THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

OCTOBER.	R. SUN.	S.	MOON	R. W.
27 Saturday,	6 30	4 58	wane	5 58
28 Sunday,	6 31	4 57	0 41	7 16
29 Monday,	6 33	4 55	2 1	8 10
30 Tuesday,	6 34	4 54	3 21	9 32
31 Wednesday,	6 36	4 52	4 41	10 44
1 Thursday,	6 38	4 50	rises	11 33
2 Friday,	6 39	4 49	4 5	morn.

Full Moon, 1d. 7h. 40m.

Public Institutions.

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Miscellany.

CWM BYCHAN;

A LEGEND OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

It was during the early part of the reign of Edward the First that the incidents related in the following narrative occurred. When that monarch returned from the Holy Land he found himself placed in undisputed possession of the English throne. The various factions which had prevailed during the late reign, and which had deluged the kingdoms in the blood of civil war, had now subsided all parties seemed willing to put themselves under the authority of the new king. The vigorous and restless mind of Edward, however, could not long endure the inactivity of peace. He longed for some object on which to exercise his enterprising genius and to employ the energies of his subjects. He determined on the subjugation of Wales, which for many centuries had been a turbulent province never thoroughly conquered, taking every opportunity of throwing off its allegiance when civil dessentions or foreign expeditions had occupied the English troops.

Edward levied a considerable army and entered North Wales. The Welsh, who could not oppose him in the open field, took refuge in the inaccessible reigons of Snowdonia, where for some time they defied his power; but, at length, through famine and the perseverance of their enemies, they were dislodged and obliged to sue for peace. Heavy conditions were imposed on the vanquished by the conqueror; but these soon after were violated. The Welsh flew again to arms; another army was sent against them; they were again defeated, Llewellyn their king was slain. His brother David became nominal sovereign of the country, but he was a fugitive and a wanderer in the land of his fathers. Hunted from place to place, with a price set on his head, this unfortunate prince still endeavoured to maintain the liberty and independence of his native soil. Inheriting from his hardy race indomitable courage, joined to the quenchless light of patriotism, he beheld with a swelling heart and a maddening spirit the foot of the proud invader tread those wild mountain-tops and beautifully romantic vales over which he had heretofore ranged as free as the fetterless winds that played over them.

With a few faithful followers who still adhered to him in his adversity, and who still remembered their past hours of freedom and of joy, he continued to elude his enemies, and frequently made successful attacks on small bodies of their troops. Intelligence was at length brought of his retreat, and a sordid traitor proffered for a reward to betray his benefactor and his king! A strong detachment was immediately sent to secure the ill fated monarch, under the command of Mortimer, one of Edward's generals. This officer, though a young warrior, combined with an ardent and a daring soul all the kindlier and more generous feelings that constitute the true hero. Bold and sanguine in the field, cool and temperate in the council, bland and gentle amongst his associates, he was alike feared by his enemies and beloved by his friends.

The party moved slowly and cautiously through various mountain passes, guided by the heartless betrayer, until they gained a sequestered hollow. This was deeply embossed amid rugged crags and overhanging precipices, so begirt with inaccessible rocks that it might be deemed impregnable, but for treachery, which renders vain alike all the defences of nature and the precautions of art. In this retired hold they found David with his hardy band, who, though surprised, were not dismayed at the signal of the approach of the hostile force, and each one flew to arms, resolving to sell his life as dearly as possible. But it was in vain to struggle against the superior numbers which now poured upon them; one by one they fell unconquered even in death. The prince placed himself against a rock; and, like the Roman Dentatus, for some time kept his foes at bay. At his side, though somewhat sheltered by a projecting rock, stood a boy, who watched with a vivid and an intensely painful gaze every motion of the monarch's arm, and frequently apprised him of his danger. At length the youth fell severely wounded. The king turned for an instant to look on his prostrate form, and thus neglected his guard. The assailants rushed upon him, seized and bound his hands, and bore him away a prisoner.

History records that this prince was tried, condemned, and ignominiously executed, for no other reason than that of having defended his native land from the usurpation of a tyrant. In the meantime the boy Thalwyn, who had shown some indications of returning life, was carried, by the humane directions of Mortimer, to his own tent. The young commander himself frequently watched the sick bed side, and ministered to the various wants of his charge.

Some time elapsed before the youth exhibited any symptoms of recovery. The anguish of his mind aggravated the pain of his wound, and materially retarded his convalescence. Mortimer tried by every art to soothe and divert his grief, sometimes cheering him with the hopes of renewed health, and sometimes beguiling the tedious hours of his suffering with anecdotes of life and adventures. At first he received all the care and attention that was bestowed upon him with silence and seeming indifference. After the poignancy of his sorrows, however, had been blunted by time, the boy acknowleged the kindness, and a grateful look, a slight pressure of the hand, and a few low words of thanks would occasionally escape from him.

Thalwyn had the appearance of being about sixteen years of age. He was tall and graceful. His form, though slight and delicate, was beautifully symmetrical. There was an air of pensive melancholy and subdued sadness about his general behaviour, as if he bore his fate with placid resignation; but the occasional flashes that gleamed from his expressive eye betrayed the inward workings of an unsubdued spirit. His fair hair clustered in profuse curls over and open and intelligent brow, on which might be traced already the lines of suffering and of sorrow. * * * *

Mortimer approached and spoke to the impassioned youth in the soothing words of kindness. "Come, my brave boy," said he, "cheer up! you shall have nothing to fear: I will be your friend, you shall be to me as a brother." The youth took his hand and pressed it to his lips; and, still keeping his eyes on the landscape, he said, "I pray heaven bless and reward you, noble and generous foe: I owe you much infinitely more, than I can ever repay; but suffer my weakness now, for my heart is sick, my soul is oppressed, the remembrance of the past is upon me!"

Time rolled on; weeks and months passed away. Order began to be established and government maintained in the conquered provinces. At first the yoke pressed hard upon the vanquished: they felt all the misery of slavery, save the bonds; and their proud spirits were galled under the restraint which was laid upon them: but by degrees they submitted to the victor, and yielded a passive obedience to the rule against which they found it in vain to struggle. There were still, however, a few desperate men, who, driven to the rocky fastnesses, associated themselves together in small bands, and committed petty depredations on the surrounding district; but these were not deemed of such consequence as to require a military force to be sent against them.

Mortimer had remained on the station in the valley of Ffestiniog during this period; but he had now only a small body of troops with him and was in daily expectation of being recalled. Thalwyn had become his page, and was his constant companion. He was much attached to the youth, partly from a knowlege of his misfortunes, and partly from his peculiar engaging manners, his well-informed mind, and the loftiness of his sentiments. Every spot of his native mountains was familiar to him, and he would frequently be Mortimer's guide through their wild scenery. When engaged on these expeditions the gloom which generally hung over him was dispelled, and the free air of the hills seemed to give elasticity to the mind as well as vigour to the body.

Often when standing on some jutting rock or craggy pinnacle to survey the lovely landscape which lay outspread beneath them, he would forget his present condition and the woes of his country, and with warm enthusiasm, with animated gesture and a beaming eye, he would relate the traditions and legends of his father-land.

When interrogated regarding his parents and kindred, he was reserved and silent. The subject seemed to awaken the most painful sensations, and on this account it was seldom mentioned.

At length the expected order arrived. Mortimer was to repair instantly to Normandy, at the head of a considerable army, for the purpose of quelling the rebellious vassals in that kingdom. As this service was sure to be attended with much hazard and danger, he proposed to his page that he should remain in England under the care of a trusty friend. Thalwyn heard the proposition with a downcast look and a tearful eye; but, after a moment's consideration, with a brightening countenance, he replyed,—"No! this must not be. I must accompany you. You are my only friend, my only guardian. I will share your fate, be it what it may. I feel that I could bear pain, and bonds, and torture, nay, death itself, if love or gratitude required such a sacrifice. Then let me attend you; let me share your weal and woe It may be that the poor and humble page may have some opportunity of rendering service to his lord and benefactor!" Mortimer could not resist this appeal. He determined that Thalwyn should accompany him, and the necessary arrangements were made.

It was now the evening before their departure. Mortimer retired at a late hour to his tent. But his rest was doomed fearfully to be broken. Soon fell on his ear the well-known cry "To arms—to arms! The enemy are upon us! Defend yourselves!" He started instantly to his feet, snatched his sword, and rushed out of the tent. The moon, which had just emerged from a dense cloud, and now shone clear and bright, showed him a number of wild savage figures, half naked, or clothed in rough skins, armed with long knives, axes, and heavy clubs, which they brandished with frightful oaterics. This desperate band had surrounded the camp, and were now commencing the work of slaughter. The inhuman yells of the Welsh, as they darted on their victims, and the deep imprecations of the English as they sank beneath the weapons of their merciless foes, produced the most appalling discords.

The surprise was complete. Mortimer in vain endeavoured to rouse the courage of his troops, and to rally them to resistance: but they seemed paralysed with the suddenness of the attack, and thus were butchered by their ferocious assailants. At length, collecting a few who had recovered their presence of mind, he called on them to follow him. Wherever he turned the enemy shrank before him, but his valour was unavailing. One by one his followers met their fate; and he now stood alone amongst his foes, who, with a fierce shout, proclaimed their triumph, and quickly surrounded the chivalrous Mortimer. Thus hemmed in, he continued to defend himself with the most obstinate bravery. His sword was raised for a deadly stroke, when he received a blow which felled him senseless amidst his dying and dead comrades. * * * *

The morning broke, clear and bright, on the town of Caernarvon. A horseman was seen making his way up to the gates of the castle, where he solicited an audience of the king on a matter of life and death. Edward, who heard what passed, ordered him to be admitted. The portcullis rose accordingly, and the next moment the messenger found himself within the court of this place of strength. He was quickly ushered into a chamber, at the upper end of which the king waited to receive him. The young man approached and made obeisance. "What's your name and business?" demanded the monarch, "methinks it must be something urgent and extraordinary to need our personal attendance at a time like the present. Speak." "I am called Thalwyn," replied the youth, boldly, "my intelligence will speak for itself. I am the page of your highness's faithful servant Mortimer. He was last night surprised by a band of mountaineers, his detachment was cut to pieces, and himself carried away a prisoner." Thalwyn then recapitulated the details of the attack of Ffestiniog, and stated further, that assisting Mortimer to defend himself, he was struck down by one of the assailants, and remained insensible for some time; and when he recovered consciousness, the enemy were just retiring, after having plundered the camp of everything valuable. He succeeded in ascertaining, by their conversation, that Mortimer was not dead, but a prisoner; and that they intended to bear him with them to the mountain glen called Cwm Bychan, and there to sacrifice him to their ruthless revenge.

The king heard the narration with increasing interest, and when it was concluded, exclaimed: "These are indeed strange tidings, and they claim our especial interest. I would rather lose half the Principality, than that evil should befal my brave general. He must be rescued. Let a strong body of horse be instantly despatched on this service. Let them utterly exterminate this horde of savages. Let them approach the rocky fastness by some circuitous route, and see that none of the miscreants escape. Whoever will faithfully guide the party to the required spot, shall have a purse of gold and a king's favour for a reward.

Thalwyn now spoke. "I ask not favour and reward, neither would I receive any; yet I will direct them. Every mountain path I know well. Every ravine and precipice is familiar to me. I could tread over the wildest tracks fearlessly, through the darkness and through the tempest."

"Stay," interrupted Edward, speaking to one of his attendants, who was about to depart for the purpose of seeing his orders executed, "there may be more in this story than meets the ear; and it behoves us well to be cautious in receiving such a report." Then, fixing his penetrating eyes upon the youth, he thus interrogated him—"Methinks, by the manner of thy speech, thou art not of Saxon lineage." Thalwyn shrank not beneath his glance, but met it with its equal, and replied,—"I am of nobler blood than ever throbbed in Saxon. Thou art one of these rebellious Welsh." "I am, in truth" returned the page, "a child of that oppressed and injured people." "And," said Edward, "would, no doubt gladly repay some of those injuries by betraying our brave followers to the knives of your savage countrymen. Away with him! Let him be closely watched. We will soon ascertain the truth of his tale."

Thalwyn's eyes flashed fire during this accusation: and at its conclu[illegible]pping boldly up to the king, he thus addre[illegible]: "Know, proud prince, that not for all thy broad lands and fawning vassals; not for all thy boasted fame and bright renown; not for all the pomp and power that wealth can give; nor yet to free my country from the hated yoke that now rests upon it; no, not for all these together, would I be guilty of a treacherous deed. To deceive and betray more befit a base Norman robber than a free-born Briton!" A frown gathered on the king's brow; and the page, as if suddenly recollecting the necessity of subduing his own feelings on the present occasion, changed the tone of high defiance which he had assumed to one of supplicating entreaty. Falling on his knees before Edward, he thus continued,—"Oh! if you have ever felt the tie of gratitude; if you have felt the bond of love; if you have ever been restrained from assisting the friend who was most dear to you, when perils and dangers surrounded him, and your hand might have saved him; you cannot refuse me your assistance. Mortimer once rescued me from a cruel death; he has since been my friend, my benefactor, my more than brother. I could now willingly sacrifice my life, if it would secure his freedom. You may imprison me, you may torture me; but I swear that all I have said is true. I entreat you, by your duty as the king and father of your people; I conjure you, by your plighted faith as a true and noble knight: I implore you, by your feelings as a man, to listen to my request, and send instant relief to the gallant Mortimer. Oh! I beseech you, lose not a moment; it may be now too late! He may have fallen a victim to the revenge of his enemies. Oh! if you do not believe my story, let me go; I can at least die with him!" The flushed cheek, the dilated eye, the parted lip, the agitated frame, all showed how intense was his interest in this appeal. Edward was much moved, and after regarding Thalwyn for some time, as the youth knelt with uplifted hands awaiting his fate, he said—"Thy countenance is too open to harbour treachery, thy tongue is too bold to utter a falsehood: I will trust thee. Up and away, then! Take five hundred of my bravest veterans. Be faithful, and God speed your undertaking."

In the meantime, the unfortunate Mortimer, wounded and unconscious, was borne away between two of the band, while the whole party made such speed as the nature of the ground would allow, in order to regain by day break their secret hiding-place. They had to cross that mountainous district which lies between the counties of Caernarvon and Merioneth, which presents, perhaps, one of the wildest and most inaccessible tracts in this region. It was through this scene of barren desolation that the mountaineers took their way. The two men who carried the prisoner were more than once resolved on leaving him to perish on the mountain, as they found a difficulty in keeping up with their companions, owing to the necessity of taking a more circuitous route with their burden. They arrived at length at the entrance of a narrow gorge which formed the bed of the torrent, though at that time the water scarcely trickled down its rocky course. They ascended with some difficulty the broken and slippery paths, until they came to a lake embosomed in a hollow of the mountains. He was then placed in one of the caverns with which the surrounding cliffs abounded; and, after being strongly secured he was left alone.

The shadows of evening had begun to darken over Cwm Bychan. Several small parties of Welsh had arrived during the day; and now, the whole of the band being assembled, it was determined to bring out the prisoner for execution. A large stone was prepared, on which the fore-doomed victim was to be bound; and as all were desirous of bearing a part in the work of vengeance, every hand would inflict a wound. The young soldier, completely wearied by the fatigue and anguish he had undergone, had forgotten his situation and danger in the oblivion of sleep. He was carried in imagination back to his early days, and was busy amid the scenes of his childhood and the hours of his infant pleasures, when a rude hand made him start, and the voice of the chief who had before spoken fell fearfully upon his ear—"Up, up! The time is come that thou must die!" Mortimer quickly collected himself. He rose and followed the speaker. When he came out on the level space bordering the lake, the scene which presented itself was enough to appal the stontest heart. He found himself in the midst of several hundreds of the wildest and most ferocious-looking figures, some bearing torches, and all armed with long knives, which they brandished in a menacing manner when he approached.

They were about to sheath their weapons in his breast, when a shrill cry from the sentinel arrested the deed of blood, and the next instant beheld him hurled from the precipice headlong into the deep waters below. A hundred lances gleamed on the heights above; the gorge was filled with armed men; escape was impossible. The English soldiers, under the guidance of Thalwyn, had toiled ceaselessly to rescue their general from destruction. With a simultaneous shout, "To the rescue! to the rescue! no quarter to the miscreants!" they commenced the attack. Those on the heights threw down stones and missiles, while others forced their way up the paths, and fought hand to hand with the outlaws. Thalwyn was the first to reach the place where Mortimer was bound; he severed his fetters and placed a sword in his hand, which the warrior was not slow in turning to good effect. The struggle was brief, but bloody. The Welsh were cut off to a man, and the English troops soon found themselves in undisputed possession of the glen.

But where was the brave boy who had conducted them through the dangerous and untrodden paths,—the page to whose fidelity and courage Mortimer owed his happy deliverance? He was sought for in vain amongst the living, and was at length found lying stretched on the ground, wounded and senseless. Mortimer hung over him, and watched him with the tenderest solicitude; but it was long ere he recovered consciousness. When he first opened his eyes, and saw who was near him, a faint smile played over his pallid countenance; and when he had regained a little strength, he called Mortime to him, took his hand, and thus addressed him:

"I am dying. I would say a few words before the cold finger of death is laid for ever upon my lips I am not what I seem to be; but it is time to do away with all disguise. I am Vinvena! Nay, start not; but hear me. You see before you the unfortunate daughter of a line of kings; the last of a noble house. I followed the fortunes of my father through perils and persecutions. When your soldiers took him prisoner, I hoped never to have survived the disgrace. You rescued me. At first my only thoughts were of vengeance. Your kindness by degrees won upon me: I admired your noble and generous character, and (why should I hesitate to own it?) I loved you! Yes, I loved you with all the devotion of a woman's love! I knew that I could never be ought to you, and yet I loved you! You were father, kindred, country, fortune, fame, everything to me. I abandoned every wish, save that of serving you. That wish has been gratified. I guided the timely succour. Thank heaven, you are safe; and I have saved you! And now, welcome death! welcome, oblivion of the past! Soon shall I be united to those who are dearest to my soul! Yes, I hear the spirits of my fathers calling upon me to join them in those realms where there shall be no more wars, or sorrow, or death. Farewell, this earth! Vinvena, thou art free!"—*Analyst.*

A PENINSULAR SAYING PUT INTO SONG.

FROM THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR.—The following lines were written many years ago in the Peninsula. They will recall an impression, in common use there during the war, to the minds of those of our readers who live upon the recollections of the past, and who, thanks to the liberality of a greatful country, have little else to live upon.

Your very obedient servant.

I. BORADIL, *Capt.*

Away with each quiet domestic enjoyment,
And seek with your bard a more lively employment.
Quit your house, quit your land, quit your wife, quit your farm,
Ye will find there's some fun going on at the Army.

Without bed, without food, without fire without stable,
'Tis sure your own fault if you're not comfortable;
Without spirits to cheer, or tobacco to calm ye,
There's always some fun going on at the Army.

And then the bull beef that is served out as ration,
Is so hard and so tough it defies masification;
You your teeth are to break with a hammer must arm ye,
There's always some fun going on at the Army.

Your taste is fastidious, your temper not placid,
The women are hideous, the wine it is acid;
Without wine to enliven, or women to charm ye,
There's always some fun going on at the Army.

Your sleek English horses are grown sorry backs,
Your mules once so sound have all got sore backs:
Your cloak's worn so thin it no longer will warm ye,
There's always some fun going on at the Army.

The rain falling hard all your equipage drenches,
You are sent without dinner to work in the trenches,
Where shot and where shell every moment alarm ye,
There's always some fun going on at the Army.

And if, by some chance, a benevolent bullet
Should let out your breath through a hole in your gullet;
Why, when you are dead they can't stop to embalm ye,
Amidst all the fun going on at the Army.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS VICTORIA MARIA, LOUISA, DUCHESS OF KENT

(From the New Monthly Belle Assemblee, which is illustrated with a splendid steel Engraving of the Duchess.)

It is our pleasing task to record the memoirs of an illustrious lady who has, since her residence in this country, been one of the brightest ornaments of the Court of St. James's. The mother of our interesting Sovereign is looked up to by the British community with a feeling of gratitude for having cultivated with such assiduity and success that mind whose accomplished, amiable, and virtuous influence is shed from the throne over our happy nation. The full reward of all the care and labour consequent upon the arduous duties imposed upon the natural guardian of a Queen, has, however, happily and justly followed the full and strict performance of them; and all that happiness which must be felt upon seeing an object of the most tender care and anxious solicitude, fully realizing the brightest hopes it is possible for the sanguine mind of a mother to nurture, must now be the well earned lot of the royal subject of this memoir.

Her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Kent claims descent from the most ancient branches of the House of Saxony, the annals of which family have so largely occupied the attention of the historians of Europe. Her Royal Highness is immediately descended from John Frederick, surnamed the Magnanimous' Elector of Saxony, whom the Emperor, Charles the Fifth deprived of his ancestral possession in 1548. The fourth in succession from this unhappy prince was Francis Frederick Anthony, reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg who, on the 13th of January, 1777, espoused Augusta Caroline Sophia, a Princess of the House of Reuss-Ebersdorf. Their Serene Highnesses had a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, the third son being Prince Leopold, husband of the late Princess Charlotte of England, now King of Belgium; and the fifth daughter being her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, born at Cobourg on the 17th August, 1786.

In her sixteenth year, the amiable Princess became the consort of the hereditary Prince of Leinengin, but it has been hinted much against her inclination, and only at the earnest entreaties of her family. The Prince was old enough to be the bride's father, and entirely devoted to the sports of the field. Two children were the fruits of this union—a son, who died in 1814, and her Serene Highness the Princess Anne Feodora Augusta Charlotte Wilhelmina, who was born in 1807. Her Serene Highness became a widow in a few years.

In the year 1816, his Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, fifth child of George III, weighed down by his unmerited unpopularity in his native country—in consequence of a too exact and rigorous discharge of his military duties first in Gibraltar, and afterwards in Canada—retired to Germany, as much for the sake of relieving his overladen mind by change of scene as to economize his embarrassed resources. While at Brussels, a hint, it is said, from his Royal mother, induced him to visit the Court of Saxe Cobourg, where he saw, for the first time, the then Princess of Leinengen; and, unlike the history of most Princely courtships, a feeling of mutual regard preceded what is unhappily too often the mere formula of a Royal wedding.

Other considerations, however, of a weighty and political nature urged that his Royal Highness should "take unto himself a wife." The demise of the much-mourned Princess Charlotte made a failure of the succession much to be dreaded; a fear that even the few years that have elapsed since 1816 have proved well founded, and which calamity was judiciously and happily provided against. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent espoused the Princess of Leinengen on the 20th May, 1818, with all due splendour at Cobourg, in conformity with the Lutheran rites. "This," says a writer in *The Annual Obituary* for 1821, "must be allowed to have proved a fortunate, for it was a happy union; they exhibited towards each other the most marked affection and regard." The illustrious couple immediately set out for England; and, on arriving at Kew palace, the marriage ritual was again performed according to the ceremony of the Church of England.

In pursuance, however, of the plans of economy laid down and adopted by his Royal Highness, he and his consort after a short stay in this country returned to Germany, and took up their residence at the palace of Amorbach, which the Duchess had occupied prior to the death of her son, as his guardian and Regent of the Principality.

An event soon after occurred that contributed at once to the felicity and embarrassments of the Duke of Kent. The Duchess in due time proved *enciente* and it was deemed proper that the offspring of this union should draw its first breath upon English ground. In spite of the great hazard and additional expense occasioned by so sudden a removal, they immediately returned, and on the 24th of May, 1819, were gratified by the birth of a daughter—her present most gracious Majesty, Queen Alexandrina Victoria the First.

The joyful event was unhappily much damped by the continued indisposition of her Royal Highness; and to assist the slow return of her strength, a change was deemed advisable to the pure and genial air of Devonshire. Thither the Royal pair went and settled at Sidmouth, where the effects on the Duchess's health were such as had been hoped. Scarcely a month elapsed before an entire recovery was effected.

Meantime, his Royal Highness, who had been so long neglected by the nation in consequence of the persecutions and misrepresentations of his political enemies was fast regaining his deserved popularity, and every thing seemed to combine to form a prospect of future happiness. But, alas! it was decreed that these anticipations should not be realized. The Duke, after enjoying a day's field sport with his friend Captain (now Sir John) Conroy, returned and joined his happy family circle without changing his boots, which were wet; a violent cold was the consequence, which, acting upon a constitution already impaired by exposure to foreign climates in the cause of a country that had [illegible] ill requited his services, produced a fever, which, at the commencement of its attack, produced the most alarming symptoms, and on Sunday, January 23, 1820, (one week previous to the demise of his Royal father, George III,) the Duke of Kent expired in the arms of his Duchess, who had attended her husband and administered to his wants and comforts with the most unwearied care and affection.

The will of his Royal Highness was executed on the evening immediately preceding his death, in the presence of Lieutenant-General Wetheral, comptroller of the Duke's household, and his private secretary Captain Conroy, who was also one of his equerries. These gentlemen were appointed his executors for the benefit of the bereaved Duchess, who was bequeathed the guardianship of her present Majesty.

Notwithstanding the economical plans so strictly followed by his Royal Highness during the latter portion of his life, the Duchess of Kent was left with the heavy responsibility of unpaid debts still to liquidate; and nobly has that illustrious lady performed her duty in this, as indeed in every other respect. Regardless of the inconveniences attending an income whose limits were hardly adequate to the support of that dignity and state, the station of herself and daughter should uphold, she set aside a large portion of her annual allowance to discharge her late husband's liabilities in full; this has been accomplished within the last year, and exhibits not the least noble trait in her Royal Highness's character.

The events in the life of a mother entirely devoted to the education of an only daughter, present no feature of interest; and would, if recorded, savour of that impertinence which pry into domestic circumstances that ought never to find their way beyond the family circle. The public acts of her Royal Highness are too well known and appreciated to require even an allusion here. It is enough only to remark, that in spite of the comparative pecuniary limit of her income, her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent has always managed to contribute *a larger sum annually to the cause of charity, than the most wealthy Noble in the land!*

In conclusion, we append an added verse to the National Anthem used at a recent public festival:—

Long may the matron kind
Who trained the Royal mind
In Virtue's truth;

Live in her age to see
Those germs of purity,
Flourish a stately tree
Fair as in youth!

THE FIRST ITALIAN LADY WHO SANG IN ENGLAND.—In 1692, an advertisement in the "*London Gazette*" announces that "the Italian lady, that is lately come over, that is so famous for singing," will sing at the concerts in York-buildings, during the season. In April, 1693, Signor Tosi, the author of the celebrated treatise on singing, advertises a concert; and, from that time the announcements of concerts by Italian performers became frequent. The "Italian lady," announced in 1692, as being so famous for her singing, was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, the first Italian singer of any note who appeared in England. She came to this country with a German musician, of the name of Greber; and hence we find her, in some of the musical squibs of the day, called "Greber's Peg." She sang in Italian operas, and at concerts and othe musical ertertainments, till the year 1718, when she retired and married the celebrated Dr. Pepusch. She was an excellent musician, being not only an accomplished singer but an extraordinary performer on the harpsichord. She was so swarthy and ill-favoured that her husband used to call her Hecate, a name to which she answered with perfect good humour; but her want of personal charms did not prevent her from enjoying the uninterrupted favour of the public. By her marriage with Dr. Pepusch, she brought him a fortune of £10,000, a sum which, by relieving him from the daily cares and toils of his profession, enabled him to follow his favourite pursuit of learned researches into the history and antiquities of his art. She was a person of perfect respectability; but, nevertheless, was unceremoniously treated by some of the writers of the day, who had no love for foreign players and musicians. She had a sister who came to England in 1703; and these ladies are thus mentioned by Swift, in his Journal, to Stella:—"August 6th, 1711. We have a music meeting in our town (Windsor) to-night. I went to the rehersal of it, and there was Margarita, and her sister, and another drab, and a parcel of fiddlers. I was weary, and would not go to the meeting, which I am sorry for, because I heard it was a great assembly." The dean frequently speaks of the music meetings at Windsor in the course of this season, always with spleen and an affection of contempt, saying, for example,—"In half an hour I was tired of their fine stuff," and so on; merely showing how little even a great man can make himself by talking flippantly of what he does not understand.—*Hogarth's Memoirs of the Musical Drama.*

IRISH LABOURERS.—The following opinions of Sir Walter Scott, in a letter to Miss Edgeworth, in the year 1823, are of increased value at the present moment:—"The great number of the lower Irish which have come over here since the peace is, like all important occurrences, attended with its own share of good and evil. It must relieve Ireland, in part, of the excess of population, which is one of its greatest evils, and it accommodates Scotland with a race of hardy and indefatigable labourers, without which it would be impossible to carry on the very expensive improvements which have been executed. Our canals, our railroads, and our various public works, are all wrought by Irish. I have often employed them myself at burning clay, and similar operations, and have found them, as labourers, quiet and tractable, light spirited too, and happy to a degree beyond belief, and in no degree quarrelsome, keep whiskey from them and them from whiskey. But, most unhappily for all parties, they work at far too low a rate—at a rate, in short, which can but just procure salt and potatoes; they become reckless, of course, of all the comforts and decencies of life, which they have no means of procuring. Extreme poverty brings ignorance and vice, and these are the mothers of crime. If Ireland were to submit to some kind of poor rate, I do not mean that of England, but something that should secure to the indigent their natural share of the fruits of the earth, and enable them at least to feed while others are feasting, it would, I cannot doubt, raise the character of the lower orders, and deprive them of that recklessness of futurity which leads them to think only of the present. Indeed, where intoxication of the lower ranks is mentioned as a vice, we must allow the temptation is well nigh irresistible; meat, clothes, fire, all that men can and do want, are supplied by a drop of whiskey, and no one should be surprised that the relief (too often the only one within the wretches' power) is eagerly grasped at."

MUNIFICENT CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—In the will of Sarah Wakefield, late of Cheshunt, widow, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, appear the following bequests:—Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent-road, £1,500; London Hospital, Whitechapel, £1,000; St. Luke's Hospital, [illegible] street, £500; Blind School, St. George's Fields, £1,000; British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl-street, £500; London Missionary Society, Bloomfield-street, £1,000; Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, Providence-row Finsbury, £500; Royal Humane Society, Chatham-place, £500; Marine Society, Bishopsgate-street, £500; Asylum for Female Orphans, Westminster Bridge road, £500; Foundling Hospital Lamb's Conduit-street, £500; St. Anne's Society Schools, £500; London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, £1,000; Society for Maintaining the Orphans of Clergymen, St. John's Wood, £500; Seamen's Hospital for wounded Seamen of all Nations, £500; Refuge for the Destitute, Hackney-road, £500; St. Thomas's Hospital, £500; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £500; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500.

SAXON LADIES.—A tourist in Germany gives the following description of the Saxon Ladies:—"Ladies are models of industry; whether at home or abroad, knitting and needlework know no interruption. A lady going to a route would think little of forgetting her fan, but could not spend half an hour without her implements of female industry. A man would be quite pardonable for doubting, on entering such a drawing-room, whether he had not strayed into a school of industry; and whether he was not expected to cheapen stockings, instead of dealing in small talk. At Dresden, it is carried so far, that even the theatre is not protected against stocking wires. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Theckla in Wallenstein's death had brought into her eyes, and immediately resume her knitting."

The Will.—A Miser's Reflections on offering his Signature.—Before he used it, however, he uttered a deep-drawn sigh, or rather groan, and exclaimed, in a sorrowful voice, "Mine Gott! is dis all what a long life comes to? For dirty or forty years, since I arrived at Bristol, I give mine time, and labours, and judgment, droudging like a slave, and denying mineself all holydays, and ingsuries, and gomforts, that I may scrape togedder, by hook and by grock, a handsome broberty; and now, in von liddle moment, wid von single sgratch of mine pen, it shall pass away from me for eber and eber, and anoder shall enjoy it?—Houses, and stocks, and debts and bills—I must leab dem all behind. Dis is what makes it so bidder to die."—*Mrs. Smith's New Novel.*

A Yorkshire gentleman made, on the 17th last month, a calculation of the number of carriages passing and repassing London Bridge, from eight o'clock in the morning to eight o'clock in the evening, and the result was that during those hours 10,010 carriages passed and repassed the bridge, which averaged 917 in an hour, or 15 every minute, or one every four seconds. That spot is considered the greatest thoroughfare in London.—*Bristol Journal.*

Long Tails and Short Ones.—A lady in passing through Hampshire observed the following notice on a board:—"Horses taken into grass—long tails, three shillings and sixpence; short tails, two shillings." She asked the owner of the land the reason of the difference of price. He answered, "You see, ma'am, the long tails can brush away the flies, but the short ones are so tormented by them, that they can hardly eat at all."

Mr. Hartley has discovered that brass protects both wrought and cast iron from the action of salt water; and, contrary to all previous experiments on electro-chemistry, he states that the brass itself remains unaffected.

POOR COPY

UNION OF THE CANADAS.

(From the Brighton Gazette of August 31, 1838.)

We are glad to find the arguments which we have frequently adduced in favor of a Legislative Union of the two Canadas, fortified by so high an authority as that of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton. The Right Hon. Baronet, (who, it will be remembered, was Under Secretary of State for the Colonies under his Lordship,) has just issued from the press a pamphlet entitled "*Exposition and Defence of Earl Bathurst's Administration of the Affairs of Canada,*" which recalls to the public recollection a fact that during the stirring events of the last ten years, had been very generally forgotten,—that he (Sir Wilmot Horton,) as the organ of the Colonial Department, actually introduced into Parliament a bill to effect such an union of the two Provinces. "It is necessary," says the Right Hon. Baronet, "to call public attention to a document which appears to have been little adverted to in Parliament during the late discussions upon the Canadas, viz; the bill brought in by me into the House of Commons in the year 1822, to make more effectual provision for the government of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and to regulate the trade thereof,' which Bill was subsequently divided, and the union part of it withdrawn." Of this bill, a copy of which is printed in the appendix to the pamphlet, the following history is given by the Anual Register of 1822:—

"A Bill was introduced by the ministers on the 20th of June to regulate the trade and government of Canada. It consisted of three parts:—one applied to Canada those principles of free trade which by an Act already mentioned, were this year extended to our West Indian colonies; a second class of provisions related to the distribution and appropriation of certain duties between the two provinces of Lower and Upper Canada: the third, and most important of the Bill, new modled the constitution of the Canadas, as fixed by the act of 1791, and was intended to bring the two Provinces into a closer union by incorporating the Legislatures, to promote the general prosperity by the abolition of the feudal tenures, *and to diffuse the English language and the spirit of the English Constitution more uniformly among all the classes of the population.* This part of the measure was keenly opposed by sir James Macintosh and other members of the opposition. They founded their objections not on the intrinsic merits or demerits of the new arrangements, but on the period when it was brought forward, contending that time ought to be allowed to the people of the Canadas to express their feelings and wishes upon the subject. *All the merchants of London connected with the Canadas petitioned in favour of the Bill;* and some of those who usually resisted the Government (Mr. Ellice, for example, and Sir Francis Burdett) thought that its provisions were marked by a spirit of liberality highly honorable to those who had brought it forward, and that it ought to receive the sanction of the Legislature with the least possible delay. Still Sir James Macintosh, and those who adopted his notions persisted in their metaphysical objections; so that the ministers found that a measure which had been brought forward with the purest and most patriotic views, could not be passed in the face of a most strenuous opposition, except under circumstances which might disturb or alienate the feelings of the Canadians. They were reduced to the necessity of separating the Bill into two parts. That which contained the enactment concerning trade and the appointment of duties was passed; the other, which new-modelled the Constitution was postponed.'

This passage, characteristic as it is of Whiggery, does not, however, render full justice to that excellent and patriotic party. To complete the picture, a few additional touches are necessary; and they are thus supplied by Sir Wilmot Horton:—

This statement is generally right, with one most important exception, viz., the distinct statement of the fact, that Sir James Mackintosh opposed the measure of Union after he had given his most unqualified assent to its being introduced, coupled with the assurance that he would not oppose it!!!"

* * * * * * *

"I was assured by an individual of the highest respectability, a member of what was then called the Opposition, that the measure was considered so valuable that no opposition would be offered by "the party" generally, or by any influential member of that party.

"I became responsible to Lord Bathurst for such a result, and Lord Bathurst became himself responsible to the Government for the same."

This little history may perhaps remind our readers of Dr. Johnson's celebrated saying. For ourselves, we only venture to assert that the Whigs are now—what they have ever been. The substance of the Bill, as described by the Right Hon. Baronet himself in his defence given before the Canada Committee in 1828, was as follows:—

"So much of the 31 Geo. c. 3, 31, was repealed, as provides a Legislature for each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, henceforth to be one joint Legislative Council, and the joint Assembly for both Provinces. The joint Legislative Council was to consist of the existing members of both Councils, with a power for His Majesty from time to time to summon such other person or persons as His Majesty, his heirs and successors, should think fit. Such summons to be carried into effect under the enactment of the 31 Geo. 3. The Governor was to have the power of appointing and removing the Speaker of the Legislative Council: the joint Assembly was to consist of the present members of the Assemblies of Upper and Lower Canada, and to continue till the 1st of July, 1824, unless sooner dissolved. The Act of Upper Canada of the 6 Geo. I was to continue in force, and to be applied, subject to any alteration in the Union Bill, to the representation of the said province of Upper Canada in the joint Assembly, in like manner as it had been applicable to the special representation of Upper Canada prior to the passing of the Act. The Governor of Lower Canada was authorised to erect new counties out of the townships, such counties to be represented in the Assembly, or any old county now returning one member to be represented by two members. It was provided at the same time, that no subdivision of any counties now erected, or to be hereafter erected within either of the said provinces, except as hereinbefore provided with respect to the townships, shall extend or be construed to extend to increase the number of representatives for such counties. It was also provided that the number of representatives for each province should not exceed 60. No Act to alter the number of representatives was to be passed unless sanctioned by a majority of two thirds of the Legislative Assembly, as well as the Legislative Council. The provisions of the 31 Geo 3, respecting elections, were to remain in force. The qualification for a member was to be of the value of £500 sterling of real property, and an oath was prescribed to ensure that qualification, and persons swearing falsely to be guilty of perjury. The trials of contested elections were to be the same as under the 31st of the King. The Governor was to have the power of summoning two members of the Executive Council in each province to the Assembly, who were to sit, with power of debating therein, and with all other powers and privileges and immunities, except that of voting. The united Legislature was to meet once in every twelve months, and to continue for five years, till the period of a general election: majority of votes to decide. The oath prescribed by the 31 Geo. 3, for the members of the Council and Assembly, to be taken: the declaration of the Royal Assent to be regulated by the enactments of the 31 Geo. 3; all laws in force at the time of the passing of the Act within the said provinces, or either of them, or any part thereof, to be unchanged, and the privileges of members to continue precisely the same. It was further enacted, that from the period of the passing of this Act all written proceedings whatever should be in the English language, and at the end of 15 years after the passing of the Act all business in either House to be carried on in English, and in no other language:" that nothing in this Act, or any Act to be passed by the joint Legislature, or any resolution or other proceedings of the Legislative Council or Assembly, was to affect or be construed to affect the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome, or to prejudice such accustomed dues and rights as the clergy of the said Church may hold, receive and enjoy, subject to such ecclesiastical authority as recognised in the Act of 1791, and the clergy not certain now protestant dissent, or who hereafter, with the approbation and consent of His Majesty, expressed in writing by the Governor, &c., should be duly collated, appointed, or inducted to any parish, were to continue to hold, receive and enjoy their accustomed fees and rights as fully as they were entitled to do under the Act of the 31st of the King. All the remaining provisions of the Act of the 31st of the King were to be in force."

The Right Hon. Baronet asserts—and late events go far to confirm the assertion—that "if the measure of the Union had been adopted in 1822, it would have prevented the possibility of the occurrence of such scenes as has been lately witnessed in the Canadas." And again:—"There is something defective in the extreme in the Constitution of those provinces, and such a defect requires an early and efficient remedy. If I do not deceive myself, I have now succeeded in showing that under Lord Bathurst's administration a real and adequate remedy was suggested for the inherent difficulties growing out of the Act of 1791, which established the Constitution of the Canadas as it now exists."

We cannot close this article without allowing ourselves the gratification of transcribing a letter from Sir Francis Head, in reply to one recently addressed to him by Sir Wilmot Horton, under the circumstances described below:—

"I have now to advert (says Sir W. Horton) to measures that took place under the administration of Lord Bathurst, which had they been followed up during the year subsequent in 1825, would have opposed a most efficient prevention, though of a different character, of those disgraceful scenes which have lately been acted in the Canadas. I allude to that system of colonization which was effected in the years 1823 and 1825. In 1823 and 1825, a body of more than 2000 Irish emigrants left the shores of their native country, under the protection of the Government of that day, to escape the misery and destitution beyond human endurance which formed the rule and not the exception, of their existence at home. They were removed to Upper Canada and most liberally treated. Their colonization, notwithstanding it was effected at a high rate of expense under the incident of a first experiment, so far from being an unprofitable expenditure, involved a material national saving, and was in every sense, an economical measure. These colonists now form a wealthy body of yeomanry; and what their feelings are and have been under kind treatment will best be appreciated by the perusal of the following letters which have passed between Sir Francis Head, the late Governor of Upper Canada, and myself.

The letter of Sir Wilmot Horton is unfortunately too long for our columns; but we give the concluding passage:—

"When I endeavour to point out to parties adverse to emigration these passages so redolent of gratitude and loyalty, I was told they were addresses hatched up by persons not really representing the emigrants; that the project of converting miserable and destitute paupers in Ireland was a senseless and dangerous project; and that if the day should arrive when, either from a rupture with America or a conflict with the French Canadians, their loyalty and gratitude would be put to the test, they would be found miserably wanting.

"I now beg to know whether the emigrants known in Canada as Robinson's Emigrants were or were not at the period of the late crisis in Canada in 1838 in the exercise of that loyalty which they professed in the year 1826?"

The answer of Sir Francis Head was as follows:

"62, Park Street, Grosvenor Square,
"May 21, 1838.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have just received your letter of this day, in which you inquire whether certain emigrants to whom you have alluded 'were or were not at the period of the crisis in Canada, in 1838 in the exercise of that loyalty which they professed in the year 1826?'

"My reply to your question is in the affirmative. On receiving intelligence that Toronto had been attacked by a band of rebels, the settlers to whom you have alluded were among those who at once marched from the Newcastle district, in the depth of winter, nearly 100 miles, to support the Government.

"On finding a body of the Honorable Peter Robinson's settlers self assembled in line before Government house, I went out and thanked them; to which they replied that they were doing well in the world, that they felt grateful to the British Government, and that they had come to fight for the British constitution.

"I remain, my dear, Sir,
"Your faithful humble servant,
"F. B. HEAD."

"To the Right Hon. Sir R. W. Horton, Bart."

* We subjoin the clause which has reference to this subject:—

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, all written proceedings of what nature soever of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, or either of them, shall be in the *English* language and none other; and that at the end of the space of fifteen years from and after the passing of this Act, all debates in the said Legislative Council, or in the said Assembly, shall be carried on in the *English* language and none other."

LADY HOME POPHAM.

The following is the answer of the widow of the late Sir Home Popham to the circular of Mr. Spring Rice, addressed to her as chairman of the pension committee, and is published in their report. It strikes us as one of the most eloquent and touching compositions that has ever been penned. Fine writing now-a-days too often approaches bombast; but, if its real definition consists in the aptest thoughts conveyed in the aptest language, Lady Popham's letter is every way entitled to be considered a striking specimen of it. Nor is its merit the less from being evidently an off-hand, unpremeditated composition.

"Florence, December 16, 1837.

"Sir,—I am honoured to-day by the receipt of your 'Private Circular' letter of November 24, and I am grateful for the consideration which extends to me the opportunity afforded by your kindness to the objects of the royal bounty generally.

"While I avail myself, to a certain extent, of that opportunity, I do so under the full persuasion that the claims of my husband to such a portion of the royal bounty as still is paid to me are too obvious to need defence.

"Should it be otherwise, the committee will never require from me a detailed statement of the services justificatory either of the grant or of its continuance such may be found with more impartiality amidst the records of British achievements in the last and previous war, in the votes of both houses of parliament, in the voted freedom of the city of London, in the dignities conferred by a royal hand, and in the unanimous verdict of a high-minded profession.

"Should living testimony be required, the committee can refer to the nobleman so long at the head of the admiralty, or to the unpurchaseable testimony of the Duke of Wellington.

"Was I in any case to attempt such a task, my feelings would very soon incapacitate me, not only for it, but for the statement of simple facts which I do venture to make, as follows:—

"The pension was granted by Mr. Pitt (unasked) for services performed not only in the navy, but also in the conduct of a confidential and difficult mission to the Emperor Paul of Russia.

"At the time of making the grant, the minister's discernment led him to foresee that the curtailment of Sir Home's life, and thorough neglect of his private affairs, must be the inevitable result of his devoredness to the public service, and therefore he gave a remainder to his widow.

"How fully that discernment was borne out by fact is told in a few words.

"Although several years of brilliant successes followed the period of the grant, so little provision had Sir Home been able to make for his family during these years, that on receiving his last command, when his private affairs were pressed upon his notice after parting with all his property in England, he found his fortune to consist of his pension and his sword, and he was determined from motives of economy to take his family with him to Jamaica.

"Thus having toiled beyond his strength, he sank beneath the loss of a son and of a daughter, of whom the climate had bereaved him; and, collecting all that an unkindful economy had just placed within his disposal, he was permitted to return with it to England, there to receive again the approbation of his King, and, leaving to his widow his pension and his name, to bless his children and to die.

"His name is history; no thousand pens can blot or mar it.

"His pension has given to his children such an education and such advantages as its limits could, all directed to make them worthy their country's bounty and their father's name; and I am confident that no royal person, no House of Commons, no minister, will say that pension should expire before I expire.

"No, sir, the remnant of my days shall still be soothed by the words your letter quotes:—It is honourable in a just cause to be thought worthy of reward.'

"I do not undervalue by any means the pecuniary advantages of the pension with my family and my wants that were unpossible. Have not I, ere this, borne heavier privations? and for my country! I have. But I do value high and above all the touching testimony to the merits and to the memory of Sir Home Popham borne in the continuance of that pension by a grateful country, ministered by a royal hand to his widow, and that because he was as true an officer as ever left a widow in a nation's care.—I have the honour to remain, sir, your grateful and humble servant.

"R. W. POPHAM.

"P. S. I find I have forgotten to state, that although the nominal amount of the grant is £500, it never has exceeded in payment £364 per annum."

The Beagle (surveying ship) Commander Wickham, was at King George's Sound on the 17th April. She was about to go to Swan River for a supply of provisions, having vainly endeavoured to find a river on the coast in that quarter; and the land expedition, under Lieut. Grey, had been equally unsuccessful: he has not been able to penetrate more than 70 miles inland, and had passed over rocky and stony country, with some patches of rich soil. He had found the natives very troublesome; on one occasion Mr. Grey was struck by three spears, and but for his powder-horn one would have passed through his breast. The boats of the Beagle had surveyed the whole coast from Roebuck Bay to King George's Sound. Mr. Grey found a small fresh water river, which was explored for 60 miles, but it had no communication with the sea. Several other indentations gave hope of navigable rivers, but they generally terminated in mangrove swamps. The thermometer ranged from 92 in the day to 87 in the night, but the whole of the crew and the exploring parties were in perfect health. The Beagle would next proceed with the unfinished surveys of Bass's Straits, and reach Sydney in August.

The Samarang, 28, was cruising in the River Plate on the 16th June, for the protection of British interests in case of any undue coercion on the part of the French blockading squadron; two American men of war were also similarly employed.

The vessels of the General Steam Navigation Company, the finest and most valuable fleet of steamers in Europe, 47 in number, have never met with a single accident as far as the machinery, engines, and boilers are concerned.

The spirit of enterprise in steam-navigation, as well as in railroads, now promoting everywhere, is nowhere more exemplified perhaps than in French ports. Steam-boats are now established from Havre to St. Petersburgh, one of which, the Tagus which left Havre on the 16th ult., had reached Copenhagen on the 20th, in less than three days and a half, after staying at Grinstadt, in Norway, to land their passengers. From Copenhagen it started the same day for St. Petersburgh, after taking a fresh supply of coal. It had frequently made from 10 to 11 knots an hour, without causing any inconvenient motion of the vessel.

The following is a letter from Cayenne of the 16th of May last:—"The *Alliar*, corvette of burden, Capt. Coudein, on its passage from Goree to Cayenne, being on the 1st of May, at half-past three in the afternoon in lat. 13. 44, 5 N., and in 33 48 West longitude, the man on the look-out described a vessel which seemed dismasted. It was seen that it was a steam-boat, and that it had put out a boat. Captain Coudein, supposing it wanted to communicate with him, shortened sail, and steered so as to approach it. At a quarter past four the *Alliar* was at but a short distance, and the Captain of the steam-boat came on board. It was the *Voudor*, an iron-steam-boat built at Birkenhead and commanded by Donald Clarkson. It had a machine of thirty horse power, and a crew of twelve men. The *Voudor* having left Liverpool on the 16th of March, bound for Rio de Janeiro had steered first for Madeira, and thence to the Cape Verd Islands in order to take in coals; the stock having been exhausted during the voyage, so that Captain Clarkson was obliged to have recourse to his sails. But the iron employed in the construction of the vessel had such an effect on the compass, that the position had been erroneously estimated, and when it was fallen in with, the *Voudor* had only coals enough for five hours' consumption, and was on the point of wanting water. Capt. Coudein immediately offered to Capt. Clarkson all the supplies he wanted, especially coals for three days, and after having towed the steamer for a considerable time, and not leave it till he was satisfied that by means of its engine, and with the instructions which he had given it for its course, it would easily reach the port of Maranham, where the Captain expressed his intention to touch."

IRON STEAMERS.—The Iron steam vessel, Vondor, has, we understand, arrived at Pernambuco, after a passage of actual steaming of only four and a half days from Maranham. Sailing vessels are generally, we believe, twenty to thirty days making this passage and a fast-sailing vessel arrived at Pernambuco two days before the Vondor, that had been forty-five days on the voyage from Maranham. This proves the great advantage to be derived from the introduction of steam vessels on a coast where the current and wind prevail so as to prevent sailing vessels accomplishing their passage in a reasonable time, and must shortly lead to the adoption of steam vessels both on the east and west coast of South America.

News from Circassia.—We have received from St. Petersburgh a letter dated the 1st of September, to the following effect:—Col. Freaskine, aide de camp to the Emperor Nicholas, and chief of the staff of the army of the Black Sea, invested with the character of a flag of truce, traversed Circassia in the month of June last, and had conferences with the principal Circassian chiefs. Those mountaineers, in spite of the disasters which their country has suffered in from a continual war, are, it appears, very far from wishing to listen to any arrangement with Russia. To all the propositions which Col. Freaskine made them to conclude an armistice, or even a treaty of commerce, they replied in their metaphorical language.—"As to commerce, ye have gold, wheat, and manufactures. We have steel. We buy our merchandize of you at the risk of our lives. In selling it to us you expose yours. If this kind of commerce displease you, retire beyond the Don, and we will not come there to seek you. As to a truce, no—the wild boar does not make peace with wolves. You are as numerous as wolves; we are as ungovernable as wild boars. Let us fight. Allah knows beforehand which of us will be victorious."

Dreadful Fire! Destruction of a Cotton Factory, at Wigan.—On Tuesday morning week, a little after eight o'clock, the large cotton factory, belonging to Messrs. Cartwright, at Wigan, situated in Church-street, was discovered to be on fire. The hands were about to leave the mill for breakfast, when the alarm was given; and, shortly after, an immense crowd of people were on the spot, many of whom exerted themselves most laudably in removing goods, &c. It was some time before the engines belonging to the town were on the spot; and, one being out of repair, could not be brought into use. The fire having commenced in the upper story, in the preparing room, it is supposed, in consequence of a shaft not being properly oiled, soon extended to the roof, along which it rapidly spread. The fire gradually extended from story to story, until it reached the ground, and left scarcely anything else standing but the bare walls. Eventually the town engine was got to work; but its efforts, on a large fire, are feeble indeed. By the active exertions of the crowd, aided by the soldiery, some of the reels, and a few bales of cotton were saved, as was also some of the machinery; but, with trifling exceptions, the whole property is entirely consumed. When the flames were making most rapid progress towards the church, the building adjoining the church was pulled down, in order to cut off the connexion. We understand, that the property consumed amounts to nearly ten thousand pounds. It is said to be insured, in the Sun and Phœnix, to nearly the full amount.—*Gore's Advertiser, Sept. 20.*

Fortunate Recovery of Twenty-three Thousand Pounds.—On Wednesday afternoon, a gentleman, in breathless haste, entered that part of the Stamp-office, Somerset House, appropriated to the licensing of hackney carriages, and gave information that he had a short time before left in a cab, with the number of which he was unacquainted, his pocket-book, containing notes and securities to the large amount of £23,000. Just as the gentleman had finished relating his loss, in ran the cabman, who stated that he did not discover the pocket-book in the vehicle until he was on the point of taking up another fare, and on opening it, discovering the large amount of its contents, he instantly hastened with it to the office. The gentleman, on recovering his property, was so elated, that he immediately handed to the cabman notes to the amount of £200 as a reward for his honesty, and he likewise left the sum of £100 towards the office fund for rewards.

Committal of Carrick on a Charge of Murder.—Carrick, the miscreant monk, against whom a coroner's warrant has been issued some time since for the murder of a child, and who was lately arrested in Liverpool, was brought up yesterday, before Alderman Darley and Counsellor Hamilton, at the head-office, by police sergeant Chillingsworth, A 10, who along with police constable Walsh, D 4, has been despatched to Liverpool to take him into keeping out of the hands of the police there. They had previously traced him with much labour and diligence to Dundalk and Drogheda, and had gone in search of him to Newry. The prisoner was fully committed to stand his trial at the ensuing commission. In accordance with his assumed character the prisoner was dressed in a long frock coat and broad-leafed hat, and is rather a slight-built, dark-looking fellow, apparently about 30 years of age.—*Dublin Evening Mail of Sept. 14.*

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.—The Result of the 10 months' session as before us, and the time for retrospection has arrived. It cannot be said that parliament has been altogether idle. Though much has been left undone which needed dispatch, something has been accomplished. But how? The following list of the principal measures of the session will indicate the amount of benefit and mischief—

The Civil List Bill, Canada Coercion, Canada Indemnity, Irish Poor, Irish Tithes, Imprisonment for Debt, Juvenile Offenders, Slavery Act Amendment, Benefices Pluralities.

The measures which have been dropped or rejected are chiefly these—The Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, Post-office, English and Scotch Prisons, Lord's day, Country-rates, Country Courts, Bankruptcy Courts, Copyright, Custody of Infants, Qualification of Members, Bribery at Elections, Election Expences, Controverted Elections Tribunal, Registration of Voters, Sheriff's Courts, Trading Companies, Parochial Assesment.

There have been important discussions on—The Ballot, The Corn-laws, Breaches of Privilege, The Appropriation Principle, Colonial Misgovernment, Foreign Policy.

The principal committees have been those on—The Pension List, Joint Stock Bank and the Bank of Ireland, Railways, Church Property, Police of the Metropolis, Combination, Transportation, Elections Petitions.

London, Sept. 19.—Our Madrid correspondence of the 10th inst., and journals of the same date, have reached us. They state that the address of the Ayuntamiento of Madrid was presented to the Queen-Regent on the night of the 9th inst, referring to the state of the country, and pointing out means by which in their opinion it might be in some degree improved. The Queen Regent, in a few words of course, replied to the address, which she placed in the hands of the Duke de Frias, who was present. A similar address would be presented on the evening of the 10th from the provincial deputation, and it was even said that the National Guards proposed to imitate [illegible] bodies and lecture the Government. A du[illegible] it would be difficult to prevent, was on the [illegible] between the late Minister of Finance, M. Mon, and M. Aguayo. The political chief of Madrid had been changed.

The negotiation with the house of Rothschild Brothers was not yet concluded.

The *Commerce* says that General Sir George de Lacy Evans is at present traversing France with the intention of re-entering Spain.

The *Gazette of Hanover* of the 20th inst. mentions, under date Berlin the 18th, that the state of health of the Emperor Nicholas was unsatisfactory. The hereditary prince was also indisposed.

Platina Wires.—A musical composer, named Fischer, has proposed the substitution of platina wires for those of steel or brass. It is (he says) more elastic and ductile, and the sounds produced by this metal are sweeter; air and damp do not act upon it, and as it combines with iron, cords might be made of a composition of the two, which would present the advantages of each.

A silver medal has been awarded by the Royal National Institution for saving Lives from Shipwreck, to Lieut. W. Lane, R. N., chief-officer of the coast guard station, Hope Cove, for his praiseworthy conduct in saving the crew of the Victoire, French fishing-smack, wrecked on the 30th of June, on the Bolt Rock; and seven pounds ten shillings for the chief boatman and others who assisted.—*United Service Gazette.*

Mount Vesuvius vomited flames in the evening of the 31st ult., amidst the feasts celebrated in honour of the 21st anniversary of the Queen of Naples' birthday. At 11 o'clock at night the eruption ceased, but on the 2d inst. it recommenced with a frightful noise, and torrents of lava were poured from the crater in the direction of the Hermitage. The inhabitants of the villages contiguous to the mountain were engaged in taken the necessary precautions to save their most valuable effects.

Bayonne, Sept. 14.—They write us from Navarre on the 9th, that on that afternoon the Queen's troops made a movement. The general in chief, Espartero, with 14 battalions and two squadrons of cavalry, marched in the direction of Calahorra; eight of these battalions were to go to Aragon, and the six others with the cavalry into Castile, where the Cure Merino has appeared with four thousand men, coming from Aragon. In consequence the head-quarters of General Espartero will remain at Calahorra, and the operations against Estella, on the road leading to it. On the same day the column of the Ribera occupied the villages of the valley of Ilzarve to oppose any invasion the Carlists might be disposed to make.

Steam Carriages on Public Roads.—We learn from an article in the Cork Southern Reporter, that the steam carriage building by Sir James Anderson, at Battevant, near Cork, for the Steam Carriage and Waggon Company, is nearly complete. The writer says:—"We were awakened to the object of our visit by a gate opening as we passed the back of the Castle, which discovered to our view the workshops and the Lion Carriage. We were indeed astonished:—from a scene of sylvan beauty we stepped at once into a mechanic's shop, and midst the din of anvils and the bellows blast, we found both the machine itself and its inventor. We do not profess to be an engineer, but the simplicity of the mechanism is such, that a child may understand it and see its capability; and we confess, had we known the fact, we should have doubted that such exquisite workmanship could be executed here. The drag or steam, engine, is not like those hitherto attempted; it is a machine to do the work now done by horses. The vehicle by which the passengers are conveyed is to be attached to it, and then in the remote case of accident, no injury can arise to the passengers. The drag can be at once detached, and the carriage forwarded by horses. No noise is heard—no smoke or unpleasant odour perceived, and the gallant prancing steed can gallop to his journey's end unerring. It appears the cost of fuel for a "drag" to convey 30 passengers and luggage, will not be above 4d per mile, and that the average speed will be about 15 miles per hour. The roads of the country as they now are can be all made available for steam conveyance, and, unlike the injury done by horses, the broad cylindrical wheels of the steam drag will act as rollers, and preserve in place of injure. In fact, on every side advantages present themselves. Speed sufficient is attained without the enormous cost of the railway. Every part of the country will participate in the advantage, for on every road the carriages can run. Turf, or our native coal, can be used to 'boil us up a gallop,' and we may always name the day that we can breakfast in Cork and dine in Dublin.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

BOUNDARY LINE.

Woodstock, Oct. 20, 1838.

Messrs. Editors,—Our village, of late, has been all excitement respecting the *American Commissioners and Surveyors* who are now in full work; many of our settlers who live in the neighbourhood of the Aroostick, have been much alarmed from the prevailing reports of the Americans, who do not hesitate to state, that the greater portion of the Lands now occupied by British subjects, are part and parcel of the State of Maine; and that as such, they must and will be shortly enrolled as subjects of that State. It is also very currently reported and as generally believed, that the same body of gentlemen who form the Commissioners and Surveyors, (in number twelve), are also deputized to distribute a portion of the *Surplus Revenue* to the different settlements in those remote districts. Some two or three Magistrates, who were zealously inclined to watch over and protect the interests and rights of our most gracious Queen, were proceeding with their neighbours to prevent intrusion on the British Territory; but were soon checked in their progress, by an American gentleman producing authority from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province to proceed on their mission of Survey. The Fredericton Royal Gazette, which contains permission for them to proceed, is now held up as their mandate, and sets at defiance all interference of Magistrates or others; thus neutralizing the powers, that were heretofore so zealous in maintaining the interests of the British Crown. That permission should have been given to the American commissioners to proceed without being accompanied by some British Magistrates, or other competent authorities, is a matter to be deeply regretted, and will prove a source of much future trouble:—That the State of Maine, will be led to acknowledge, that any part of her claims to the territory is unjust: is an idea too absurd for any Englishman to credit:—but that she will be more extravagant in her demands on her own general Government, immediately after the Commissioners shall have made their report, is as certain, and as well known, as that the Commissioners are now surveying the territory in dispute.

Yours, &c. A LUMBERER.

For the Chronicle.

THE CHURCH.

Messrs. Editors,—Will you please inform the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity church, that the Pew owners and occupiers request that they will in future direct their several *Laundresses*, to carry their old pantaloons, shirts, drawers, petticoats, &c. to the respective drying grounds of each Vestryman for the purpose of public exhibition, instead of parading their offensive traps on the front railing and steps leading to Trinity Church in Germain st. At the Kirk of Scotland, and the Methodist chapel, no such offensive articles are permitted to be exhibited, and the whole area on which those two places of worship stand appear to be properly attended to, and religiously respected. In drawing a contrast, the Church seems sadly neglected both in its exterior appearance, and in the filthiness of the floors and pews; dust and cobwebs may be gathered in heaps; while the other places of worship present patterns of cleanliness and respect. Yours, &c.

PEW HOLDER—*Middle Aisle.*

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, OCTOBER 26, 1838.

The attention of the British public has been lately roused to the apparent designs of that gigantic nation Russia, the invasion of India through the aid, and co-operation of Persia, has become a topic of great interest. For some years past Russia has perseveringly pursued her onward course of encroachment, and has succeeded in supplanting the British interest with the Shah of Persia and his dependants. Russia can boast of her immense army of 900,000 men, and it is not improbable, that on the first breach of her pacific relations with Great Britain, an attempt will be made for the invasion of British India.

NEW ROAD FROM WOODSTOCK TO ST. ANDREWS.—We are informed that an exploration of a new line of road was made a short time since, and a most favourable report made by the Commissioners, who represent that the whole distance from Woodstock to St. Andrews, would not exceed from 60 to 70 miles; that the route consists of the best quality of land, and has every facility for making a good and permanent road. Such being the case, we have no doubt, that the inhabitants of Saint Andrews and Woodstock, will cordially and unanimously unite in petitioning the Legislature for a sufficient grant to bring so desirable an object into immediate operation. To those townships the advantages would be very great, it would increase the trade of Saint Andrews, be of incalculable benefit to the Farmers and Lumberers in the County of Carleton; besides facilitating the means of travelling throu'out the different sections of the province.

LAWS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—A neat quarto volume of the Statutes of this Province from 1786 to 1836, is now completed, and may be had in this city at Mr. D. M'Millan's, Bookseller, Prince William street, and of the respective Agents (appointed by John Simpson, Esquire, Queen's Printer,) throughout the Province. This excellent Work has been carefully superintended by G. F. S. BERTON, Esq. who was appointed by the Executive for that purpose. It contains a large Appendix, explanatory Notes, with a general Index; and the whole compilation reflects great credit on its able superintendant.—Mr. Simpson has printed the work on excellent paper with good type; and Mr. M'Millan has put the finishing stroke in adorning this really useful Book with neatly lettered binding, which needs only to be seen to require a rapid sale.

NOTITIA OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A neat Pamphlet under this title has just issued from the Press; it contains much useful and general information, has been compiled with great care, and is a desirable companion for every respectable emigrant in British North America.

On Monday, a Deputation from the Minister, Elders and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church waited on ROBERT RANKIN, Esquire, and presented a parting address to that Gentleman.

It expressed in cordial terms their pleasing remembrance of the happy connexion which he has maintained with them, their high opinion of the upright, peaceful and consistant conduct which he has manifested, and the important services which he has rendered to the Church in his various offices, and their fervent desires for the future welfare of himself and his family.

Mr. RANKIN, in a very suitable reply, while he conveyed the heart-felt gratification which the presentation of such an address imparted to him, also warmly reciprocated their friendly emotions, and assured them of the lively interest which he would always feel in the prosperity of that Church.

Brevet Major Bloomfield's Company of the 11th Regiment, which have been for some time past stationed at Windsor, arrived in this city on Saturday morning last, in the steamer *Nova Scotia*. A sergeant and twelve men were left to guard the post at Windsor.

A detachment of the Royal Artillery, consisting of one sergeant and eighteen rank and file, under Lieut. Payne, to join the Company in this Garrison also arrived in the *Nova Scotia* on Saturday morning, from Halifax, via Windsor.

The following Inquests were taken before the Coroner on the 15th instant:—On Robert Cox, a seaman and a native of Biddeford who was accidentally drowned alongside the ship *Glasgow*, at Hatfield's wharf, on Saturday night previous.—On James McNinch, of the parish of Portland, who was accidentally drowned by falling off the long wharf on Saturday evening 13th instant.

HALIFAX, October 17.—The Highlanders have left us—regret at their departure is felt by the Community generally. A finer body of men than the 93rd there cannot be in our good QUEEN's service, or set of better disciplined Soldiers. They embarked yesterday on board of the Medea, Steamer, and the Ship Prince George—which Vessels were soon afterwards underweigh. They proceed to Pictou, where her Majesty's Ships Malabar and Andromache are now we suppose, waiting to receive the Troops and convey them to Quebec.

The Medea has taken a detachment of the 23rd Fusileers to P. E. Island, to relieve the detachment of the 93rd at that station.

Colonel Snodgrass, Dep. Quarter Master General, has proceeded to Pictou for the purpose of making arrangements for the embarkation on board Her Majesty's Ships of the several divisions of the 93rd Regt.

Six thousand stand of arms are to go in the ship Prince George to Quebec.

HALIFAX, October 17.—Capt. Young, of the Daphne, from Demerara, gives a sad account of the state of things in that Colony—he says the Negroes will neither work, or eat fish—he had to leave his Cargo unsold.

The 36th Regiment is expected to arrive here from Barbadoes in the course of next month.—*Gazette.*

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 18th.—*Commissariat.*—Assistant Commissaries-General, Thomas Osborn, Richard Williams, and Thomas Wharton Ramsay, to be Deputy Commissaries-General

Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General, Thomas Arnold, William Isaac Greig, Gilbert Hamilton Dinwiddie, William Ross, Oliver Goldsmith, and William Low, to be Assistant Commissaries-General.

Commissariat Clerks, John Josiah Smith, John Phillip Camm, Maximilian Malassez, Philip Turner, John Trimmer, Robert Low, Edmund John M'Mahon, Wm. Spearman Archer, John Salisbury Davenport, Willoughby Clement Wasey, and James Augustus Erskine, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General.

The Commissions of the above Officers bear date the 25th June, 1838.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Corn Exchange.—The news by the Royal William from England caused a good deal of excitement, and rather as the effect of excitement, about the news, than of the character of the news itself, flour was advanced to $9 for common Gennessee. The excitement died away, and prices fell back, so that on Saturday there were more sellers than buyers at $8 75. Ohio sold at the close at $8 81. Troy at $8 62, and Georgetown at $8 75. There were however but few sales, and under a fair amount of receipts the market closed dull. Several parcels of Virginia and Carolina Wheat sold at 185 a 187 1-2 cts bus. Rye is very heavy at 105 cts. Corn closed with sales at 83 cts for Northern, weight. Barley sold at 106 cts. Northern Oats at 50c bu.

The Steamboat Act.—By the late act of Congress it is made the duty of the masters and owners of all sea going steam vessels to have suction hose and fire engines and iron rods or chains instead of tiller ropes, under penalty of $300.

They are also required to carry longboats or yawls, capable of containing forty persons, where the tonnage of the steamer does not exceed 200 tons, and where it shall exceed that tonnage, three longboats or yawls, under the same penalty.—*N. Y. Times.*

SAINT ANDREWS, October 20.—A MOST BRUTAL ASSAULT was committed a few evenings ago by a private of the 11th Regt. on a woman in the street who was repairing to her home at about the hour of nine in the evening. The ruffian knocked her down twice and otherwise injured her by blows, having torn her habiliments literally to tatters, before he was scared from the victim of his intended destruction by the appearance of several persons whom her screams had drawn to the place. Every facility was afforded by Lieut. TOBIN, the Commandant, to discover the villain guilty of so atrocious an outrage, and he has been identified as *Martin Hogan*, and fully committed to take his trial at the approaching Supreme Court.—*Standard.*

AN INQUEST was held on Tuesday last at the Ledge before David Mowat Esq. Coroner, on board the Brig *Kingston*, Capt. Coats, of Demerara; on view of the body of Charles Curtise late one of the hands belonging to the Brig. The Verdict of "wilful Murder" was brought in against Capt. Coats, who is now in the County Jail awaiting his trial at the ensuing Supreme Court; and as the circumstances of the case will then fully appear, we forbear to make any further statement at present.—*Ib.*

QUEBEC, October 10.

We hear that His Excellency the Governor General will leave Quebec about the 27th instant for Montreal, and will proceed from thence to New-York and Washington. The *Inconstant*, it is said, will go round to an American port to receive him, and sail for England in November.

Sir JOHN COLBORNE, we believe, has consented to remain as Commander of the Forces, and will assume the Government on Lord Durham's departure from the Province.

Some of the Montreal papers state positively that Sir John Colborne will establish his head quarters at Montreal, and occupy Mr. Bingham's house, which has been fitted up for His Excellency the Governor General. Some of the Civil Offices will also be transferred to Montreal. Quebec, at least, will be a *quiet* place during the winter.

Niagara papers of the 3rd instant, Toronto of the 5th, and Kingston of the 9th, are received; as usual they teem with reports; but we can beat them here. The Niagara convicts, who were respited, are to be transported to a penal colony.

The Hon. A. W. Cochrane and Mr. Boulton late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, and their families, arrived here yesterday in the *Toronto*, from London. Mr. Boulton proceeded with the vessel to Montreal, on his way to Upper Canada, where he has ample property

fairs, and Russian encroachments, to understand a question in those respects, lately put to Ministers in Parliament, and their Reply.

We hardly know the extent to which we ought to credit the following intelligence, said to have been received in Paris on Wednesday, via Bagdad and Alexandria, from the English expedition up the Persian Gulf; we however give it as we find it in the *Courrier Francais*. This journal says:

[*London Morning Herald.*

"The numerical force of the expedition is small, but its consequences will not be less important, as 2200 men landed at Bushire will serve as a *point d'appui* for Farsistan, and the other Persian provinces that have refused to submit to the Russian influence which rules Mohammed Schah. The resistance of these provinces commenced before the landing of the English, whose support, however, has repeatedly been solicited since the death of the late King; and the nature of the country is such that Russia can never gain there the same footing which she has obtained in the north and north-east of Persia. The last accounts from Lahore lead to a belief that Runjeet Sing has decided to join the English without reserve. The positions, at this time, occupied by his troops on the immediate frontier of Kandahar and Cabool sufficiently vindicate the events they are destined to provide against. It is also worthy of remark that the East India Company has within a few months furnished the Rajah of Lahore with a considerable supply of arms, which are not, as in former times, such as have been rejected, but the same as are put into the hands of the sepoys in the British service. It appears that Russian officers have been sent to Runjeet Sing, and that hopes of a successful result to the negotiations entered into with him have been entertained, but have hitherto been deceived."

COAL MINE.—We are informed that a coal mine was discovered contiguous to Dorchester River in Westmoreland County, New Brunswick about two days ago. From specimens which have been examined by Mr. Joseph Averd, of Jolicure, the coal is judged to be of a very superior quality, and its value is highly enhanced by the facility of shipping it which is presented by the site of the mine. It is hoped that the government of New Brunswick will not obstruct the benefits likely to accrue from this discovery by allowing the monopoly, which was lately developed of the N. B. mines to a company of American citizens.—*Halifax Recorder.*

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—We learn that the British steamer Cynthia, plying between Windsor and Malden, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, a short distance above Malden. The fire had made such progress before discovered that the Captain had barely time to run her ashore. The boat, freight, passenger's baggage, in short, every thing on board of her was burned.—Buffalo Star.

Tom Williams, the Indian, who shot Joe Louis, another Indian, about 4 months ago, has been for some time past in custody of the Indians. At a council of their chiefs, held at Lennox Island, a part of them resolved that he should be shot, but the majority having decided on giving him up to be dealt with by the Laws of the Island, he has been accordingly surrendered, and is now in St. Eleanor's Jail.—*Prince Edward Island Gazette.*

Intelligence from Key West to the 30th of September has been received by editor of the N. O. Bulletin. The Floridian of the 29th says, that the accounts from Nassau, of the disastrous consequences of the gale of the 8th, are still distressing. The hulls of vessels, some bottom upward, and others dismasted, have been seen floating about the gulf in almost every direction, on the Bahama side. Many vessels have gone entirely to pieces, and the loss of life and property must consequently be very great. A passenger who was on board the schr. Rome, from Nassau, reports that at one house there were boarding twenty-five sea captains all masters of vessels that had been wrecked.—N. Y. Com.

Long Island—one of the Bahamas—is said to have been laid waste by the equinoctial gale of the 8th September, and thirty to forty of the inhabitants killed.

MARRIED,

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Richey, of Fredericton, to Louisa Merey, youngest daughter of Mr. William Mitchell, of this city.

On Friday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. William Crews, late from London, to Miss Ann Thompson, of this city.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. David Rankin, of Halifax, N. S., to Miss Emma G. Lockhart, youngest daughter of Mr. Levi Lockhart, of this city.

On Friday evening the 12th instant, by the Rev. John Black, Mr. Robert B. C. Weldon, of the Parish of Coverdale, to Miss Thomason, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Carter of the Parish of Sackville, County of Westmorland.

On the 11th inst., by Thomas T. Hewlett, Esq., Mr. William L. Briggs to Miss Ann N. Fitzgerald, all of the Parish of Hampstead, Queen's County.

DIED,

It is with much regret we have to announce the death of THOMAS PADDOCK, Esquire, Physician and Surgeon, which melancholy event took place at half past 3 on Tuesday last, after a short but severe illness. Docter Paddock was in the 48th year of his age—cut off by the dispensation of an All-wise Providence in the very meridian of life, surrounded by a young interesting family and numerous connexions, we need scarcely say that his loss to them must be severe indeed, and we deeply sympathise with his affectionate wife in the heavy affliction they have all been doomed to undergo. Great and irreparable however, as this sudden bereavement to them truly is, it is in a wider and more extended sphere, that the death of this truly estimable man will long be remembered with sincere sorrow. With high professional attainments, a long, extensive, and successful practice, a kind and benevolent disposition, and above all a total disregard of his own personal health and comfort, whenever his services were required, he had deservedly so won upon his numerous patients and the community generally, who all appreciated his worth, that he has left a blank amongst us which cannot easily be replaced.

On Friday evening last, after a long and tedious illness, Johanna, wife of Mr. John Kehoe, aged 25 years.

Yesterday, Andrew, infant son of Mr. John Bell, Germain-street, aged 1 year and 2 months. Funeral to-morrow, at half-past 2 o'clock.

At Burton, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, Amy, wife of Mr. Thomas Turney, in the 67th year of her age. She was for thirty-five years a member of the Baptist Church in that place.

At Little River, on Digby Neck, on the 15th inst Miss Sarah Denton, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Denton, of that place, aged 23 years. As she led a life of piety and faith in Christ, her death was peaceful and triumphant.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Oct. 17, schr. Splendid, Williams, Philadelphia, 11; R. L. Harris, flour, bread, &c.

18th, Deposit, Drinkwater, Belfast, (Maine); R. Rankin & Co. staves.

21st, ship Thetis, Brown, Liverpool, 35; J. Hammond, merchandize.

Rebecca, Drake, Londonderry, 46; Milby & Thomas, ballast.

Ward, Mantero, Liverpool, 38; J. Ward & Sons, coals.

Europe, Ellis, Liverpool, 35; S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig Richmond Lass, Abrams, Limerick, 48; to order, ballast.

22nd, schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New York, 5; J. Gunnison, assorted cargo.

AT QUARANTINE—14th, brig La Plata, from Jamaica; 4 of the crew sick.

24th, ship Beverly, Brewer, Liverpool, 47; G. D. Robinson & Co. coals.

Schr. Wave, York, Baltimore, 9; Hunt, flour.

25th, ship Jane Walker, Whyte, Liverpool, 40; J. Walker, merchandize.

26th, ship Carouge, Williams, Londonderry, 35; order, ballast, and 19 passengers.

Schr. James Clarke, Beck, Halifax.

Coral, Perry, Jamaica, 26; Ratchford & Brothers, logwood, sugar, and rum.

Sophia, Kisk, Liverpool, 42—John Robertson, merchandize.

CLEARED.

Ship St. Martins, Vaughan, Dublin, timber, &c.
Robert Bruce, Harkness, Liverpool, timber.
Amy, Crowell, London, timber.
Wolf's Cove, Hamilton, Port Glasgow, do.
Brig Sarah, Wilson, St. Andrew's—to load.
Timandra, Rees, Londonderry, deals.
Linnet, Clements, Lucca, (Jam.) fish &c.
Nestor, Clarke, Dundalk, deals.
Schr Mary Jane, Spence, Baltimore, potatoes.
Splendid, Williams, Philadelphia, plaster.
Laurel, Croscup, Baltimore, potatoes.

Spoken by the Richmond Lass of Hartlepool, (arrived at this port from Limerick,) on the 29th Sept., lat. 44, long. 43, the brig Charles, Forbes, of and from Leith, bound to St. John, N. B.—Same day, barque Tobago of London, bound to Pugwash.

Schr. Oceanus, at Yarmouth, N. S. from Wilmington, spoke on the 5th inst. lat. 36, long. 70, steamer Great Western from New-York, for Bristol, with a fair wind—all sail spread—was running at the rate of 16 or 17 knots an hour—wished to be reported.

Brig Enterprise, at New York from Charleston, spoke on the 4th instant, sch'r Sarah & Elizabeth, from Montego Bay for St. John.

Spoken 25th ult. lat. 44 40, long. 49 30, ship Glenswilly, 10 days from St. John for the Clyde.—Brig Camilla, hence, for Cork, was spoken in lat. 51 4, long. 14.

Brig Sir Colin Campbell, Robertson, 39 days from Dublin, for this port, put into Halifax on the 10th inst.

Loading at Greenock, Sept. 15th, ships Atlantic, Hardenbrook, and Mozambique, Cronk, for St. John, and James Moran, Ferguson, for New South Wales.

Cleared at Carmarthen, 13th, Active, Graham, St. John.

1 The Constitution, Sewell, from Carlisle for St. John, passed Whitehaven Sept. 5.

Sailed from Liverpool, 14th Sept., Sophia, Risk, St. John.

Inverness, Sept. 12.—On the 7th inst. the brig Adventurer, of and for Sunderland, from Miramichi, went ashore near Spey, and will be a total wreck—no lives lost. The cargo is expected to be saved.

PILOT BREAD; Soda, Sugar, Water, and Bran CRACKERS; 30 Boxes Halifax sperm Candles; 20 Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar, —Just received and for sale by
JAMES MALCOLM.

Hourly expected, a supply of Grapes, Raisins, Figs and Nuts, the growth of 1838. Oct. 26.

Jamaica & St. Croix Rum.

70 PUNS. strong Jamaica RUM; 30 ditto fine flavored and high proof St Croix ditto, just received and for sale low for cash.
Oct. 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BLANKETS.—400 Pair 9-4 and 10-4 Rose Blankets, ex ship *Ward*, from Liverpool.
26th October. J. KERR & CO.

Just Received,
Per British Queen, from London:
1 CASE superior French MATCHES: Also on hand, A few Stilton and Pine Apple CHEESE.
Oct. 26. E. C. WADDINGTON.

RUM, SUGAR, &c.

65 CASES Havana SUGAR; 19 Hhds. Porto Rico ditto; 40 Puns. RUM;
25 Puns. Molasses; 126 chests TEA;
45 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
15 Hhds. GIN; 3 Puncheons Malt WHISKEY,
65 Kegs GUNPOWDER;
Which together with their usual stock of BRANDIES, WINES, &c. are offered at their known low prices.
J. & J. ALEXANDER, *King Street.*

☞A small quantity of DRY GOODS will be disposed of at very low rates, to close a consignment. *October 26.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That EDWARD M. HOYT and CHARLES P. BETTS, lately carrying on business under the firm of *Hoyt & Betts*, having assigned their property to us in trust for the benefit of such of their creditors as shall within One month after public notice given for that purpose, come in and execute the deed of assignment, under the terms and conditions therein expressed;—the said deed of assignment is left to be executed at the store of the subscriber, Charles M'Lauchlan, in Nelson-street, whereof all persons interested are required to take due notice.
CHARLES M'LAUCHLAN,
ALEX. ROBERTSON.
St. John, 13th October, 1838.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
For Sale or to Let.

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

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

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. MILLAR has just received per *British Queen*, from London, a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the LADIES of Saint John. *Also,*
A choice assortment of TOYS, a rich and new article. *October 26.*

SITUATION WANTED.

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

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting my son, DANIEL WEBB, on my account, as no such debts will be paid by me, he having this day left my house without my consent.
JOSIAH WEBB.
Jerusalem Settlement, Queen's Co. Oct. 11, 1838.

Wanted Immediately,

THREE Vessels of 100 to 150 tons for Ports in the West Indies, and United States, for which liberal prices will be given. Apply to
RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
October 26.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

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

British Goods.

THE subscribers invite the attention of purchasers to their present Valuable Assortment of the following articles, which they are offering at the *lowest prices possible* for approved payments:
Rose and Witney Blankets,
White and colored Flannels and Serges,
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos; Bombazetts, Moreens,
Plaids, Cambletts, Blue Pilot cloths, Kerseys,
Beaver cloths, Petershams,
Superfine Broad cloths, all colors and qualities,
Cassimeres ditto; with a large variety of ready made WINTER CLOTHING.
Sept 28. J. KERR & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Coal by Auction.

To-Morrow, Saturday, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscribers at their Auction Room—without reserve:

100 CHALDRONS (very best) WALLS END COALS, in Lots to suit purchasers. The Coals to be taken from the brig *Leila* at Donaldson's Wharf, as fast as they can be discharged.

TERMS—Under £12 10s. cash. £12 10s. to £50 three months; over £50 six months—approved endorsed notes.
Oct. 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

On Monday next 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the store of the Subscribers—to close consignments:

20 TIERCES Porto Rico SUGAR;
20 Hhds. Molasses;
5 Bbls. 1 box Ginger; 1 1-2 bbl. PIMENTO;
1 Box Arrowroot; 25 boxes Chocolate;
2 Qr. casks Malaga WINE;
10 M. Havanna CIGARS, &c &c.
October 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

On Thursday, 1st November next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Subscribers' Warehouse:

500 PACKAGES TEA, ex *Clifton*, from Canton; comprising chests, half chests, and 14 lb. boxes Congo, Souchong, Twankay, Hyson, and Gunpowder;
40 Tons Birch Timber, average 13 1-2 inches;
10 Pipes, } Sicily Madeira and Teneriffe
10 Hhds. } WINES;
12 Qr. casks, }
2 Pipes, 4 Qr. casks, Madeira Wine;
2 Quarter casks superior Old Sherry;
10 casks, 4 doz. each, London Porter;
4 Hhds. Cognac Brandy;
2 do. Scheidam Geneva.
Oct. 19. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

FARM FOR SALE.
On Monday, 18th November.

BY virtue of a licence from the Governor and Council, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, at the ARGYLE HOUSE, Church st. on the above named day, a Farm of LAND with its improvements, belonging to the Estate of the late Peter Peddie.
Terms liberal and known at time of sale.
J. HOOPER, *Administrator.*
Oct. 19, 1838.

New Fall Goods,

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

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

—ALSO—
Two Thousand pairs BOOTS and SHOES.
The whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.
W. G. LAWTON.
Market square, Oct. 26, 1838.

SAINT JOHN
SACRED MUSIC ACADEMY.

MR. BRADBURY takes this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his friends of this city, for the liberal patronage he has received since his residence here; also of intimating to them his intention of opening Fall and Winter classes for Instruction in the science of VOCAL MUSIC.

The Academy will consist of two Classes. The first will be composed of such as have already acquired a knowledge of the Elements of Music, and can read plain Psalmody readily. In this Class the requisite acquirements will be pointed out, and all necessary instruction given for Solo, Trio, Quartet and Chorus singing. Particular attention will be given to *correct Musical expression and Rhythm or Time.* Rhythmical, Rhythmico-Melodic, and Dynamic exercises will occasionally be introduced for practice.

The second Class will be composed of such as wish to receive an *Elementary* course of instruction. In this Class it will be Mr. B's. aim to communicate to his Pupils a distinct and practical knowledge of the science, and to enable them to perform *at sight* any common Church Music.

The First class will meet one evening each week. The Second, two evenings.

Names may be left at the stores of Messrs. Z. Estey, S. K. Foster, J. Bustin and Geo. H. Hay.

☞ Mr. Bradbury will open a School in Carleton on Tuesday evening the 21st inst. A general invitation is given the first and second evenings to all who may wish to examine the system of instruction.
St. John, 18th October, 1838.

Locust Trenails.

Just received per schr. *Deposite* from Norfolk:
3,268 LOCUST TRENAILS, of large size, for sale from the vessel.
19th Oct. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BUTTER.—30 Firkins, warranted, fresh for family use—received this day, and for sale low
Oct. 19. by THOMAS HANFORD.

LATHWOOD & DEALS.—20 Cords LATHWOOD; 150,000 feet DEALS.
Oct. 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN HICKS, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
HENRY JACKSON, jun. } *Executors*
JOSEPH STEWART, }
Norton, King's County, Oct. 15, 1838.

On Consignment—
Ex British Queen—London:
6 CASKS superb CUT GLASS; 16 Packages Caps, Hats, Velvets, Ribbons, Mens' and Women's Shoes and Boots, Dolls, Saddlery, French Matches, &c. &c.
Oct. 19. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

RUM! RUM!!

80 PUNS. Jamaica RUM; *some of it proof* 19. Also, 10 Puns. W. I. Rum, just landed and for sale on reasonable terms.
Oct. 19. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Sugar, Pork and Oil.

JUST received, ex schooner *Caroline*, from Halifax: 20 hogsheads SUGAR; 12 barrels prime PORK; 16 casks seal OIL, which will be sold low while landing.
Oct. 5. CRANE & M'GRATH.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
TO THE
VICTORIA HOUSE.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN. begs most respectfully to announce to his Customers and the Public, the arrival per *British Queen, Glasgow*, and *Evergreen*, of part of his

FALL SUPPLY.

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTES PART OF THE STOCK;

BRIGHT, Black and coloured GRO DE NAPS;
Plain and figured Silks, Satinetts, and Irish Poplins;
Checked, striped, and shaded Washing SILKS;
Mousseline de Laines; plain and figured CHALLI DRESSES;
Coronation, Victoria, and Orleans Dresses;
Muslin, Cambric, and Swiss Prints;
Something quite new and rich in fancy and shaded Grecian SATINS; and
Lutestrings for Bonnets, and an immense variety of Ribbons to match;
Velvets in every shade, for Bonnets, with Trimmings to match;
French Blond Laces and Edgings;
Thread, Lace, and Gimp Edgings and Laces;
Sewed Capes, Collars, and Cuffs;
Nets, in all the different colours, breadths, and qualities;
French Brocaded Satins and Velvets, for Vests;
Hosiery and Gloves in great variety;
Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool, Merino, and Shammy Vests and Drawers;
Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Collars, Shirts, and Braces;
Mc'Intosh's Waterproof CAPES and COATS;
French and English Stays and Umbrellas;
530 Printed DRESSES;
1500 Pieces Printed CALICOES;
200 ditto FURNITURES—with Linings to suit;
300 ditto Grey Cottons and Sheetings;
150 ditto striped and checked Shirting;
250 ditto Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS;
A very extensive and varied assortment of FURS.

And daily expects per ships Jane Walker, Forth, *and* Mozambique, *the remainder of his Fall GOODS—among which are the following:*
200 ditto CLOTHS—in every shade and quality;
100 ditto fancy Kerseys, Doeskins, and Buckskins;
100 ditto Pilot CLOTHS, PETERSHAMS, and BEAVER CLOTHS;
500 Pairs of BLANKETS;
500 ditto white and coloured FLANNELS;
400 Pieces 3-4 and 6-4 MERINOS;
Which, together with his present assortment, will embrace the best Stock for extent and variety ever before offered in this Province;—and as they have been all selected in the best markets for cash, he is enabled to sell them at such prices as will defy competition.

☞ *No Goods allowed to leave the Establishment without being paid for.* ☜
Saint John, 26th October, 1838.

Fall and Winter Boots & Shoes.

Just received per ships "British Queen," from London, and "Evergreen," from Liverpool, the following assortment of Boots and shoes, viz:—

WOMEN'S black Cloth Dress Boots of every pattern, lined with fur, chamois, &c.; black blue, and grey Cloth Over Boots: do. do. do. do. drab and black Pilot Cloth snow Boots of all qualities; drab cloth and carpet Carriage Boots; single and double sol'd Prunella Boots, lined with chamois and fur trim'd; black Prunella do. of every quality; Cork sol'd Boots; seal skin and Russia Kid stout Boots; white, black, and col'd satin slippers; French Kid and Prunella assorted do.; Prunella slippers, Ties and Walking shoes; Russia Kid, seal skin, and Morocco do. do. do; silk quilted shoes; Cork sol'd Waterproof shoes, lined with chamois, &c.; fancy carpet slippers; lin'd and common webb do.; low priced House shoes of all kinds.

GIRL'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Black cloth Dress Boots of every size, quality and pattern; black and drab Pilot Cloth snow Boots, do. do. do.; black and col'd Prunella Boots; seal, Russia Kid, and Cordovan do.; white and black satin slippers; French Kid and Prunella Operado; Prunella Ties, slippers and Walking shoes; seal skin and Russia Kid do. do.; fancy carpet and lin'd Webb slippers and low priced House shoes of all kinds.

MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wellington, Clarence, and Coburg Boots; Dress and Half-Dress shoes and Pumps; strong Walking shoes; black and col'd Roan House slippers, Webb do.; fancy carpet do. lin'd with chamois, flannel, &c.; Cloth over shoes; Pilot and Kersey over Boots, &c. &c.

BOY'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Stout Calf Bootees; do. shoes, Pumps; Cordovan Boots and shoes of all sizes; black and drab cloth snow Boots, and low priced Boots and shoes of all kinds.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Black Cloth Boots of every size and quality; Pilot Cloth snow Boots; black and col'd prunella Boots; do. do. do. shoes and Angle straps; Carpet and Webb shoes; black and col'd Morocco and Roan Boots and shoes; Angle strap'd shoes of every description, and a great variety of other kinds.

CLOGS, &c.

Men's Clogs and Goloshoes; women's patent self-adjusting Cork soled and spring Clogs; French single and double spring do.; Wood Clogs of various patterns; Leather Goloshoes; Girl's and Children's Clogs of all sizes, &c. &c. &.

For sale wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Trunks of all sizes for sale cheap.
L. & S. K. FOSTER.
St. John, Oct. 19, 1838.

Just Received—per Adelaide.

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

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Business carried on heretofore by JAMES OTTY, will in future be conducted in the same premises by the subscribers, under the firm of JAMES OTTY & CO.
JAMES OTTY,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
St. John, October 12, 1838

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the subscriber, are hereby requested to present the same for settlement at the store of JAS. OTTY & Co. —and all persons indebted to him are required to make payment to Mr. Wm. Robertson, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
JAMES OTTY.
St. John, October 12, 1838.

NOTICE.

MR. RAYMOND M'CREADY, of the city of St. John, Merchant, having assigned his Property to trustees for the benefit of such of his Creditors as shall execute the Deed of Assignment and release within One Month from this date—Notice is hereby given, that the Deed of Assignment may be seen by the Creditors at the Office of J. H. Hartt, Esquire, and that such Creditors as shall not execute the same within One Month, will be excluded from any benefit to be derived from the Assignment.
JOHN SMITH, }
S. K. FOSTER, } Trustees.
Z. ESTEY. }
St. John, October 1st, 1838.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of this City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 28, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.
August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN

IRON, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex ship "Chester," from Newry:

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch Pig IRON;
10 do. English Iron, assorted,
5 do. Refined do. do.
4 do. Swedish do. do.
100 boxes Tin Plates, IC. IX. DC. DX & DXX;
12 Anvils, assorted; 50 bundles blister Steel,
19 pairs Forge Bellows; 1 cask Rivets,
1000 Pots, assorted, 1-2 to 20 gallons,
754 Pans, do. 10 to 17 inches,
130 Bakepans and Covers, 10 to 16,
300 KETTLES, assorted, 0 to 4,
1 cask Smoothing Irons,
2 bundles sheathing COPPER,
200 bars Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 and 1 inch,
50 sheets Brass, 57 ingots block TIN,
18 bundles sheet Iron, 18 to 22,
134 Sock Plates, for Ploughs,
20 dozen Ballast Spades; 60 do. Common do.
4 casks steeled Shovels; 5 cases Irish LINEN,
40 bundles 5-16 Round Iron, 80 do. 3-8 do. do.;
20 do. 1-2 do. do.; 260 brls. prime Oatmeal;
10 puns. Irish Whisky; 1 cask 7-16 Coil Chain,
100 chaldrons Liverpool Coals.
WM. CARVILL.
St. John, May 11, 1838.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

JAMAICA. { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar,

Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad,
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada,
Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent,
Tobago, Berbice, Saint Thomas,
Porto Rico, Saint Croix,

For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.
ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.

SOFA BEDS,
On a new and improved Principle.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his new and improved SOFA BED. The prices vary according to the pattern and finish, from 5 to £15. The lowest prices asked, and no abatement. They are all warranted, and kept in repair one year, free of expense. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, and private families who study economy, are invited to call and examine them. In many cases they save more than the cost in rent and fuel.
July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,
HORSFIELD STREET.

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

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

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

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.
St. John, August 31, 1838.

Ex ship "Edward Thorne."

80 KEGS GUNPOWDER. Apply to
October 12, 1838. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

Jamaica Rum.

30 PUNS.—Ex schr *Armede*, from Halifax, very superior. Apply to
October 12. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

FRESH OYSTERS,

IN excellent order and of a superior quality, may be had at the ALBION HOUSE, by the Barrel, bushel, peck or otherwise—only 1s. 3d. per dozen in the shell.
October 12, 1838. WM. NETHERY.

St. Andrews Grammar School.

WANTED, on the first day of November next, a MASTER for the above School. Any person applying for the above situation, must be fully competent to give instruction in the Greek and Latin Languages, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History and Mathematics. The emoluments are, One Hundred Pounds per annum from the Province, with tuition money, under the direction of the President and Directors. Testimonials as to moral character and ability will be required.—Apply to the Rev. Dr. ALLEY, President.
St. Andrews, July 26, 1838.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, wishes to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of Entertainment to that neat and commodious two story house, immediately opposite his old stand in Dorchester. He has made several additions thereto, and fitted up the same in a neat style: has also erected on the premises, a large and superior Barn, with stabling for forty horses: has engaged a first rate Groom and stable Boy, who are constantly in attendance, having their rooms over the stable; and he trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public patronage.
ANDREW WELDON.
Dorchester, Co. Westmorland, 1st July, 1838.
☞Horses and Carriages, with competent Drivers, may be had at all times.

Encourage Domestic Manufactures!!!

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the Public in general, that he has lately arrived in Saint John with men and materials to carry on the SOAP and CANDLE manufactory upon a scale that will bid defiance to competition for either quality or price. As it is his intention to make a superior article, he is certain that a trial is only required to ensure that patronage from the trade the Establishment will deserve.

A constant stock will always be kept at the Warehouse of T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq. Water street; and at the Manufactory, Nelson street; where a fair price will be given and *Cash* paid for TALLOW.
Sept. 21. HENRY S. GAULT.
☞The Candle manufactory is now in operation, but the Soap boiling is unavoidably postponed until next Spring. 6*

WANTED TO CHARTER—A Vessel from 150 to 300 tons, to take a cargo of DEALS to a Port in Ireland. Apply as above.

Mushroom Catsup.

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

LOOK HERE—Read this!

THE Subscriber wants some money to pay his debts. Therefore if all accounts due him are not paid before one month from this date, the whole will be left in the hands of a Lawyer for immediate collection.
September 28. JAS. HOWARD.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in Mill street, (York Point,) where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of Provisions, GROCERIES, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Just received per ship Jane Walker, from Liverpool:
150 Bbls. superfine sweet Hamburgh FLOUR—*(a superior article);*
10 Tons fresh OATMEAL;
100 Firkins prime Irish BUTTER;
3 Puncheons patent grain Whiskey, 25 O. P.
2 do. Malt, do. 11 O. P.
Per Brig Condor, from Londonderry:
9 Tons Fresh OTMEAL, in casks of 4 cwt. each.
The whole of which will be sold low for Cash or approved paper.
St. John, July 12. JAMES KERR.
☞A further Supply hourly expected, of which proper notice will be given.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

Also a few cases of superior Skeidam GIN, and a few fresh OYSTERS in good order.
July 27, 1838. WM. NETHERY.

STEAMER NOVASCOTIA,
(100 Horse Power.)

IN consequence of an arrangement being made with the Proprietors of the steamers *Maid of the Mist*, and *Nova-Scotia*, the NOVA SCOTIA will run as follows, until further notice.
Monday—To Annapolis, at 7, as usual.
Tuesday—Return to St. John.
Wednesday—To Eastport, St. Andrews and Saint Stephen.
Thursday—Return to St. John, touching as usual; leaving for Windsor in the evening as the tide may suit.
Friday—Return from Windsor.
September 21.

SUGAR.

100 CASES bright Havana SUGAR; landing from Halifax, and for sale on reasonable terms by
Sept. 7. tf. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

NEW GOODS.

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

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' Hair work, Gentlemen's Wigs, &c. &c.—The whole of which will be disposed of at reasonable prices.
WILLIAM MAJOR,
Hair-Dresser, Perfumer, &c.
Prince William-street, 6th October, 1838.

Cross Street, St. John, N. B.

LOZENGES.

THOMAS GARD, in addition to various kinds of CONFECTIONARY manufactured at his Establishment, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced making LOZENGES of different descriptions, superior to those generally imported, being free from adulteration and pernicious ingredients; and as a liberal discount will be allowed to wholesale Dealers and Traders, he solicits a share of patronage.

LOZENGES—Peppermint, Ginger, Toulon, Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Chalk, Cream of Tartar, Acidulated Lemon, Cayenne, Lavender, Fancy, Winter Green, &c. &c.

MIXTURES—Sugar Plums, Almonds, Bills, Peppermint Drops, Cassia Buds, Carroway Comfits, Steel do.

CANDIES—Barley Sugar, Winter Green, Gum Candy, Ginger do., Sperm do., striped Lemon, White Cream, Peppermint, Cinnamon.

WEDDING CAKES richly ornamented, Fruit, Pastry, Macaroons, Ratifies, Naple Biscuit, Tea Cakes, Jellies, Blancmange, &c.

☞Country Orders duly attended to.
September 14, 1838.

To be Let,

THE Shop and under Flat of that house situated on the cor

Just Received, a Fresh supply of

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. *Scurvey, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humours; *Scorbutic Eruptions*, and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all *Eruptive Complaints. Sallow, Cloudy*, and *other disagreeable Complexions*. The use of those Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the Skin. Common colds and influenza*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases. *Piles*; as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of *thirty-five years*, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, a 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 absolately 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 enable the patient in their further use. These Pills 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 impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. This indigestion is 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 particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 546, Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 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 fom 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 accompanes the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale, and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4, King street.

St. John, April 13, 1838.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend, for instance, that either his *Cammomile* or his *Aperient Pills* will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, the Lungs and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver.—These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physican. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action; and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coat of the stomach, and leaving it in flacid prostrate weakness: and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of us for digesting wholesome and solid food, and thus impovish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blamed for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs; it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet, or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? so the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or either prostrating causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never effected by the blood, until after the blood has been effected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is therely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. EVANS' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or seperately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them:—Dyspepsia, in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nauseas incicent to mothers; Flour Albus; Fever and agne; Incipient Consumptions or Declines, whether of the Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Inebriation, or Detirium Tremens; spasmodic Affections of all kinds, Rhumatism, whether Chronic or Inflamatory, Nervous and Bilious Fevers of every variety, scorfuta, salt Rheum and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin, Restlessness at night and daily irritability mealancholy, the summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons, Worms and Flatulency with bad breath, Chlorosis, and Palpatation of the Heart or Head, Changes of Female Constitution: and for impared and disorganised constitutions in either sex which have been permanently relieved by any other medicine. A single trial of Dr. W. EVANS' Medicines to any of these cases will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and introduce sucah use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine of the authorised Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions.—For further particulars, he respectfully requests the public to peruse his other advertisments and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

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

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

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

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

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited for by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permissiuo to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefits she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. *Wm. Evans'* celebrated *Cammomile and Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills* in alleviating afflicted mankind. Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery or bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, lenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar acid matter mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is now enjoying perfect health, and returns his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefits he has received.

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

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

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

Symptoms—habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of apetite, ecruciating pain of the epigatric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, mordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but yet received but little relief from their medicine till Mr. Brown procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

Joseph Browne, of Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is just and true.

J BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day January, 1838.

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

BY DR. WILLIAM EVANS.—If the medical maxim be true, that "the knowledge of a disease is half its cure," how greatly is it to be deplored that the knowledge of those prevalent diseases which annually carry off millions of the human rece, is not more generally diffused. How lamentable is it that so few of the great human family possess any information upon a subject in which, of all others, they are most vitally interrested. It will probably be an incredible marvel of future generations of the world that the past should have been acquainted with every thing except that which it most concerns them to know.

To convey this knowledge more extensively than has yet been attempted by any other practioner, and to direct the attention of the afflicted to those few and simple remedies by which many of the most prevalent diseases may be arrested and removed, is the object of Dr. Evans in this and other pathological summaries which he will publish, upon the authority of the highest medical writers of the age. His instruction will necessarily be brief, but its accuracy will be undeniable.

CONSUMPTION.—Of this disease, in one or other of its forms, four thousand persons have died in the city of New York within the last seven years; this is proved by the city bills of mortality; and its victims throughout the country, have been in almost the same proportion to the population. Consumption (or Marasmus Phthisis) is of three kinds, the Catarrhall, the Apostematous, and the Tubercular. In catarrhall consumption, the cough is frequent and violent, with a copious excretion of a thin, offensive, purulent muscus, sometimes, but not frequently, streked with blood. There is generally a soreness about the chest, with transitory pains shifting from side to side. Its ordinary cause is a neglected cold, and is therefore a common kind of consumption in a climate subject to such sudden and extreme changes as ours. 2. In Apostematous Consumption, the cough returns in fits, and is for some time dry, with but very little expectoration, and that very difficult. There is often in this kind, a fixed, dull, circumscribed pain the chest, which is increased by lying upon the side.—The dry cough at length changes to a copious expectoration of purulent matter, which occasionally threatens suffocation, although many other painful symptoms are temporarily relieved. At this stage, the disease is rarely if ever cured. 3, In Terbercular Consumption, the cough is short and trickling, and is often an excretion of the watery, whey like samies, sometimes tinged with blood. The pain in the chest is slight, and there is an almost habitual elevation of the spirits. This variety is usually the result of a scrofulous taint in the system generally, which when thus seated in the lungs, can seldom be arrested in its fatal progress unless met in its first advances.

Each of these three, varieties of phthistical consumption, begins with the following common symptoms, by removing which, it may certainly be cured. The patient is sensible of an unusual langor, breathes with less than his usual freedom, and consequently with more frequent resparations, which sometimes induce him to relieve himself by making a deeper respiration similar to a sigh. When he does this he usually feels an uneasiness across the chest; and as these symptoms increase, they are attended with more than ordinary perspiration at night, so as to leave him unfeebled in the morning, disinclined for exertion, and affected with more or less of headache. He coughs occasionally without complaining of the inconvenience, but if his sleep be not disturbed by coughing, he usually coughs shortly after waking in the morning, gradually becoming debilitated, and experiencing an aggravation of all the above symptoms. This is the first stage of consumption in general, and this being the only step at which there is any reasonable hope of being cured, Dr. Wm. Evans will not go on to describe the truly melancholy and dreadful symptoms by which its further fatal stages are characterised. To do this, would be unprincipled and unfeeling quackery, for he pretends only that his medicines cure it in this early stage, however much they may relieve it when more advanced.

The above Pills are sold by Mr. D. M'Millan at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Ware House, in this City; Robert Chestnut, Esq., Fredericton; Chas. Connell, Esq. Woodstock; Ingersol & Putnam, Houlton; John Beckford, Eastport; Brewer & Smith, Calais.

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

Madeira Wines, Brandy, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber:

1 PIPE, 2 hogsheads, 2 qr. casks, } Blackburn's Choice Old London PARTICULAR MADEIRA.

20 qr. casks, each 30 gallons Cognac BRANDY;

10 Half pipes Fine Hollands Geneva.

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

31st August, 1838.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

Ex Emeline, from London.

50 CASKS London double brown STOUT, *(4 dozen each.)*

150 Barrels superfine Dantzic FLOUR,

12 Bales 1-2 bleached Coker Canvas,

2 Bales Seaming Twine,

Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks London particular Madeira WINE;—*Also in Store:*

60 Pipes, Hhds. & Qr. Casks Sicily Mad. Wine,

150 " " " Teneriffe,

40 Hhds. Schiedam GENEVA,

60 " Cognac BRANDY.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

August 24. 1838.

Caper Souchong Tea.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 Boxes Caper Souchong TEA, for sale by

Aug. 17. JAMES MALCOLM.

Chain Cables, Anchors, Cordage, &c.

5-8 3-4, 7-8, 15-16, 1, 1 1-8, 1 1-4, 1 3-8 & 1 1-2 inch Chain Cables, cross bar'd & close links.

Anchors from 1 cwt. to 25 cwt. for wood stocks,

Ditto " iron stocked.

2 tons Cordage, assorted;

2 tons assorted spunyarn, 2, 3 & 6 yarn;

200 bolts Canvass, assorted;

20 crates of Crockery, assorted;

20 matts Wine Bottles;

30 quarter Casks Teneriffe Wine;

500 Pieces Grey Cottons, striped Shirtings, Apron Checks, and dark and red striped Homespun,

100 Dozen Scotch Bonnets,

4 casks tinned and untinned Teakettles;

Aug. 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

IRON! IRON!!

The Subscriber is now landing ex barque "Beverley":

5514 BARS British IRON, assorted from 5-16 in. to 3 inches, round;

From 1-2 inch to 4 inches Square;

From 1 1-4 inch to 3 by 3-8 inch Flat;

From 1 1-4 inch to 4 by 1-2 inch do.;

From 2 1-2 inch to 3 1-2 by 5-8 inch do.;

One Chain CABLE 1 1-4 inch,

—Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for good payments.

June 15. WM. CARVILL.

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c.

Per Brig Augusta, from Jamaica:

110 PUNS. RUM; 16 Tierces Sugar; 30 Puncheons Molasses; 10 Tons Logwood; 100 Bags PIMENTO; 109 CATTLE HIDES. For sale by

Sept. 7. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

CANADA FLOUR.—150 Barrels Gannanoque Fine FLOUR, in excellent order, for sale by

7th Sept. J. T. HANFORD.

IRON.

25 TONS English IRON, per *Allegro* from Bristol, comprising all the sizes and qualities usually required in this market; now in store and for sale low by

Sept. 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BOHEA TEA.—20 Chests (84lbs. each) fine Bohea TEA, for sale cheap by

28th Sept. J. MALCOLM.

Whisky, Nails, Candles, &c.

Per Mozambique, from Greenock:

2 PUNCHEONS best Malt WHISKY; 40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles; 50 Kegs Wrought NAILS, from 6dy to 24dy.

ALSO IN STORE.

5 Hogsheads Refined LOAF SUGAR; 6 Pipes Brandy, *Martell's* brand; 6 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 6 do. seal Oil; 2 tons thin Sheathing Paper; 40 Bags sheathing Nails, ass. sizes; 60 do. Spikes, from 4 to 9 inch; 15 rolls sheet LEAD, from 2 1-2 to 14 lb. per foot.

August 3. JAMES OTTY.

Printing Paper.

FOR SALE, a few Reams PRINTING PAPER, of a superior quality and large size: cheap at the store of J. KERR & CO.

September 7.

Notice.

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

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

NOTICE.

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

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

SALT.—A quantity of SALT in store, proper for re-packing Pickled Fish,—for sale by

7th Sept. J. T. HANFORD.

Flour and Lard.

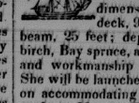
ON CONSIGNMENT, 335 Bbls. fresh ground superfine FLOUR, *for family use, warranted of the best American Wheat*; 50 barrels fine do; 50 barrels Fine Middlings do; 50 Kegs Lard—Now in the schooner *Prudent* from Quebec, and for sale from the Wharf by

Sept. 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PORK.—52 Barrels Prime and Cargo PORK landing ex schr. *Lazy* from Quebec, will be sold *low* from the wharf, by

Aug. 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

New BRIG for sale.



THE subscribers offer for sale a new BRIG, of about 260 tons, now on the stocks in Parrsboro, N. S. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 90 feet; keel, 82 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet. Built of birch, Bay spruce, and pine, and in point of model and workmanship equal to any in this Province. She will be launched in all next month, and sold low on accommodating terms, if early application be made to Messrs. W. A. & J. H. BRODERICK, the builders or to RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

St. John, 17th August, 1838.

Flour, Glass, &c.

RECEIVED, per schooners *Lazy* and *Mary Jane* from Quebec: 250 bbls. Canada Fine FLOUR, 4000 feet 8x10 GLASS.

Also, per schr. Eleanor Jane, from Boston: Pens, Apples, and Onions.

August 31. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Soap & Starch.

LANDING from ship *Lockwoods*, this day—200 boxes best quality Yellow SOAP;

20 Boxes Poland Starch; 1 Hhd. do. do.

For sale cheap by

Sept. 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

HAMS.

250 WESTPHALIA HAMS, of superior quality, just landed ex *Lockwoods*, for sale at 10d. per lb. for cash only.

Sept. 21. JAS. MALCOLM.

Jamaica Rum, Sugars, &c.

Landing by the subscriber, ex the Scotia and Augusta, at the North Market Wharf—

100 PUNS, of High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 15 casks SUGARS.

Ex ship Chester, from Liverpool.—100 boxes best quality Liverpool SOAP; 100 boxes Mould and Dipt *CANDLES*.

14th Sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Manchester Goods.

EX ship *Magnificent* from Liverpool.—600 Pieces Plain and Printed COTTONS, now opening.

17th August. J. KERR & CO.

FINE BOHEA.—50 Boxes Fine BOHEA of superior quality. Apply to

August 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Tobacco.

13 KEGS No. 1 Richmond, just received and for sale by

Aug. 31. THOMAS HANFORD.

PORK.—50 barrels Hamburg Prime Mess Pork, per schooner *Lazy*, for sale by

Aug. 31. JAS. T. HANFORD.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

400 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks for past favours, begs leave to state that he has now on hand, Four Hundred Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of almost every description—among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco and Waterproof Boots. The whole of the above have been manufactured under his immediate inspection, with the greatest care to render them neat and substantial. From twenty years experience in the above Buisness, in this City, he is confident they are the best assortment of domestic manufactured work offered for sale here within that period.

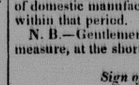
N. B.—Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to measure, at the shortest notice.

DAVID PATERSON,

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

St. John, 20th April, 1838.

Warehouse to be Let.



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

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

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

Wanted to Purchase,

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

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

SHOE STORE.

Fashionable Boots & Shoes.

THE subscribers have received per ship *Edward Thorne*, from Liverpool, part of their Spring supply of Ladies and Gent's Fashionable Boots and Shoes, amongst which are:

Ladies best black Prunella Adelaide Boots;

Ladies second quality and low priced do;

Ditto best Prunella Boots, galoshed;

Ditto coloured ditto and Valencia Boots;

Ditto superior French and English kid slippers, *newest style;*

Ditto do. Prunella and Kid Opera do. do.

Ditto do. Prunella slippers and walking shoes;

Ditto do. white and black satin slippers;

Ditto Russia Kid slippers and Walking shoes;

Ditto Morocco and seal skin ditto ditto;

Misses' French English, and Russia kid slippers,

Ditto Prunella, Russia kid and seal ties;

Ditto French kid and Prunella Opera slippers,

Children's Boots and shoes of every description and quality;

Youths' and Boys boots and shoes, ditto ditto;

Gent's best Dress and Dancing Pumps;

Ditto ditto Wellington, Clarence, and Coburg Boots, of a warranted quality;

Ditto dress and walking shoes, of various patterns,

Ditto coloured Morocco House slippers;

Gentlemen's Galoshes and clogs;

Women's fin'd Web slippers; Men's do. do;

Women's strong leather Boots and shoes;

Girls' and boys' ditto ditto;

A large lot of very low priced shoes, for men, women, boys and children.

L. & S. K. FOSTER,

May 18. *King street.*

JUST received, on Consignment,—105 pieces grey and white Cottons; 2 pieces Osnaburgs; 4 dozen Men's Caps; and 50 bushels white Beans; which will be sold low if applied for immediately.

14th August. CRANE & M'GRATH.

NEW GOODS.

Joseph Summers & Co.

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their usual supply of well selected GOODS, viz:

RICH silk Velvet; satin Turks; satinetts; Dupcapes, Gro de Naples, coloured satins, sarsnets, chintz and plain Muslins, Bombazines, crapes, Aerophane, merinos, White and Grey cottons, Printed ditto, French and Scotch Ginghams, checks, Lawns, Linens, handsome shawls and handkerchiefs; Tuscan, Dunstable, and rice straw bonnets; Lawn shapes; silk, crape, and gauze Neckerchiefs and scarfs, Thread Laces, Nets, Edgings and Quillings, Blonde ditto; Gauze, satin and lutestring Ribbons; cashmere, merino, silk and cotton Hose; lambswool ditto; merino, chamois and lambswool Under shirts and Drawers; chamois skins; red Welch Flannels, Ironing Blanketing, Bed Ticks, Printed Jeans for children's Dresses; real Paris Kid and lace Gloves; Gentlemen's military buck, Paris kid and tan Driving Gloves; Fancy Drills and plain Moleskins, Velveteens, Figured Quilts and Counterpanes, sheeting, Damask table linen and covers, towelling, superfine blue and knapt Pilot cloths, Kerseys, Grey and red Druggets, Green Baize and stair CARPETING; Fig'd Linen for ditto; Orris laces, Furniture calicoes, Fringes, Bindings, &c.

Ladies' and children's kid, seaskin and Pranella boots and shoes; Infants' cap crowns, robes, frock Waists, Diaper; French clogs; Madona French Bands and Hair Fronts; a large assortment of Hair, tooth, nail, crumbcloth, shoe and other Brushes; Dressing, Braid, and shell side-combs; cork soles; Low's PERFUMERY; real old Brown Windsor Soap, Emollient camphor ditto, &c. &c.

Black, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder TEAS; best London Black Lead and Fire revivers.

Market square, St. John, June 1.

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.

☞ Notice.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in Business, will in future transact under the Firm of JAMES WHITNEY & CO.

JAMES WHITNEY

CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Business,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞ NOTICE.

JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER having this day entered into Co-Partenership, the Business previously carried on by John Alexander, will be continued under the firm of

John & James Alexander.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Saint John, April 14, 1838.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public, that in addition to the Business of a General Commission Agent, he will from this date undertake that of a MARINE INSURANCE BROKER, and solicits a share of their countenance.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;

74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;

114,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;

60,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;

70,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;

15,