaol at St. Albans, but the existing laws of the United States will permit of their being released on bail, should they find any one simple enough to become gurantee for their correct conduct in future. The men who were disarmed, with but few exceptions, were Canadian refugees, and, according to all accounts, had, previously to engaging in their mad scheme of invasion, been reduced to utter beggary and destitution, by the failure of the supplies they at first derived from our sympathizing neighbours in Vermont.

We have been favoured with copies of a proclamation, and a declaration of independence, which were lately issued "by order of the Provincial Government of the State of Lower Canada," both signed by Robert Nelson; the first as "Commander-in-Chief of the Patriot Army," and the second as "President." We regret that we received these extraordinary documents at too late an hour to be inserted in this day's *Gazette*; but we shall do so in our next. In respect to the declaration of independence, we may however, add, that the people of Lower Canada are by it absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain; that a Republican form of Government is declared to be best suited to this Province, which is accordingly declared to be established; that all persons, including Indians, are to enjoy the small civil rights; that all union between Church and State is dissolved; that the feudal tenure is abolished; that all persons who shall bear arms in the patriots cause, should have their seignorial arrears discharged; that the *douaire coutumier* is abolished, that imprisonment for debt is done away with; that sentence of death is only to be pronounced in case of murder; that all mortgages are to be special; that the press is to be free; that trial by jury is granted in all criminal and civil suits; that the ballot is established in elections; that all Crown and Clergy Reserves, and British American Land Company lands are declared to be the property of the State of Lower Canada; and that the French and English languages are to be used in all public affairs. The Proclamation is a solemn promise on the part of the Patriot Army, not to lay down their arms, until they secured to their country "the blessings of a patriotic and sympathizing Government." The President of the Lower Canada republic is now in jail, with his trusty ancient, Dr. Cote, and the Army (?) have laid down their arms, without securing anything for themselves but the laughter of every sensible man.

We have received private information from Sandwich to the 22d of February, which states that the pirates of Michigan have effected a landing on Walpole Island, at the mouth of the river *St. Clair*. Gen. Brady, of the United States Army, had taken up a station opposite, with some regular troops, for the purpose of preventing the return of the pirates to Michigan, and Dr. Dunlop, with the Huron, and part of the Kent Militia, had occupied a position on our main land, for the purpose of giving them a British reception, in the event of their making any hostile movements. An attack was expected that day at Amherstburgh from another body of pirates, for which the troops and volunteers stationed there were fully prepared.

Despatches have been received to-day from the Hon. Col. Maitland, commanding at Amherstburgh, enclosing a report from Major Townshend, of the desperation, by the force detached, under the command, from the garrison of Amherstburh, of a piratical band assembled at Fighting Island, near that place. Major Townshend's force consisted of Captain Brown's company of the 32d, a company of the 83d, under Lieut. Kelsall, a detachment of Royal Artillery, under Captain Glasgow, and a body of Militia. Captain Glasgow soon opened a fire that greatly discomposed the rebels, but relying upon the ice being too weak to bear the troops, they were not inclined to abandon their position, till they saw the company of the 32d, closely followed by that of the 83d, advancing to attack the island. They then took to flight, leaving behind their cannon, muskets (mostly all new, stolen, proabbly, from American arsenals,) and provisions. The highest praise is given by Major Townshend, to the Militia, for the effectual assistance rendered by them on the occasion.

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Extract from a letter, dated Fort Henry, Kingston, 26th Feb.

"You will have heard, that there was a late attempt at a rising of our infatuated neighbours in this vicinity. Several sleighs loaded with arms were taken on Friday last, in and about the village of Napanee, on their way to a place called the Four Corners, about seven miles from Bath, where the people from Hastings, Belleville, Lennox and Addington, &c. were to meet to march upon Kingston, and in conjunction with the vagabonds from French Creek, destroy the good old town. This, however, is all put down, and the rebels are safely lodged in this Fort. The majority of these men are the same who were liberated in December, by our too lenient Governor."

We have satisfaction in being able to communicate to our readers the gratifying intelligence, that notwithstanding the tenor of the Report of the Select Committee, the House of Assembly of Upper Canada have passed Resolutions in support of the Legislative Union of both Provinces; and that at the latest dates, a motion was to be submitted to the House, for the appointment of Commissioners, to proceed to England to advocate this essential measure.

From the *Toronto Patriot* of the 27th ultimo, we learn that the House of Assembly had petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for a few days longer time to bring up arrears of business previous to being prorogued, which was granted till this day.

Andrew Stuart, Esq., Agent for the Constitutional Association of Quebec, has passed through this city, on his way to England, for the purpose of representing the necessity of a Legislative Union of Upper Canada. Mr. Stuart did not proceed to Upper Canada, as he originally intended.

The four companies of the 85th Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Maunsell, which left town on Wednesday, for the frontier, returned into garrison this afternoon. The flank companies of the 34th, lately stationed at St. Charles, arrived at the same time. Capt. Brisbane's company of that Regiment has returned from St. Johns to St. Charles.


**REMOVAL.**

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Valuable Stock of GOODS from Merrit's Brick Buildings, Water-street, to a new Building lately erected by E. Farley & Co. Prince William-street, adjoining the Stone Building of Mr. John Walker, where he will hopes to merit their kind patronage.

E. C. WADDINGTON.

St. John, February 16, 1838.

**Candles & Tobacco.**

25 Boxes London Mould CANDLES, just landed from the *Calcutta*.
10 Half kegs Tobacco—For sale by
JOHN ALEXANDER.
Feb. 23. No. 12, King street.


THE CHRON

ST. JOHN, MARCH

Liverpool dates to the
received here on Saturday
Halifax. Her Majesty's s
Boxer, arrived at Halifax
5th inst. in 42 days from
board the head-quarters o
under the command of L

Earl Durham has bee
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compell satisfaction.

Lord Gosford left Qu
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*Saint John Sacred Music Sa*
of this Society gave a public C
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pleased with the performance
Both Instrumental and Voca
ed with accuracy and judg
acquitted themselves so well
to make any selections. Gre
Principals for the good orde
maintained throughout the C
tellectual and gratifying feast
ced in our city; they have
increase in their numbers, and
the permanency of their plea

Steamer Nova-Scotia
commenced her spring trips
proceeded to Anapolis, stop
although somewhat impeded
fog, she returned the same n
Partridge Island. On Wed
proceeded to Eastport, was
and returned the same evenin

*Arrival of British Officers*
packet ship Cambridge, fro
General Clitherow, and serva
Lieut. Nickle, Lieut. Taylor,
Turner, Majors Young, Wi
Clitherow, Capt. P. Goring.
In the packet ship St. An
—Messrs. Campbell, Wilson,
nard, Cox, C. D. Rollenbee,
struther, Atkinson, Townsen

On Tuesday last the Coron
Musquash, on view of the bo
known—who was found in a
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ble existence. The Jury ha
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Yesterday an Inquest was
body of ——Fitzgerald, late
*Atlantic* of this port—who w
ed alongside that ship some
and the body not found at
that effect.

The arrival of a British
Norfolk is thus announced b
of the 1st instant:—

*Arrival of her Brabannic Ma*
This ship, under the comm
Pass, arrived in Hampton
days from Bermuda, and can
the Naval Hospital yesterday
We learn that the despatch
were received at Bermuda fr
immediately transmitted to th
vette has experienced a succ
during the entire passage.
ed between the Pearl and the
at anchor off the Hospital.
As the Algonquin, repor
Philadelphia from Europe,
seizure of American vessels
arrived, the mission of the Pe
of much importance, loses so
The Baltimore American
"Lord Paget reached Buffalo
the steamer Colombia from
immediately to Washington,
the British Minister."
A letter from Charleston,
"a British sloop of war ha
Despatches, the nature of
pired.—*Journal of Commerce*

*From the Royal Gaz*
Provincial Appointme
Neville Parker, to be Mast
Court of Chancery.
William Wilson, Esqu
Peace, for Westmorland.
Thomas Gilbert, Jam
Prince, James Wallace, J
Hiram Edgett, Nathan
Murray, Esquires, Justices
*merland.*
John Chaffey, Robert
James Albo, and Josephus M
*of the Peace, Charlotte.*
Amasa Weldon, John P. F
Patten, Esquires, *Justices of*

Civil Appointments.—
and James Sayre, Junior,
expend the Grant towards
Dorchester Island.
Elisha Peck, Commissione
grant of £200 made in 18
Hammond River to Hope
this sum appropriated at the
Amasa Weldon, to expend
tion of a Bridge over little
the head of the Tide.
William M'Leod, Commi

POOR CO

# THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 16, 1838.

Liverpool dates to the 3d Feb. were received here on Saturday last by way of Halifax. Her Majesty's ship PIQUE, Capt. Boxer, arrived at Halifax on Monday the 5th inst. in 42 days from Cork, having on board the head-quarters of the 93d Regt. under the command of Lt. Col. M'Gregor.

Earl Durham has been appointed Governor-General of British North America. The Constitution of Lower Canada is suspended, and the power of Legislation given to the Governor in Council. The British Government have made an energetic commencement towards settling the affairs of Lower Canada, which we trust will be followed up by purely constitutional principles, until British supremacy shall be firmly and fully established.

After the affairs of Lower Canada shall be settled, we hope the British Government will direct their serious attention towards the American Government and demand a settlement of all their affairs with that faithless nation. In the first place, a demand for reparation and satisfaction, should be made, for the many outrages committed by American subjects on the Canadian territory during the late rebellion. The full amount of all the expences incurred by Great Britain in protecting the Canadian frontier should be insisted upon as a preliminary before any arrangement is completed respecting the Boundary line.—For twenty years past the American Government have been seeking indemnification from almost every nation, for real and supposed losses sustained through acts of the subjects of those nations, and in most instances they have succeeded in extorting money.—Such being the case, will John Bull sit tamely down, and pass over unheeded, the unprovoked insults and aggressions upon his subjects, made by the American people, we trust not. British honor demands redress, and British justice we hope will compell satisfaction.

Lord Gosford left Quebec on the 27th Feb. on his return to England.

*Saint John Sacred Music Society.*—The Members of this Society gave a public Concert on Wednesday evening last; the room was crowded with respectable visitors, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the performances.

Both Instrumental and Vocal parts were performed with accuracy and judgment; and where all acquitted themselves so well, it would be invidious to make any selections. Great credit is due to the Principals for the good order and arrangements maintained throughout the Concert. Such an intellectual and gratifying feast is not often experienced in our city; they have our good wishes for an increase in their numbers, and our fervent hopes for the permanency of their pleasing Institution.

STEAMER NOVA-SCOTIA.—This splendid Boat commenced her spring trips on Monday last. She proceeded to Anapolis, stopped some hours, and although somewhat impeded by the Ice, and a thick fog, she returned the same night and anchored off Partridge Island. On Wednesday morning she proceeded to Eastport, was detained some hours, and returned the same evening to Saint John.

*Arrival of British Officers at New-York.*—In the packet ship Cambridge, from Liverpool:—Major General Clotherew, and servant; Colonel Marshall, Lieut. Nickle, Lieut. Taylor, and servant; Lieut. Turner, Majors Young, Winfield and Hall, Capt. Clotherew, Capt. P. Goring.

In the packet ship St. Andrew, from Liverpool.—Messrs. Campbell, Wilson, Pander, Martin, Bernard, Cox, C. D. Rollenbee, Levinge, Raynor, Anstruther, Atkinson, Townsend, and Irven.

On Tuesday last the Coroner held an Inquest at Musquash, on view of the body of a man, name unknown—who was found in an uninhabited House near the dwelling of Jeremiah Lung. From appearances, there was every reason to believe the deceased to have been dead some days. It is supposed to have been an individual who was in the habit of wandering from place to place without any fixt residence or the means of supporting a miserable existence. The Jury had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that he perished from "cold and want."

Yesterday an Inquest was held on view of the body of —— Fitzgerald, late chief mate of the ship *Atlantic* of this port—who was accidentally drowned alongside that ship some time in December last, and the body not found at the time.—Verdict to that effect.

The arrival of a British Government vessel at Norfolk is thus announced by the Norfolk Beacon of the 1st instant:—

*Arrival of her Britannic Majesty's Corvette Pearl*—This ship, under the command of Lord Clarence Paget, arrived in Hampton Roads on monday in 23 days from Bermuda, and came up and anchored off the Naval Hospital yesterday morning.

We learn that the despatches brought by the Pearl were received at Bermuda from England, and were immediately transmitted to this country. The Corvette has experienced a succession of adverse gales during the entire passage. Salutes were exchanged between the Pearl and the U.S. ship John Adams, at anchor off the Hospital.

As the Algonquin, reported to have arrived at Philadelphia from Europe, with intelligence of the seizure of American vessels by the British has not arrived, the mission of the Pearl, although doubtless of much importance, loses some of its interest.

The Baltimore American of yesterday states that "Lord Paget reached this city yesterday morning in the steamer Columbia from Norfolk, and proceeded immediately to Washington, bearing despatches for the British Minister."

A letter from Charleston, dated March 1st, says, "a British sloop of war has just arrived here with Despatches, the nature of which have not transpired.—*Journal of Commerce, March* 6.

*From the Royal Gazette, March* 14.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Honorable Neville Parker, to be Master of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery.

William Wilson, Esquire, Justice Common Pleas, for Westmorland.

Thomas Gilbert, James Robertson, Thomas Prince, James Wallace, Jun., James Brewster, Hiram Edgett, Nathan W. Foster, and David Murray, Esquires, *Justices of the Peace, for Westmorland.*

John Chaffey, Robert Lindsay, John Porter, James Albe, and Josephus Moore, Esquires, *Justices of the Peace, Charlotte.*

Amasa Weldon, John P. Ford, and Robert Foster Patten, Esquires, *Justices of the Peace, for Kent.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Edward B. Chandler, and James Sayre, Junior, to be Commissioners to expend the Grant towards building a Wharf at Dorchester Island.

Elisha Peck, Commissioner to expend the special grant of £200 made in 1837, on the Road from Hammond River to Hopewell; and also for the like sum appropriated at the last Session.

Amasa Weldon, to expend £30 towards the erection of a Bridge over little Buctouche River, near the head of the Tide.

William M'Leod, Commissioner for the repairs of the Bridge over Daigle's Creek, for which £50 has been granted.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, *28th February*, 1838.

*MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, considering it important to render the Militia Artillery of the Province efficient and available with as little delay as possible, has been pleased to appoint Captain Richard Hyne, on the half-pay of the Royal Staff Corps, and formerly of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the said Militia Artillery.

His Excellency has been further pleased to direct that this Arm of the Service be increased to Ten Companies, and formed into a Regiment, entitled "The New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery;" the distribution of which to be as follows, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| At Fredericton, | 2 Companies. |
| " St. John, | 2 Companies. |
| " St. Andrews, | 1 Do. |
| " St. Stephens, | 1 Do. |
| County of Westmorland, | 1 Do. |
| County of Northumberland, | 1 Do. |
| County of Kent, (Richibucto), | 1 Do. |
| County of Carleton, (Woodstock). | 1 Do. |
| | Total—10 Companies. |

Each Company to consist of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 4 Non Commissioned Officers, and 32 Privates.

The Officers belonging to the Companies already formed, are to consider themselves respectively attached to the same until further orders.

The Uniform of the Corps to be *Blue* with *Red Facings*, and similar to that now worn by the Royal Artillery. The Button to be struck with *Three Guns*, surmounted by a *Crown*, and encircled by the words "New Brunswick Regiment of artillery."

His Excellency has been pleased to accept the resignation of Captain Thomas Barlow, and to permit him to retire with the rank of Major.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

HALIFAX, March 7.

We have been obligingly favored with Liverpool Papers to the 3d February, and several London Papers of earlier dates, received by the Stephen Porter.

They are almost wholly occupied with the affairs of Canada. Parliament re-assembled on the 16th January. A Bill was immediately introduced into the House of Commons—making temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada, which after undergoing some trifling alterations was passed and sent to the House of Lords. The Bill, as originally submitted by Ministers, suspends the operation until November 1840, of the Act 31, Geo. III. entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province"—authorises the appointment of Legislative Councillors—empowers the Governor and Council to make Ordinances for the good Government of Lower Canada and to appropriate the Revenues received in the Province to public services, but not to exceed the sum "appropriated by Law within the said Province for the public service in the year 1832"—applies the provisions of Act 31. Geo. III, in reference to the enactment and confirmation or disallowance by His said Majesty, of Ordinances to be passed by the Governor and Council, "in so far as the same can be applied"—and empowers Her Majesty, at any time, by an Order in Council to declare that, "from a time to be by such Order for that purpose appointed, all the enactments of the Bill shall cease to be in force."

This, in our opinion, is the wisest course Her Majesty's Government could pursue. The appointment of Earl Durham as Governor General of the North American Colonies appears to have given much satisfaction in England. His Lordship will call to his assistance in the Government of Lower Canada, the most talented, loyal and respectable Gentlemen in the Province, and in the measures they will adopt we shall have every confidence.

The Briseis, Packet, sailed from Falmouth, Jany. 6. for this Port.

Her Majesty's Ship La Pique brought the remainder of the 93d Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Col. McGrigor. They disembarked yesterday afternoon. The Vestal was to leave Cork in a few days after La Pique, with more Troops. The Hercules, we understand, may be momently expected from Portsmouth with about 500 Soldiers.—*Royal Gazette.*

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The whole of the Royal Exchange, comprising four wings, occupied as Lloyd's Coffee Rooms, the Royal Exchange, Shipping, Fire and Life Assurance Offices, the Gresham Committee Rooms, the British Merchant Seamen's Institution Offices, and other Offices belonging to numerous Individuals was totally consumed last evening. The Exchange was the property of the Gresham Committee and the Mercer's Company. The whole of the building was insured in the Royal Exchange Insurance Committee. The Merchants, for the present, will assemble in Guildhall.

JANUARY 20.

Both of Sir Robert Peel's amendments to the Canadian Bill were adopted. The one was to take away from the Crown the power to terminate the operation of the Bill without the authority of Parliament. This is of comparatively little importance, as the Crown is not likely, under any circumstances to take such a step without the authority of Parliament. The other was to do away with the clause in the Bill, making it imperative on Lord Durham to give a certain determinate representative character to the new Council of advice. On Thursday Evening Mr. Ellice, who has an extensive practical acquaintance with Canada, and possesses large Estates in it, strongly counselled the Minister not to divide the House on such a question or disturb the all but unanimous manifestation of feeling which had so far prevailed. Lord John Russel assented, stating that the object of the Government was to show clearly its desire to govern Canada on Constitutional principles. On re-considering the proposition we are led to take a different view of it from what we took at first. The intentions of the Government will be, we hope, sufficiently manifest: it seems unnecessary to fetter Lord Durham; and the clause stands in the way of a general Legislative Union of our transatlantic Provinces, which, for reasons we have stated elsewhere, we consider an object particularly desirable. The Bill, thus, and in other respects, amended, passed, being opposed only by eight Members, and was laid on the Table of the House of Lords on Wednesday.

The financial difficulties of Portugal are represented as very great, and in an almost entirely hopeless condition—the army unpaid, and the Soldiers are described as plundering the Provinces at discretion. A party in Lisbon has recommended to their Government the sale of the Azores Islands to Great Britain, for the purpose of supplying the Treasury with a considerable sum.

The Countess of Durham, and the youthful family of the noble Earl, will accompany him to Quebec.

Sir Andrew Leith Hay succeeds Major Gen. Sir R. Chapman, as Governor of Bermuda.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The news received this morning from Upper Canada of the boarding of the American Steamer Caroline, by which unfortunate event several American Citizens have lost their lives, has caused some sensation in the City, as well as affected the British Funds: but, according to accounts received, the above Steamer was purchased from the Americans by the rebels at Navy Island, for the purpose of supplying them with provisions and ammunition from the American shore. Should this prove correct, the British were justified in destroying the Steamer.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man died on the 26th ult. in the 87th year of his age—The Countess of Essex has also paid the debt of nature.

The Italian Opera House at Paris has been destroyed by fire—as also the Winter Palace at St Petersburg.

The Apollo, troop-ship, is destined to convey to Halifax some of the draughts intended for Regiments now serving in Canada.

The following passengers sailed in the Cambridge from Liverpool bound to New-York, on Tuesday: Major-General Clitherow, Capt. Clitherow, Majors Wingfield, Hull and Yonge, and Colonels Marshall, Turner and Nickle.

It is said to be in contemplation by the Admiralty to remove the Falmouth Packets to Devonport.

The squadron of Cavalry destined for Canada are to be remounted in that country. Major Biggs, of the 7th Hussars, accompanied by a veterinary Surgeon, having received orders to proceed there with the horses which will be required.

DEATH OF LORD ELDON.—This nobleman died at his residence, No. 1. Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the 87th year of his age. We believe his lordship was attacked with no particular complaint, but sunk under a gradual decay of nature. His lordship was attended during his illness by his daughter, Lady Frances Bankes, the wife of Mr. Bankes, of Corfe Castle, who, since her separation from her husband has resided with her venerable parent. Lord Eldon has left two daughters, Lady Frances Bankes and Lady Elizabeth Upton, the wife of Mr. Upton the architect and will be succeeded in his title by his grandson, Lord Viscount Encombe, who is now in his 27th year, and who came from Shirley House, near Croydon, to attend on his noble grandfather during his last moments. Lord Eldon, with the exception of Lord Lyndoch was the most aged member of the House of Peers.

Neither the 15th Hussars, 7th Fusileers, nor either battalion of the Rifle Brigade, are under orders for America, as stated.

It is now currently reported that the expedition intended for Canada will fall very little short of 10 000 men.

Had not events in Canada turned out as they have done, we believe it was the intention of the secretary-at-war, to have proposed the reduction of no less than six regiments—namely, the 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, and 99th. An act of madness has saved us from this act of folly.—*Morning Paper.*

The French Government has recently forwarded through the Admiralty, a handsome gold medal to Lieut. W. James, R. N. commanding the steamer Echo, in the West Indies, for having a few winters since, on the coast of Cornwall, during a snow storm, swam off in the night through a heavy sea, to the Bon Pere, wrecked near the port of Falmouth; when, by means of a rope which he brought on shore in his mouth, the whole of the crew, thirteen in number, were saved.

The depot of the 34th Regiment, at Cashel, marched on Friday, for Fermoy, preparatory to embarkation for Canada.

The following officers are under orders to embark, with the drafts of their corps, for North America, viz:—15th Regiment, Captain Cuthbert and Lieut. Coleman; 65th, Lieut. Bullock and Quarter master Elliot; 66th, Capts. Gordon and Nesham. The drafts of the 15th, 34th, 66th, and 85th Regiments are to embark at Cork, on the arrival of the Hercules, of 74 guns, for conveyance to North America. Lord Arthur Lennox, M. P. for Chichester, will accompany his Régiment, the 71st, to Canada.

Colonel Sir George Teesdale goes out in command of the three squadrons of the King's dragoon guards to Canada.

The Hercules is to embark 500 men of the detachments intended for regiments in Canada.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart. has been appointed by the Governor of Bombay, magistrate and joint collector at Nasseck, East Indies.

The winter in England had set in extremely cold.

The papers announce the death of Major Gen. Norcott.

*To Correspondents.*—"C. L." and others have been received, but came to hand too late for this week's paper.

## MARRIED.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson. Mr. Andrew Smith, to Miss Mary Caroline Barnes, both of the Parish of Upham, King's County.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Capt. Daniel Vaughan, of this city, to Laleah, fifth daughter of Israel Harding, Esq. of Yarmouth, N. S.

On the 7th instant, in the Parish Church of Shediac, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. Thomas Scovil to Miss Elizabeth Lowerly, both of that Parish.

At Kingston, on Monday the 26th of February, by the Rev. Elias Scovil, Mr. Black Henry Walker to Miss Eleanor Collins, late of Ireland.

## DIED.

In this city, on Sunday evening, after a short illness, Mr. Freeman Wing aged 24 years a native of Halifax, N. S.

On Monday morning, in the 61st year of his age, Capt. Zebulon Townsend, formerly of Shelburne, N. S., leaving a wife and a large circle of friends to lament their bereavement.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, aged 12 years, Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John Vickery.—Funeral on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, from her fathers residence next door to Mr. Hogan's, Princess Street.

At Halifax, on the 1st inst. in the 56th year of his age, William Handfield Snelling Esq. Deputy Commissary General in Her Majesty's service.

At Port Stanley, in the London District of Upper Canada, on the evening of the 35th Jan. Charles Ogilvy, Esq. son of the late David Ogilvy, Esq. of Port Common, Montrose, Scotland. He was one of the brave St. Thomas Volunteer Corps, who boarded the deadly armed piratical schooner *Ann*, of Detroit, in the river Detroit, near Malden, where he and others of his comrades went carelessly into the river up to their necks in water, to scramble up the bulwark of the schooner, a very dangerous enterprise at the inclement season of the year, (night of Tuesday the 9th Jan.) He there caught a cold, from the severe effects of which he never recoverd.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday morning, Charlotte M. third daughter of George Minchin, Esquire.

At Sheffield, on Saturday the 3d ult. in the 60th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Perley.

On Thursday 22d ult. at Sackville, Windsor Road, Mrs. Sarah Richey, aged 84 years.

At Halifax, on the 5th inst. Mr. James Cruickshanks, in the 52d year of his age.

## SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, March 13, arrived, schr. Victory, Best, Portland, 2 days—hay, beef, pork.

CLEARED.

Brig Argonaut, Betts, Philadelphia, salt.
Schr Tripolis Patterson, Boston, salt.
Woodlands, Johnston, Barbadoes, boards.

A schooner of about 53 tons was picked up off Petit Passage and towed into Little River, (St. Mary's Bay.) It appears by some papers found on board, that she belonged to Mr. Doherty of St. John.

Two schooners reported to be in the ice off Black Rock, near Alysford.—*Per steamer Nova Scotia.*

Arr. at Boston, March 5, Br. brig Picton, Clark, Halifax. Was off Cape Sable 20th ult. and lay to for five days in a N. W. gale, and was blown into lat. 41, long. 61.

Arrived at Savannah, 19th Feb. brig Niger, Kinney, Kingston, (Jam.); 14th, sch'r Consolation, Allen, Montego Bay; barque, Pearl, Fletcher, Liverpool.—At Norfolk, 19th, brig Charity, Hubert, Barbadoes.

James Lemon, White, hence at Dublin, Jan. 5; Jane, Luthen, hence at Hull, 5th; Elizabeth, Hippesley, at Cork, 5th; Spermaceti, Allen, hence at Plymouth, 8th; Speck, Small, at Belfast, 2d; Amity, Leslie, at Hull, 7th.

Ship Formosa, at New York, spoke 17th ult. ship Mary, of St. Andrews, 12 days out, bound to Demerara, under jurymasts; she had on board the crew of the James Seyra, of Saint Johns, which had foundered. The Mary had been dismasted in a violent gale on the 12th ult. A water logged vessel had also been seen by the Mary, previous to falling in with the Formosa.

*From Keffler's Reading Room, Halifax.*

LIVERPOOL.... Jan. 17.—Arrived—Lockwoods Lawton, St. John; Feb. 2, Wakefield Sullivan, do.: off Holyhead, Edward Thorne, Tizard, do.—Sailed, Jan. 10, Britannia, Atcheson, Baltimore; Dec 25, Magnificent, Walker; and Enterprise, M'Cready, St. John; Feb. 1, Adelaide, Davison, for Rochford and Savannah.—Advertised to sail, Feb. 20, Clyde, Reid, St. John; Feb. 3d, Lord John Russell, Clark, Halifax.

At Cove, Jan. 10, Elizabeth, St. John: off Cove, Jan. 10, Sir A. Campbell, Tait, St. Andrews.

Spoken, Jan. 24, lat. 44, long. 18 1-2, brig Fenwick Keating, from Liverpool, for St. John.


☞ Notice.

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

*Auction & Commission Busines,*

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

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

SUGAR.

17 THIRCES bright Jamaica SUGAR, for sale by JOHN ALEXANDER.

March 16. *King street.*

Warehouse to be Let.

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

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

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

Whisky and Loaf Sugar.

*Landing ex "Jane Walker," from Greenock:*

10 PUNS. High proof Scotch WHISKY: 2 hhds. Loaf SUGAR.—To be sold low if taken from the Wharf.

IN STORE—10 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM. JOHN ALEXANDER.

March 16. *King street.*

STEAMER NOVA-SCOTIA.

Arrangement for March.

THE Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA, THOMAS REED, Master, will commence her trips on Monday the 12th of March, for Digby and Annapolis,—stopping one hour at Annapolis, and returning to St. John the same evening, if the weather is fine;—go to Eastport on Wednesdays and Fridays, and return the same evenings.—Time of starting from St. John, 7 o'clock A. M.

The NOVA-SCOTIA is fitted with an extra Fire Engine, and no expense has been spared to make her an efficient Boat.—She will stop the first Friday and Saturday in each month during the season, to clean the boilers.

☞ The public are respectfully requested not to go on board the Boat at St. John until after the Passengers have landed.

For further information, apply to the Master on board at Hanford's Wharf, foot of Duke street, or at the Counting House of

E. BARLOW & SONS.

St. John, 3d March, 1838.

*Slops, Blankets, Sheathing Nails, &c. &c.*

4 CASKS, containing an assortment of Red Flannel Shirts; plain & twill'd Flushing Trowsers; Hose; Monkey Jackets; Tam O'Shanter Bonnets; Guernsey Frocks; Pea Coats; Crasvats; Vests; Cotton Shirts, &c.

3 Bales of FLUSHINGS; Green Borking; Rugs, Blankets, &c. 6 casks Sheathing Nails, &c.

*March 9.* JOHN ROBERTSON.

High Proof Spirits.

NOW Landing opposite the subscriber's Store, on North Wharf,—30 Puncheons high proof SPIRITS. For sale low by

March 9. JOHN V. THURGAR.

GIN & HERRINGS.—15 pipes superior HOLLANDS; 30 bbls. Herrings; 13 bundles Hoop IRON, per sch'r. *Nile* from Halifax, for sale very low from the wharf, by

March 9. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

SUGAR & TOBACCO.—40 bbls. SUGAR, now landing ex schr. *Forest*, from St. Andrews.—30 kegs Tobacco in store; for sale very low if applied for immediately.

March 9. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

SHOE STORE.

Cork Soled Shoes, &c.

THE subscribers have just opened a Package of shoes, &c. suitable for the season, viz:

Ladies cork soled waterproof shoes, lined with chamois; Do. do. lined with linen; Do. Russia kid and seal skin Walking shoes; Girls' and Boys stout boots and shoes; Gentlemen's very stout Walking shoes, &c. L. & S. K. FOSTER.

☞ No article sent from the store without an order.

*March 9, 1838.*

RICE.

A FEW tierces first quality RICE—for sale low by THOMAS HANFORD.

March 9, 1838.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment

*Central Station—St. John, N. B.*

DR. PETERS will give attendance at the Hall of the *Alms House*, (until some more convenient place is provided) daily, between the hours of 10 and 11, A. M. for the purpose of vaccinating such persons as may present themselves.

Medical men and others residing in any part of the Province will be immediately supplied with matter upon application.

N. B.—Letters must be post paid.

*St. John, March 1st, 1838.*

No. 2, Water-Street.

JUST received from Boston,—42 Boxes ORANGES; 10 Tierces RICE; 36 Dozen CORN BROOMS; 10 Jars SNUFF; 10 Bags English WALNUTS; 2 barrels Cocoa NUTS.

—IN STORE—

16 puncheons Rum, 10 cases Arrow Root, 12 bags Black Pepper, 10 bags Coffee, &c. &c.

March 2. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province, requests all persons having claims against him, to lodge them with Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, who are authorised to settle the same. JAMES INGRAM.

*St. John, Feb. 23, 1838.*

Apples, Butter, and Flour.

BBLS. New York Pippins; Firkins Cumberland BUTTER; Barrels and half Barrels *Genesee superfine* FLOUR. For sale by

JOHN ALEXANDER.

February 23. No. 12. *King street.*

The Subscriber,

*Will furnish at all times, at his Establishment in the Market Square.*

PICKLED pork, corn beef, cooked Meats of all kinds, fresh eggs, superior oats, geese and other Poultry, salt Mackerel and Herrings, HOT SOUP from eleven till four, Hot Mutton and apple PIES. ALEX. McQUEEN.

Jan. 12, 1838.

Varnish and Tar.

NOW landing ex schooner *Acadian*, from New York, 10 Barrels best Bright ship's Varnish; 10 do. Coal TAR.

Feb. 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

For Sale,

THE schooner ISABELLA, burthen per register 84 tons, can be sent to sea at a small expence.

Apply to

Feb. 15. JOHN ROBERTSON.

AUCTION SALES.

On Tuesday, 20th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Subscribers' Warehouse:

14 PIPES, 29 Hhds. { Sicily Madeira WINE,

2 Pipes, 4 Hhds. 6 Quarter-casks Teneriffe,
8 Barrels, each 21 gallons, Port Wine,
6 cases, each 3 dozen, superior old bottled Port,
12 Dozens Do.
30 Do. Madeira, 12 do. superior Claret,
6 Do. Sauterne, 4 do. Hermitage,
4 Do. Burgundy, 4 do. Barsac,
6 Do. Batavia Arrack, 6 do. Fine Old Rum,
150 Barrels FLOUR,
10 chests, 25 fourteen lb. boxes Pine congo Tea,
3 Half chests Souchong,
2 chests, 6 fourteen pound boxes Twankay,
5 Half-chests, 6 fourteen lb. boxes Hyson,
10 M. Manilla Segars,
18 cwt. first quality London WHITE LEAD,
3 casks PAINT OIL.

*March 9.* W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Corporation Property.

*To be Let, at Public Auction, in front of the Police Office, (King-Street,) on* TUESDAY *the 20th day of March, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following Sources of CORPORATION REVENUE,—for One Year from the 1st day of April next.—viz:*

THE WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE at the Market Wharves and Slips in King's and Queen's Wards.

SLIPPAGE at the North Slip;
Ditto at Union Street;
Ditto at Duke Street;
Ditto at Lower Cove Slip;
WEIGHING MACHINE at North Slip;
Ditto ditto at Union Street;
WHARFAGE at the Breakwater;
ANCHORAGE;
SLIPPAGE at the Public Slips in Carleton;
WEIGHING MACHINE at Carleton.

The Lessee or Lessees, at the time and place of letting, will be required to sign Bonds, with two sufficient Sureties each, for the due payment of the purchase money, quarterly: in default thereof, the Source of Revenue bid off will immediately be put up again to lease on the same conditions.—Further particulars will be made known at the time and place

Immediately after will be Let,

The Carleton FERRIES,

For One Year from the 1st day of April next.

The Lessee will be required to find, provide and keep Four good and sufficient BOATS for the Long Ferry, One good and sufficient BOAT for the Sand Point Ferry, and One good and sufficient SCOW and BOAT for the Short Ferry.—to be approved at all times by the Common Council or Committees appointed by them for that purpose.—Good security will be required that the Lessee shall at all times, during the term of his Lease, comply in every respect with such Laws or Ordinances now in force, or as hereafter may be made by the Common Council, regarding the said Ferries. A condition also will be inserted in the Lease, that should the Corporation have (as is contemplated) a STEAM FERRY BOAT in readiness to ply across the Harbour during the term of the said Lease, the Lessee will be required to surrender his Lease after Ten Days notice.—Further particulars will be made known at the time of Letting.

H. PORTER,
JOHN HUMBERT,
THOMAS HARDING,
G. VANHORNE,
ROBERT SALTER,
GEORGE BOND, } COMMITTEE.

St. John, 6th March, 1838.

ABSCONDED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on Monday morning last, an indented apprentice named JOHN TITUS, son of Benjamin Titus:—This is to caution all persons against harbouring or trusting him on my account, as in the event, they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

JAMES SPRINGER.

Waterborough, Queen's (Co.) March 6, 1838.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FRESH ground FLOUR, from the Mills, in barrels and bags. For sale by

2d March. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Chairs & Looking Glasses.

The Subscriber has received per Schooner *James Clarke* from Boston:—

56 BUNDLES, comprising Cane, Rush, and Wood bottomed CHAIRS; large Rocking and Nursing do.; which, with a handsome assortment previously received, selected by himself at the Manufactory, are well worth the inspection of persons wanting a supply.

*Also, per Schooner Wave from Boston.*

1 Case of LOOKING GLASSES. And has on hand a large assortment of his own manufacture. The whole of which will be sold at reasonable rates at his Shop in the Building next North of the Post Office, Germain street.

March 2. FRANCIS M'DERMOTT.

NOTICE.

ALL applications for Lots in the New Burial Ground, belonging to the Corporation of Trinity Church, must in future be made to the subscriber. It is requested that the Purchase-money due for certain lots now occupied, be paid without delay. GEO. WHELER,

Feb. 23, 1838. *Vestry Clerk.*

E. FITZGERALD, Teacher,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that having entered into an engagement with several Gentlemen to conduct a Classical and Mathematical School in this City, he has, in consequence thereof, resigned his situation in the Central Madras School. The terms of his agreement requiring him to admit to the School thirty Pupils only, Mr. Fitzgerald requests, that those persons disposed to entrust their Children's education to him, will make early application to the Committee of Management.

The Classical and Mathematical departments of the School will be conducted according to the model observed in the Seminary of the Rev. Dr. Hinks, Head Master of the Belfast Institution, by whom was adjudged to Mr. F. the Certificate in "*Literis humanioribus.*"

Terms made known on application to the Committee, R. W. Crookshank, G. D. Robinson, W. H. Street and L. H. DeVeber, Esquires.

*St. John, March 2, 1838.*

Central Bank Stock.

TWENTY Shares of the Stock of the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, for sale. Apply to

March 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pure OCTOBER.

THE subscribers would inform their customers and the Public, that their Cellars are now furnished with a stock of October ALES, of the best qualities, in Wood and Bottles, at their usual low prices. KELTIE & YOUNGER.

8th Dec. 1837.

Wanted to Purchase,

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

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

LONDON MOULD CANDLES.—20 Boxes London Mould CANDLES, now landing and for sale by JAS. MALCOM.

12th January.

Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received an extensive assortment of WATCHES, consisting of,

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver cased Detached Patent Lever WATCHES; Jewelled and Plain Vertical ditto; Gold Guard and other Watch CHAINS; Seals, Keys, Gold Finger RINGS in great variety; silver Guard Chains;—which, together with his former stock of Watches, CLOCKS, Silver Plated Candlesticks and Cruet Stands; Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard SPOONS; silver Sugar Tongs, and a great variety of other articles, will be sold wholesale or retail for cash or approved Paper.

JAMES AGNEW,
*Clock & Watch Maker, &c. Dock-street, St. John, N. B.*

P. S.—Ships' Compasses and Quadrants touched and adjusted. 19th Jan. 1838.

TO LET,

*From the 1st day of May next:*

THE Lower Flat comprising a Shop, &c of the House now occupied by the subscriber, opposite the Baptist Meeting house. It is an excellent stand for a Grocery business.

*Feb. 16.* JOHN HARVEY.

☞ A few respectable Boarders can be accommodated. Apply as above.

Genteel Boarding House to Let,

*For one or more years from the first day of May next:*

THREE large parlours, sitting room, six bed rooms, kitchen, wood house, cellar, and barn, well calculated for a genteel Boarding establishment, in that pleasant situation next to Trinity Church, in Germain street. Apply to STEPHEN HUMBERT,

Feb. 9. *on the premises.*

To Let,

ONE or two Flats of the subscriber's newly erected house in Prince William street; possession given 1st November.

Oct. 27. WM. MAJOR.

Offices to Let.

SEVERAL Offices in the first and second Flats of that new building erected by THOMAS H. PETERS, Esquire, at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, to let, and possession given on 1st May next. Apply to

*Jan. 19.* JAMES MALCOLM.

Clifton's TEAS.

150 BOXES Fine CONGO TEA,
30 Boxes very fine ditto,
100 Half chests ditto,
10 Chests best quality Souchong,
30 ten catty boxes Souchong, 16 lbs. each,
20 Half chests Hyson, very fine,
26 ten catty Boxes Gunpowder.

All the above are warranted equal in quality and flavour to E. I. company's Teas, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

*Feb. 9.* JOHN ROBERTSON.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

REMOVAL, Nov. 24.

The Subscriber has removed his business to the new Store lately erected by Messrs. I. & J. G. Woodward, South Market Wharf where he offers for sale

10 CHESTS Congo Teas, 6 tierces bright Sugar, 10 kegs good Tobacco, 2 tierces Rice, 50 bbls. Canada FLOUR, 50 bags yellow Corn, 30 bags Corn Meal, 20 bbls. Navy Bread, 2,500 feet 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, GLASS, 3 cwt. Putty, 50 kegs assorted Paints, 1000 bushels Liverpool SALT, 20 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 1 cask Saleretus, 2 bbls. dried Apples, 10 kegs assorted Nails, 1 cask Tea Kettles, Pots and Bake Pans, Chest Locks, Hinges, Knives and Forks, &c.

50 Pieces Grey Cottons, 100 bundles cotton Wharps, 25 pairs Rose Blankets, 30 reams Writing and Wrapping paper, 50 doz. cotton Braces, 10 doz. check shirts, 10 doz. Homespun and Moleskin Trowsers, Duck Frocks and Red Shirts, Buckskins and Moleskins, cotton Wool Batting and Wadding, 1 case Beaver HATS, 10 doz. Rugs and Counterpanes, 5 pieces Badticking, Shirting and Lining cottons and cotton Reels, 20 sides Sole and Neats LEATHER, 50 doz. Homespun Socks, 10 dozen cotton do. Also: 500 feet finished Ash OARS.

Together with a great many other things to tedious to mention, cheap for cash.

GEORGE M. BURNS.

*Prince William Street.*

French MERINOS, Fancy Plaid Shawls, Lace Gloves, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the season, consisting of—6-4 French Merinos, in variety of colors; 6-4 Figured Merinos; 3-4 and 6-4 plain English ditto; black Indiana; best black silk Bandannas, a very superior article; black, white, crimson and Pongee Handkerchiefs; Madras Cravats; satin, velvet, silk, bombazine and Armizine Stocks; India rubber, buckskin, and silk Braces; silk Velvet Ribbon; Victoria Bonnet ribbons; Gents. and Ladies' colored Kid Gloves, Habits, Lisle Thread Gloves, lined; black, white and colored long Lace Gloves; Herbert's white and coloured Lace Gloves; Thread, Imperial Hose, raven's sewing and twist, Tartan, Valentia, and silk Vesting; rug Canvas and Chamois Skins; Fancy Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs; sewed muslin Collars and Capes; rich Plumes and Artificials; red, white, yellow and green Flannels; Blankets, CLOTHS, Buckskins, rug Worsted and silk Laces; rich fig'd Gro de Naples and Damask Satins; Grey & white lambs wool Hose and half Hose; Black Worsted Hose and Half hose; Moravian Hose; Fill'd centre Shawls

## NEW GOODS.

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

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

50 PIECES Black, blue, mulberry, invisible green, Adelaide, brown and superfine Broad CLOTHS.

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

Buckskins.—Black, fancy, striped & checked.

Kerseys.—Double mill'd olive and drab.

Pelisse Cloths.—Waterloo, blue and olive.

Pilot Cloths.—Double dyed Blue.

Grey Padding, Mohair Coating, blue & olive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wooden Shovels for grain or snow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

*St. John, Dec. 15, 1837.*

## NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

St. John, Dec, 15. JAMES BOWES.

## Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

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

1st Sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

## Landing,

*Ex ship Westmoreland, from Shields:*

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

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

100 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours;

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

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

## Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

12 HHDS. *very superior quality* retailing Molasses;

A few Pipes Sicily Red WINE;

150,000 shipping Pine Boards;

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

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

August 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

## NEW STORE.

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

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

Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;

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

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

Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;

Hats; London Pins;

Cases and Bales London Slops;

Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;

Hhds. single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;

Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;

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

Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown Glass;

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

Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

THE

## MINERVA Life Assurance Company,

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

*King William Street, Mansion House, London.*

### Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

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

Actuary: John Tulloch, Esq.

Solicitors: Messrs. Bowden, Walters & Reeve.

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

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

WEST OF SCOTLAND

## Fire and Life Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

## Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

James G. Bolles, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

## Rum & Sugar—*Per Louisa Ann.*

35 PUNCHEONS Strong Jamaica RUM 8 Hhds., 16 Tcrs. and 45 Bbls. prime SUGAR; 20 Bags PIMENTO; 6 Casks LIME JUICE; 8 Tons Logwood; 2 do. Lignumvitæ,

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

November 17. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

## *Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.*

Just received, and on sale low by the subscriber—

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

ALSO, IN STORE:

25 puncheons choice retailing MOLASSES.*

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## Flour & Meal.

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

*Dec.* 26. JAMES T. HANFORD.

## India Rubber Manufactory.

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

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

20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.

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

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

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

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

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

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

*January* 12, 1838.

## To the Public.

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

M. H. Perley,
for the Lancaster Mill Company.
Harris & Allen.
I. & J. G. Woodward.
Henry Scovil.
J. D. Emery.
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.

10th January, 1838.

## Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*St. John, October 27, 1837.*

## LONDON GOODS,

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

1700 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES; 14 Pieces black and coloured SILK VELVETS;

300 Pieces Ribbons, assorted;

40 Pieces Plain and Figured Gro de Nap;

600 dozen Cotton Reels;

Figured and Plain sarsnets; black Bombazines;

Barcelona, Brussels, India, Thibet, and Filled Handkerchiefs; 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes;

Black, White, and French White Satins;

Lambs' wool and Worsted Hosiery of every description;

Breamer, Berlin, Woollen, Kid, Plain, silk, and Lace Gloves; Lin'd Gloves of all kinds;

Ladies' Kid and Lace Mitts;

Infants' Mittens, in white, coloured, lambs' wool and silk;

White and coloured Stays in great variety;

Quillings, Bobbinetts, Tattings, Edgings, Footings and Laces; Black Lace Veils;

Black and White Blond Quillings;

Coronation Braids; Sheet Cane; Threads;

Boys' Leather Belts; Cotton Cords;

Blue Lasting; Gents. Stocks; sewing silks;

Twist, Worsteds and Yarns;

Black and coloured Gimp Trimmings;

50 pieces BROAD CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Petersham, and Ladies' Cloth, assorted colours.

—ALSO—

*Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—*

Plain and Figured Merinos (good and cheap,)

Printed Cottons and Furnitures;

Cotton Checks, Stripes and Homespuns;

Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Huckabac;

Black and Brown Hollands, Russia Duck;

Dowlas, Canvas, and Osnaburg,

Dark Cantoons, Grey Satinett;

Cotton Ticks, coloured Counterpanes;

Waddings and Buckrams;

Salisbury Red, White, and Blue Flannels;

Green Baize, Druggetts and Paddings;

Grey and White Shirtings; Regatta stripes;

Cambric, Jaconet, Book, mull, Nainsook, check'd and strip'd Muslins;

Check'd Woollen Shawls;

Thibet Handkerchiefs; Cotton Velvets;

Lining Cambrics and Rolled Jaconetts;

Gentlemens' Beaver HATS;

An assortment of Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings of every kind.

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

15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

## Molasses.

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

Dec. 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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

November 3.

## Oatmeal and Butter.

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

Nov. 24. E. DeW. Ratchford.

## Bear Skins.

44 SUPERIOR Bear SKINS, London dressed, for sale by

Dec. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

December 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

## *Warren's Blacking.*

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

November 3.

## DEALS WANTED.

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

*Nov.* 24.

## *Just Received,*

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

*Dec.* 29.

## REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

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

*Oct.* 27.

## *Jamaica Spirits, Butter, &c.*

Now landing for the subscriber, and for sale low—

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

Nov. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## PORK.

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

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

## FLOUR.

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

Oct. 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

## SUGAR & TEA.

*Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax:*

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

IN STORE.

39 chests very fine Congo TEA,

100 catty boxes of 14 lbs. each; 6 large chests Bohea; 3 chests best Hyson;

20 boxes, 6 lb. each, Fine Hyson,

3 chests Best SOUCHONG.

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

29th september.

## Soap, Candles, &c.

Now landing, from on board the ship *Ward*, from Liverpool:

30 BOXES Mould Candles, short 6's; 30 Boxes Dipt do. 10's and 12's;

40 Boxes of Hard Yellow SOAP.

*Also:* 2 cases, containing salmon, seine, and shad TWINES.

January 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## Candles, Lemons, Grapes.

*Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber:*

25 BOXES (each 24 lb.) SPERM CANDLES, at 2s. 6d. per lb. by the Box, *Cash*; A few Jars Grapes, Boxes Fresh Lemons, boxes and half boxes Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. as cheap as at any other Establishment in the City. JAMES MALCOLM.

St. John, Dec. 22.

## Just Received,

A FEW Barrels No. 1 HERRINGS, for family use, for sale at the store of

Oct. 20. E. C. WADDINGTON.

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

*Nov.* 24. JAME MALCOLM.

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

*October* 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

## Jamaica Spirits.

*Landing, ex brig La Plata, Ravend, Master, from Jamaica:*

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

October 13. JOHN V THURGAR.

## NOW LANDING

*Ex* Ina, *from Jamaica, and* Elgin, *from Berbice:*

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

Nov. 17. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

## Corn Meal & Rye Flour.

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

*October* 13.

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

ON sale by the subscriber: 2 small casks best Winter strained SPERM OIL,

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

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

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

*October* 20.

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

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

## Rum, Wine, &c.

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

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

## Wheat Flour.

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

*Dec.* 8. JAS. T. HANFORD.

## Sugar and Pork.

34 HHDS. superior Porto Rico SUGAR 100 bbls. Nova Scotia fat PORK

Now landing and for sale low from the wharf.

Oct. 13. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

## To Let,

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

November 22.

## Cognac Brandy, Wines, &c.

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

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

10 Hogsheads Sicily Madeira WINE.

—IN STORE—

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

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

Ditto ditto Port and Sherry Wines;

5 hogsheads superior Hollands Geneva;

20 bags PEAS, each 4 bushels,

*Dec.* 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## Look Here!

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

*Prince Wm. street, Nov.* 17.

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

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

St. John, Oct. 6, 1838.

## On Hand,

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

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

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

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

## WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

Gentlemen's best