THE Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

December.	R. Sun. S.	Moon	H. W.
2 Saturday,	7 17 4 23	9 12	2 31
3 Sunday,	7 18 4 23	10 30	3 22
4 Monday,	7 19 4 23	11 46	4 19
5 Tuesday,	7 20 4 22	Morn	5 23
6 Wednesday,	7 21 4 22	1 2	6 33
7 Thursday,	7 22 4 21	2 16	7 43
8 Friday,	7 23 4 21	3 31	8 43

First Quarter, 4th, 5h. 8m.-aft.

Public Institutions.

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

Poetry.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

The following lines were written in consequence of a large hole having been sunk opposite to Trinity Church, and left uncovered and no light placed over it; and on account of such neglect two or more of Her Majesty's leige subjects were precipitated therein, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last.

To those who have the chief direction,
And he who has the sole inspection
Of this our thriving city,
Why do you look with solemn face,
And see us brought to such disgrace
I wish to move your pity.

Last Wednesday night, was wet you know,
We looked for no foreign foe
But thought ourselves secure,
But lo! a city trap was laid,
For Widow, Wife, perhaps a *Maid*
And many children sure.

Queen's Ward's the subject of my theme,
I blush when once I use the name
To think she's so ill used,
God bless our Queen her heart would break,
To know her subjects, *Clown* or *Rake*
Should e'er be thus abus'd.

This *hole* was for a lamp-post dug,
And in it pop'd my friend so snug,
Up to his neck in water,
This, was the first thing struck my thought,
The Madawaska war was naught
To this new fashion'd slaughter.

My friend cried stop and pull me out,
I'm now as wet as any trout
I shall report the matter,
He often curs'd our worthy Mayor,
And wish'd that he might have a share
And in the water *spatter*.

Then I cried out, O God forbid,
The man who did it now is bid
Perhaps in blankets warm,
How could you wish that he should share
With you such miserable fare,
Or bide this pit'less storm.

I know your cause is bad 'tis true,
But still you have not lost your shoe
You're safe, enough I think,
You're not so bad, therefore don't rue
As our good neighbour ——

Therefore when e'er your digging holes,
Pray cover them with slabs, or poles
Or o'er them place some lamps,
That the Queen's subjects may be safe,
Or faith we'l soon turn a new leaf,
Least we should meet such damps.

St. John, Nov. 23. R. B.

Miscellany.

From the United Service Journal.

THE CONSCRIPT.

My dear Mr. Editor.—At a time when the severity of our military code affords so popular a theme of declamation, perhaps the following tale, founded on circumstances which came under my observation a few years ago, may serve as an illustration of the rigid measures by which the discipline of the French army requires occasionally to be enforced, and convince our philanthropists that humanity would gain little by change were our military punishments assimilated to those of that nation.

Early in the spring of the eventful year 1830, I found myself a wanderer on the banks of the Loire, just at the period when the harsh laws of the conscription were put in operation for the purpose of augmenting the ranks of the French army, previous to the expedition against Algiers. Its stern decrees carried anguish and dismay into the bosom of many a happy family, and every village mourned for the prime of its youth dragged from their homes and their families to take part in a quarrel wherein they felt not the slightest interest. The rigid enforcement of this obnoxious law added fuel to the smouldering flame of popular discontent. The conscripts deserted by hundreds, or were in many instances rescued from the parties who had charge of them, and severe measures were consequently resorted to by Government to check this growing spirit of opposition to its authority.

I had left Blois in the morning, and enjoyed, so far as the confinement of the diligence would admit, that succession of interesting scenery which greets the eye of the traveller down the Loire. But as I approached the entrance of that lovely valley which forms the eastern approach to Tours, I found that even the sluggish pace of the diligence conveyed me far too rapidly past scenes on which the eye could gaze with delight for ever; therefore, as I was in no hurry to reach Tours before evening I determined to prosecute the rest of the journey on foot, leaving my baggage to precede me to the place of my destination. I escaped from the confinement of the diligence just as the brilliant rays of a setting sun were shedding their unveiled splendour over the smiling face of nature, gilding the placid waters of the Loire with their gorgeous hue, and adding to the beauty of this romantic spot that brightness of colouring with which the departing sun in southern climes often enriches the landscape before it becomes shaded in evening darkness. The sky was clear and serene, save where some solitary cloud glided across the heavens, like a winged messenger pursuing the goal of day to his western couch, while the evening breeze, which had now commenced, cooled the air, and afforded an agreeable relief after the heat of a sultry day. All nature seemed invigorated at the approach of evening: the lazy goatherd, who before lay basking in the sun's rays, now roused from his slumbers, began to collect and drive home his scattered flock. The active fisherman now turned his little skiff, and impelled it swiftly over the rippling stream, as he bent his course homewards with his finny spoil. The husbandman, released from his toilsome occupation in the field, might now be seen busily engaged in the lighter task of dressing the vines and fruit-trees which clustered around his cottage. The villagers whom business or pleasure had led into the neighbouring town were now returning in merry groups, counting their gains and displaying to each other the goods they had purchased by the sale of their farm produce. Their gaudy dress and animated figures, as they emerged from the shade of the trees which skirted the road, gave life and energy to the landscape, while the noisy laugh, the harmless raillery, with which their conversation abounded, bespoke that happiness and contentment which were quite in unison with the mild and tranquil scenes around them.

In the midst of this interesting picture might be seen small parties of peasant girls, decked out in all their country finery, hastening along the road, to join in the diversions of the evening at the neighbouring villages, or to pay visits to their town acquaintance. As I had now become tired of my solitary ramble, I thought I could not do better than enliven the rest of my journey by entering into conversation with a party of these damsels, to whom, by way of introduction, I offered my escort to Tours. An English girl would have blushed, held down her head in silence, and taken to her heels on the first opportunity, had she received such an offer from a stranger: but, fortunately, French girls are not so timid: high or low, they all think themselves entitled to attention, and whether his services are accepted or not, one can never go wrong in making a tender of them. The party accordingly accepted my offer, with the remark that they felt much indebted to me for my complaisance. Imagine me then escorting along the high road to Tours four laughing damsels, whose sparkling dark eyes and handsome figures made amends for the swarthy hue which a constant exposure to the sun had bestowed upon their complexions. A dress of white cotton, with scarlet sleeves and silk sash, set off their light slender forms to the best advantage, above which towered a lofty head-dress of stiff muslin, covered with a profusion of glossy ribbons, while a pair of long gilt ear-rings reaching to the shoulder, and a silver crucifix or trinket suspended by a row of glass beads from the neck, served to complete their simple decorations.

We soon become the best friends in the world, and with great gaiety pursued our way for upwards of a mile along the margin of the river, whose thickly-wooded banks, clothed in the gay verdure of spring, and chequered with the gaudy tints of blossoming fruit-trees, displayed to the view every variety of brilliant colouring which the imagination can fancy. Numerous cottages and villas, surrounded by gardens and orchards in the highest state of cultivation, covered the slope of the bank, whose craggy summit was almost hid under the thick masses of green ivy and party-coloured moss with which the vegetation of centuries had clothed its rugged front; while the curling smoke, which might be seen issuing from crevices of the rock, showed where the daring vintager had hewn for himself a residence even in front of the precipice which frowned and tottered over the road below. Nature and art seemed here to have combined their utmost efforts to increase the beauty of the scene. Each succeeding turn of the road varied without diminishing the richness of the prospect, till at length the view was terminated by the magnificent cathedral and bridge of Tours, which could now be seen dimly in the horizon. The sight was so interesting, that it had quite distracted my attention from my fair companions, till I renewed our conversation by inquiring the object of their journey.

"Why," said one of them, "we are going to pay a visit to a young girl, whose intended husband has just been taken away as a conscript. She is one of the prettiest girls in the whole district, and perhaps you shall see her too as a reward for your gallantry in escorting us."

Of course I bowed my thanks, and at the same time expressed a wish to learn some further particulars regarding the youth who had thus been so unfortunately baulked when on the high road to happiness.

"His name was Jean Baptiste," continued my informer. "He was quite the delight of our neighbourhood, he was so kind, so good-humoured. None could waltz or sing better than poor Baptiste. Every body was fond of him. He and the pretty Annette had long been warmly attached to each other, but fortune was unpropitious to their union. Baptiste was poor, and had an aged grandmother to support out of his earnings. Annette's relations on that account opposed their marriage for several years, till her lover had, by his frugality and industry, saved a little money, with which he purchased that cottage you see peeping out from among the trees. All objections being then removed, he was on the point of being married to Annette, when he was drawn as a conscript, and was forced to join the army, leaving his intended wife, and poor old grandmother in the greatest affliction. I can assure you it would have made your heart bleed to have witnessed their separation."

"But why did not Annette accompany her intended husband?" I inquired.

"She would gladly have done so, but then there would have been no one to take care of his grandmother, who is quite blind, so Annette had to give up all thoughts of accompanying Baptiste, and has gone to reside with her during his absence. As she must lead a very solitary life there, we are on our way to pay her a visit, and give her all the news of our village."

The friendly intention of their journey raised these kind-hearted damsels very high in my estimation, and made me determined to accompany them on their visit. A few minutes' walk brought us in front of the cottage, the approach to which was shaded by a row of fruit-trees, around which the jessamine and honey-suckle were entwined in gay festoons, while the tendrils of the spreading vine covered the walls with their brilliant verdure, and almost hid the small latticed window, which could just be seen peeping through its green curtain.

The door was opened by Annette herself, who was certainly worthy of the high encomiums I had heard bestowed on her. Her figure, though small, was of the most exquisite symmetry. Her long dark hair was not confined by the same formal starched head-dress as that worn by her companions, but flowed in graceful ringlets down her shoulders, and shaded with luxuriant curls a face of the most expressive sweetness. The grief which had chased the rose from her cheek, and dimmed the lustre of her rich black eye, gave an expression of extreme softness and delicacy to a countenance which, if lighted up by the fire of animation, and the glow of health, would have been deemed attractive even in a country more distinguished for female beauty than Touraine. Her cheeks were not darkened with that sunburnt hue which generally spoils the complexion of the peasant girls in the south of France, but pale and delicate, seemed to denote that her constitution had been too feeble and her frame too weak to permit her join in the laborious exercises of her more healthy companions.

Seated beside the window, and engaged in the monotonous task of turning her noisy wheel, was her lover's grandmother, over whom the young girl seemed to watch with even more than filial tenderness. She was an interesting old woman, of about seventy years of age, whose silver locks still clustered in profusion over a forehead furrowed by the hand of time and misfortune. As the company entered she raised her sightless eyeballs towards the door, till recognizing the well-known voices of her female visitors, she called them to her, and assuming all the sprightliness and vivacity of youth, began to join in the conversation which ensued regarding their mutual acquaintance. In the mean time I was not neglected. I was introduced in due form to Annette; a chair was given me to rest my wearied limbs; some dried fruit and a bottle of *vin du pays* were set before me, while Annette bustled about to get ready a cup of coffee to complete my repast.

As I had now got far into the good graces of the company, they began to indulge their curiosity by numerous inquiries regarding the fashions, gaieties, and amusements of my native land, on all which points I gave them the best information in my power. My answers seemed to afford great entertainment to all the party; and I was happy to see that the shade of melancholy which had clouded the face of Annette gradually wore off, and the old grandmother began in her turn to give me an account of the scenes of horror and bloodshed which she had witnessed during the Revolution, in which she had been a great sufferer. She was one who had evidently seen better days, her manners and language bespoke an education superior to her present humble sphere, and give additonal interest to her tale of past misfortunes.

Meanwhile time flew rapidly away. The stars began to twinkle in the blue vault of heaven, reminding me to make use of their lustre to guide me to Tours. I seized my hat and cane, gave a salute to each of the damsels, two to Annette, who already began to be a great favourite with me, and after promising to repeat my visit in the course of a few days, I slipped a small present into the hands of the old lady, and trudged forward on my way to Tours. The shades of night had now veiled the beauties of the surrounding landscape. The former busy scene was exchanged for the most tranquil silence. Nothing could be seen but the reflection of the stars bespangling the smooth waters of the Loire, and the dark mass of the cathedral raising its huge turrets above the surrounding gloom. Nothing could be heard but the gentle murmuring of the stream, and the solemn tones of the cathedral bell calling the pious to their evening prayers. I pushed forward as quickly as possible, crossed the bridge, reached my hotel, and on the down bed of nine host of the *Boule d'Or*, soon forgot the fatigues of the day, and fell asleep to meet again in my dreams the dark eyes and interesting features of the lovely Annette.

When an Englishman first arrives in Tours, he has considerable difficulty in convincing himself that he has not by some circuitous route, again found his way to his native land—everything there being quite *a l'Anglaise*. The town was at this period crowded with British emigrants, and it certainly displayed no small degree of good taste on their part, that they had fixed upon a residence as much distinguished for its architectural splendour as for the advantages of its situation. The broad waters of the Loire, interspersed with numerous little islands, form its northern boundary, and afford an easy mode of conveyance to the delightful scenery in the neighbourhood, while gardens, orchards, and vineyards, filled with the choicest productions of a generous soil, cover the gently swelling hills which bound the view in every direction, and compose the verdant ampitheatre in whose peaceful bosom the town appears to repose.

With the assistance of a few letters of introduction I was soon quite at home in Tours, and my time passed very agreeably in the enjoyment of the various amusements which the town afforded. In the morning I played cricket with the English, golfed with the Scotch, or rode steeple-chases with the Irish, and I was a constant visiter at the "Cafe Anglais," where a selection of English publications and a mixture of society from all parts of the United Kingdom, served to divert me during the evening.

The promise of revisiting Annette was almost forgotten, till the tempting appearance of a fine afternoon reminded me of it. I was soon on my way to the cottage, where, on my arrival, I found her and the old woman enjoying the freshness of the evening breeze on a seat before the door. It was not long ere I was seated on the grass by their side. A hearty welcome spoke their pleasure at my visit, and I fancied that the bright eyes of Annette sparkled with additional lustre, as she held out her delicate little hand to salute me on my arrival saying.—

"I am glad to see Monsieur has not forgotten us, for we have much need of some one to cheer our solitude."

"Your lover will soon return to enliven you again, I hope."

"Ah, poor Baptiste, I fear I shall never see him again. Many have left this place to go to the wars, but few, alas! have ever returned."

"Never fear, the troops will soon come back from this expedition, and you will forget all your sorrows in a merry wedding."

"I fear that will never be, Monsieur; but tell me, I pray you, is there any news from the army,—when does it embark?"

I could give her no satisfactory information on this head, but cheered her with the rumours which were then current, that the expedition would yet be abandoned. The approach of evening made us enter the cottage, where a cup of coffee with cakes and honey were set before me by Annette. The coffee was excellent, and the cakes did infinite credit to Annette's cookery. I soon got so busily engaged in conversation that hour after hour slipped away without my feeling any inclination to take my departure, and the evening was pretty far advanced, when, to our surprise, footsteps were heard approching the cottage.

"Annette," said the old woman, "were it not that Baptiste is far away, I would have fancied that was his footstep."

A glow of crimson overspread the pale cheek of Annette as she rose and approached the door. But before she could reach it the latch was raised, and a young man in a military undress entered the cottage.

"My dear Baptiste! are you then returned to us?" screamed Annette, and with a convulsive sob, fell senseless in his arms. His aged parent arose and, with tottering steps, advanced to meet him.

"My prayers," said she, "have then been heard, and I shall embrace my dear boy once more before I die!"

The youth tenderly saluted her, while tears rolled down his sunburned cheeks. Then, throwing open the window, he carried towards it the lifeless body of Annette. It was long before animation returned, and then she held him with a convulsive grasp, as if afraid that he was again to be torn from her.

"And are you then returned, my dear Baptiste!" she exclaimed, "never to leave me again! And are you to stay with your grandmother and me in our little cottage? Oh, how happy all the neighbours will be when they hear of your arrival! But why are you silent? Why do you turn away from me? Why are these tears rolling down your cheeks?"

A few sobs were the only answer he could make.

"For God's sake, my dear son," said his alarmed grandmother, "tell us what has happened. Why are you thus affected?"

"My dear mother, I have much to tell you, but I will do it at another time," he replied, glancing an expressive look towards me. I began to see that I occasioned an embarrassment to the party, and prepared to take my leave.

"Monsieur is an Englishman," said Annette, introducing me to him, "who has shown much kindness to your grandmother and me."

"Do not leave us then," said he, grasping my hand; "from you I can have nothing to fear, and I may stand in need of your advice."

"Good heaven, Baptiste!" said Annette,—"what have you done? Something preys upon your spirits. Ah, how pale is your cheek—how sunk your eye! You must be ill, very ill indeed."

"I am only fatigued. I have travelled far, and scarcely tasted food," he replied.

Annette immediately ran to her little cupboard, and turning out her store of dainties pressed him to partake of them. But it was in vain. His heart was full. He could not eat, and falling backwards on his chair he burst into tears, while Annette and his grandmother endeavoured in vain to soothe him. His heart at last was relieved. He recruited his fainting spirits with a little food, and then began to detail the circumstances which had led to his unexpected return.

"After I left you," said he, "I was marched off with the rest of the conscripts from this quarter to Lyons, where I was separated from them and drafted into a regiment stationed at the camp of Marseilles, mostly composed of young conscripts, torn as I had been from the bosom of, their families, and forced into a service quite at variance with all their former habits. Unaccustomed to the use of arms, we made slow progress in learning our military duties, and therefore were treated with unusual severity by those officers who had the task of drilling us. Reproofs, confinement, nay even blows, were resorted to in order to quicken our progress. Such treatment was not likely to remove our aversion to a military life. The conscripts murmured and seized every opportunity of deserting from the service. Several of my comrades urged me to do the same, but in vain. I determined to return home with credit, or never. A circumstance soon, however, occurred which left me no other alternative. I had unluckily fallen under the displeasure of our Adjutant, for some harmless raillery which I had exercised on him, and he took every means in his power to be revenged on me. Unlucky his situation gave him frequent opportunities of gratifying his resentment. For a time I endured his insults, though my blood was boiling with rage: till one day, when I and several of my comrades being under his charge, at a distance from the camp, and beyond the reach of a superior officer, he took that opportunity of indulging his spleen against me. Everything I did was found fault with. He abused me: I bore the insult quietly. He threatened me; still I remained passive. At last he struck me across the face with his cane; rage then made me frantic: I seized my firelock, and with the butt-end felled him senseless to the ground. My comrades looked on in silence, but the deed was no sooner done, than the consequence which might result from it flashed across my mind.

"If you return to the camp you are lost," said my comrades; "your death will be inevitable. Join us then and fly from a service you detest."

"There was no time to deliberate. I followed their advice and, leaving my foe prostrate on the ground, plunged into the neighbouring forest, walked all night, and next morning found myself thirty miles from the camp. Here I separated from my companions, who took the road to Lyons, while I with a sad heart hurried here, to see my dear Annette and grandmother once more, before I quit my native land for ever!"

"Oh, no!" cried Annette, entwining him in her arms: "you must not leave us; you shall never part from us again."

"Peace, child!" said the old woman, who, though almost overcome by her own emotions, endeavoured to calm the agitation of Annette. "Baptiste must depart; for to remain here after what has happened would only ensure his destruction. But you need not be separated from him; he will have much occasion for some one to comfort him, in his exile, and, go where he may, I trust his industry and good conduct will always enable him to provide for you."

"I can never," said Baptiste, "think of removing Annette from her family, her friends, and her native land, to accompany a banished outlaw whose union with her can only bring with it dishonour and disgrace."

"Oh, talk not so," said Annette, "I will not leave you. Your misfortunes would then prey upon your mind, and if left to yourself in a foreign land, would soon bring you to the grave. See how poorly you look already!"

"But what is to become of our grandmother if we go away?" inquired Baptiste.

"Hear me, my children," said she; "let not the wish to add to the comfort of my declining years ruin for ever your own happiness. Remember that you, Baptiste, must quit your native country—not for a short time, in which case Annette could await your return: but perhaps for ever, and ever, and if you value her happiness or your own, you must marry her and take her with you. This little garden and cottage will supply all my wants, and Annette's relations will look after me when you are gone. I shall no doubt feel your loss deeply, but it must be borne with resignation. Have you yet settled where you are to fly to?"

Baptiste informed her he had not yet arranged his plans, but he thought there would be least danger in going down to the sea-coast and taking shipping for England. Here I was called upon to join in the consultation. I frankly told him that though England might be the easiest of access, and the most secure place of refuge, still I did not think it likely to answer his purpose. His ignorance of the language, the great difference of manners and customs he would experience, as well as the numerous obstacles which a foreigner has to encounter in earning a livelihood under such disadvantages, were, I considered, insuperable objections to his plan. These difficulties had never occurred to the ardent mind of Baptiste, who now saw them in all their force. He then anxiously inquired of me where I would recommend him to fly to? After some hesitation I advised the Netherlands, where, though under a different government, he would still be in a manner in his own country. The language, habits, and customs were similar, and he would be equally safe as in Britain. The plan was obviously the best which could be adopted, but many difficulties attended its execution. In order to reach the Netherlands, it was necessary to pass through the greater part of France. This could not be done without a passport, nor could the passport be obtained without almost a certainty of discovery.

"I return home through the Netherlands," said I; "and if you have no objections to pass for my servants, I will procure passports as such for you both without incurring suspicion."

"God bless you for your kindness!" said they all, as they saw their difficulties vanish before this suggestion.

It was accordingly settled that Baptiste should remain in concealment till the following evening, when he was to be privately united to Annette, and the day after they were to bid adieu to their friends, and proceed with me on their journey. Having made this arrangement, I quitted the cottage and proceeded to Tours; quite well pleased at the idea of cheating Charles X. out of a conscript, and happy that I had it in my power to contribute my aid to the union of a pair whom nature seemed to have destined for each other.

(To be concluded next week.)

Mr. WOLFF.—On Tuesday evening the Tabernacle was crowded to overflowing, to listen to Mr. Wolff the oriental traveller, in continuation of the lectures commenced during the last week. He introduced his lecture by a brief reference to a statement made in the New York Evening Star, that his labors as a missionary among the jews had been unsuccessful. He stated that Mr. Noah whom he mentioned in terms of high respect, and who was now present, had been led into this error, because of his silence touching the success of his efforts for the conversing of the Jews.

He chose to speak but seldom in relation to his success, because, first, conversation were sometimes reported by missionaries, which, in their results, disappointed the hopes of those who reported them; and secondly, because it seemed to savor of boasting—He felt himself called upon, however, now to state, that the Lord had honored him with success in preaching the gospel to the Jews, many of whom he had himself baptized, and some of whom were now in England studying for the ministry. He here related examples of the conversion of Jews in Alexandria, in Cairo, in Jerusalem, and a variety of other places, where the proofs were furnished, that he had not laboured in vain. It was a mistake, therefore, to say that he had been singularly unsuccessful among his own nation, although it was true that he converted nobody, but God had converted many by his instrumentality.

Mr. W. then continued the narrative of his travels through a variety of countries furnishing most interesting particulars touching the various sects of the Jews whom he met and to whom he preached the gospel in their own synagogues, houses and tents. He also gave many facts in relation to the Syrian and Armenian Christians, together with other religionists, who seemed to have a mixture of Judaism and Christianity in their worship. He related a number of the traditions and allegories of these several sects, which were new and deeply affecting accompanying them throughout with illustrations of Scripture prophecy, most striking and conclusive. His narrative of the conversion of Senacherib, a tradition of the third century, and his account of an interview with the Rechabites, whose descendants to the number of 60,000 faithfully adhere to the commandments of Johonnadab their father and present a living fulfilment of the Scripture prophecy touching their fidelity and perpetuity, held the audience in deep and gratified attention.

There is something in the benignant countenance the meek and modest demeanor, the humble and gentle spirit, and the pure and fervent zeal of this extraordinary man, which may justly be termed apostolical. In his lectures there is nothing of ostentation—no studied elegance of diction—no attempt at self-adulation—no rant, whining or cant—but with the simplicity of a child, he relates the scenes through which he has passed, while he is nevertheless so true to nature that the audience are made to see and feel the events he describes as though they were passing before their eyes. And at times he is truly eloquent, pouring forth from his full heart the emotions which his reminiscences inspire, in a strain of pathos which finds a response in every heart.—*New York Paper.*

How to Have Roses at Christmas.—Select from your rose tree such buds as are ready to blow; tie a piece of thread round the stalk of each. You must take care not to touch the bud with your hand or even the stalk any more than you can avoid. Cut it carefully from the tree, with the stalk two or three inches in length. Melt some sealing-wax, and quickly apply it to the end of the stalk. The wax should only be so warm as to be ductile. Form a piece of paper into a cone-like shape, wherein place the roses; screw it up carefully, so as to exclude the air from it; do so by each; then put them all into a box, and the box into a drawer, all of which it is intended to keep from the air. On Christmas day, or any other day in winter, take them out and cut off the ends of the stalks, place them in a flower-pot with lukewarm water. In two or three hours they blow as in summer, retaining all their grateful fragrance.

The following story is from the Charleston Courier. It belongs to a class which we should distinguish by the appellation of *Tough Yarns*. Truth, however, is said to be stranger than fiction, and this may be one of the facts intended to prove the assertion.

Most Wonderful Escape.—Some extraordinary escapes which have recently taken place, have brought my memory to a recollection of an incident told me some time ago by a gentleman who was an eye witness to the circumstance. He relates it thus—That while on his passage from London to Rotterdam, he among some other of the passengers, discovered an object at a considerable distance, which had his snakeship ever be a seen in that quarter, might have been taken for the great Nahant Sea Serpent; but on nearing it, it was discovered to be a cask, and much to their astonishment every now and then they would see the head, or top, fly off and on. This astonished the Captain so much, that he up helm and ran close aboard, when lo and behold, he was hailed from a man in a ship's harness cask; but every moment or two, he would draw his safeguard (the lid) over him, so as to prevent the sea from entering his frail tub. He was ultimately picked up, and stated he was the only survivor from a ship bound from Jamaica to London, and while she was sinking he resorted to the harness cask, in which he placed himself, and soon found he was buffeting with the waves and on an even keel, having 50 pounds of salt beef on board, as ballast. Had it not been for this and his cover he must have perished, as repeated seas passed over him, which he took every precaution to guard against by drawing his little top over his head. He was in this situation for 15 hours, when by the will of Providence, he was thus discovered, and relieved from his perilous situation.—*An old Salt.*

Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes make you petulent, and disappointment ruffle the smoothest temper. Guard I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions; controlled, they are the genial heat that warms us along the way of life—ungoverned they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectful attentions and conciliating conduct. Cultivate with care, the kind and gentle affections of the heart. Plant not but eradicate the thorn that grows in your partner's path. Above all, let no feelings of revenge find harbor in your breast, let the sun never go down upon your anger. A kind word—an obliging action—if it be in a trifling concern, has a power superior to the harp of David, in calming the billows of the soul.

A magnificent Organ has recently been erected at Birmingham, England. The case is forty feet wide, and forty-five feet high. The largest metal diapason pipe five feet three inches in circumference, and 35 feet in height. The largest wood diapason pipe measures in the interior upwards of 200 cubic feet. In the full organ are 10 open diapasons, and all the other parts calculated in proportion to this. There are 60 drawstops and five sets of keys. To supply so stupendous an instrument with wind, requires many sets of bellows, the whole superficial measure of which exceeds 380 feet. And to give, if it can be fairly estimated, some further idea of the magnitude of this organ, it may be stated that its weight amounts to upwards of 40 tons.

A Sailor's Description of Hunting.—"Going to see my father t'other day, he ax'd me to take a voyage a hunting with him; so, when the swabber had rigg'd the horses, they brought me one to stow myself on board of—one that they told me was in such right trim, she would go as fast on any tack as a filkstone cutter: so I got aloft, and clapped myself athwart ship and made as much way as any on 'em: and to the windward of a gravel pit was spied a hare at anchor: so weighed and bore away, and just as I had overtaken her, my horse came plump ashore upon a rock—the backstay broke—she pitched me over the fore-castle, came keel upwards, and unshipped my shoulder: and hang me if I ever sail on land privateering again."—*Sunday Morning News.*

Profession of the Law.—Dr. Priestly say "The profession of law, I cannot help considering as much inferior to those of theology and moral philosophy with respect to the principles often with which this profession has no particular connection in any branch of philosophical science, and when even in its utmost extent, requires hardly any other knowledge besides the history of one particular country; and the habit of pleading, indifferently, for or against *right*, must be necessarily hurtful to the mind, and tend to make it indifferent to truth and right in general; just as the practice of acting and assuming any character. And when this indifference to truth and right is produced, the accomplished lawyer becomes a most dangerous member of society—his talents are at the pleasure of all who will pay the hire of them, and especially of kings and courts, whose views are unfavourable to the people at large; who have seldom been able to succeed in their iniquitous designs without some assistance of this kind, as well as that of a military force."

Coffee.—I am quite a bigot in matters of coffee; it clears the intellect by compelling the digestive process. Coffee is the mother of wit, of sound logic and brilliant rhetoric; but let it never be forgotten that wine is the father: and what sound sense hath joined together, let not folly put asunder. Your strong coffee, with a proper foundation of wine (say two bottles) fits you for society. The wine and coffee unite by a kind of elective affinity, and dove-tail with the happiest effect. The one gives confidence, the other discretion—the one elevates the fancy, the other rectifies the judgment. Invention results from the first, taste from the second—assurance to attempt a hit, tact and skill to direct it.

A Resurrection.—About forty years ago, a Mr. Dean, then some twenty years of age, left this city and a large circle of relatives, to make a voyage to China, expecting to return in the same ship; but being cast away, he was doomed to the fate of a luckless wanderer in strange lands, without an opportunity of returning home till within a few days past. Nearly half the time of his absence was spent in confinement among the Turks, Spaniards, and savages of Madagascar; the last of whom cut off his nose. Strange to say, on his arrival in this city a few days since, he found his mother alive and well, together with his sisters and brothers, with all of whom his name had long been mentioned only as a tradition of the ancient time.—*New York Sun.*

Suffocation by Charcoal.—The Coroner of Philadelphia, was called on Wednesday, to hold an inquest upon the bodies of a white man and a black man in Spruce street. On arriving at a barber's shop the Coroner found the body of John Fortunate, the colored man, who occupied the premises, in a sitting position in a chair with his arms folded, and the body of the white man lying beside him. It appeared that a small open furnace had been filled with charcoal the night previous, and the room not being ventilated, the two individuals who had probably gone to sleep in the position in which they were found, were suffocated.—*Boston Transcript.*

Persian Marriages.—Among the wandering tribes of Persia when the bridegroom is informed that his bride, escorted by her friends and relations, is approaching his house or tent, he gets on horseback and rides forth to meet her. On approaching her he throws and orange at her, and then turns round and gallops home as fast as he can. If one of the equestrions of the bride's party succeed in overtaking the fugitive, the latter is obliged to present him with his horse and saddle.

A gentleman having received some abuse, in passing through one of the Inns of Chancery from some of the impudent clerks, was advised to complain to the principal, which he accordingly did, and coming before him, accosted him in the following manner:—"I have been abused here by some of the rascals of this house, and understanding you are the principal, I am come to acquaint you with it."

"Josey, what did Squire Brummel mean when he told them 'ere chaps that were fightin' at 'lection that he would summon the old possum come get at us?" "Oh, mother, you mean the posse comitatus." "Well, Josey, may be that were it, but I know it was somethin' about a possum."

It is said young liars will be old ones. What a bouncing liar young —— will be when he is full grown!

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—An advertisement in the Courier of the 25th ult. relative to a run away African, has induced me to offer to the literary world a few extracts from my journal which I find is entitled "The Expedition to Loch Lomond, Scientific and Sporting; also a detailed account of the exploration of the sourse of the Marsh Creek." My object in doing this, is solely to make more generally understood the resources and capabilities of a section of the county hitherto little known; and although the narrative may be interspersed with a few interesting sketches of the surrounding scenery, and here and there an adventure of my sporting companions, and although upon the whole, it may like most extracts from Journals be little worth, yet it may not be altogether uninteresting. Our party consisted of Dr. Mineral, Captain Gruff. Lieut. Rake, the Hon. Mr. Mouthful, and myself, together with four Indians of the Onangondahulah tribe. We were fully equipped with canoes, guns, both single and double barrelled with lots of ammunition, trout rods, and salmon fiesters, hooks, lines, salmon and eel spears, tomahawks, pouches and pipes, blanket coats, buffalo skins, and tinder box, not forgetting my friend Dr. Hummer. We embarked at Gerow's slip on the 18th August, 1837, the day was clear and warm and a gentle ripple ran along the undulating waters of the magnificent harbour of the city of Saint John. Every thing conspired to make the journey prosperous, and the sun which seldom shines in these regions now smiled most benignly upon the undertaking.

It was our intention to have reached the Marsh creek by the rout of the mill pond, thence portaged across to the aboideau, but the information we received relative to the flux and reflux of the tide and the dangerous nature of the honey-pots (*Mel Ocellatum*), around its picturesque borders determined us to double the Peninsula on which the city is built, and navigating that arm of the sea, portage across to the river which was to be the field of our researches and discoveries. We put helm about therefore and made for Reed's point, the canoes went swimmingly along "and all went merry as a marriage bell." My companions were discussing sundry matters with their aboriginal Pilots, among the rest, the best mode of catching larks, whether by putting fresh salt on their tails, or laying on the back with the mouth open and letting them fly down, while I was more seriously engaged in contemplating the active and stirring scenery around me. Every wharf was alive with business, and the harbour in all directions filled with shipping, some discharging, others taking in their rich cargoes. Here and there floated a raft or a fishing boat redolent of Gaspereaux, now shooting with and now contending against the current, the gay song of the mariner,

"Hi randy dandy O,
With a galloping handy dandy O."

The hoarse voice of the Stevidore, the shrill cry of the sea gull, and the quick stroke of the anvil and hammer, formed a delightful "concord of sweet sounds" that kept the immagination continually on the stretch. On one of the docks especially, we noticed some youths actively engaged in catching tomy cods, Lieut. Rake proposed a disembarkation and a participation in the sport, but our time would not permit, and we were anxious to get over the portage before night, though loth to leave a spot so full of food for a poetic and speculative mind.

On rounding the Peninsula, the appearance of the county is grand and imposing, the natural boldness of the shores on one side, and the dark outline of the forest on the other, strikes the traveller at once. A few neat cottages relieve the eye in the distance, but the soil does not appear to be extensively cultivated: we were informed by some of the inhabitants in that direction, that the waters on which we were then majestically riding, receeded daily far into the bay, and presented in its stead one extensive flat of sand, very much resembling watered Gros de Naples: they further stated, that in the absence of the waters, the whole plain was covered with men, women, and children, some digging clams, (*Bivalous testaceus*, the oyster of the Country), others picking dulse, or scooping shrimps, (a minature lobster,) all three of which are estimated the greatest luxuries of life. It was late when we arrived at the aboideau after passing one extensive ship yard, and the neat village called "Flea Town." Further into the interior, this spot is a perfect picture of rural felicity. On landing for the purpose of portaging the neck of land between us and the creek, we were all sensibly affected with the sublimest reflections on beholding that noble structure the aboideau. Not being an architect, I am unable to say whether its style is Ionic, Gothic or Doric, but no work of art, ancient or modern, conveys the same overpowering impressions on the mind. There it stands in its solitary grandeur, like a giant sentinel warding off the boisterous waters of the bay from the silent meadows behind, saying unto the encroaching element "thus far shalt thou come and no further,"—begone thou 'Polophloisoian thalassan' nor let thy noxious salts besprinkle the fair fields under my protection. With enraptured senses we portaged across, and here "another change came over the spirit of our dreams." It is like going from Tartarus to Elysium. The Italians say, "See the Bay of Naples and die," but I say, "see the Marsh Creek and die." Before you lies one unbroken meadow save the valley of the silvery stream which divides it, intersected with its captivating post and rail fences, looking like a complicated problem of Euclid on a sheet of green vellum. Far among the hills we descry "Doubloon cottage" with its terraced gardens and orchards. On the left a splendid brick mansion with its double sentry boxes, and near it an extensive flour mill, whose low rumbling supplies the place of a distant waterfall, so indispensable to a real rural scene. To the right lies "Peeping Tom," playing hide-and-go-seek with every passing traveller; a truly delightful retreat from the noise and bustle of a city life, and where the "Otium cum dignitate" is now enjoyed to its fullest extent by a Butcher (*occisor bellaarum*"). Lovers lane (amoris via) runs also close under the height to the left; here the youthful couple of all colors and shades repair to settle their courtship, and could every lamp of mud, (for my friend the Doctor could find no stones) speak, many a tail of love could they unfold worthy the pen of Legget or Barney O'Brien to record.

Reseated in our canoes, we began to ascend the creek, whose banks were clothed with a rich growth of flags and rushes with their woolly tops, looking like grenadier caps. We passed several country seats snugly enscounced in sequestered nooks; and two bridges of modern architecture, whose towering arches cast a long and gloomy shade on the waters beneath. We noticed a number of eels in the clear pellucid stream, and as we approached, shoals of pollywogs and minims rushed out from the shores to regain the security of the deep. We were now all life, and the canoes being quickly drawn up and ourselves furnished with hook and line, spear, and landing net, engaged keenly in the sport. My friend the Doctor, first rushed knee deep into the mud and water, and for want of a better scoop, plunged his hat into water and secured upwards of a dozen of these amphibious creatures. The rest of the party were fully occupied, some lashing the stream with their salmon fiesters, others plunging their eel spears to an almost irrecoverable depth into the alluvial bottom, while Capt. Gruff in his usual quiet way, sat upon the bank some distance above us, with a worm appended to a rush, pulling up minims at an extraordinary rate. The Indians with their characteristic dignified reserve, sat, each by his canoe, smoking his stone pipe and evinning not the slightest surprise at our unparralelled success.

After securing as many fish as our already burdened bark could contain, we again launched "in mare profundum" and arrived safely at Creighton's Inn, "where every thing is in good order, with a very civil and attentive Landlord," who will provide the traveller or the invalid with every comfort and accomodation Having secured our traps in the tap room (where it was settled we should sleep, instead of in a camp by the tossing of a penny taken between Lieut. Rake and the Hon. Mr. Mouthful,) we each sallied forth enjoy the calm clear sun set, so peculiarly enchanting when it is experienced. The doctor and myself made for the hill on the west, were we noticed the out cropping of the lime stone in every direction, whose white surface formed a pleasing contrast to the burnt stumps around it. We secured many valuable specimens both square and round, flat and long, oblong, octagon, and hectagon. There are to be the subject of future examination, and my scientific friend will shortly give the world the result of his researches, and geology will receive a precious addition to its already astounding data.

Captain Gruff was intensely captivated with a rural painting over the door representing a red cow taking a drink. He was uncertain whether it was a "Vandyk, a "Wilkie," or a "Michael Angelo," but from the exquisite shading of the sky, I at once pronounced it a "Claude," and so did my friend the doctor. Lieut. Rake and the Hon. Mr. Mouthful sat on the sill of the door playing jack-stones, and the Indians stretched themselves along the fire-place for a sneuze. Thus ended our first days journey. We were to be up with the sun on the next day: and every one shuffled for himself, each getting as far from the fleas as he could, some on the counter, others on the tables and benches. Nothing worth noticing occurred during the night, except the snoring of my friend the doctor, owing to too much conglomerate in his nasal organs.

Next week I shall send you the remainder of my journal, and in the mean time beg leave to subscribe myself your most obedient,

Nov. 26. AARON INGLEWOOD.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It is to be regretted that the writer of the communication signed 'Y,' in your last, had not deferred its publication till he could have seen the precious list of "Civil appointments, from the Royal Gazette of the 22d inst."—He might have culled from it, a few more instances of *exclusive appointments*, made by the "Dictator, his coadjutor and subordinates." How very opportune the discovery, that the Queen's Commission of the Peace required ADDITIONAL JUSTICES in so many Counties! How very lucky that just one additional Justice should be wanted in Charlotte, and only one to open a seat on the bench to the new member! How very lucky that just two, and only two additional Justices, should be wanted in the city of St. John, to afford seats to Mr. Simonds' cousin and nephew no 4! How lucky that a sufficient number of additionals should be necessary in Carleton, to allow seats to both the Members the new one especially! How extremely fortunate that just one should be wanted in Sunbury to accommodate the new member! But oh! how most fortunate that the temporary absence of the Justice of the Common Pleas for York, should make an opening for the Dictator's brother-in-law !!!

It is to be hoped that all these nominees of the Dictator will be properly grateful for the honor conferred upon them, and that the new Members of Assembly, as in duty bound, will shew their gratitude by voting in favor of the Dictator, when again proposed by Mr. Wyer, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, as Speaker of the Assembly. Z.

Nov. 29, 1837.

British News.

From the London Globe, October 10.

SPEECH OF THE MARQUIS OF CHANDOS.

The Marquis of CHANDOS visited the Farmers' Market Ordinary, at Aylesbury, last week, and addressed those present on the state and prospects of agriculture. He said—It is true I am not a practical farmer, but I am desirous of knowing from those who are, what their opinions are of the condition and prosperity of the agricultural interest, and if they can point out to me any means by which I can assist their views, or carry out their intentions, I shall, as I have before assured you, have the deepest satisfaction in doing so. (Cheers.) We are all dependent on the soil, and it is our bounden duty to consult upon the best manner in which we can maintain its rights and increase its prosperity. (Great applause.) We have often met to discuss the subject when the pressure of the times and other circumstances have threatened agriculture, and even then we resolved unanimously to exert ourselves and not be cast down by apparent difficulties, or overpowered by drooping spirits; and it is most satisfactory to know that those meetings, and the measures resulting from them, have had their effect in the county and the country. (Cheers.) It is gratifying to think that partial success at least has attended our exertions, and that if we cannot congratulate ourselves on general prosperity, we are at least in a better condition than we were some few years since (Hear, hear.) To say that we are prosperous would be to us much too strong a word, but yet we are bound to confess the improvement of our markets and the prospects of better prices for our produce (Hear, hear.) But whatever may be our position at this time, we owe no thanks to her Majesty's ministers for the share they have had in conducing to our bettered circumstances (Hear, hear.) No. The farmers have to thank themselves, and themselves only, for their present improved condition, and if they desire, as I am sure they do, to continue in the same situation, they must do so by a persevering and united effort—by meeting to take steps in common, and to remind the legislature from time to time of their importance in the nation (Cheering.) I rejoice to say—and if I have been of any service in the cause, I am proud of it—that the farmers have acted with an unity and a spirit becoming their station in the scale of society, and I still more rejoice to say that they have ever acted with undeviating loyalty (Cheers.) Yes—her Majesty has no more loyal and devoted subjects than the farmers of this country, and I will vouch for them they will ever continue so (Great cheering.) In the last session of parliament nothing of very great importance to the farming interest occurred. Mr. Clay's motion for the repeal of the corn laws was lost by a large majority. But there was one motion made which passed through two stages—I allude to a bill introduced by Mr. Robinson (then M.P. for Worcester, but not now in parliament) for allowing foreign corn in bond to be ground and made into biscuits in this country and to be exported duty free. This I considered as a preliminary attack on the corn laws, and I gave it my most decided opposition, and the motion for the third reading was rejected by a majority of the House of Commons on a division (Cheers.) In my opinion to have allowed the Queen's warehouses to have been unlocked, would have been to have opened the doors to extensive frauds, by which the home grower would have been a very considerable sufferer. I also considered that such a bill would involve the principle upon which our corn laws are founded, and I am glad to be instrumental in rejecting such a measure (Cheers.) I know full well the cry that is raised, and the jealousy displayed at what is foolishly termed a duty on human food, but in my opinion that duty is just and necessary, and the fear of clamour or the taunts of faction shall never deter me from acting up to the best of my judgment and to the satisfaction of my concience (Great applause.) I desire—no man more than myself—that the traders and every class of the Queen's subjects should have a full measure of justice, and be enabled to make an adequate profit on their dealings, but this must not be done at the cost of the farmer (Cheers.) To another circumstance connected with the agricultural interest my attention has been recently drawn. It is the fact of vast quantities of foreign corn having been released from the Queen's locks paying some amount of duty. This has been done to a very considerable extent, and I fear that trickery may have been employed, and that reductions have been made in the duty on this corn represented as damaged which was in reality perfectly good, and should have paid the full duty as fixed by the protecting laws (Hear, hear.) Some such circumstances as these—and there may be others yet unknown to us—are probably the causes of the present fluctuating markets, and occasion material injury to the home grower, besides tending to defeat the provisions of the corn laws (Hear.) Now, it is my settled opinion that no statesman or body of statesmen could frame laws more just to all classes—more necessary to the farmer, and more fair to the community—than the corn laws as they now exist (cheers); and I tell you unhesitatingly that I will resist by every lawful means at my command any and every attempt to prejudice, alter, or repeal those laws (Great applause.) I assure you that I feel the strong necessity that exists for keeping a vigilant look-out on all matters connected with the agricultural interests, and with this feeling I have not slept upon my post, but been a watchful and I hope an useful sentry (Great cheering.) My watchfulness shall continue, and I shall always be alive to any attempts to infringe upon your privileges and protection, and we will show the world that we are conscious of our rights, and will use every exertion to maintain them; whilst at the same time our loyalty to our Queen, and our respect for the laws, shall be amongst our proudest and most distinguishing characteristics. (Applause.)

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

Accounts have been this day received respecting the forces of the Bey of Constantina, which prove that there has been great exaggeration in almost all the information hitherto published, and among others in the Arab letter which has been published.

The Aga's camp, according to the advices, does not reckon 8000 cavalry, and the Bey's itself has not 5000. It is calculated that Achmet has not assembled round his standard 9000 cavalry in all.

The soldiers shut up in Constantina may amount to 4000, but they are far from being all of them Turks, as has been said. There are not a thousand; the remainder are Moors, Kouloughs, and Arabs. The old Algiers Janissaries, came from Tunis in spite of the prohibition, and those sent from Tripoli, amount but to a few hundreds. We have heard, indeed, that others have been lately landed at Tripoli, no doubt to proceed to Constantina, but all accounts rate the men landed at only between seven and eight hundred men, and they cannot yet have reached the Bey's camp.

Notwithstanding his efforts, it does not appear that Achmet has gathered a sufficient number of gunners for his artillery: such of his pieces as have proper carriages are few in number, and he trusts little in that means of resistance. He hopes above all that the march of our troops will be delayed by the difficulties of the ground, the cuttings which he has caused to be made in all directions, and even the bad season, which approaches. Such is the whole secret of his late negociations.

As for the foot soldiers composing the bulk, not the strength, of his army, it is impossible to calculate their number; they are Kabyles, whose numbers increase according to circumstances, and who make war for their own account. A more important point is that of knowing with whom the intermediate tribes will side. If, as we may hope, the cholera do not re-appear, if the weather continue fine, and some success mark our first marches, it is probable that those tribes will at least observe a neutrality.—*Courier Francais.*

MILITARY FUNERAL.—A most interesting scene took place on Friday, the 25th, at the Regent's Park Barracks, by the burial of the last Waterloo officer the 2d Life Guards. When it is remembered that only twenty-two short years have elapsed since this mighty event, the recollection of how few are left is calculated to increase the impression on our minds of the fleeting passage of the generations of men. Nearly twenty-five years ago, upon the death of Sir John Moore, elder brother of Mr. Moore, who was Chief Surgeon of the second Life Guards, received from the country a pension of £1,000 a year; he afterwards resigned, and Mr. Broughton was appointed in his place. He accompanied the regiment to the continent, and was with it at Waterloo; but he too has gone and has followed the millions who preceded him into the dark shades of the relentless grave. The ceremony of the interment was deeply impressive, and touched the feelings of all, whether friends or strangers, it was novel, being a mixture of military and civil arrangements. The procession which included a stranger in sable caparisons, and was preceded by the fine band and drums, playing that sublime composition, the "Dead March," wound its solemn way through an avenue of the troops leaning on their arms reversed. The whole was under the orders of Colonel Reid. The procession conducted the body to the hearse, which followed by mourning coaches and four, in one of which was the Colonel and an officer of each rank, bore it to the cemetry. Mr. Broughton was well known in the scientific world. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Geological Society.

The King of Naples is said to have formally protested against the establishment in Malta of a free press. The intention of England to grant a representative assembly to the inhabitants of Malata is also a source of great uneasiness to the King of Naples.

The latest accounts from Paris inform us that intelligence had been received that Espartero had a partial engagement with the factions, who withdrew to Renesa and Tudella, on the left bank of the Henares, twelve leagues from Madrid. Oraa was on the 18th at Hueta, marching towards Guadalaxara, to join Espartero. Zariategui occupied Valadolid on the 18th inst.

A despatch from Madrid states that a motion for declaring that the ministry did not enjoy the confidence of the Cortes, was thrown out in that assembly on the 20th, by a majority of three votes. On the 6th. General Carondelet established his head quarters at Haro, waiting for Uliberri to march upon Burgos. Pampeluna and the Ribera are thus abandoned to themselves. The Madrid courier of the 19th have missed. The papers of the 21st, of Saragossa say nothing; but it is thought certain that Don Carlos and Zariategui have joined.

Accounts have been received of the landing of the Duke of Nemours at Bona on the 14th. The greatest activity prevails. But the expedition is not likely to start till the first of October, say the latest letters. This will bring it almost as late as Marshal Clausels expedition last year.

The preparations for the entertainment of the Queen in the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, are in active progress. No expense will be spared on this interesting occasion.—On Thursday her Majesty honoured Mr. A. E. Chalon, R. A. with a sitting for a portrait in Miniature.

It has occasioned some surprise that Dr. Southey, the poet lauriate, has not yet strung his lyre on the accession of his royal mistress.

The Colonelcy of the Second Battalion of the 60th Regiment of Foot has become vacant by the death of General the Hon. Edmund Phipps.

New Houses of Parliament.—The granite to be used in the construction of the new houses of parliament will be obtained from the Newmont quarries in Jersey. Nearly 500 workmen are at present employed in raising it.

BANFF.—*Ancient Relic.*—A few days ago a farmer at Craigherbs, near Mill of Boyndie, sent to a gentleman in Banff a small stone on which some engraving appeared: this, on being examined, was found to be the seal of the celebrated James Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrew's. The stone is a small oval piece of fine claystate; and, on taking off an impression in wax, the arms appeared most beautifully engraved, viz.—The Cross of St. Andrew, as described in Nisbett's Heraldry, with the paternal arms of Sharpe on a small shield below. Around is the legend, "Jacobus Episcopus Saint Andrie!" The arms—three crosslets—are perfectly distinct, and the shield is surmounted by the bishop's mitre. The whole is in good preservation: and, considering the nature of the material, it has been a piece of most beautiful workmanship. The stone was turned up with the plough, in a field in which several arrow heads, of flint, are frequently found, one of which is the most complete of the kind that we have ever seen. It has been sent, along with the seal, to be deposited in the museum of the Banff. His father was sheriff-clerk of the county, and the lands of Orders, not far from the place where the seal was found, where at one time the bishop's property.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

HANOVER, Oct. 2.—The King gave audience yesterday to Prince Von Schomberg Hartenstien, who presented a letter of congratulation from the Emperor of Austria; also Lieutenant-General Count Bismark, the Wurtemburg Ambassador; and to Lieutenant-General Von Mackwitz, the Saxon Ambassador, who presented letters of congratulation from his sovereign, and took leave.

CONTINENTAL RAILROADS.—The great conception relative to the establishment of a great continental line of railroad across North Germany is in progress of execution. The line of railroad in Belgium extends to the frontiers of France and Prussia from Ghoent to Aix-la-Chapelle. France is hesitating but Prussia is opening 50 German miles of railroad, which will afterwards be extended to her capital. The company of railroads of the Rhine and the Weser have obtained the concession, and are setting to work upon it. Doubts and obstacles disappear. It was said, indeed, that in Germany the expense of railroads would be enormous and the profits small; and the expence of 233,000 thalers per mile expended on the Belgian railroad was cited, with the trifling profit of 13 per cent. But these are easily answered. In Belgium they counted only on 70,000 passengers, yet they were obliged to make a second line accommodate the increased number. In North Germany, too, the country is much flatter, and the cost per German mile will not exceed one half of the expence in Belgium.—*Augsburg Gazette*

GAMBLING.—A desperate attempt at suicide was made a few days ago at Bolougne-sur-Mer, by a young English musician, who had lost £200, at a gaming house in Paris, and the same sum at Boulogue on the very day of his arrival. The unfortunate but misguided young man went into an apothecary's shop in the town, and asked for a small quantity of laudanum to lull the pain arising from a pretended local irritation. While the druggist was labelling the phial intended for his customer, the latter seized the large vessel containing the narcotic, and swallowed a considerable portion before the master of the shop was able to snatch it from his grasp. The instantaneous application of a powerful emetic prevented immediate danger, and the rash young man was with as little delay as possible, conveyed to the town hospital, where he received such further assistance as his case required. He was soon pronounced out of danger. On his removal to the hospital not more than twelve sous were found in his pocket.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—The following letter from the Chancellor of Exchequer was received by the Rev. Mr. Downes, P. P., Patrick's-well, in reply to an invitation to attend the public dinner in Limerick, last Monday:—"Mount Trenchard, Sep. 22. Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your note, inviting me to a public dinner intended to be given to the members for the county and city of Limerick. I regret to say that the probability of my absence from this county at the period you have named prevents me from being able to profit by your courtesy. I would have otherwise been glad to have had an opportunity of marking my satisfaction at the result of the election for the county and city, and my personal respect for the representatives returned by two independent bodies of constituents. I have the honor to be. Sir, your obedient servant. "T. SPRING RICE."

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 1, 1837.

CANADA.—The affairs of this fair portion of her Majesty's possessions are in a most deplorable state, and can be clearly traced to mismanagement in those who unfortunately are placed over Colonial Governments.—The imbecile and temporising measures which have been forwarded from time to time from the Colonial Office to the Administrator of the Government in Canada, has led to all the difficulties and reasonable practices which now unhappily exist. If the British Cabinet had acted with firmness and decision in settling the differences between the parties, when first presented to them, matters would never have arrived to this crisis. Had a conquered people been made to respect British laws and British justice with a firm and untemporising hand, the seeds of rebellion would not have taken so deep a root, and the uprising of a contemptuous mob might have been punished with good effect upon future agitators. The following is the latest important intelligence received:

The following is extracted from an Extra of the Montreal Courier of Saturday. The Herald and Gazette nearly agree in the same statement:—

[*Extract from the Morning Courier Extra.*]

"MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—On Thursday evening a considerable number of warrants were lodged in the hands of Mr. Delisle, the high constable, who entered immediately on the discharge of the duty assigned him, and succeeded, with a party of special constables, in arresting six of the delinquents,—Messrs. Andre Ouimet, president of the "*Fils de la Liberte*;" J. Dubuc, an *employe* at Pigeon's tavern; Frans. Tavernier, of the Faubourg St. Antoine; George De Boucherville, advocate; Dr. Simard; and a student at law, named Leblanc. Several other warrants were not served, owing to the absence of the parties for whose benefit they were intended. Among the absentees, we understand, were Dr. O'Callaghan, Thos. S. Brown, Rodolphe Desrivieres, and Ovide Perrault. The arrested parties were all safely lodged in gaol. A report has been in circulation, that Mr. Desrivieres has since been arrested, but up to last night nothing had occurred to warrant it.

We have not learned positively the precise nature of these arrests. Public report declares them to be for high treason; and we are not aware that there is any reason to suppose it incorrect in this particular.

At eight o'clock on the same evening a party of 18 of the Royal Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under Lieut. Ermatinger was despatched to St. John's via Longueuil and Chambly with Constable Malo, to effect the arrest of two worthies of that place, Messrs. Dr. D'Avignon and Demara. Having quietly effected their object, they set out on their return, about three o'clock in the morning, by the same road. Not far from Chambly, they met with a party of about thirty persons, variously armed, who, however, went off as they approached. At about a mile from Longueuil, they were warned by a woman, that a large body of men was in waiting for them a little further on; but from some cause or other the information was disregarded, and the party proceeded as before. They had gone on but a very short distance, when they found themselves almost close to a body of three hundred in a field on the right of the road, protected by a high fence, and armed with rifles and muskets. The party in advance moved on to pass them, but was received by a heavy fire, which it was impossible for them to return with effect, armed as they were with pistols only, and from a body which on account of the high fence they could not charge sword in hand. Under these circumstances, they fell back on the main body of the party, though not until several shots had told with effect upon them. Lieut. Ermatinger was wounded, we believe, with duck-shot, in the face and below the shoulder. Mr. Sharp received a bullet through the leg, a little below the knee, and Mr. John P. Ashton also received a slight wound from a slug. Mr. John Molson, Jun., had a narrow escape for his life, a bullet passing through his cap and grazing his head. Mr. Joshua Woodhouse is also wounded, and we believe from all we hear, severely. Several of the horses, we are told, were more or less wounded.—In turning to retreat, the waggon in which the Constable and the two prisoners were, was upset and necessarily left behind by the cavalry, who then made their way into Longueuil, across the fields. On arriving there, they found a detachment of two companies from the 32d regiment, under Major Reid, who had been despatched at an early hour from Montreal, to receive and support them in case of necessity, but whose orders had unfortunately directed him not to proceed beyond Longueuil. The prisoners had, however, then made their escape, and the whole body returned to the city, for further orders.

Some two hours afterwards, Constable Malo returned to the city, reporting none others killed or wounded, and of course without his prisoners.

We understand that the four companies of the Royals now in town have received orders to march early this morning, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall, K. H., on special duty, not yet precisely disclosed, between Longueuil and Chambly. They will be accompanied by one or perhaps two field pieces, and we trust their orders will prove to be such as to bring to a speedy issue the whole business of yesterday's attack.—A recapture,—a few new captures,—and a satisfactory account of any parties that may be found, should there be any such, to oppose either, are what the circumstances of the case require, and what we trust they will not require in vain.

Conflicting reports are current as to the *locale* of the unarrested leaders, and of Mr Papineau in particular. By some it is confidently stated that he is in town, by others, that he has even left the country and crossed the line.

There is little doubt expressed in some quarters as to the fact of a warrant being actually out against Papineau; but we trust there is no ground for such a doubt.

We see from last night's *Populaire*, that Mr. Demara, one of the parties rescued at Longueuil, has just been discharged from his situation, as Post Master at St. Johns.—The public will be no losers."

The following is from our correspondent:—

"Saturday evening, 6 o'clock.—Nothing later than you will find in the *Gazette*, with the exception of a report that the troops marched to Chambly without interruption. Mr. Speak, of St. Charles, came in about two o'clock. He saw several large armed bodies directing their courses in the same direction. Some of them stopped him and asked him if he was a patriot or a bureaucrat; on his replying that he was the former, they permitted him to pass.

'The New-York Mail has not yet reached town, owing to the non-arrival of the boat this morning, at St. John.

'If any thing further transpire before the departure of the boat, I will write."

Loss of the ship Sir Robert H. Dick.—The following is an extract of a letter, received from Lloyd's Agent at Yarmouth, Nova-Scotia.

"I have now to inform you of the loss of the ship "Sir Robert H. Dick," on her voyage from London (whence she sailed on the 9th October,) on the night of the 22d instant, near the half moon rocks Cape Sable. The vessel has nearly gone to pieces, and will be sold on the 28th. the materials if any are saved will be duly advertised: five of the crew having taken to the Boat against the positive orders of the Master were drowned."

Prior to the ship's striking she had lost all her sails through the violence of the weather. The Captain and crew were thirty hours on the wreck.

Mr. Forrestall has been returned to represent the County of Sydney, N. S. in the General Assembly.

The last detachment of the gallant 43d Regiment is about to depart forthwith for Fredericton. In order to expedite their arrival at Head Quarters, we would recommend an instantaneous subscription of our spirited Citizens, to procure carriages for the conveyance of those brave fellows and their baggage to Fredericton, that they may be saved the fatigue of a long and heavy march. We feel assured that our citizens require no urging to this good deed in time of necessity; a few hours would raise more than sufficient for the object in view.

☞ We feel much pleasure in publishing the following documents from the York County Militia. They have been the first to volunteer their services in support of Her Majesty's Government, and to give their aid, if necessary, in suppressing rebellion in the Canadas. We are assured that the sentiments expressed by them will be warmly responded to by tens of thousands in this loyal Province. The Militia forces of our City and County, though not first to offer, will nevertheless be found staunch to the back bone, and their motto is "ready boys ready." They rejoice in the example set them by York County, and their services will not be found wanting at our Governor's command.

From the Royal Gazette, November 29.

At a meeting of the Officers of the First Battalion York County Militia, held at the Adjutant's Office, in Fredericton, on Thursday the 23d day of November, 1837.

PRESENT.

Lieut. Colonel G. Minchin, Major M. Brannen; Captains D. L. Robinson, W. M'Beath, J. F. Taylor, G. E. Ketchum, L. A. Wilmot, G. F. S. Berton, J. Holbrook, J. A. Beckwith, T. Gardiner, J. S. Shore; Lieutenants F. E. Beckwith, W. Grosvenor, A. Coy, R. Felton, J. Gregory, W. S. Estey, D. M'Leod, W. D. Hartt, S. Barker, W. Segee, Jun.; Second Lieutenant Thomas Bowden; Ensigns G. Woods, B. Carroll, S. D. M'Pherson, G. Lee, J. F. Berton; Paymaster, James Taylor, (Capt.); Adjt. G. F. H. Minchin, (Capt.); Qr. Master B. Wolhaupter, (Capt.); Surgeon Thomas Emerson.

Resolved unanimously, That we, in common with our fellow subjects in this Province of New Brunswick, deeply lament the spirit of violence and rebellion now exhibited in the Province of Lower Canada, and which, fostered and excited by evil minded persons, will, unless immediately checked and put down, plunge the Country in anarchy and blood.

That it is our duty at this time to give expression to those feelings of loyalty by which the people of this Province have ever been actuated, and thus to convey our unqualified disapprobation of the proceedings of the seditious faction in Lower Canada, as well as our cordial sympathy for, and desire to support, our loyal fellow subjects in that Province.

That having learned that Her Majesty's Troops stationed in this Province are under orders to proceed to Quebec, we have now assembled to offer our services to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the performance of Garrison duty, or any other Military service to which His Excellency may be pleased to order us, for the maintenance of the Queen's Government, and for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow subjects, and we feel convinced that the non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion, and Companies attached thereto, moved by a like sense of their allegiance and duty to their Queen and Country, will, with cheerfulness and alacrity, obey the calls of His Excellency.

Resolved. That Lieut. Colonel Minchin do wait upon His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and communicate the foregoing resolutions.

Adjutant General's Office,
Fredericton, 24th Nov. 1837.

SIR—The Resolutions adopted by the Officers of the First Battalion York County Militia, at a Meeting convened by your orders on the 23d instant, and which were communicated by you to his His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, have been read by Sir John Harvey with great satisfaction.

And His Excellency congratulates the Officers of the First Battalion York Militia upon having taken the lead in the public expression of sentiments and feelings which he is convinced are entertained by the whole Militia Force of the Province.

And I am to assure you, that His Excellency will not hesitate to avail himself of your proffered services, should circumstances render it necessary, and that in doing so, he will feel pride, pleasure, and confidence.

By His Excellency's command.

(Signed) GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

Lieut. Colonel Minchin, commanding first Battalion York County Militia.

Fredericton, 23d Nov. 1837.

We the undersigned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Volunteer Rifle Company, attached to the 1st Battalion York County Militia, under your command, having understood Her Majesty's Troops in this Garrison are about to proceed to Lower Canada, do in the present disturbed and rebellious state of that Province, tender our services to do any immediate Military duty His Excellency the Commander in Chief may think proper.

W. M'Beath, Captain: F. E. Beckwith, Lieutenant; Thos. Bowden, 2d Lieutenant; Philip W. Brannen, Enoch, O. Bradley, Wm. R. Witham, John T. Lawrence, Geo. F. Estey, Geo. F. Brannen, Geo. W. Gaynor, C. J. Wolhaupter, David Davies, George Vail, John Weade, Wm. Baird, Oswell M'Brien, Duncan M'Leod, James Agnow, Harris S. Estey, C. B. Lincoln Patrick Burke, Geo. W. Busteed, Joseph Rosborough, Thomas Williams, Jarvis S. Ring, Wm. C. Tredwell, Geo. N. Segee, John Witham, John Blair, James Goff, Richard H. Payne, L. P. Fisher, Joseph Muscroll, Jun. and G. S. Winter.—

NOTE.—The others belonging to the Company, are either out of Town or have not had an opportunity of signing the above.

W. M'BEATH, *Captain.*

To LIEUT. COL. MINCHIN,
1st Battalion York County Militia.

To Captain M'BEATH, commanding Rifle Co.

Dear Sir.—I beg you will convey to the Company under your command, my sincere thanks for the very handsome manner in which they have offered their services at the present time. And I beg you will assure them how highly I appreciate the honor they have conferred on me, in thus enabling me to place at His Excellency's disposal a company of such sterling value to Her Majesty's service.

I shall lose no time in forwarding the paper containing the companys' offer of service to His Excellency the Commander in Chief may think proper.

Pray accept of my warmest acknowledgements for the praiseworthy part taken by yourself in this cause, and believe me. My dear Sir,

Yours, most truly,
GEORGE MINCHIN, LIEUT. COL.
Com. 1st Batt. York County Militia.

Fredericton, 24th Nov. 1837.

SIR,—I have just received from Capt. M'Beath, commanding the Rifle Company attached to my Battalion, the enclosed most gratifying paper containing the signatures of each individual belonging to his Company, and their voluntary offer to perform any duty which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may deem necessary for the good of Her Majesty's service.

In thus forwarding the document presented to me, I beg to observe, that should His Excellency find it necessary to avail himself of their services, now so handsomely offered, I can venture to say, that they will be found as effective a Militia Company as any in America, and fully deserving of confidence.

They are completely armed with the best of *Rifles*, in full uniform, and most excellent *marksmen*—true to the Queen and the British Constitution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO. MINCHIN, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Com. 1st Batt. York County Militia.

Hon. Lieut. Col. SHORE, Adjt. Gen. &c. &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, 27th Nov. 1837.

SIR—Your letter dated the 24th instant, which I received on the following day, enclosing a voluntary offer of service from the Rifle Company, commanded by Captain M'Beath, attached to the 1st Battalion York Militia, under your command, I had the honour of laying before the Commander-in-Chief.

And I am directed by His Excellency to request that you will be pleased to convey to Capt. M'Beath, his brother Officers, Non-commissioned officers, and men of his Company, Sir John Harvey's thanks for this offer of service, which he considers most creditable to them, and at the same time to say that His Excellency will not hesitate in accepting it if circumstances should render it necessary and expedient to do so.

By Command,
(Signed) GEO. SHORE,
Adjt. General Militia.

Lieut. Colonel Minchin, commanding 1st Battalion York Militia, Fredericton.

A detachment of the 43d Regiment, under the command of Captain Egerton, arrived here on Monday last from Saint John.

☞ The Officer commanding the 43d Regt. requests that the Sheriff, the resident Gentry, and Inhabitants in general, at the Oromocto, will accept his public acknowledgments and warmest thanks for their very great kindness and hospitality to the Officers and Men of a detachment of the 43d Regt., on their arrival there after a long and fatiguing march from Gage Town, on the 26th instant, as well as to a detachment under Captain Bell, which arrived there the week previous.

Henry G. Clopper, Charles Lee, Daniel L. Robinson, George Minchin, Charles P. Wetmore, and Thomas Gill, Esquires, and Moses Pickard, to be Commissioners for the Alms House and Work House in the County of York.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, (P. E. I.) Nov. 7.—The Cape Breton, steamer, with the mail and passengers, left this for Pictou on Tuesday last about midnight.—At 5 A. M. on Wednesday morning, the wind blowing strong, with a rough sea, which carried away one of her boats, came to an anchor under Carabou Point. In the course of the day she made another attempt to proceed, but was obliged to drop anchor again. At day break on Thursday, once more got under weigh, but her coals being expended, all the spare casks on board, planks and bulk heading, were broken up for fuel to keep the engines going. This supply having also failed, they had to set sail and put into Merigonish, where they remained until a supply of coal was sent round from Pictou.—On Friday got into Pictou; on Saturday night again started for Charlotte-town, and anchored off the Gull Rock till day break. Arrived here on Sunday at one A. M. and after a stay of two hours, started for Miramichi, but remained at anchor in Indian Cove until day break yesterday. It is understood that she will make only one trip more to Miramichi this season.—*Gazette.*

On Friday last, John Dalton, of Covehead, was apprehended and brought before Donald Macdonald, Esq. charged with robbing Hugh M'Lean, of West river, Pictou, on board the Cape Breton, steam boat, the 31st ult. on her way from Miramichi to Charlotte-town. The constables stated that in the morning they proceeded to search the house of the prisoner's father, where he resided, but found nothing. Soon after quitting the house, they met the prisoner on the road, and as they were taking him aside to search him, he was observed to drop his pocket book, which was immedi

☞ Mr. Burke will terminate his course of Lectures on Phrenology, This Evening, Friday, at the St. John Hotel.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW.—The Anniversary of Saint Andrew's Society was celebrated yesterday at the Saint John Hotel, King Street, when upwards of one hundred gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner; the chair was ably filled by JAMES KIRK, Esquire, President, and well supported by JOHN WISHART, Esquire, as Vice President. The viands were excellent, and choice wines graced the festive board. The greatest harmony and hilarity prevailed during the evening and the sons of old Scotia with their numerous guests enjoyed themselves till peeping time of morn.

The following public toasts were given from the chair, and appropriate music was performed by the noble Band of the 85th Regiment.

1. The day and all who honor it.
2. The Queen. God bless her, may her reign be long, prosperous, and happy.
3. The British Constitution, may we who enjoy its blessings, duly appreciate its value and when its defence requires our aid, let us like freemen stand or freemen fa'.
4. The Army and Navy.
5. Our distinguished Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey, and the Province of New Brunswick.
6. The Auld Kirk of Scotland.
7. The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Saint John.
8. Colonel Maunsell, and the Garrison of Saint John.
9. Colonel Booth, and the gallant 43d, they carry with them our respect and esteem, and our best wishes for their safe arrival in Canada.
10. Lady Harvey, and the fair Daughters of New Brunswick.
11. The Societies of St. George and St. Patrick, our cause is the same, may the pleasure of doing good, cement and perpetrate the union which now blends in one brotherhood the charitable institutions in this city.
12. All absent members and our countrymen who are celebrating this Festival all over the world.

Several volunteer toasts were given during the evening, among which were the *emphatic* and *memorable* words of King William the Fourth addressed to Earl Gosford on taking his departure for the Canadas, "*Never give up the Colonies.*" It was received with loud and continued cheering, which lasted for several minutes. By John Boyd, Esq.

Sir John Colborne, and the Loyalists of Lower Canada. James Malcolm.

Sir F. B. Head, and the Constitutionalists of Upper Canada. B. L. Peters.

Sir Archibald Campbell, the Hero of the Burmese war. John Boyd.

The health of our absent President, John Robertson, Esquire. J. V. Thurgar.

The Militia of New Brunswick. Captain Fraser, 43d Regiment.

Colonel Peters returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech.

On Tuesday last, a Coroner's Inquest was held at the house of his father, Lower Loch Lomond Road, on view of the body of Thomas Carney, who was accidently drowned on Saturday previous in the Lower Black River Mill Pond,—and a verdict returned accordingly.

On Monday, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of James Gallagher, labourer, who was accidently drowned on Sunday evening, by falling off the South Market Wharf into the open space where the store stood which was formerly occupied by Messrs. Kinnear.—*Observer.*

[*From the Quebec Gazette, Nov. 20.*]

The following has been transmitted to us by Col. WOOLSEY, to be published for the information of the persons who composed the meeting, on the Esplanade, of the 31st July last, of which he was chairman.

"Castle of St. Lewis,
"Quebec, 17th November, 1837.

"Gentlemen:—The Governor in Chief having, in conformity with his promise, transmitted to Her Majesty's Government in England, the Loyal Address you presented to him, on the 7th of August last, on behalf of the Public Meeting held in this city on the 31st July, I am directed by his Excellency to acquaint you that he, yesterday, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Despatch stating that, having laid the Address before the Queen, her Majesty had commanded him to cause the gentlemen from whom it proceeded, to be informed that she had received, with high satisfaction, the proof which it affords of their attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the Province of Lower Canada, and that they may confidently rely upon those principles being maintained by Her Majesty for the common benefit of all classes of Her Canadian subjects.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
S. WALCOTT, Civil Secretary.

"To J. W. WOOLSEY, Esq., and the other gentlemen who formed a deputation from the Public Meeting, held in Quebec, on the 31st of July last."

Passengers in the ship *Ant*, from Port Glasgow, John Simpson, Esquire, of Fredericton, and Mr. P. Simpson.

MARRIED.

At Government House, Fredericton, on Saturday 25th November, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Captain TAYLOR, 43d Light Infantry, (of Bulwick Park, Northamptonshire,) to ELIZABETH, only daughter of His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of this Province, a grand daughter of General Lord Lake, and niece of the present Viscount.

In this city, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. John Campbell, to Mrs. Eliza Combs, both of Hampton Parish, King's County.

On Friday morning last, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Charles Patton, merchant, to Mary Jane, second daughter of Mr. James Magee, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Wilson, to Miss Mary Knott, both of this city.

On Monday evening, by the same, Mr. Alexander M'Dougall, to Miss Mary Ann Elliot, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Dr. Gray, SIMEON L. LUGRIN, Esq. Merchant, of this City, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Edward Allen, of Halifax, N. S.

On Monday se'nnight, at Sussex Vale, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Isaac Sharp, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, both of the Parish of Sussex.

At Lakefield, (Hampton,) on Tuesday 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. John Lockhart, of St. John, to Deborah Jane, youngest daughter of Caleb Wetmore, Esquire, of Hampton.

At Fredericton, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, Mr. Peter M'Farlane, to Miss Helen Graham, both of the Parish of Douglas.

At Douglastown, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. John M'Curdy, Mr. James Kerr, merchant, of Chatham, to Elpith, eldest daughter of Mr. David Johnston, of the former place.

At Chatham, on the 9th instant, by the same, Mr. Archibald Russell, to Miss Mary Ann Conrod, of Halifax.

At Fredericton, on the 23d inst by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. John Yerxa, of the Parish of Douglas, to Miss Eliza Jane Scribner, of this Parish.

DIED.

At Carleton, on Thursday last, Phoebe, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Finelling, one of the first settlers of this Province, aged 84. Who for many years was the subject of great afflictions, but through Divine Grace was enabled to leave to all who visited her an example of patience and Christian fortitude, and gave abundant proof of being united to Him who is the Resurrection and the Life.

At Halifax, on the 15th instant, aged 64 years, Samuel Head, Esquire, M. D., and for many years a Magistrate of that town. As a husband, a father, and a friend—he was affectionate, kind, and sincere: as a physician and magistrate—he was humane, benevolent, and just. By his numerous relations and friends, his memory will be long endeared, from the recollection of his many estimable and endearing qualities; and by the poor, for his charity and sympathising kindness.

On Monday the 13th inst. at her father's residence, Monquat, Parish of Kent, of a putrid sore throat, Harriet Ann, second daughter of Mr. Wm. W. Emslie, aged 9 years and 4 months.

In Boston, on the 11th instant, Thomas G. Fessenden, Esquire, Editor of the *New Eng. Farmer.*

At Sorel, (Canada,) on the 11th instant, Aaron Allen, Esquire, aged 72 years. Mr. Allen for upwards of fifty years enjoyed the most unbounded influence among the inhabitants of that extensive section of the Province. Having acquired some wealth from indefatigable but humble industry, he never failed to promote by every possible means, the very many, who claimed his patronage on the sole grounds of personal merit. He promoted education and religion to a state almost unrivalled in this Province from large personal contributions and buildings. He never accepted office under any Administration, although frequently solicited and he leaves several members of his family bearing the most prominent character in the United States and this colony. Mr. Allen's father, during the struggle of the United States independence, possessed an important command in the British Army.

On the 5th ult. aged 16, Thomas Busby, Esquire, of Montreal; and on the same month, of inflammation on the brain, Emma, his only daughter, aged 10 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

St. John. Nov. 25, arrived, ship Ant, Pye, Port-Glasgow, 43—R. Rankin & Co.—Presses, Paper and Printing materials for the Royal Gazette Office. The Jane, Haddow, and Phœnix, from Restigouche, had arrived in the Clyde.

26th, ship Edward Thorne, Tizard, Liverpool, 43; A. B. Thorne, coals, wheat, &c.

Columbus, Pentreath, Bristol, 38; James Whitney, coals.

28th, new ship Woodman, Andrews, Granville, N. S.—E. Barlow & Sons,—towed over by the steamer *Nova-Scotia.*

30th, ship Wakefield, Sullivan, Liverpool, 50; J. Hammond, merchandize.

CLEARED.

Ship Frederick, Flemming, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Dykes, Harrison, Cork, timber.
Speck, Small, Belfast, deals.
Elizabeth, Hippesly, Cork, do.
Ann, Strong, Donegal, timber.
Susannah, Morrison, Parrsborough, N. S., corn meal, apples, &c.
Schr. Louisa Ann, Cook, Montego Bay, fish, &c.

SHIPWRECKS.—Brigantine Reform, Foley, of and for Digby, from St. Vincent, was totally lost on Brier Island, in the gale of Thursday night last.—Crew saved.

Also, schr ——, Watson Saunders, master, from Halifax for St. John, cargo molasses and sugar: vessel and cargo totally lost, with the exception of about 50 cwt. sugar saved. Crew saved.

Also, sch'r. ——, Hater, master, from St. Mary's Bay for St. John, with a cargo of produce, was totally lost at Sandy Cove.

The packet brig Cordelia, Capt. Jones, of and from Boston, for Halifax, went ashore on the morning of the 10th inst. on Cape Sable; vessel bilged in several places; crew, passengers and cargo saved.

The schr. Eliza, Fury, from Halifax, for Miramichi, was lost on the Petipat shoal on the 3d inst.—principal part of the cargo saved, and taken to canso.

Spoken 25th ult. lat. 35, 30, long. 69, br. brig Brunswick, of Leith, 42 days from Vera Cruz for St. John, N. B. short of provisions, and would make for St. Michaels.

Cleared at Quebec, 8th instant, ship Idea, Scribner, Cork; 9th, Clyde, Reed, Liverpool; Courtney, Ellis, London.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 13th inst brig Napoleon, Calliff, St. John: had experienced a gale of wind on the passage, in which she lost deck load and bulwarks. 15th, schr. Woodlands, Johnston, Sydney. *Cleared*, brig William Boothby, Cochran, St. John.

Provincetown, Nov. 15.—Schr. ——, (of Manchester) Capt. Snow, from Boston for St. John, with apples, onions, &c. parted her chains during the blow of yesterday, and drove ashore in this harbour. A survey was called upon her, and she was pronounced unseaworthy, and consequently condemned: the cargo is considerably damaged, and operations are making to land it as soon as possible.

The wreck of the British whaler Anastatia, has been fallen in with (no date) full of water. A slate remained attached to the stump of the mizen-mast, with the inscription, "left the 30th on a raft, steering S. W. without water."

The Barque Lord Selkirk, Jones, from Richibucto, bound to Liverpool, has been cast away on Richibucto bar; crew, cargo, and materials saved.

The brig Mary Ann, Wilson, of St. John, N. B from Liverpool, Eng. bound to Pugwash, went ashore on Sable Island, Oct. 28. Vessel sold.

The schr. Pride, Sellon, master, from Jamaica for New-York, was cast away about the 10th Oct. at Cat Key. Crew and cargo saved.

QUEBEC, Nov. 23.—The brig *Briton*, of London, which got ashore on Manicouagan shoal, on her outward voyage from Malloy, has arrived in port, and commenced yesterday discharging her cargo of deals. She will be hauled into the Cul-de-Sac this evening for examination and repairs, and should the weather continue mild for a few days longer, she will be able yet to get away. This is the only vessel in port.

The ship *Manchester*, for Liverpool, the last vessel loaded at this port, put to sea this forenoon, with a light Easterly wind and thick weather.

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 Bandanna; a very superior article; black, white, crimson and Pongee Handkerchiefs; Madras Cravats; satin, velvet, silk, bombazine and Armuzine Stocks; India rubber, buckskin, and silk Braces; silk Velvet Ribbon; Vic. Bonnet ribbons; Gents. and Ladies' colored 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, Tartar, Valentia, and silk Vesting; rug Canvas and Chamois Skins; Fancy Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs; sewed muslin Collars and Capes; rich Pinnes 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; Gauze Crape; sewing silk and fancy silk Handkerchiefs and scarfs; Lace and Gauze Veils; Cords and Tassels. The whole of which, along with their former stock, now forming a general assortment, is offered on the most reasonable terms.

☞ In returning thanks for the patronage they have enjoyed since they commenced business; they request the public to call and inspect their stock, which will be found as well assorted as any in the City, and terms as favourable.

Nov. 24. CORBET & TRENTOWSKY

FURS, &c.

FURS, For Trimming, Beaver Bonnets, Black and White silk Hose, do. Gloves, Gro-de-Nap Silks, Shoes and Boots, children's snow Boots, Ladie's Lambs Wool and Merino Vests, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, to be had at the subscriber's store, Germain street, at moderate rates.

Nov. 24. DAVID H. DRAKE.

BRAZIL HIDES.

200 superior Dry Salted Pernambuco HIDES, for sale by

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

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.

Just Received.

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

Oct. 20. E. C. WADDINGTON.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Good, Fashionable and Cheap.

THE Subscriber has on hand for sale at his Store, Germain-street (near King-street,) a large assortment of WATERPROOF HATS, of his own manufacture, of the latest fashion, and of a superior quality; the bodies having been made of fur.—Persons wishing a good, cheap, and durable hat, are invited to call on the Subscriber, as he is now selling at much lower prices than formerly for Cash.

All kinds of work in the above line done at the shortest notice.

☞ Cash paid for FURS.

December 1. GEORGE H. HAY.

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

December 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

OATMEAL.—A quantity of fresh ground OATMEAL, for sale by

Dec. 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

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.

☞ Daily expected by the *Hebe*, from London:—300 Bushels WHEAT; 20 Puncheons best Cognac Brandy.

LANDING

Ex schr. Thistle, from Boston:

WHOLE half and quarter Boxes fresh Bunch RAISINS; Jars new Grapes,
Boxes Lemons and Oranges, do F. Murino Cigars, do. CURRANTS.

Ex "Edward Thorne," from Liverpool:

50 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP.
20 do do. Candles, 6's,

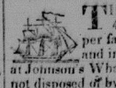
—IN STORE—

20 Jars finest F. I. preserved GINGER,
10 boxes shelled Almonds,
28 boxes best English Sperm Candles,

For sale cheap by

December 1. JAS. MALCOLM.

FOR SALE,



THE Ship "*MAJESTIC*," 698 43-94 tons, old measurement, copper fastened and iron kneed, well found and in complete order, as she now lies at Johnson's Wharf, ready to receive a cargo.—If not disposed of by private sale on or before Tuesday the 5th inst. she will then be offered at Public Auction at Johnson's wharf aforesaid, at 12 o'clock.

For terms and particulars apply to the Subscriber at his Office, Prince Wm. street.

D. ROBERTSON,
December 1 *Barrister at Law.*

SNOW SOCKS! SNOW SOCKS!

THE subscriber offers for sale a few dozen Pair of SNOW SOCKS, made from double milled Devonshire KERSEY, (black,) imported expressly for the purpose.—He will also make to order Gentlemen's BOOTS with the above article.

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

28th November, 1837.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

SEALED Tenders, the rate for each article to be stated in sterling, will be received by Assistant Commissary General ROBINSON, at his office, until Twelve o'clock on Friday the 15th day of December next, for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of the Regimental Hospitals in Fredericton and Saint John, for Twelve Months, from the 1st day of January, 1838:—

Required daily.	Meat, (Beef)	per lb.
	Bread, (Wheaten) 2 lb. loaves,	do.
	Potatoes,	per bushel.
	Milk,	per quart.
	Tea, (Congo)	per lb.
	Sugar, (Muscovado)	do.
	Rice,	do.
	Oat Meal,	do.
	Barley, (Pearl)	do.
	Salt, fine, not basket,	per quart.
Extra, when required.	Flour, (Wheaten)	per lb.
	Arrow Root,	do.
	Vinegar, (common)	per gallon.
	Mustard, (Flour)	per lb.
	Port Wine,	per gallon.
	Madeira Wine,	do.
	Brandy,	do.
	Gin,	do.
	Rum,	do.
	Porter, { English bottle / Halifax draught	per bottle. / per gallon.
	Soap, (yellow)	per lb.
	Sand, (scouring)	per bushel.
	Bricks, (Bath)	each.
	Whiting,	per lb.
	Black Lead,	do.
	Mutton or Veal,	do.

The Meat to be delivered in good boiling pieces, with but little bone, for Soup.

The Bread and Milk to be delivered daily at the Hospital, at the expense of the Contractor, at such hour as may be named by the Medical officer in charge.

All of the articles to be of the best quality of their kind, those in daily use to be supplied on the daily requisitions of the medical officer in charge of the respective Hospitals, and the others in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

Payment will be made Monthly, in Mexican Dollars, at 4s. 4d. sterling each, upon the production of the usual vouchers, supported by proper certificates of delivery.

The tenders to be accompanied by a letter, signed by two persons of competent responsibility, engaging to become bound with the party in good and sufficient security for his performance of the contract.

Any further information will be received on application at this Office.

COMMISSARIAT, ST. JOHN, N. B.
27th November, 1837.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a few OYSTERS, fed and fatted, which he begs leave to offer to the Public.

November 24. JAMES NETHERY.

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

Nov. 24. JAMES MALCOLM.

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.

TEA.

A FEW Chests and Boxes, purchased at the last sale of the *Clifton's* cargo, and comprising all the usual qualities, will be sold at a very small advance *for Cash only.*

Nov. 24. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately:

THE STORE in Duke street, lately occupied by the subscriber:—Enquire at the corner of Prince Wm. and Duke streets.

Nov. 24. BENJAMIN HUNTER.

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

October 20. JAMES T. HANFORD

Wanted to Charter,

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

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

REMOVAL, Nov. 21.

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 Race Blankets, 20 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 Bedticking, 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.

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.

Wanted to Purchase,

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

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

MACKEREL.—150 barrels No. 3 Mackerel, for sale by

Nov. 17. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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.

Fishing Twines on sale.

Received per *Lochwoods*, from Liverpool—

3 CASKS of best quality Salmon, Shad, and Herring Twines. Apply to

Nov. 17. JOHN V. THURGAR.

HARBOUR OF ST. JOHN.

THE Subscribers, having been nominated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to examine into and report upon, matters relating to the Harbour of St. John, hereby give notice that they will attend at the Mayor's office every Tuesday, at noon, to receive information touching the same; and all persons are respectfully requested to furnish the Subscribers with such information as they may possess as soon as possible.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor,*
JOHN WARD, *Jun.*
DANIEL LEAVITT.

St. John, 24th October, 1837.

WILLIAM BOOKWOOD

BEGS respectfully to inform the Public in general that he continues to keep for sale at his well known Establishment in York Point, the following articles, viz:—

Groat and Ship Bread, Butter Biscuits, Molasses & Sugar Cakes, Sausages, Pickles, Preserves: and Confectionary of every description and of the best quality.

Mr. B. is prepared to supply the public with Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers, at the shortest notice. He will also be happy to receive orders from Merchants, and others, for baking SHIP BREAD, &c.

☞ MEATS, &c. smoked at a reasonable rate, and in the best manner at his old Establishment, York Point.

October 27.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

For Sale by the Subscriber.

93 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA:
48 catty boxes, 14 lb. each, Congo and SOUCHONG;
2 chests best Souchong; 5 half ditto, do.
3 chests Hyson; 10 large boxes Bohea;
5 chests flowry Pekoe; 5 half do. Twankay.

A large assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Confectionary, &c. &c. as cheap as any in the market.

25 bags very superior Green COFFEE,
15 do. good Saint Domingo ditto.
40 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
30,000 Havana CIGARS.

He would recommend to his Customers to purchase their Fall and Winter supply early, TEAS having advanced in value very considerably in England, and a corresponding advance will no doubt take place here.

The quality of these Teas are warranted equal to any ever imported into this market.

Oct. 26. JAS. MALCOLM.

Valuable and choice Collection of BOOKS,

For sale at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse:

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

St. John, October 13.

G. W. POTTER keeps on hand, a constant supply of House COALS, at his Yard, in Princess-street, near the corner of Germain and Princess-streets. Family Orders supplied in any quantity required, on application at his Office, or at the Grocery store, *Hogan's Corner*, near the Coal Yard. June 19, 1837.

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, 1837.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FOR the cure of chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, liver complaints, fever and ague, palsy, piles, injuries from the use of mercury, costiveness, rash of blood to the head and violent head aches, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptive complaints, dropsy, asthma and consumption, diarrhœa, Flatulency, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, heart-burn, restlessness, ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

☞ [Further particulars respecting the medicine will be found on the last page of this paper.]

For sale at the Circulating Library.

St. John, Nov. 3.

AUCTION SALES.

On Tuesday the 5th inst. at 11 o'clock, by the Subscriber, at the Warehouse of John Robertson, Esq. North M. Wharf:

10 HHDS. Jamaica SUGAR.
400 boxes Muscatel bloom Raisins,
30 bags Pimento, 50 frails Figs,
10 qr casks Dry Malaga WINE.

TERMS: All sums under £15 cash; over £15, 3 months, approved notes.

Dec. 1. T. L. NICHOLSON.

To Let,

THAT Shop in the subscriber's House in Prince William street, at present in the occupation of S. NICHOLS, Esq.

November 22. J. T. HANFORD.

Glassware & Geneva.

Just received by the subscriber, per brig Margaret:

12 CASKS well assorted Glassware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, &c.; 100 Demijohns, each 2 gallons, of Pale Hollands GENEVA, of very superior quality, on sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

November 24.

Jamaica Sugar & Rum.

Landing ex brig Ina, from Lucea:—

10 HHDS. Bright Sugar; 10 Puncheons Rum; for sale low by

Nov. 24. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

MAIL STAGE

Between St. John & Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail Stage now leaves St. John every MONDAY at 11 A. M. for Fredericton, where it arrives next day at noon, and starts on its return to Saint John on WEDNESDAY at noon, and arrives the day following at 4 P. M. Passengers going by this conveyance may depend on comfort and punctuality. ☞ Packages left at *M'Leod's Inn*, Fredericton, or at Mr. *Thomas Parks'*, Dock street, St. John, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland, will be taken charge of and carefully delivered.—Applications for passage may also be made as above.

Nov. 24. JAMES BRADLEY.

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.

THE

MILVERTA 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.*

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. Zorolin, 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.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE

BETWEEN

SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.

☞ THROUGH IN ONE DAY. ☜

THE Subscribers will commence running Stages between this City and Fredericton, for the accommodation of travellers, and will endeavour to merit a share of public patronage. Every exertion will be made to ensure the comfort of passengers, and articles of Freight entrusted to them, will be carefully conveyed and delivered.—Charges moderate.

A Stage will leave St John every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock,—and Fredericton on the mornings after its arrival, at the same hour.

Application to be made at Mr. William Segee's Inn, Fredericton, and at H. Austen's residence, Leinster-street, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saint John. HENRY AUSTEN,
JACOB WILSON.

St. John, 17th November, 1837.

Crown Land Office,
November 22d, 1837.

A Lease to expire on the 20th day of April, 1852, of two Lots of Land in the neighbourhood of the Great Falls, will be offered at Public Auction, at this office, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1838.

Upset price, one pound per annum on each lot.

The first tract, containing 36 acres, to comprise the mouth of Little River.

The second tract, containing 34 acres, on the east side of the River Saint John, at the foot of the Falls.

The plan of the above may be seen at this office.

THOS. BAILLIE,
Com. & Sur. Gen. of Crown Lands

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels Corn Meal, ex schooner *Leo* from Philadelphia, will be sold at a fair price by

Nov. 17. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Oatmeal and Oakum.

Just received per ship "James Moran" from Newry.

100 BARLS. prime new Irish OATMEAL, 5 tons good OAKUM.

In Store—600 Bushels BARLEY.

November 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Rum & Sugar—*Per Louisa Ann.*

35 PUNCHEONS Strong Jamaica RUM, 8 Hhds., 16 Ters, 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 Spirits & Molasses.

Now landing for the Subscriber, and for sale low from the Wharf:

70 PUNS. high Proof Jamaica RUM, 50 Pun. choice retailing MOLASSES.

November 17. 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.

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.

Tomb Stones.

A FEW Tomb and Head Stones, lately manufactured, and of best materials, may be had very low from the subscriber, if applied for early.

Oct. 27. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

NEW WINTER GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

Joseph Summers & Co.

Have received per *Niger*, from London: the ships *Superb* and *Frances*, from Liverpool, their FALL SUPPLY of well selected GOODS, which are offered at the lowest prices:

BLUE, pilot cloth, buckskin and extra mill'd, black and Regulation Grey Kerseys; Ladies' Pelisse Cloths; superfine Scotch Carpets (handsome patterns), chintz furniture cottons, fringe and bindings; toilet fringe; real Welch and thick mill'd Flannels, red do.; rich SILK VELVETS; French Merinos; double width do.; Gro de Naps; Ducapes; blonde lace, quillings, &c.; real Witney Blankets, of superior quality, all sizes; black bombazines; Paramatta, black and coloured crapes; gentlemen's thick woollen and kid Gloves, ladies do.; lambswool worsted and merino Hose, merino under shirts and drawers; dressing, tooth, braid and side Combs; hair, clothes, store and shoe Brushes; best Black Lead; dish mats; Willow and French Shapes; sheet cane, French clogs; gents. ladies' and children's cloth snow Boots, fox'd do., double and single soled seal and prunella ties and slippers, dress kid and prunella do. with Opera soles; Irish Linen; stout shirting cotton; Brown Holland; 6-4, 8-4, & 10-4 Table Linen; French cambrics, lawns, bleached Dowlas, towelling, twilled and plain printed cottons; check and stripe shirting; EVENING DRESSES: rich black filled SHAWLS; Thibet Cravats; horseshoe and lace Crowns; infants' capes and diaper; rich Winter RIBBONS; thread laces and footing; coronation braid; rug and sampler canvas; India rubber capes and coats; Hair fronts and ringlets, &c. &c.

A fresh supply of very superior Mushroom Ketchup, Black and Gunpowder TEAS; all of which are now ready for inspection.

November 10, 1837.

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

Received per ships Samuel, Rebecca, and Frances, from Liverpool, 25 Cases 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 cloth Dress Boots, galoshed; blue and black cloth over boots, lined; black and olive pilot cloth over boots, galoshed; Wellington, Clarence and Blucher boots; stout Oxonian and dress shoes; walking shoes and dress pumps of all prices; black and colored morocco and webb slippers; fancy carpet shoes lined with chamois and flannel.

Girls' best cloth boots to button, lined with chamois; ditto lined and soled with ditto; black & drab pilot cloth over boots; strong seal skin boots

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 chanels of life, and endued them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The Proprietor rejoices in the opportunity 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 quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened 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. *Scurvy, 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 affected with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. This indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy result. For further paticulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 546, Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 to $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, *Piles, injuries from 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 douloureux, &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.

CHEAP VARNISHES.

MANUFACTURED in the city, and sold at the store of Mr. John Ansley, south Market Wharf, and at Mr. Cumins' near *Saint Stephen's Church*,

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

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

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

Indian Rubber Varnish may be had in any quantity; also, Mastic and Sandarac Varnish.
1st sept. 1837.

Cutlery, just received.

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

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

Also, per ship Barlow, from Liverpool:—
300 Barrels FLOUR.

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

Together with his former valuable stock, he offers for cash or approved payment.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
26th sept. 1837.

Confectionary, &c.

Landing, ex brig Sea Gull, from Clyde:

15 BOXES Pale Yellow and White SOAP,
One Ton BARLEY,
10 Boxes refined CANDY SUGAR,
20 Ditto assorted Confections,
1 Box Lustre and Servant's Friend Black Lead,
2 casks SODA. for washing,
14 casks superfine Mustard, 20 do. double sup. do.
IN STORE,
114 Very fine smoked Hams, 40 do. Westphalia do.
Oct. 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

SADDLES AND BRIDLES.

Now Landing, ex *Superb*, from Liverpool:

2 HDS. and 2 cases *Wilson's* Saddles and Bridles, comprising a good assortment, and in quality superior to any previous importation, for sale very low by the package.
Oct. 20. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

The above have all been manufactured under the subscriber's immediate inspection, of the best material & workmanship. He is aware the above phrase is a hackney'd one, not always founded in truth, but he feels confident, that those favouring him with a call of his work will admit that in this case there is no exaggeration. DAVID PATERSON,
Dock Street, Sign of the Golden Boot, near the Market Square. *March 31.*

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

40 CASKS London Brown Stout, 4 dozen each, just received by the *William and Alfred*, from London:

4 Quarter-casks, } Choice Madeira WINE;
20 Dozen, }
80 Quarter Kegs superior London White Lead;
10 Firkins Irish Butter:
20 Boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins;
20 Do. Bloom Do.
June 30. G. W. POTTER.

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 Pantaloons; 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, Combs in great variety.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their very liberal patronage since he first commenced business, and now begs to inform them that the above Articles will be disposed of for *Cash* only, as low as can be found in any other establishment in New Brunswick. ☞ *No second price asked.*
1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

Wines, Brandy, &c.

PER *"Aid-de-Camp,"* from London, the Subscriber has received his usual Spring Importation, consist of—

Pipes of Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
Hogsheads and quarter casks Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira ditto,
20 Casks prime Old Cognac BRANDY,
20 Ditto, Pale HOLLANDS.—*very fine.*
London Mould Candles, Soap, Starch, Pepper and Mustard,
No. 1 London WHITE LEAD.
Also—now Storing:
35 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, very superior,
25 Hhds. Choice Retailing Molasses.
June 3, 1837. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Mahogany, Sugar, &c.

TEN Hogsheads and 20 tierces *very superior* Jamaica Sugar; 50 Logs Mahogany; 1 barrel Arrow Root; now landing ex schooner *Ray*, from Montego Bay, and for sale from the wharf *very low for cash.* E. DeW. RATCHFORD.
June 30.

TIMBER.—2000 Tons White Pine Timber, 350 tons Spruce, 150 tons Birch; now lying near Indian Town, and will be sold at moderate rates. Apply to
August 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Anchors and Chain Cables,
FOR COASTERS.

30 ANCHORS, for wood stocks, from 1 to 7 cwt.;
20 do. with Iron stocks, from 1 to 5 do.
10 chain Cables, *short links*, from 1-2 to 7-8 inch,
Just received per William & Alfred, from London.
Also on hand: Anchors from 8 to 20 cwt; chains from 7-8 to 1 1-4 inch, both new and second hand, for sale low by
June 30. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Prime Retailing Molasses.

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

75 PUNCHEONS Prime retailing Molasses, for sale very low while landing at Merritt's Wharf.
July 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by THOMAS HANFORD,
August 18. *Ward street.*

MOLASSES.—12 Puncheons first quality retailing Molasses, just received and for sale.
August 18. THOS. HANFORD.

Havana Segars.

A FEW thousand of the above, received ex *Margaret*, from Nassau, on sale by
August 18. THOMAS HANFORD.

Calcined Plaister of Paris.

A FEW Barrels of the above of very superior quality. —Also:—
A LONG BOAT, 18 feet; which will be sold low to close consignments.
August 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bright Quality Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber:

12 HHDS. superior and bright quality Sugar; 30 puncheons prime Molasses.
August 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pale Seal Oil and Hoop Iron.

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

SHIP BREAD.—40 barrels fresh baked Bread; 20 bags (1 cwt. each) Hamburg do. For sale by THOS. HANFORD.
July 28, 1837.

On Consignment,

Ex John Cock, *London:*

25 CHESTS Bohea TEA.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
21st July, 1837.

Rum and Molasses.

30 PUNS. RUM; 100 hhds. Molasses, just landed from the brig *Elgin*, from Berbice, and for sale by
July 28. JAMES T. HANFORD.

WINDOW GLASS.

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

9000 feet 8x10
6000 feet 10x12
2500 feet 10x14
2500 feet 11x14
2500 feet 11x15
2500 feet 12x16
} Window Glass.

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wheat & Rye Flour.

100 BBLS. best Philadelphia Rye Flour, 30 do. Alexandria superfine ditto, just received and for sale low by
1st sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Burgoyne, three doors North from the corner of Dock street, and opposite the store of Messrs. E. Drury & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Fancy and Dry GOODS, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, &c. &c. and he respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage which he has been favoured with while in his former stand.
EDWARD DOHERTY.
☞ He daily expects his supply of Spring Goods per first arrivals from Liverpool, London, &c.
May 26.

LONDON GOODS,

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

1700 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES;
11 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, Pjlot 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.

CANADA FLOUR.—90 barrels "*Ganonoque*" superfine FLOUR, landing ex schooner *Esperance* from Quebec, for sale low for cash, if taken from the wharf.
June 23. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Sugar, Coffee, Mahogany, SHELLS, &c.

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

34 BOXES and 40 serroons Havana Sugar; 56 bags Coffee; 35 bales cotton Wool, 32 logs Mahogany, containing 5161 feet, superficial, 7 1-2 tons Lignumvitæ; 7 1-2 do. Fustic; 4 1-2 tons Brazilletto; 6 bales Sponges; 16m. Havana Segars; 15m Bahama do. 50 doz. straw Hats; a case Leather Caps; 2 Boxes Arrow root; 2 large Anchors; A quantity of old Iron and Lead, 90 boxes assorted Shells, A quantity of Conch Shells, sea Feathers, and sea Fans; A few pounds Tortoise shell; A box of Preserves, and 12 Turtles.
August 11. JAS. T. HANFORD.

The Cargo of the Brig Rose, from Hamburg.

300 BBLS. 80 half ditto } Superfine FLOUR,
100 Barrels Rye do.; 100 do. OATMEAL;
600 Bags Bread; 1350 bags WHEAT;
700 Bags BARLEY; 50 barrels Pork;
60 Barrels PEAS;
6 Hogsheads, } GIN;
200 Demijohns, }
14,000 BRICKS;
A few cases Toys, Westphalia Hams, Sausages, &c. &c. for sale by JAMES KIRK, and
July 28. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Spring Goods.

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

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, striped Buckskins, Russell Cord, Sattinets, Cassinets, moleskins, Irish LINENS, white and brown Cottons, printed Calicos, printed muslins, printed muslin and cambric Dresses—plain and figured, Irish Poplins, plain, figured and check Gro-de-Naples, white and color'd blonde Gauze Veils and Scarfs, satin Scarfs, shawls and Handkerchiefs, filled centre, Chincal and Thibet wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs, sewed muslin and lace Collars, tambourred ditto, sewed Edgings and Insertions, mull, swiss mull, jaconet, check, book and bishops' lawn muslins, Bobbinetts, Lace and Quillings, thread Edgings and Insertions, black and white Lace Veils, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, back and side shell Combs, ornamented Combs, Jewellery, and a great many other fancy articles.—Which will be sold low for prompt payment. JAMES BOWES.
St. John, June 16. *Market square.*

PORK, &c.

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

100 BAGS 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch Spikes, 100 Bbls. Irish Prime Mess Pork.
2 Bales Woollens. 20 Cases printed muslins, Cambrics, Carpetings, &c. &c.
June 15, 1837. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

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

MR. WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

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

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

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

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

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

William Major,

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

Just received from Hamburg—a few cases Toys, which will be sold wholesale or retail.
August 11, 1837.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Canada Fine and Dantzic superfine Flour, just received by the sch'r *Sable*, from Halifax, for sale by
Aug. 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.
Also—100 barrels Philadelphia and Dantzic Rye Flour; 50 bbls. Cornmeal; 50 do. Peas; 50 bags Navy Bread.

FLOUR.

300 BARRELS fresh ground Canada FINE FLOUR.
24 Barrels fresh ground Chamcook superfine do.
100 Ditto Philadelphia Rye ditto,
Just received and for sale low by
October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Crown Land Department.

From the Royal Gazette, November 15.

IN COUNCIL, Nov. 2, 1837.

The Petitions of the undermentioned applicants are complied with, on the following terms.

John Boyd, Junior, Charlotte, at 2s. 6d. per acre, payable immediately.
Wm. Fleming, Queen's immediate payment.
Hugh M'Ewan, Northumberland, do.
William L. M'Ewan, do. do.
John M'Ewan, do. do.
Alexander M'Ewan, do. do.
Wm. Lownsbury, Westmorland, do.
Duncan Ross, York, do.
Michael Dugas, Gloucester, do.
Augustin Dugas, do. do.
Joseph Dugas, do. do.
Patrick M'Clearn, York, do.
Thomas Hilly, Carleton, do.
Benjamin Burpe, do. do.
Saml. Green, York, 3s. per acre by instalments.
Patk. Desmond, Northumberland, do.
Alexander Gale, Queen's, do.
Thomas Begley, King's, do.
Robert Price, do. do.

Joseph Vondy, Gloucester, 2s. 6d. per acre by instalments, subject to Alexander Huston's claims.

Laurent Dugas, Gloucester, may have one lot (100 acres), at 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment.

John Maher, York, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment, subject to the claims of Patrick Burke.

Jacob Casewell, Northumberland, £10 for the lot, payable immediately.

Joseph Kelly, Junior, Charlotte, complied with as prayed for.

William Ramsay, Northumberland, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediately, with a front of 40 rods.

Daniel O'Neal, Queen's, 3s. per acre by instalments, not interfering with Alexander Gale.

Mary Ann Cleary, Charlotte, complied with.

Mary Sloane, York, the lot to be granted to Petitioner, in trust for the children of her late husband, at 3s. per acre, by instalments.

Samuel Taylor, Junior, King's, 2s. 6d. per acre, payable immediately, or 3s. by instalments.

James Heafy, Carleton, complied with at 2s. 6d. per acre, immediately, or, 3s. by instalments, for No. 6, and 50 acres, part of lot 18, in the tier west of his location.

Richard M'Laughlan, Northumberland, may have 100 acres at 3s. per acre by instalments, not to interfere with improvements made by any other person.

By the regulations heretofore published, the payments due on the above, are required to be made within 30 days from the date of this notice.

John Coy, Jun, Northumberland, not complied with, as the lot applied for would have to much front on the river.

Alexander Campbell, Archibald Campbell and Joshua Horton, Gloucester, not complied with, as petitioners do not state that they own no land, and do not give sufficient information.

Edmund Clarke, Northumberland, if the petitioner is willing to have the land surveyed at his own expence, the Surveyor General will order a survey, and the land will be sold at auction, the upset price will depend on the Surveyor's report, and if purchased by another person such purchaser will be required to repay Clarke the expence of the survey.

Charles Donally, Northumberland, may have 100 acres, on one side of the brook, provided he pays for the survey.

John W. Lownsbury, Westmoreland, further information required with regard to the claims of James King.

David S. Farrow, Charlotte, referred till John Stuart, the former applicant, have time to afford the requisite information.

Wm. Wallace, Charlotte, not complied with, description being imperfect.

Thomas Anderson, Charlotte, do.
James Anderson, do do.
Thomas Anderson, do. do.
Andrew Anderson, do. do.
Timothy Torney, York, do.
Benjamin Best, King's not complied with.
Thomas Brown, York, do.
Jacob Smith, Carleton, do.

The following petitions are not complied with, in consequence of the land not being surveyed.

Patrick Hall, Northumberland.
Patrick Hayden, do.
Jeremiah Tracey, York.
do. do. do.
Mitcheal Morrisey, Northumberland.
Armour M'Farlane, Westmorland.
Isaac Turner, do.
do. do. do.
Humphrey Desmond, Northumberland.
John Evans, York.
Colin Campbell, Charlotte.
Francis Elliot, York.
Wm. M'Kay, do.
Paulet Legere, Westmorland.
Edward O'Connor, Northumberland.
Richard White, do.
John M'Canna, Kings.
Patrick Haw, — Northumberland.
James Grant, Jun. do.
Thomas Desmond, do
Thomas Corcoran, Queens.
James Corcoran, do.
Solomon Pearson, Northumberland.

The Petition of John Gibeison respecting Indian land is not complied with.

James Flint for a free military grant not complied with.

Samuel Peters for land on Irish river not complied with.

Lucretia Dempsey for land in Beresford, Gloucester County, to stand over till John Dempsey has time to state his case.

William Price for a free military grant not complied with.

Robert Anderson for a free military grant not complied with.

Sergeant Edward Pick cannot receive any land for his military services without an application to the Legislature.

Crown Land Office, Nov. 14, 1837.

The following applicants for Timber or lumber, are complied with, agreeably to the regulations heretofore published.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Peter Sutherland, on the Upsalquitch River.
do. do. do.
John Montgomery, do. Benjamin River.
do. do. do.
Robert Ferguson, do. Upsalquitch River.
Joseph Cunard, do. Nigadoo do.
do. do. Carraquet do.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

James Sullivan, on Porter's Mill Brook.
Miles M'Millan, do. Little Dungarvon.
Alexander Rankin, do. Cains River.
George Parker, do. do.
Alexander Rankin, do. North W. Miramichi.
Robert Bell, do. Cains River.
John Pond, do. Porter's Mill Brook.
David Stewart, do. Sabbies River.
Joseph Cunard, do. Cains River.

KENT COUNTY.

James D. Weldon, on the Kouchibouguacis.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

ohn M 'Donald, on New Canaan.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Joseph Babar, on the Penniac.
Samual Brown, do. Bear Brook,

CARLETON COUNTY.

Samuel Freeman, on the New Burgh settlement.
Adam B. Sharp, on the New Burgh settlement.
Daniel Johnston, on the Napskehagan.
Thomas E. Perley, do. Otelia.
do. do. do.

YORK COUNTY.

George M. Porter, Little Digdegnash.
Charles Perley, Eel River.
Charles M'Pherson, Nashwaak.
Thomas Bois, Burnt land Brook.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Zadock Hawkins, Beaver Harbour.

By the regulations heretofore published, the payments due on the above are required to be made within 30 days from the date of this notice.

The following are not complied with for want of sufficient survey.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Joseph Cunard, on Carraquet River.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Thomas Wilson, Burnt land Brook.
David Crocker, South West Miramichi.
James S. Mitchell, Dungarvon.
do. do.
John Pond, South West Miramichi.
Lewis Mitchell, do.
Joseph Cunard, do.

KENT COUNTY.

James D. Weldon, on the Molus River.
William Doherty, do.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Alexander M'Donald, on Prices Book.
Alexander Hamilton, do. Lake Stream.
George M'Lean, do. Coal Creek.

CARLETON COUNTY.

James Balloch, Salmon River.
Charles L. Beckwith, Grand River.
Charles Connell, Junior, Moose Mountain.

The petitions of Joseph Cunard, on Carraque River, Gloucester County, and of Elihu Shea, on the Tobique, Carleton County, are not complied with, no mark being given.

The petitions of Joseph Cunard, on Black Brook, Northumberland County, James D. Weldon, on Molus River, Kent County, and Charles Connell, Junior, on Acker's Road Carleton County, are not complied with, as the quantity of land required is not stated in the petitions.

The petition of Daniel Johnston to carry away 74 tons on the Wapskehagan, is not complied with for want of information.

The petition of Harris Hill on the Magagundavic River, is referred, as the berth was refused to the Honourable James Allanshaw, on the ground of his having very large reserves and five year licences.

Crown Land Office, Nov. 13, 1837.

IN COUNCIL, Nov. 2, 1837.

The Petition of Henry John Caldwell, to cut 20 M. feet of lumber on Little River, Carleton County, is complied with, not to exclude other petitioners.

The petition of the New River and Megagundavic Mill Company is not complied with.

Arthur Ritchie, for 150 tons white pine, on the north west branch of Upsalquitch at the eight mile tree, complied with.

Peter Stewart, for 150 tons in the same place, is not complied with, A. Ritchie being the prior applicant.

William Napier, for 200 tons on the north side o the Middle River, Gloucester County, from Morrison's line down, is complied with.

Joseph Cunard, for 100 tons on the same ground, not complied with.

Alexander Rankin, for 100 M. feet of lumber on Barnaby's River, complied with.

Thomas Willoughby, for 300 tons of white pine timber, on the same ground, not complied with, in consequence of A. Rankin's prior application.

British Nathaniel Underhill, for 60 tons white pine on Barnaby's River, complied with, any further survey at the expense of the applicant.

Alexander Rankin, for 30 M. on the same ground, not complied with, in consequence of B. N. Underhill's prior application.

Roland Crocker, for 30 M. feet of lumber, north side of the Dungarvon, complied with.

Alexander Rankin, for 40 M. feet, and William O'Brien, for 60 tons on the same ground, not complied with, in consequence of Roland Crocker's application.

Alexander M'Daggan, 40 M. feet of lumber on the south side of Dungarvon, complied with.

James Taylor, for 300 tons white pine on the Shugomoe, complied with.

Duncan Barber and Asa Dow, for the same ground, not complied with, in consequence of James Taylor's prior application.

Henry John Caldwell, to lease two lots in the neighbourhood of the Grand Falls, to be put up at Public Auction.

[See Advertisement.]

IN COUNCIL.

October 12th, 1837.

Ordered, That no expense shall be incurred for surveys as such expense might exceed, by a large amount, the whole price to be received for the Timber applied for; such further surveys do not appear to be necessary, as the applicants, who are acquainted with the respective berths, may in most cases proceed to cut their Timber without danger of collision: and when collisions do take place, and surveys in consequence become necessary, it will then be a question to be settled by the Governor and Council, as to which of the parties in the dispute shall pay the expenses of survey, or whether such expenses shall be borne by the Provincial Government.

Circular to Deputy Surveyors.

In consequence of the above order in Council, I have to desire, that you will entirely abstain from laying out Timber Berths, or interfering in any collision between parties who may have licence to cut Timber, without express orders from me.

I have also to desire, that in the event of your being called upon by any person to perform a survey at their private expense, either with the view of the person applying for the ground to cut timber on or to settle and cultivate the earth, you will commence your survey from some angle of a former grant or survey, running all the lines round the same, and conforming in all cases as much as possible to the courses of the general surveys in the neighbourhood.

In transmitting returns of these surveys to this office, you will be particularly careful to report whether there be any or what Pine Timber, Mill Sites, Meadows, Intervale, or any other circumstances which may enhance the value of such lands, and which ought to be brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Executive Council; the field-book of the surv