THE Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed Aroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1838. No. 30.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DUGANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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Weekly Almanack.

MARCH.		R. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON.	W	H.
31	Saturday,	5 42	6 26	0 48	4	0
1	Sunday,	5 40	6 28	1 48	5	0
2	Monday,	5 38	6 29	2 37	6	10
3	Tuesday,	5 36	6 31	5 14	7	39
4	Wednesday,	5 34	6 32	3 43	8	35
5	Thursday,	5 33	6 33	4 7	9	22
6	Friday,	5 31	6 34	4 27	9	57

First quarter, 1st. 9h. 20m.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

Miscellany.

THE MARINER'S DAUGHTER.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

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

(Continued.)

CHAPTER III.

The Court-Martial.

Little time did the doctor of the frigate lose over his breakfast on the morning of which we are writing. Hastily quitting the gun-room, he repaired to the cockpit, and sending his assistant to dress for the shore, despatched in his own person the various compounds that required to be dispensed for the sick of the frigate. This matter over, which, by the way, is never a very ceremonious one on board of a man-of-war, old Vulnerabilis, who was rather inclined to obesity in his figure, waddled away to his cabin to indite the note to his trusty friend on shore, having spared in this no degree of earnestness which could further the purpose in view. This being carefully sealed in a couple of antelopes, (as the hall-porter of the Union Club expresses it,) to guard against accidents, the doctor repaired on the quarter-deck, snuff-box in hand.

'Well, doctor, what do you want?' said the first lieutenant, as he took the sweet pinch offered to him, yet knowing, nevertheless, that the box was rarely or ever volunteered unless the proprietor had some favour to ask in return.

'What do I want?' reiterated the surgeon, "nothing very particular—only a little point on his Majesty's service. 'In making out the sick-list this morning, and giving attendance thereto, as my friend Six-and-eightpence would say, I find we are completely out of a very necessary medicine, so I came to speak to you relative to sending Bathurst, my assistant, on shore for some."

'But how can that be? In ten minutes you will have to start for the guard-ship, where, as you know your testimony is important."

'True, my dear fellow; but then you see testimony, evidence, and the like, form one of those classes of subjects on which the law will allow you to have no assistants whatever; so that job, I fear, I must endure myself."

You know that I allude only to the ship being left without medical advice.'

'O, bless her old timbers, is that all? I've been giving her plenty of that ever since the day I joined saying, whenever I've gone over her old sides, You'd better go below, my dear, before I come back again; but all in vain; so I begin to fear she's as deaf as a post. No no; I've gone through all the duty till this evening, and don't think I've so had a disciplinarian as to permit any one to fall in between hours. A pretty enervating state of luxury we should then be got to.'

'Well then, send him,'—and the lieutenant, tired of being badgered, turned to some more amusing part of his office.

In less than five minutes from the obtaining of this permission the assistant-surgeon was on his way to the shore.

'Inshallah!' muttered the surgeon, as he watched the departing boat, 'there is one chance the less for these sons of tyranny; and if our gentle shepherd be not a merchanter before a morning more be grown to a noon-day, I'me mistaken in my friend—but that's not likely.'

While Vulnerabilis was thus congratulating himself on the success of his schemes his arm was touched by one of the side boys. 'The boat's waiting, sir, to take you on board the flag-ship for court-martial.'

'Has the prisoner's boat then started, boy?' demanded the surgeon.

'No, sir; it will follow you.'

Come, doctor, doctor, the moment of starting's past.'

Thus admonished, the surgeon stepped over the side into the cutter, in which were waiting such of his other brother officers, as, having witnessed with himself the transaction that gave rise to the trial, were now called upon to give evidence of the same.

Having shoved off the frigate, and gained some hundred yards ahead of her, they perceived the prisoner, still under guard, descend into a second boat, which put off to follow them, while the captain and his wretched animal of a son, the cause of all the evil, formed a third party in the gig of the former. Punctual to the hour of nine the court-martial assembled, and the necessary forms having been gone through, this wretched mockery of justice proceeded.

In the first place, Lieutenant Livingstone had applied for a trial on Lieutenant Ramsay, for offering to strike him. The application being granted, the father of the prosecutor is named as one of the judges from the paucity of captains then in harbour not otherwise making up the necessary number. On the other hand, Lieutenant Ramsay demands a court-martial on Livingstone for unofficer-like conduct. This also is granted, and the same judge is, from the same reason, retained among the rest to try both causes. The formalities of opening the court having been gone through, the witnesses were called, and, from amid all the tedious delay and prolixity of court-martial examination, these facts appeared upon the evidence. In the first place, that Mr. Ramsay, being one of the officers of the frigate, and introduced by her captain to his table, did then and there meet the said captain's daughter, and have the audacity to become attached to her. That he had thereafter seized sundry and divers opportunities of ingratiating himself in her favour, to wit, on the quarter-deck, main-deck, and captain's cabin. There was something also murmured about the *waist-nettings*, but this the worshipful court was pleased to reject as not being evidence.

The next matter that appeared was to the effect that the said fair Emily's brother, having taken great exception to these proceedings, lost no opportunity of remonstrating with either party, without producing much effect beyond that of greatly increasing said treacherous affection of both. That finding this to be the result of his labours, he had ventured on still warmer expostulations, to wit, calling the aforesaid suitor a damned puppy, and other expressions equally expressive of his, the prosecutor's regard, and the desire he entertained of his, the prisoner's alliance; on which the prisoner did then 'offer to draw' the claret of the said prosecutor, without even so much as condescending to produce a corkscrew.—For all of which the most irrefragable testimony having been adduced, Lieutenant Ramsay was broken, and rendered for ever incapable of serving his Majesty again.

The two parties now changed position as prisoner and prosecutor, and the same testimony having been delivered in a slightly different way, Lieutenant Livingstone was dismissed the service in consequence of ungentlemanlike language. In consequence, however, of *the great provocation* he had received, he was forthwith reinstated with much admonition how he should in future guide himself. The honourable court now broke up, fully satisfied of having in every way discharged its duty according to its oath; but more especially the father, the mild, the amiable Captain Livingstone, whose only wishes and intention towards the prisoner were now merely to 'cut his liver out, and nothing more.' On Ramsay the blow fell with less violence than his enemies had expected. They knew not, in the first place, how fully he was prepared for the stroke, nor, in the second, that his whole faculties were absorbed in preparing to escape the deeper gulf, into which it was the firm resolve of his enemies to plunge him. Anxiously had he looked from time to time at his faithful friend, the surgeon's head, but the quills did not yet bristle on 'the fretful porcupine,' and when the court broke up, he found himself standing solitary and avoided. Around young Livingstone, he saw several of his late messmates crowding forward to offer him their slavish and hypocritical congratulations—men whom he had often heard condemning the same creature behind his back for all the meannesses under heaven. His father also, and several of the other members of the court, came forward to shake hands with, and take him below to luncheon, while on Ramsay the only looks bestowed were those of cold indifference or half-concealed contempt. And this from many, who in the sunshine of his day, had basked and laughed with him, ready to receive any favour or obligation in his power to grant. His blood boiled fiercely in his veins as he thought of these sad proofs of human baseness. But then, thought he, it will be the same in all times while the abject species shall endure, and they are only fools who expect aught besides. What says the immortal Shakspeare!—'Men's eyes did scowl on Richard—no one cried, God save *him!*' As these bitter thoughts passed through his mind, he questioned of himself what should prevent him from stepping forth, and hurling insult and defiance in his late accuser's teeth, now the bonds of the service no longer held him down in slavery. In another instant he had done so; but the thought of her whom he was betrothed intervened. That reflection convinced him that any mean and despicable triumph over himself should be permitted, rather than that he should provoke an encounter which might end in taking her brother's life—an accident that would place an insuperable barrier between himself and the object of those deep hopes and strong affections, for which he had already not only perited, but lost all. Mustering all his fortitude, therefore, to receive with the panoply of scorn, the keen arrows of desertion, he looked at his watch with that feverish anxiety which is the first offspring of misfortune.

'What if even my tried old friend should waver now: we know not who may fall away from us till the hour of trial comes. If the appointment, for which I am so anxious, should not be obtainable, then am I indeed lost; yet, if it were, surely by this time I should have received it. At any rate I can linger here no longer. I suppose I must, therefore, go through the form of removing from the frigate those few things which another hour may witness entered back, like myself, by force.'

'By your leave, sir, if you please—make way.' These words, pronounced in a loud authoritative tone, as if they came from the lips of a man wholly unaccustomed to any control, save such as pleased himself, came upon the ear with a sudden surprise, and strangely contrasted with the low sickly whisper of the thronging underlings, who, as they had no voice for the acknowledgment of a soul, took care to put as little soul as possible into their voice. The accents, however, struck more sharply upon Ramsay's senses, and turning round, with delighted eye, beheld make toward him a portly figure, whose topnot stood as perpendicular as the back of a drill serjeant. Many members of the court had not retired, and anxious to commit his friend as little as possible, Ramsay did not intend to recognize his messmate by more than a private look; but the other, elevating his voice into a still louder key strode forward with glowing feature and outstretched hand saying as he greeted the late prisoner with a friendly shake, 'Ramsay, my dear boy, I congratulate you on being a free man at last—how are you———'

Had the Palladium, as of old, in Troy, dropped down among the surrounding bevy, they could not have viewed it with more utter surprise than this audacious outbreak of friendship and good feeling in a spot whence both seemed, by universal consent, to have been banished. Had the gift of empires been in Ramsay's power, the noblest of them all had been his friend's—so dear to us in adversity becomes the jewel of fidelity, the value of which in our prosperity we had scarcely known. To this, however, it should be also added, that had Ramsay's possessed wealth and empire, beyond that which mortal has ever yet owned, no gift, however costly, could have brought to the bosom of his friend half the satisfaction then glowing in it from the knowledge of self-worth—no idle dream of ill-based vanity, nursing itself in the belief of virtue, which the first rude touch of affliction would dispel; but the ineffaceable consciousness of one who has fought the good fath, and stood firm when all beside have fled. According to agreement, Ramsay at once complained of severe indisposition, and the surgeon, taking him into the unoccupied cabin, beyond that in which the court-martial had been held, was no sooner satisfied of their being alone than he put into his hand an appointment as captain of a merchant brig, then lying in harbour. Some difficulty had been experienced in obtaining this, but as the surgeon said, he had placed the matter in the hands of one whose every effort had been excited to attain the end in view. With eager eyes, and a voice so agitated as almost to prevent the expression of his thanks, Ramsay ran over the paper.

'Then, with this, doctor, you think I may venture without a fear.'

'Venture? ay,—there—no thanks. You will find me ashore to-night at my usual rendezvous—so let us be content then to drink better luck for the future then opening the door, he said aloud, 'Perhaps you will wait till the surgeon can send you something.' Ramsay obeyed this hint, and presently received a couple of drachms of red lavender in some sugar and water, which, after all the anxiety gone through did him at least no harm.

CHAPTER IV.

The Revenge.

What a proud and honest heart did Ramsay now commit himself to the boat that was to bear him back to the frigate to obtain his various luggage, &c. Here a fresh indignity had been thrust upon him. The vacancy in the ship's number of lieutenants, caused by the court-martial, had been filled up by the admiral's clerk within a few minutes of its taking place, having been given to one of the commander-in-chief's protegees. This young man Captain Livingstone had seen beforehand. He knew the appointment was to be his, and he was ordered, so soon as his commission should be filled up, to repair on board the frigate without a moment's delay. This he did; and until Ramsay's things could be removed from his late cabin, those of the new officer remained on the main-deck.—These Captain Livingstone espied the moment after he came on board, and learned the cause of their being there, gave instant orders to have Ramsay's trunks and other property turned out pell mell upon the lower deck; with this addition, that if the unfortunate owner did not appear on board within half an hour, to be thrown overboard. That such would have been their fate too, no one who knew the character of the captain could doubt. Fortunately, as Ramsay thought, he himself arrived ten minutes before the expiration of the specified time. He found many small articles of his property stolen, and the whole tumbled over into the dirt and holystone dust of the lower-deck. All of them injured, and that a few spoiled by the treatment. 'Thank heaven!' muttered he, 'I am nearly out of their power now, so it is not worth while to grieve over this abject, pretty act of despicable meanness.'

A shore-boat was already waiting for him alongside. Into this his traps were quickly handed, and he followed the last parcel. Among the seamen and junior officers were many who loved him, not only for his bravery, but many acts of kindness, any opportunity of doing which he had never neglected. Many of these crowded round the gangway, and had the captain been absent from the quarter-deck, would doubtless have testified it in their rough way; but now no one dared to step forward, and indeed Ramsay would have been greatly grieved if they had done so, since no one knew better than he, how great would be the animosity which such a step would draw down upon themselves, and how unavailing the tribute of kindness to himself. He certainly did pause for a moment, and look round to see if any of his own messmates were there. Not one, save the officer of the watch was to be seen, and he was busily engaged in looking in the opposite direction.

On his way from the lower-deck, Ramsay had looked into the gun-room, and seeing no one, of course concluded that they were all on deck. He now saw that they must have retired to their cabins; and as for the surgeon, he had remained on board the flag-ship for dinner. Thinking that such faint-hearted sycophants well deserved the despot that commanded them, he was about to step over the side, when a tiny hand was put forward in his way, and a youthful voice said, 'Good by, Mr. Ramsay; I wish you every happiness.'

Ramsay looked down, and as he did so, preceived the youngster of his watch, a boy of scarcely fourteen years, whose native nobleness of heart had so immeasurably shamed his seniors. Grasping the lad warmly, he contented himself with looking the gratitude he felt, and descended to his boat; for he was fearful that had he spoken, the captain's attention would have been drawn to what might otherwise have escaped his notice. It was a good, but vain precaution. Before he had gone a hundred yards from the ship, he turned and beheld his little friend Beverley at the mast-head. His heart too truly instructed him as to the cause of this punishment, and cursing the tyrant in his heart, he directed his attention towards the shore.

As he approached this, he beheld, near the landing-place, waiting there, one of the ship's barges. Lieutenant Livingstone was sitting in the stern-sheets, and her crew were fully armed.

'Well do I know your object, my good gentleman,' muttered the ex-lieutenant to himself; but I think you will find yourself outwitted. Fiercely did his passions boil in his bosom, as he thought of the perfidious cruelty intended towards him; but he determined to give no provocation to outrage in his own conduct. A meet theirs with cool contempt.

As the boat drew up near the barge, he saw that she did not contain her regular crew—men whom he well knew, from their having often fought under his orders—but a collection of the greatest vagabonds in the ship, against many of whom, he had, in the exercise of his duty, proceeded with rigour. The midshipman of the boat, too, was a coarse, brutal young man, who had once, at his instance, been disrated for drunkenness on duty.

Ramsay at once perceived the drift of all these manœuvres; but taking no notice of the matter, he landed himself, and proceeded to help the boatman in getting out his luggage; while so doing, Livingstone quitted his barge, and his crew following him, he no sooner perceived that Ramsay's last chest was landed, then drawing his sword, and pointing to the late prisoner, he exclaimed, 'Seize that man and handcuff him.'

Two or three of the seamen rushed on Ramsay as this order was given. 'Back, you scoundrels,' cried he, levelling the first man at his feet. 'What does this outrage mean, sir?' addressing himself to Livingstone.

'That you are impressed in the king's name,' replied the latter, while his men gradually circled round him.

'As for impressment, sir, from that I am exempt. Here are my papers as captain of the British trading barque, Elizabeth, now lying in this harbour.'

'What!' cried Livingstone, perfectly taken aback, as Ramsay, with a smile upon his countenance, held forth his protection for a perusal.

For an instant there was a dead pause. Suddenly a hand was thrust forward, and ere Ramsay could conceive the possibility of such an act, the papers were snatched from their possessor, and torn into a thousand pieces. That this atrocious act was perpetrated by the midshipman of the barge, Ramsay had no doubt, for he knew his hand. No time was, however, given him to deliberate on his own conduct. The destruction of his papers at once pointed out to the lieutenant the mode of carrying his iniquitous purpose into execution, by feigning entire disbelief of their having ever existed.

'Seize him, my men—seize him, my men—seize him, his papers were all a lie!'

'Death to the first man who attempts this violence!' replied the prisoner, furious at this treatment.

Snatching from the hands of one of his boatmen a splendid service sword, with which he had often led on some of the very shipmates who now attacked him, its glittering steel soon circled round the head it was so well accustomed to defend; and the seamen, who well knew both the weight of that, and the arm that wielded it, stood a moment back.

'Forward, and sieze him, cravens—forward, and seize *him!*' shouted the lieutenant no way anxious for the honor of doing the deed himself.

'Don't you hear the order?' repeated the midshipman. 'Forward, you blackguards!' and he threw himself in the van, attempting, as he did so, to strike down his foeman's guard.

Ramsay received the blow near the hilt—a slight turn put by the midshipman's cutlass, and in the next moment his own was buried in the fellow's bosom.

'Now then, my men, now's your time—seize him—seize him from behind!'

But ere this order could be obeyed, right and left swept the sharp steel of the enraged son, and death strokes fell at every blow.

'Close on him, all of you at once, and beat down his guard,' cried Livingstone, unintentionally drawing within reach.

Forgetful of his former feelings as to his sister, the hot blood of our friend no longer allowed him to make such nice distinctions. Dashing forward, he aimed a blow at the Lieutenant's head, but it only reached him sufficiently to lay bare the face in a most ghastly wound from the eye to the chin. Before he could recover himself a dozen seamen sprang upon him, and he was again a prisoner.

(To be continued.)

Considerable alarm has been created amongst our mercantile circles connected with the African trade, by the statements which have been putforth, announcing that a great number of the white population had been murdered by the blacks, who had revolted at Cape Coast Castle. The accounts have been much exaggerated, but to a great extent we are enabled, we regret to confirm them, by a letter, from which we extract the following summary; and as the letter states that the British government are somewhat implicated, and that our settlements on that coast may be hazarded, it deserves the immediate attention of the Colonial office.

The accounts reach to the 16th of Nov. last, and state that the affair took place at Elmina, in the Dutch territory, but near to the British settlement. It appears that the Dutch governor of Elmina, Tonneboeyer, and six other European officers of the Dutch settlement, fell a sacrifice to the barbarity of the natives, over whom the Dutch government have ruled 150 years. Altogether, 40 white soldiers, 60 labourers, and 40 recruits from Batavia, besides several unarmed individuals, with the exception of three or four made prisoners, were slaughtered, and the blacks exhibited parts of the bodies at the market of Tarorary.

This act of dreadful revenge is said to have arisen out of some old disputes between the natives and the whites, and the infliction of a fine of 40oz of gold dust upon Bonsoe, the chief of Ahanta, a district on the coast between Axim and Sarcondee, by the former Dutch governor. Last. The late Tonneboeyer was much blamed for his rashness in this affair, and the chief Bonsoe and his adherents had, it was said, resolved to throw themselves upon British protection.—Trade was quite suspended, and the letter adds, that unless the deaths of the whites are revenged, Cape Coast will no longer be tenable by the two European parties.

Mr. J. Hook had been appointed governor and commander of Gambia by our government.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—The accounts of the dreadful fire, which has thrown the city of Ghent into consternation are still incomplete. The beautiful church of the Augustines, and two large manufactories, were destroyed. The fire communicated to an adjoining house, and thence to the church of the Augustines, after which it extended to the convent of the Augustines, all of which was completely destroyed, and every effort was directed to save the neighbouring buildings.

The loss is really great and partly irreparable. The silver plate belonging to the church of the Augustines, and two fine pictures by Crager were saved, but all the sacerdotal ornaments and many valuable articles were destroyed. It seems that all the pictures in the church were burnt except 10. In one part of the convent was the library of the late Mr. Lammens, now the property of Professor Van Coetsene, which was on the point of being sold by auction. The catalogue contained 18,000 lots.

ANTIGUA.—His Excellency Lt. Col. Colebrooke has convened a Session of a General Assembly of the Leeward or Carribee Islands, to take place in the Court-House of St. John on the 15th February next. This is a measure of rare occurrence, though legal.

The object must be, in concurrence with the Lieutenant Governor and Council, to ordain and enact such laws as may be proper for the Carribee Leeward Islands. The first Act authorising such General Assembly, is dated Nevis, August, 1694, in the year of William and Mary; but a second Act, more full and comprehensive, confirming the former, was passed in the reign of Queen Anne, in 1705.

The freeholders are to assemble in the Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, respectively: and to choose in each dependency fit able and discreet men, to meet in General Assembly. The last time in which they met was in 1798.

The chief objects of the meeting purport to be, to revise the Election Laws, and adapt them to the altered state of society, which a long interval of time has effected, in the relative condition of these Communities: also to enact general measures to meet the approaching state of freedom in those Colonies; or, as it is suspected, to abolish in the Sister Colonies the remaining term of Apprenticeship.—A message from the Governor was brought to the Speaker of the Assembly of Antigua on the 28th Dec., acquainting the House of the circumstances which led to his calling together the General Assembly at this juncture. The House having resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Shand in an able speech deprecated the course proposed as unnecessary, and calculated to unsettle the peace of the Sister Colonies, who were not seeking the aid of Antigua, to legislate for them, or guide them through their difficulties. Why should they, he said, who, in selecting the peculiar course of fully emancipating their slaves, even from apprenticeship, had disclaimed any idea of judging its fitness for their neighbours be now made the instruments of enforcing disagreeable measures on their neighbors of the other Islands?—Why should they be selected for this purpose, or forced into this unexpected and extraordinary measure? He urged various other objections to his Excellency's projected measure: such as its tendency to engender and promote disunion and collision—the obsolete character of the law under which the Assembly was convened, being passed 132 years ago, and its not being acted upon during 40 years; and finally, the illegality of the Governor's Proclamation. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving seven resolutions, to the effect, of repudiating the convocation of the General Assembly, which was carried by large majorities of 20 to 4, in a full house.

The resolutions which passed the Assembly having been sent up to the Legislative Council, the Hon. William Byam supported them, and moved a concurrence of that Board. His Honor spoke at great length, taking a Constitutional view of the question. Other Members of the Council also delivered their opinions, and the resolutions passed by a majority of 7 to 2—9 members being present.

To the Address his Excellency the Governor made a very temperate reply, urging the advantages and necessity of the meeting at the present juncture. The Assembly, however, having reconsidered the subject, adhered to their first resolutions, and moved a respectful address to the Governor, stating the unaltered sentiments of the House.

This took place on the 30th ult. and nothing further had taken place on the 3d inst.—*Jamaica Despatch, Jan. 20.*

LOSS OF LIFE BY WAR.—Only a small part of the victims in war perish by the cannon and the sword. In France, the mortality among soldiers generally in youth or middle life, was found to be even in peace nearly twice as great as among galley slaves. In a time of war they live on an average about three years; and even in peace their life is probably shortened fifteen or twenty years. Their exposures, hardships, and diseases often sweep them away like dew before the sun,—in some cases one half, in others three-fourths, in another still nearly nine-tenths!

Look at the havoc of single battles—at Austerlitz 20,000; at Dresden 30,000; at Waterloo 40,000; at Eylau 50,000; at Borodino, 80,000. Still worse in ancient times. Issus 110,000; at Arbela, 300,000; in one battle of Caesar 363,000, and in another 400,000 of the enemy alone; in the siege of Jerusalem more than a million, and in that of Ancient Troy not less than two millions! In the Russian campaign there perished in six months, more than half a million, and during twelve years of the recent wars in Europe no less than 5,800 000! The army of Xerxes, probably more than 5,000,000 was reduced in less than two years, to a few thousands. Jenghiz-khan butchered in the district of Herat, 1,600,000; and in two cities with theis dependencies, 1,765,000; and the Chinese historians assure us that during the last twenty-seven years of his reign, he massacred an average of half a million every year, and in the first fourteen years no less than eighteen millions; 31,500,000 in forty-one years by a single hand!! Grecian wars sacrificed 15,000 000; those of the twelve Cæsars, 30,000,000; those of the Crusades, 40,000,000; those of the Saracens and the Turks, 60,000,000 each; those of the Tartars 80,000,000. Dr. Dick reckons the sum total of its victims, at no less than *fourteen thousand millions*, eighteen times as many as all the population now on the globe; and Burke conjectures the number to have been THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT. A most heart-rending and distressing circumstance took place at Sladeland, the seat of Major-General Wyndham, on Saturday night last. Five of the male servants (the cook and stable boys) slept in the same room, and incautiously when they went to bed left a quantity of charcoal burning in the same room. The next morning as they did not make their appearance as usual, the gardener went up to call them, and getting no answer went into the bed-room, when, shocking to relate, he found them all in their beds quite dead; the cook, with the greater part of his body exposed, and one hand raised over his head, as if he had slightly struggled: but the boys were lying with the bed-clothes undisturbed, and most probably died while sleeping. The General is in London, and an express was immediately forwarded to him with the melancholy intelligence. A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies. This fatal accident, which has so suddenly deprived five human beings of their existence, will, it is hoped, be a warning to servants and others never to go to sleep in room whilst charcoal is burning; the effect is certain death.—*Brighton Guardian.*

MANSLAUGHTER BY A SURGEON.—Saturday, at an adjourned meeting held on the body of Mary Wadsworth, a married woman, at Heaton Norris, Stockport, who died on the previous Wednesday, in consequence of the alleged neglect, or want of skill, of a person named Bolsover, as accoucher, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and he was committed to Kirkdale. The inquest occupied the greater part of two days.—*Lon. Times.*

THE LATE KING OF PRUSSIA.—A Prussian lieut. colonel, whose regiment had been disbanded at the head of the war of 1756, was constantly soliciting his majesty to be again put on the establishment, and became so troublesome that he was forbidden the court. Soon after, a libel appeared against his majesty; and Fredrick, however indulgent he was to transgressions of this kind was so much offended with the audacity of this, that he offered a reward of fifty gold fredericks to any person who would discover the author. The lieutenant colonel sent in his name to the king signifying that he had an important piece of intelligence to give. He was admitted—"Sire," he said, "you have promised fifty gold fredericks to the person who would discover the author of such a libel—I am the man: I lay my head at your feet: but keep your royal word, and while you punish the criminal, send to my poor wife and wretched children the sum you promised to the informer."

His majesty already knew who was the author of the libel he was affected with the desperate extremity to which necessity had obliged an otherwise estimable officer to have recourse, but he had owned himself guilty.—"Go (said the monarch) instantly to Spandan, and under the locks of that fortress, wait the just effects of the wrath of your sovereign." "I obey, sire; but the fifty gold fredericks?" "In two hours your wife shall receive them. Take this letter and deliver it to the governor of Spandan; but enjoin him not to open it until after dinner." The lieutenant colonel arrived at the dreadful castle assigned him for his abode, and declared himself a prisoner. When the dessert was upon the table, the governor opened the letter; it contained these words; "I give the command of Spandan to the bearer of this letter, he will soon see his wife and children arrive with the fifty gold fredericks. The present governor of Spandan will go to B———in the same quality: I bestow that recompence upon him, in consideration of his service."

MOIRA, Jan. 4.—On the tenantry of Moira estate understanding that Sir Beresford and Lady M'Mahon, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Bateson, the respected proprietor of the estate, would pass through the town this day, their marriage having been solemnised in the morning at Newtonbreda, they determined to meet them at the verge of the estate, give them an Irish welcome, and escort them in triumph into the town. Accordingly, about three o'clock p. m. the road from Hertford bridge to the town was thronged with an expecting multitude. About four o'clock the expected carriage was observed by persons placed on the heights in the County Antrim, and the announciation was made by telegraph to the crowd, who responded to it by hearty cheers. It would be impossible to paint the unaffected surprise of the happy pair on beholding the escort which awaited them, no previous intimation of the intended celebration having reached them. However, before you could say "Jack Robinson," the horses were unyoked, the most respectable of the tenantry took their place, and with a long pull, and a pull altogether, the carriage moved rapidly forward, while along the whole of the extended line arose acclamations of welcome. A body of cavalry brought up the rear. On their arrival at the town, Sir Beresford, briefly, but eloquently and politely expressed his thanks, and Lady M'Mahon's gentler voice assured the bystanders, that she never would and never could forget the kindness of the good people of Moira. After fresh horses had been put to the carriage, the Baronet and his Lady departed amid hearty and reiterated cheers. Before his departure he had with his well-known liberality deposited a handsome sum of money at the Bateson's Arms, for the purpose of entertaining his friends. After being heartily regaled the immense multitude departed quietly to their homes, first giving three cheers for Sir Beresford and Lady M'Mahon, three cheers for Sir Robert Bateson, three cheers for Lady Bateson, and three cheers for the respected agent, Mr. Getty.—*Ulster Times.*

A PEEP AT LONDON.—A boy, twelve years of age left Liverpool on Monday, by the Grand Junction half-past two train from Birmingham. From Birmingham he proceeded to London, which he reached shortly after six on the following morning. After breakfast, accompanied by a cicerone, he viewed most of the principal objects in the city and at the West-end; mounted to the top of St. Paul's Cathedral; visited the Houses of Lords and Commons, sitting in the Speaker's chair in the one and on the Woolsack in the other—nay, even touching the throne itself; saw the Royal Palaces, the Parks, Westminster Abbey, &c.; and reached Liverpool on Wednesday, after having been absent from home just 48 hours! He is, of course, in raptures with the extent and magnificence of London, and says that his native town is a little, dirty, paltry, place, compared to the great metropolis.—*Liverpool Alb.*

VALUE OF THE WILLOW.—The importance of the willow to man has been recognised from the earliest ages; and ropes and baskets made from willow twigs were probably among the very first of human manufactures in countries where these trees abound. The Romans used the twigs for binding their vines and tying their reeds in bundles, and made all sorts of baskets of them. A crop of willows was considered so valuable in the time of Cato, that he ranks the *salictum*, or willow field, next in value to the vineyard and the garden. In France, the leaves, whether in a green or dried state, are considered the very best food for cows and goats; and horses, in some places, are fed entirely on them, from the end of August till November. Horses, so fed, it is stated, will travel twenty leagues a-day without being fatigued. In the north of Sweden and Norway, and in Lapland, the inner bark is kiln-dried, and ground for the purpose of mixing with oatmeal in years of scarcity. The bark of the willow and also the leaves are astringent; and the bark of most sorts may be employed in tanning—*Arboretum Britannicum.*

APPRENTICES.—When serving your apprenticeships, you will have time and opportunity to stock your minds with useful knowledge. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for future usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First be industrious in your business—never complain that you have to work: go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master or employer; make it your business to see to and promote his interest; by taking care of his you will take care of your own.

Young men at the present day are too fond of getting rid of work: they seek for easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labor; labor is a blessing instead of a curse—it makes men healthy, it procures them food, clothing, and every other necessary, and frees them from temptation to be dishonest. *Am. Presbyterian.*

REMARKABLE SURGICAL CASE.—In the December number of the Lancet, Dr. Burns, of the Royal Navy, has placed upon record a case, which equals in interest, the celebrated Copenhagen needle case, which attracted the attention of the scientific world a few years since. Robert Syms, aged 23, of her Majesty's ship Belvidera, was placed on the sick list in the month of June, 1831, with a boil on the right side of his back, rather below the shoulder. This was opened, and a black shining substance discovered at the bottom of the wound. This opening was made larger, and it was found to be a piece of steel, about the size of a ramrod, too firmly bedded to be easily removed. The usual treatment was pursued until early in August, when a free incission was made, and to the surprise of all present, a two pronged fork, broken short at the handle, and minus the lower part of one of the prongs, was extracted. The man declared himself to be totally unable to account for its presence, and there was only a very slight mark on his back, rather resembling a vaccination spot than a scar of a wound. In the course of November of the present year, he again came under Dr. Burnes' notice, when the remaining portion of the prong was found on the left side of the neck, having worked itself a passage from the right side of the back. It was easily removed, and the man soon recovered.

SALT RHEUM.—This is a disagreeable complaint, hereditary in some families, and by many considered incurable. A friend informs us that he lately witnessed a perfect cure of an inveterate and long standing case of this disorder, by simply using a wash, a solution of *litharge and vinegar*. Any person troubled with it would do well to make a thorough trial of this remedy, at the same time making a free use of cream of tarter and molasses.

A Match against Time.—On Thursday, the 4th inst. at Great Clacton, Essex, a Scotchman bet that he would walk a mile in eight minutes; and performed the mile in seven minutes and forty-four seconds.

Trotting.—A match came off on Monday, 8th of January, for £10 aside, between Mr Salter's black horse Jem Crow, and Mr Vandervell's bay mare Miss Fidget, to trot two miles, in harness, which was won by the mare, doing the distance in seven minutes, twenty one seconds; the betting was 2 to 1 on the horse, who broke, or he would have won easily.

OR COPY

...EMARA RUM.—10 Puncheon
...sale at lowest market rates, by
THOMAS HANFORD.

Flour, Flour.
...landing, and for sale low by the subs...
...100 Barrels Wheat FLOUR, of ex...
JOHN V. THURGAR

NEW STORE.
...riber has just received, and is now ope...
...sale at the Store corner of Peters' Wharf,
Water street:
...LS Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and In...
...e Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
...y Buckskins and Cassimeres; Padding...
...inetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks,
...ch Homespuns.
Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown
...; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cam...
...wls and Handkerchiefs;
...ing and shoemakers' Threads;
...; London Pins;
...and Bales London Slops;
...56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
...single and double refined LOAF SU...
...ads and Pipes BRANDY;
...4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;
...14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;
...9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
...London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
S. J. SAMU...
sept.

THE
MINERVA
Life Assurance Compan...
...the Assurance of Lives and Survivorsh...
...for the purchase and sale of Reversion...
...and Annuities.
...g William Street, Mansion House, L...
Capital £1,000,000
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...Agents for Saint John, N. B.:—Mes...
...REET & RANNEY.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
FIRE and LIFE Insurance
St. John, N. B. 28th Ja...
NOTICE is hereby given, that REN...
...cators for all POLICIES expiring
...bruary, will be prepared and ready fo...
...yment of the Annual Premium.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

THE HARTFORD
...Fire Insurance Compa...
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)
OFFERS to Insure every description of
...against loss or damage by Fire, on
...erms.
This company has been doing busine...
...than twenty-five years, and during that p...
...settled all their losses without compelling
...in any instance to resort to a court of Ju...
The Directors of the company are
...Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Hun...
...Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samu...
F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B.
ELIPHALET TERRY
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly a...
Agent for the above company, is prepa...
Policies of Insurance against Fire for a...
of Property in this city, and throughou...
on reasonable terms.
Conditions made known, and eve...
given on application at this Office.
JOHN ROB...
St. John, 1st July 1837.
P. S.—The above is the first Agency
this company in St. John.

Rum & Sugar.—Per La...
35 PUNCHEONS Strong Jam...
8 Hhds., 16 Tcrs. and 15
SUGAR; 20 Bags PIMENTO; 6 C...
JUICE; 8 Tons LOGWOOD; 2 do. Lim...
Landing from the above Vessel, and ...
from the wharf.
November 17. E. DEW. RAT...

Jamaica Rum, Sug...
Just received, and on sale low by t...
14 PUNS. high proof Jamaic...
10 hogsheads Bright su...
8 half-pipes Old cognac BRAND...
6 ditto Hollands Gen...
ALSO, IN STORE:
25 puncheons choice retailing MO...
15th sept. JOHN V. ...

Flour & Meal
100 BARRELS Philadelphi...
(in Bond.); 150 ...
MEAL: Just received by the scho...
will be sold from the wharf at a sma...
Dec 26. JAMES T. ...

India Rubber Man...
ON hand and for sale by the s...
side Market square:
100 Pairs Leather soled India Rub...
subscriber's own manufacture...
20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a...
India Rubber waterproof CLOTH...
description, engine hose, carriage to...
nurses' aprons, traveling bags, ...
blankets, boot lining, cushions, cap...
made to order.
Glazed Hats, of the best India rubbe...
The above articles are manufacture...
Gum Elastic, in such a manner th...
crack or chafe by wear, and are
durable.
ALSO FOR SALE: 200 pairs India rubb...
skin Jackets and Trowsers, Trunks,
combs, raisins, saleratus, pepper, ...
tea, soap, tobacco, earthenware, an...
All which will be sold at very low
or approved paper.
The highest price given for ...
shoes, &c. JOHN HAWK...
January 12, 1838.

To the Public
WE the Undersigned, certify, tha...
the India Rubber Belts, ma...
John S. Hawksworth of the city of
find the same to wear and work well
respect to answer the purposes for
intended. We have much satisfac...
recommending them for general use.
M. H. Per...
Lancaster Bis...
Hazen & Alle...
I. & J. G. Woodward...
Henry Scovil.
J. D. Ewart,
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.
...th January, 1838.

...A few casks Whiting, ...
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—

In availing myself of the permission you have given me to submit to the public, in the columns of the Chronicle, some remarks on the treatment which the Commissioner of Crown Lands has received at the hands of the Assembly of this province, I shall take advantage of the limit with which you have favoured me; that it would be satisfactory to your readers in general, to have a specimen of the sort of *abuse*, which has been levelled against Mr. Baillie; and of the charges which have been brought against him; that they might have the means of judging for themselves, how grossly Mr. Baillie has been injured and insulted. For the abuse which has been heaped upon him, with so lavish a hand, I shall content myself with referring your readers to the series of "John Gape" papers, published a few years ago in the Courier, for which publication, and for printing the Report of the Delegates to Lord Glenelg, and other work ordered by Committees of Assembly, a grant passed the Legislature this session, to Mr. Chubb of £277: at the same time, that the Committee of Assembly, in the Executive Council, have passed an Order in Council, that no more Government advertising is to be sent to the Chronicle; and their Committee or hired servant, in the *efficient* office of Audit, has declared an account of £4: 4s. for advertising in the Miramichi Gleaner, *a very objectionable charge*: because the Assembly thought fit, last year, illegally and most unjustifiably, to commit Mr. Pierce, the Proprietor of it, to the common Jail of Fredericton, for a breach of their precious privileges, which nobody thinks of abusing but themselves, for an alleged libel on Mr. L. A. Wilmot. For a specimen of the charges brought against Mr. Baillie, I shall refer to the "Report of the Delegates," in which we shall find Mr. L. A. Wilmot in his capacity of Delegate, with his colleague Mr. Crane making the following gross charge against Mr. Baillie:—a charge which Mr. Wilmot with his colleague Mr. Partelow, in his capacity of Commissioner to examine the "*Crown Land Commissioner's*" Accounts, with the accounts and vouchers before him, and clothed with authority to "summon before him and examine upon oath, all persons who could throw "any light on the matter of his enquiry,"—could not substantiate, but was obliged to abandon. For which most important service, so satisfactorily performed, £200 was granted to the Commissioners.

"The conduct in *other* respects, of the Heads of the Land Department, "say Messrs. Crane & Wilmot to Lord Glenelg, had been such as could not "be justified under any circumstances; and still it "had been passed by, unheeded and unreproved—"we allude to the fact of, its having been stated, "*that the Crown had been charged more for surveys, "than had been paid by the Commissioner, which had "very naturally induced suspicions, that a kind of "jobbing had been got up, so that while the working "Surveyor received a small amount for his services, "the Crown had been charged with a larger amount, "as paid for the very same survey.* When such things "*with others which we had already told His Lordship,* "had been done with impunity, they might be repeated unless some efficient control were bro't "to bear upon the Land Department." (See p 22 of the Report of the Delegation, printed by Mr. Chubb, price £277.)

Mr. Wilmot is a good judge of what is a libel.—For a libel upon himself, he had Mr. Pierce, the proprietor of the Miramichi Gleaner, apprehended, and sent to a Common Jail, and there incarcerated under a Speaker's warrant for a month, in the depth of winter! I would, then, use the freedom to ask Mr. Wilmot, whether the above passage does, or does not contain a libel upon the Commissioner? Whether the passage is more or less libellous, than that which appeared in the Gleaner, for which Mr. Pierce was imprisoned, viz. "*Mr. Wilmot has there with his usual effrontery, and disregard of truth!*"—And if Mr. Baillie were to follow the example set him by Mr. Wilmot, and prosecute the authors and publishers of that libel, not before the House of Assembly, but in the Supreme Court, what would be the result? Would the privilege of Parliament afford any defence to the action? I would also ask, as Messrs. Crane & Wilmot have now discovered, that the charge cannot be supported, what course they mean to take to disabuse the mind of Lord Glenelg, and remove from it the unfavorable impression with respect to Mr. Baillie, which it must have imbibed from the bold, but groundless accusations? and what steps to set both themselves and Mr. Baillie right in the estimation of the Country? The matter cannot rest in the position in which it now stands. If Mr. Baillie be not guilty, he must be *declared* to be so. If on the other hand, he be guilty, Mr. Wilmot and his brother Commissioner, were bound to prove it; and having failed in their duty they must not touch one penny of the £200.—Mr. Wilmot is on the horns of a dilemma from which it will be difficult for him to extricate himself.

Look where you will, you will find on every side, abundant evidence of the feelings which prevails in the Assembly, towards Mr. Baillie; and not more towards the Commissioner of Crown Lands, than every other Crown Officer,—witness the omission this year of the usual grant to the Law Officers of the Crown—the Attorney General, Solicitor General and Clerk of the Crown; though the whole amount exceeds the grant, given to the Commissioners for examining the "Crown Land Commissioner's" account, by only £50!! Yet the Speaker told Sir A. Campbell that the passage of the Civil List Bill, would restore "confidence in the Public Departments"! On Feb. 26, the Governor sent down to both Houses by Message," a letter and statement addressed to him by the Commissioner of Crown Lands": and on March 2, sends down to the Assembly, the £200 report of the Commissioners on the Accounts; but forgetting, one would think, that the Commission was appointed by Law, and was not the mere creature of the Assembly, omits to send it to the Council. To mark the feelings entertained towards Mr. Baillie, while the Council insert his letter in their Journals; the House tuck it away, in company with all sorts of useless returns, and other such stuff, *in the Appendix*, which nobody sees; but the clear statement which it contains, should have an influence on the public mind. But the £200 report of the Account Commissioners, in which imputations are still cast upon Mr. Baillie, *is inserted at length in the Journals.*

As this able and most satisfactory letter of Mr. Baillie's, appeared in the Chronicle of March 9, I need not insert it here;—because any one who wishes to see whether I quote it correctly, may easily satisfy himself by a reference to it.

Mr. Baillie states, with a view to counteract the many extraordinary reports respecting the vast expence, incurred in the last eight years, in surveying and inspecting timber berths, and in surveying lands for settlement, by the Crown Land Department,—that the expence of inspections and surveys since he has held the Office of Commissioner, jointly with that of Surveyor General, does not average more than £4,050 per annum, or £32,400 for the eight years: that for this expence, 3,366,000 acres have been actually surveyed, of which not more than 322,680 acres, remain now open for operation: and that £229,563 has been received on account of sales of Lands and Timber, and a further sum of £116,501 received, making a total of £346,064; which gives an average of 2 1-4 per acre, and is less than 9 per cent of the proceeds. In order to form a correct estimate of what has thus been done it should be known, that, although *three millions of acres of land* have been disposed of since 1830; by a report of the Attorney General's on the Quit Rents, in 1832, it would appear, that all the land granted in the Province, from 1786, to the end of 1831, was only 2,657,895 acres,—not so much as that disposed of since 1830, by nearly half a million! Will any one believe, that in these 44 years, the surveying, even when the office was filled by the Hon. Mr. Shore, did not average more than £750 per annum, and will any one assert that it produced a revenue, averaging more than £8,000 a year? Mr. Baillie declares that in 1830, when he was appointed Surveyor General, there were 16 Deputy surveyors, who drew each a salary of £50, making £800 per ann, besides Fees; while the Timber revenue was only £6000. Viewed in this light, and this is the true light in which it ought to be viewed, the charge of extravagance, like that of embezzlement falls to the ground.

Mr. Baillie says, "the impossibility of giving universal satisfaction by any general system in the management of timber and lands, will hereafter become manifest. During one season, the system pursued by me was bitterly complained of; yet the next year, without any change of circumstances, I have seen the same system *strenuously recommended* by its former opposers." To prove how just this remark is, let us look back a little. In 1834, petitions to the King were got up at Miramichi, and elsewhere, which were handed to Lord Glenelg by Mr. Rankin, complaining of the prices fixed by Mr. Baillie on lands and licences to cut timber.—This was before Lord Glenelg's mind had been poisoned against him, by the base charges brought against him by the Delegates and others; and before he had been taught to believe that it was essential to the peace and quiet of the Province, that Mr. Baillie should be turned out of the Executive council, and relieved from the receipt of the public revenue which belongs to the department, as a pretext for robbing him of part of the salary assigned to him when appointed to the office. In reply to those addresses, Lord Glenelg in a despatch to Sir A. Campbell, of 31st March 1835, speaks of Mr. Baillie's official conduct in terms of *merited commendation*; and says, that as far back as November, 1828, "Mr. "Baillie in an elaborate report strongly recommended the sale of lands and timber by auction; "and that when Lord Rippon, in 1831, established "in other Provinces the principle of sale of Crown "Estate by Public Auction, he forbore in deference "to the opinions of the acting Governor, (Hon. W. "Black,) and Surveyor General, (Hon. S. P. Hard) "from enforcing it in this Province: but in instructions under the sign Manuel, and despatches in "1832, Lord Rippon urged its adoption, should it "appear advisable." With the Assembly, it was quite sufficient that the plan came from Mr. Baillie, to ensure its utter condemnation; accordingly in 1836, when it was determined to send home Delegates to traduce his character, in Resolutions passed March 7, Nos. 7 to 17 are devoted to complaints against the Land Office, and particularly against the Auction system. Yet in the Civil List Bill drafted by Messrs. Crane & Wilmot in London, in that very year, and passed last July by the Legislature, section five declares *every grant and lease null and void, unless made upon sale or rent at Public Auction.*

Nor is this a solitary instance of such treatment of the Commissioner. One of the first acts of the new Executive Council was to issue an edict, in the shape of an Order in council, dated October 12, respecting surveys, with a view to deprive the Commissioner of the opportunity of embezzlement, as charged against him by Messrs Crane and Wilmot, by paying a small sum to the Deputies, and charging a large amount to the Crown, and to prevent the extravagant expenditure of £9 to secure a revenue of £100. Of course the new council *must* throw dirt upon the Land Department; but now see, how a committee of Assembly throws dirt upon the council. One of the first Reports of the session was from the Lumbering interests committee, presented January 29. They say "they are of opinion that the Order in council respecting surveys will in its operation have a tendency to produce great confusion and litigation among lumberers, and ought therefore to be abolished." In a week after this, the Executive Council swallow the dirt thrown upon them, and issue another Order in council, rescinding the one complained of, and restoring every thing to the state in which it had been placed by Mr. Baillie. Well may the Commissioner say, I have seen my system bitterly complained of, and immediately after recommended by its former opposers.

The Lumber Committee too, must of course, follow the example of the Executive Council, and suggest alterations in Mr. Baillie's system. They suggest for one, that "the Tonnage duty should be collected at the Shipping ports from the exporter." On Feb. 8, this Report goes before a Committee of the whole, and a committee of seven, only two of whom signed the Lumber Report, with a *Cabinet Minister* for Chairman, was appointed "to bring in a Bill or Bills agreeably to the report." Now see, how this Committee throws dirt upon the Lumber committee. The Bill or Bills were not brought in till March 7, and the consideration of them, was then postponed to the next session of Assembly. So that after all this throwing of dirt on one another, and these bitter complaints against Mr. Baillie's system, and the various charges proposed by the Executive Council, Lumber Committee, and Assembly—that system so ruinous to the trade, so oppressive to the subject, and so injurious to the Country, *remains still unaltered.* At least such are the terms in which Mr. Baillie's system has been always reprobated, although under his management the trade of the country has been, and still is, constantly increasing, beyond all calculation; altho' large fortunes are daily being made in the timber trade; and a surplus revenue of £170,000 has been turned over to the Assembly, to make docks and drakes of, for a Civil List for ten years of £14,500 a year.

No one who read "John Gape" can have forgotten the *great grievance* of the Royal Road. Early in this session the Governor sent down a Message about this road, which was referred to a Committee, with a Cabinet Minister, for its chairman. The report was made March 7: It says "this line of road is 94 miles in length, the whole of which (except 5 miles, and those have been contracted for) "has been opened 4 rods wide, and the trees taken "out by the roots, and completely cleared off, 26 "feet in the centre; and a well finished road of "that width extends along 15 miles. As the country through which it passes is very favorable for "Agriculture, and the distance to the Grand Falls is "shortened 35 miles, they recommend its completion; but suggest, that some judicious and competent persons hitherto unconnected with it, should inspect it, "*that thereby the great waste of money "which has hitherto unfortunately occurred from the "opening of Roads in improper places, may in this "case be avoided.*" Who could ever have expected to hear Mr. Baillie's Royal Road so spoken of! nothing but commendation of it. Well may he say, I have seen my measures bitterly complained of, but afterwards strenuously recommended by their former opposers!!

Whether there is now, to be an end of these complaints, is more than I can tell; one step has been made towards a cessation. The speaker and his brother Executive Councillors, have at last discovered, that it is much more easy to find fault with other people's method of managing business, than to manage oneself to the satisfaction of every body. Had he made this discovery at an earlier period, he would be standing before the country, in a far more respectable position, than that which he now occupies.

Q

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—We are desirous of knowing for what purpose the public money is granted to Stage Companies or Stage Drivers? Whether it is to encourage those who keep the best horses and make the most expedition, or if it be for the serving of party purpose in opposition to honest industry?—We ask why an invidious selection of parties were made? A Petition was made out by us and handed to Mr. J. R. Partelow for presentation to the House of Assembly in our behalf. Our horses are equal if not superior to those of any company in the Province: we claim no privilege above our neighbors, but we think that if our endeavours to serve the public have been equal to the other stage drivers, then are we entitled to an equal share of the public money.

HEWITT & WINTERS.

Canada.

Extracts from Report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, on the State of the Province.

"The willingness, or rather indeed the desire, lately shewn by her Majesty's Government, to surrender to the Provincial Legislature the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown, and the management and disposal of the Crown Lands, is strikingly at variance with the policy which had ever before been constantly maintained in these Colonies. Your Committee cannot now conveniently enter into a discussion of the principles involved in these very important charges; but they are far from being impressed with the conviction, that such a relinquishment of the just rights and prerogatives of the Crown will contribute to the welfare of the Colony. It may be said, that attacks, whether just or unjust, are always likely to be directed against the Government, on account of the appropriation of the revenues; but that does not afford a sufficient reason for transferring to the Legislature what unquestionably belongs to the Crown—and the policy of making such concessions, seems not more wise than would be the conduct of an officer, who being entrusted with the defence of a fortress, should employ himself in pulling down the walls, in order that there might be nothing left to fire at."

"While your Committee has been engaged in preparing this Report, the unlooked for intelligence has been received, that His Excellency Sir Francis Head, is to be succeeded in the Government of this Province, by Major General Sir George Arthur, whose arrival may be daily expected."

"It is just two years since the removal of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, was as suddenly announced, and in both instances the change in the administration of the Government has been made under circumstances, that have not failed to excite very serious apprehension in the minds of all persons who are well affected to our Government, and desirous of preserving the connection of Upper Canada with the British Empire. We are aware that in each case the Lieutenant Governor is said to have resigned; but we are also aware, that each of these distinguished public officers is possessed of an energy and firmness of character, that would have prevented his retiring from the Government in a time of difficulty, from a regard to any personal consideration; and we know that at the moment of their desiring to be removed from the Province, they stood high in the affections of the people whom they governed, and that there prevailed in the breast of every loyal inhabitant of both Provinces of Canada, the utmost confidence in their political sentiments and views, and the fullest conviction that under their administration, the enemies of the Crown would receive neither countenance nor support."

"It is quite apparent, from the circumstances attending the hasty removal of Sir John Colborne, either that some unaccountable misapprehension existed with regard to the actual state of public feeling in Upper Canada, or that the policy which that distinguished officer was pursuing did not meet the support of His Majesty's Government. It will be difficult to persuade the people of this Province that the same cause have not lead to the departure of Sir Francis Head; and when they have seen and felt that the effect of the conduct, which seems to have been thus discountenanced and discouraged, has been to produce in this Colony a most decided, and almost universal support of British principles, they cannot but feel a very natural apprehension for the preservation of their Constitution, and of their continued connection with the Parent State."

"If these sudden changes, so injurious to the stability, and, indeed, to the dignity of the Government, and so dangerous to the public tranquility, are to be ascribed to an impression prevailing in any quarter, that the opponents of Monarchical Institutions are those whom it is most prudent to conciliate, and that, to that end, the characters and feelings of the most attached subjects of the Crown must, for political expediency, be sacrificed, then we trust the events of the last three months will correct this error, and may lead to the adoption of a course more generous and just. If it be possible that there can be in any quarter a desire to make Upper Canada the theatre for an experiment of principles, which, it may be falsely imagined, are more liberal and free than those secured by our present Constitution, we earnestly hope that the wisdom of Parliament, and the good sence of the British nation, will rescue us in time from the danger which threatens our liberty and peace."

February, 13, 1838.

From the London Morning Post, Jan. 12.

Judging from the despatches of Lord Gosford, Governor of Canada, to the Colonial Office since last spring, which have just been made public, that personage can be little better than a downright fool. No wonder a Province with a tendency to rebellion should have become worse and worse with such a zany at its head, who appears to have been deaf, blind, and stupid to all that was going on round about him. But why did the Colonial Office allow such a man to continue in a situation of such responsibility? Perhaps Lord Glenelg never read the despatches. There is no amount of sleepy indolence in that Minister which would surprise us. When he was Secretary in Ireland, he let everything go to ruin through sheer neglect, and we cannot help thinking that the state of affairs in Canada will turn out to be in great measure owing to a similar failing. If Lord Glenelg had taken the trouble to read the despatches of Lord Gosford, he is not such a ninny as not to have perceived the danger of leaving important affairs in the hands of a man capable of such silliness.

If the British public shall bear with patient indifference the exhibition of the conduct of Government both at the other side of the Atlantic and at home, with regard to Canadian matters, which the proceedings in Parliament must soon bring before them, we can only say that British power and consequence must decay, through the decay of the national spirit. If any amount or form of human folly could reasonably excite an emotion of wonder, we might well stand amazed that Great Britain, with all her experience, with all her elements of national strength, with all her presumed intelligence, should allow the general direction of the affairs of her Colonies to be in the hands of such a man as Lord Glenelg, and the Government of one of the most important of them to be administered by such a man as Lord Gosford. Lord Glenelg, we are aware, is far from being destitute of mental capacity. He might have been a tolerable Prebendary, and if he could have spared so much time from slumber have written tolerable books; but for active business—for anything that requires energy, promptitude, decision—he is manifestly no more fit than one of Lord Spencer's oxen would be to run a race at Newmarket. As for the other Apostle of maudlin Whiggery, the Lord Gosford, he appears to be, as we have already stated, nothing better in affairs of Government than a downright fool.

The man seems to have been from the beginning utterly crazed by some vague notions he had in his head about *liberality* of government. He seems, in the hallucination of his weak understanding, to have imagined this *liberality* to be a talisman, which would transmute everything evil in the state of Canada into good. Looking through his *liberal* spectacles, everything appeared to him different from what it really was, and if we may judge from his despatches, no man "from Indus to the Pole," had less expectation of rebellion in Canada, until it burst forth under his nose, than His Excellency the Governor.

On the 25th of May last he writes to the Colonial Office, that, "in his opinion, nothing could be more erroneous than the supposition that the French Canadians were a disloyal body." And he adds, "I have every reason to believe the contrary!" Reason, indeed! Why we in England had every reason to *fear* that the supposition was but too well founded in May last; but Lord Gosford seems to have been incapable of judging about the probable effect of anything going on before his eyes. According to his politicle creed, it was *illiberal* to suspect those who professed liberality, and he was to fall of animosity against "Tory prejudice," that he jumped at once to the conclusion that any opinion entertained by the old friends of British Government must be erroneous.

Our contemporary the *Morning Chronicle*, with all its desire to uphold the Government, and to keep up the animosity to the Tories which led Lord Gosford to report their "suppositions" as "erroneous," remarks, nevertheless, yesterday on this statement, under date the 25th of May last, that—

"It would appear, however, that Lord Gosford formed at that time too low an estimate of the strength of the Papineau party. In fact Mr. Papineau had *already* gone so far that he could not recede with safety to himself, *and he and his party seem to have made the most of the opportunity.*"

M. Papineau and his party did so. They saw that in the person of the British Governor they had a weak creature to deal with, who had neither the sagacity to see through their designs, nor the energy to counteract them if he had, and they "made the most of the opportunity."

On the 10th of June, the simple Governor writes that the mass of the Canadians are loyal and contented, and up to the 8th of September, he reports the same thing, although on the 2d of September he says, "It is evident that the Papineau faction are not to be satisfied with any concession that does not place them in a more favourable position to carry into effect their ulterior objects—namely, the separation of the country from England, and the establishment of a Republican form of Government."

It is at this period that the foolish man, who could not find anything to communicate to the Government at home indicative of approaching revolt, occupies his despatch with some party trash, fit only for the leading article of some strabilarious, sycophanic Ministerial newspaper. "The violent and unjustifiable attacks," quoth he, "which have been made by the ultra Tory party upon the French Canadians generally, have caused an animosity which M. Papineau does not fail to turn to account." We should like to know something particular about these "violent and unjustifiable attacks." In all probability they simply amounted to a charge of disloyalty—of an intention to rebel. So stupid was Lord Gosford—so ignorant of that which he ought to have known—that in September last he would have considered such a charge "a violent and unjustifiable attack." But does he think so now? Does he not now perceive that it was not the violence of the Tories, but the stupidity of the Governor, which made the difference between his opinion and theirs last September?

On the 8th of September, His Excellency had so far advanced in intelligence as to find out that "the Government could *make no terms* with M. Papineau." "You must either," he says, "*put him down, or let him put you down.* There is no halting between two opinions." We beg of the English public to mark this well. When the Tories said this long before, it was considered by this sapient Governor to be "unjustifiable violence;" but now, when it was too late to counteract the mischief arising from the power and designs of M. Papineau, the Governor comes to the same conclusion.

But even after His Excellency had made his grand *discovery* respecting M. Papineau, he remained, as blindly as ever, unexpectant of anything like open revolt. On the 22d of October, he notices that there were rumours of such a thing, but declares that *he does not credit these reports, nor yet apprehend any serious disturbances!*

What a watchful, careful, efficient Governor of Canada! What a bright example of the usefulness of *liberality* as the guiding star of a Colonial Governor!

To all this we have only to add, that by the 6th of *December* (!) Lord Glenelg became so far awake as to think it right to authorize His Excellency the Governor to proclaim martial law in Canada!

This—this good people of England, is Whig Government!

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

From the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—You have always professed strict independence, and I confess have hitherto not disappointed your supporters, although you have strenuously advocated many measures of the present Government. I therefore send you a statement that has appeared elsewhere, and which, being most suitable to your paper as the *Colonial Chronicle*, I rely on your publishing. Let it be replied to by any of your correspondents, I have no objection; but as it regards the character and conduct of several distinguished officers, and many members of this club could vouch for its accuracy, I should feel disapointed were you to refuse its insertion. A SUPPORTER OF YOUR INDEPENDENT PAPER.

AJAX.

Senior United Service Club, Jan. 24, 1838.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

This officer having successfully repelled the most formidable invasion of that colony by the Caffres that was ever undertaken by those barbarians, having restored confidence to our settlers, and having received the grateful thanks of all the civil authorities and inhabitants of the Cape, has, in reward for this distinguished and most difficult service, been recalled by Lord Glenelg.

Sir Richard Burk, late Governor of New South Wales.

This officer having succeeded General Darling in the Government of Australia, and having conducted his administration upon the most approved scale of liberal principles, to the complete satisfaction of the inhabitants and local authorities, has been recalled by Lord Glenelg.

Sir Archibald Campbell, late Governor of New Brunswick.

This officer having distinguished himself in the public service, in almost every part of the world, in Portugal, India, and in the command of the troops at Ava, was, as some reward for his exemplary conduct, appointed Governor of New Brunswick, where, having done everything to the complete satisfaction of the colony, and upheld the prerogative of the Crown, he was, as a necessary consequence, recalled by Lord Glenelg.

Sir John Colborne, Governor of Upper Canada.

This officer having conducted himself upon all occasions to complete satisfaction of the inhabitants and civil authorities of the province, and having successfully resisted all the attempts made by M'Kenzie and other patriots to encroach upon the constitutional power of the Crown, was removed from his Government by Lord Glenelg, but, fortunately for the country, was prevailed upon to accept the command of the troops in Lower Canada, where he now is, and from whence he may soon expect, from his ability and success, to be recalled by Lord Glenelg.

Sir Francis Head, Governor of Upper Canada.

This officer succeeded Sir John Colborne in this Government, and, having repelled all the attempts made by Mr. M'Kenzie and other traitors to subvert the civil and constitutional authorities, and completely established the power of the Crown, and compelled the traitorous ringleaders to seek for safety in exile, has, consistently with other distinguished officers under similar circumstances, been removed from his Government, and recalled by Lord Glenelg.

Jan. 22, 1838. NIP.

[This document is more political than professional, but, for the reasons offered by *Ajax*, we give it insertion.—ED.]

TO LET,
THE House and Premises next adjoining Cheap Corner, in Princess street, and now occupied by the subscriber.
ALSO, a store on the South Market Wharf, in the Building lately erected by J. M. Wilmot, Esquire. Apply to EDW. M. HOYT.
March 23, 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.

Genteel Boarding House to Let,
For one or more years from the first day of May next:
THREE large parlours, sitting room, six bed rooms, kitchen, wood house, cellar, and barn, well calculated for a genteel Boarding establishment, in that pleasant situation next to Trinity Church, in Germain street. Apply to STEPHEN HUMBERT,
Feb. 9. *on the premises.*

To Let,
ONE or two Flats of the subscriber's newly erected house in Prince William street; possession given 1st November.
Oct. 27. WM. MAJOR.

Offices to Let.
SEVERAL Offices in the first and second Flats of that new building erected by THOMAS H. PETERS, Esquire, at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, to let, and possession given on 1st May next. Apply to
Jan. 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

Pure OCTOBER.
THE subscribers would inform their customers and the Public, that their Cellars are now furnished with a stock of October ALES, of the best qualities, in Wood and Bottles, at their usual low prices. KELTIE & YOUNGER.
8th Dec. 1837.

Wanted to Purchase,
500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 16x9x3. Apply to
Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 30, 1838.

Liverpool papers to the 24th of February have been received by way of New-York, but they furnish no political information of importance.

CITY ELECTION.—The Annual Election of Charter Officers will take place on Tuesday next, when the citizens will again have an opportunity of exercising their right of choice in Representatives in the Corporation.—If the present Members of the Board are all competent persons, and have faithfully discharged their duties, the citizens can shew their satisfaction by continuing them in office for another year; but if they have not done their duty, or are incompetent to perform the duties required of them, then we trust that such a change will be made as will reflect credit on the electors: and that it may be an essential instead of a nominal change.

James William Boyd, Esquire, Notary to the Bank of New-Brunswick, has been appointed Solicitor, also, to that Institution, in the room of the Honorable Neville Parker, appointed Master of the Rolls.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT PATRICK.—On Monday evening the 19th inst. The St. Patrick's Society celebrated the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of their country on Monday evening last, at the St. John Hotel. A very excellent dinner was provided for the occasion by Mr. Stockwell, and the company sat down to the repast about six o'clock. The President of the Society, T. L. Nicholson, Esq. presided at the festive board, and was ably supported by M. H. Perley, Esq. as *Croupier*, in the absence of the Vice-President. A number of patriotic and loyal toasts were given from the Chair, which, with other appropriate sentiments and songs by several of the Company tended much to the conviviality of the entertainment and served to awaken reminiscences of former days in the breasts of all present.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ERIN.—On Monday last, the 19th instant, the Members of this Society, with a number of respectable guests, celebrated the Anniversary of St. Patrick by dining together at the Hibernian Hotel. The dinner was served up by Mr. Nethery in a style of excellence which we shall not attempt to decribe;—equal, if not in many respects superior, to any thing of the kind we had previously witnessed in this City, and the wines were of the choicest kinds and of the best quality. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Joseph M'Pherson, supported by Mr. John Gallivan, as Croupier.

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.—A London evening paper of February 15th states that the battalions ordered for Canada, which were to embark for embarkation next day, had received counter orders, and would not march, if at all, under the expiration of six weeks. This counter order was doubtless occasioned by the abandonment of Navy Island, news of which was received in London on the 14th.

Many will scarcely credit that the Col. Thompson who made such a treasonable speech at the Crown and Anchor a few days since on Canadian affairs, is a Lieutenant-Colonel, unattached, in the British Army. Yet it is so. Lord Hill, however, has it in his power to recommend to the Queen his removal from a service which he has disgraced by his principles and his language; and we trust her Majesty will exercise her prerogative of ordering the erasure of Col. Thompson's name from the Army List as a prudent warning at the present time, to others inclined to tread in his steps—*Times*

Lord Hill has refused permission to officers on half-pay to join the Canada militia.

The officers of the spanish Legion have applied to government, through Colonel Evans, to be employed in Canada; the reply was, that many of the officers who had rank in the army would be employed, and that the names of several had already appeared in the Gazette, as part of the twenty-five officers who are to be employed in organizing the Canada Militia.

M'Kenzie, one of the Canada insurgents, who ought to be arrested and sent to that country by our civil authorities, has advertised a new paper, to be published in New-York, and edited by himself. The Philadelphia editors, who have printed his advertisement, apologize for so doing, on the ground that they are paid for it. The United States Gazette says, "We suppose that he has a right to publish such a paper as he proposes; yet we doubt the political expediency." We are sorry that our friend of the Gazette is willing to give the use of his columns to such a fellow, even in the way of advertising. An editor has some discretionary power in such matters, and it is often very properly exercised.—*Boston Courier.*

FROM CANADA.—We are rejoiced to learn that the soi disant General Sutherland and his aid have been arrested by the British soldiers in Canada, and carried to Malden. There was a report at Toronto that he was to be hung the next morning, and we hope to be able to announce the fact in a few days.—*Ib.*

NEW YORK, March 21.—His Excellency, the Earl of Gosford, late Governor General of the Canadas, arrived here on Thursday last, and departed on the following day for Washington. His Lordship will probably sail from this port in the *Shakspeare* packet ship, for England.

Niagara, March 3d.—Our winter set in only on the 1st of last month: it has been steady, cold with frequent falls of snow, enough to render the sleighing excellent during the whole of the month. There has, however, been very little ice in the River: nothing to interupt the navigation. We have now fine moderate clear weather; frost at night, but the heat of the sun dissolves the snow slowly during the day.

The First Division of the Queen's Rangers left this town in sleighs, for London on the 21st ult.; the Second Division on the 22d. We are informed they proceeded from there, direct to Malden. They are a body made up of fine men—nearly 500 strong. If they meet the Yankees we have no doubt but they will do their duty.—(*Gleaner.*)

Calamity by Fire.—Early on Thursday morning, 1st instant, the Cooking House belonging to Mr. David Sidey, near the improvements going on at the River Trent took fire; and three men, who were sleeping in it at the time were entirely consumed; viz: the Cook himself, whose name was Daniel Martin; David Patterson, a laborer, and John Lysle, a visitor. No charge of intoxication can be laid against the poor sufferers, who were sound asleep at the time, and who were no doubt suffocated, and then consumed.—(*Toronto Palladium.*)

MONTREAL, March 15.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the public dinner proposed to be given to Sir FRANCIS HEAD, held on Tuesday, a committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. McGILL, Mr. MOLSON, and Mr. THOM, was appointed to write to His Excellency, requesting his acceptance of the intended compliment upon his arrival here. As the arrival of Sir GEORGE ARTHUR has been announced in the NEW YORK papers, we presume that Sir GEORGE has already reached Toronto: so that Sir FRANCIS may be expected to arrive in town by the beginning

formation of a Troop of cavalry at Fredericton, and to appoint thereto the undermentioned Officers:

To be captain of the Troop, captain H. A. Wilmot, from 1st Battalion York Militia, with the rank of Major.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Lieutenant Stephen Miller.

To be 2d Lieutenant, William Fraser, Esquire.

To be Cornet, Lieutenant Beverly Robinson, from 3d Battalion York Militia.

By Command
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

[COMMUNICATION.]

MR. EDITOR:

As a Citizen, I wish to ask our Civic Body, whether, it is not the general practice of all respectable Corporations to give public Notice of the times of expiration of Corporation Leases, describing the Properties, situations, &c. so that every citizen may have a fair and honorable opportunity for competition in taking a new lease? There are I believe several valuable properties belonging to the Corporation, which would at this time command a large annual income, if fairly and publicly let at Auction. The Mill privileges at Sand Point, with its surrounding Lots, which was leased to the hon. Mr. Black for a period of 35 years for a mere nominal sum, and whose lease is nearly terminated, will if properly managed by the corporation, prove a fruitful source for increase to their revenue. It is to be regretted that too many persons who are annually elected in our Civic Body, appear to act, in ignorance of the fact, that corporation Properties belong to the Public, that is to the citizens at large; they are too fond of endeavouring to make private bargains, and of acting upon personal feelings, instead of manfully contending that all Properties, Contracts, &c. belonging to the Corporation, ought to be openly and fairly laid before the public, that every just means be adopted for enhancing the value of their properties, and of increasing their revenues. Strictly speaking, no Corporation have a right to make a private bargain of their constituents properties, every thing should be done by publicly advertising, and by public competition. Z.

MARRIED.

Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. James Reed, Merchant, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Cornelius Harbell, all of this city.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Andrew, Mr. Samuel Hannah, to Miss Jane Law, both of the Parish of Sussex, (King's County.)

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Oliver Howe, to Miss Sarah Riggs, both of the Parish of Hampton, (King's County.)

At Fredericton, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. H. Daniel, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. William Henry Kendall, of Fredericton, to Miss Frances Biggs, fourth daughter of Mr. James Biggs, of the same place.

At Montreal, on the 25th February, John Michael Tobin, of Halifax, N. S., to Catherine, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Maxwell, late of the 15th Regt.

At Evercreech church, Somerset, England, Major Airey, of the 34th Regiment, eldest son of the late Lieutenant General Sir George Airey, K. C. H., to Harriet Mary Everald, daughter of the Hon. James Talbot, of Evercreech house.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, William Henry, second son of Mr. Grant M'Kenzie, in the fifth year of his age.

On Saturday morning, Mr. James Jordan, sixth son of Mr. Gilbert Jordan, in the 23th year of his age.

On Saturday, Matilda, infant daughter of Mr. Bernard Byrne, aged 2 years.

On Tuesday morning, of a lingering consumption, which she bore with unmurmuring patience and resignation, Marianne, the eldest daughter of Mr. R. C. Minnette, aged 19 years; leaving her afflicted parents to lament the loss of a truly dutiful and affectionate child.

In St. Patrick's Parish, on the 9th instant, Robert Varden, Esq., formerly a Lieutenant-Commander in the Royal Navy.

At Caraquet, on the 12th instant, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with true Christian fortitude, in the 42d year of his age, Charles Coghlan, Esquire, for several years one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, much respected by all who knew him, as an upright man, a tender husband, and a warm friend.

At Amherstburgh, after a short and painful illness of nine days, Arabella Gilkinson Innes, consort of the Hon. James Gordon, Member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada.—This lady, in the absence of Mr. Gordon, who was attending to his Parliamentary duties at Toronto, made her residence the recepticle of the militiamen and officers then stationed at Amherstburgh, (awaiting an attack from a band of Rebels on the opposite shore,) and during her exertions to see them comfortably situated, she contracted a severe cold, which obliged her to keep her bed from the 8th to the 17th ultimo, when she expired, leaving her numerous relations forever to mourn her loss, and a large circle of friends by whom she will be universally regretted.

On the 9th inst. at Greenwich, K. C., Mr. John Jones, senior, in the 84th year of his age, leaving a large circle of family connections to deplore their bereavement. He has left 15 children, 95 grand children, 64 great grand children.—175 descendants. It is due to his memory to say, that he was for a number of years an exemplary Christian, and that, to the last, the religion of Christ was his never failing support, and his faith was firm unto the end. Mr. J was an industrious farmer and a valuable neighbour.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, March 24. Arrived brigantine Roseway, Mainland, St. Kitts, 20—S. Gould, rum sugar and molasses.

Brig Charles, Betts, Demerara, 28—J. Ward & Sons, ballast.

25th, brig Matilda, Hughson, Trinidad, 27—J. Hughson, ballast.

Ship Magnificent, Walker, Liverpool, 90—J. W. Smith, assorted cargo.

Sch'r Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 2, J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.

26th, brig James, D., Dixon, Jamaica, C. M'Lauchlan, cigars.

CLEARED.

Ship John Bently, Robertson, Cork timber.

Schr Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, brandy.

Ship Majestic, Tear, of and from this port for Liverpool, with timber, was abandoned Feb. 4, lat. 41: crew 25 in number, going on board the Ripley, from Calcutta, arrived at Liverpool. In a hurricane Jan. 21, the Majestic had lost mizenmast, main-topmast, all her yards, jib-boom, &c.

H. M. Packet Alert, Lieut. Norrington, from Halifax, arrived at Falmouth 10th February.

Sch'r Acadian, Delue, hence, at Portland, on the 19th inst.

Arrived at Baltimore, 15th inst. ship Britannia, Atchison, Liverpool.

Entered for loading at London, Feb. 7, Regulus, Edgar, St. John.

Arrived at Portsmouth, 27th Jan. ship Sir F. B. Head, Revely, St. John.—At Cork, Jan. 31, sch'r Ray, Douglas, St. John.

Off Falmouth, Feb. 6th. Catherine, Walton, Halifax.—Off Margate, 9th, Glaphyra, Morton, St. John.

Bermuda, Feb. 6—Arrived on Friday last, H. M. Line-of-Battle Ship *Cornwallis*, Captain Sir Richard Grant, K. H., in five days from St. John, N. B.—The Cornwallis experienced one continued gale from the time of her leaving St. John until she arrived here, and has lost an anchor and one of her quarter-boats.

Savannah, March 9.—Cleared, 6th, brig Allegro, Boston, Jamaica; 7th, sch'r Consolation, Allen, Montego Bay; 8th, ship Europe, Ellis, Liverpool; 9th, Shannon, Leadbetter, and Sterling, Stinson, do.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—Arrived, Lanark, Simpson, and James Horan, Moran, St. John.—Entered for loading, 17th, St. Andrews, Leitch, for Boston.

Greenock, Jan. 19.—Arrived, ship Alan Ker, Tait, St. John; Feb. 5, Ant. Pye, do.—Loading, Duncan Cameron, St. John; Strabane, Hill, Bombay.

Cove of Cork, Feb. 3.—The ship Mary Caroline, Cockany, from Liverpool, bound to St. John, N. B. on 38 days, has got in here leaky; lost main topsail, and more discharge. Had been as far west as 36 long. and experienced a continuance of gales from N. W. to S. W.; which appears singular, from the prevalence of easterly winds here for the last six months.

Cork, Feb. 2—Sailed, ship America, Mackie, St. John.

Crookhaven, Feb. 1.—The Eliza, out 30 days from Cork, and the Julia Smith, out a hundred days from Liverpool, both for Newfoundland, have put back to this port, the latter with loss of sails, after having twice arrived within a few hours sail of their destination, and driven back by violent westerly gales, and experienced much distress at sea.

Aberdeen, Feb. 2—In consequence of the disturbed state of Canada, no vessels from this port have as yet been announced to sail for that quarter.

FOR SALE,
At Auction, on Tuesday, 17th April next:

THAT valuable and eligible Dwelling HOUSE and Lot, owned and occupied by John Doherty, adjoining the city Brew House, Union street. It has a spacious Garden on the lot, and is a desirable residence for a respectable family.

The Premises can be viewed at any time between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock each day.

March 30, 1838.

St. George's Society.

A Quarterly Meeting of the St. George's Society will take place at the St. John Hotel, on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President,
DOUGLAS CLARKE, *Secretary.*

30th March.

CARD.

LIEUT. COL. BOOTH, K. H., the Officers, Non-commissioned officers and Soldiers of the 43d Light Infantry, and more particularly the married soldiers, beg to offer their warmest thanks and acknowledgements to the inhabitants of St. John, N. B., for their handsome and liberal Subscription in aid of the Soldiers wives and children of the Regiment, who were left in that city on its departure for Canada last year, and also for their very great kindness to them ever since that period.

Head Quarters, St. John,
(Lower Canada.) March 16, 1838.

Portland Rifles

WILL assemble as usual at their Drill Room on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

March 30. J. P. PAYNE, Capt.

NOTICE.

THEREBY give Notice, that my Brother JOHN DOHERTY, having gone to reside in St. John, N. B. I have appointed him my sole Agent in transacting my business in the Province in future, and have furnished him with full powers of Attorney for that purpose. HUGH DOHERTY.

Londonderry, 10th February, 1838.

$20 Reward.

STOLEN, from the residence of the Subscriber, about a fortnight since, a Patent Lever GOLD WATCH, Plain Double Back, Barrel Edged, Enamel Dial with seconds; Maker's Name, Thos. Hilsby, Liverpool; a silver Guard was attached to the watch when she was taken.

Any person returning said watch to the owner will receive a reward of £5, and no questions asked.

ABRAHAM B. SMITH.

Norton, March 30, 1838.

ON HAND,

And for sale at low rates by the Subscriber:

22 FIRKINS Cumberland BUTTER, prime, 6 hogsheads Bright SUGAR;
75 Bags fresh ground WHEAT FLOUR;
50 Bags assorted Spikes;
100 M. White Pine BOARDS, for shipping;
300 M. seasoned Pine Boards and Plank;
100 M. sawed Laths;
Pine shingles, refuse Boards and Deals;
150 Cedar Fence Posts,

Together with a good assortment of GROCERIES of every description. Please apply to

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
Scoullar's Brick Building, King street.

March 30, 1838.

WANTED,

A Situation as Clerk, in a respectable Office, by a young man about 21 years of age, who has had considerable experience in a Warehouse in Liverpool. A line addressed A. B. left at the Post-Office will have immediate attention, and satisfactory references will be exhibited. Salary not so much an object as a respectable situation.

30th March, 1838.

For Parrsborough, Windsor and HORTON.

THE fine fast sailing packet sch'r. "AMETHYST" capt. George; will sail for Parrsborough, THIS EVENING, and if sufficient inducement offers, will proceed to WINDSOR or HORTON. For Passage apply to the Master on board at Donaldson's wharf.

March 30.

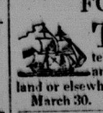
Flour, Fishing Lines, Ratline, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, from on board the ships Frances and Albion from Liverpool:

300 BRLS. extra superfine FLOUR, 2 casks salmon & Herring Twines,
100 coils Cordage and Ratline, from 6 thread and upwards. J. V. THURGAR.

24th March, 1838.

FOR CHARTER,



THE fine fast sailing new brigantine "LINNET," Clements, Master, at anchor in the stream, will take any good charter that may offer for Ireland or elsewhere, if applied for at once.

March 30. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

MOLASSES.—Just received per schr. *Woodlands*, from Halifax: 50 puncheons prime Retailing MOLASSES, which will be sold low while on the Wharf. THOMAS P. CRANE.

6th March. North Market Wharf.

Britchka Phæton for Sale.

A very neat English CARRIAGE, with calesché head to close with Glasses, the property of Lt. Colonel Maunsell, 65th Lt. Infantry. For sale at the low price of £80 currency. Apply to

March 23. P. BESNARD.

Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

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

SUGAR.

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

March 16. *King street.*

Whisky and Loaf Sugar.

Landing ex "Jane Walker," from Greenock:

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

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

March 15. *King street.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *Saint Stephen's Church*, in this city, was on Saturday last, or on the morning of the Sabbath following, forcibly and illegally entered and taken possession of, by some person or persons unknown, and the Pulpit has been occupied by an individual wholly unauthorised to perform Public Worship therein;—all persons concerned are hereby warned against continuing to keep illegal possession of, or in any manner using or occupying the said Church; and are notified that they will in that case be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

And a Reward of Ten Pounds is offered to any person who will give such evidence as will lead to the detection of the person or persons who broke and entered the said building.

By order of the board of Trustees.

JOHN WISHART,
HUGH MACKAY, } *Committee.*
JOHN WALKER,

St. John, March 19, 1838.

At a Meeting of the Session of St. Stephen's Church held 20th March, 1838, the following Resolution was agreed to, and ordered to be published in all the newspapers of this City, viz:—

The Kirk Session of St. Stephen's have observed with surprise an advertisement in the St. John Observer newspaper of this day, by order of the Board of Trustees of Saint Stephen's Church, reflecting to the Congregation of said Church for having entered their own Pews, and attended Divine worship in their own church on sabbath 18th current—and further denouncing their Clergyman, who officiated on that day, "as a *wholly unauthorised individual.*" The Session of St. Stephen's Church have hitherto abstained from taking any public steps with respect to the affair of *shutting up St. Stephen's Church*, in the hope that private adjustment would have made such a measure unnecessary. They now feel it to be their duty, as a Church court, entrusted with the spiritual concerns of St Stephen's Church, to take a firm and decided stand in this painful matter—and they do hereby declare their unanimous opinion that the Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, a secular Board, embracing the temporalities, and monied concerns of the Church only have invaded and usurped the prerogative of the *spiritual jurisdiction* by their late conduct, in forcibly debarring the Elders and Congregation from Sabbath ordinances, in their own Church, under their own Minister—the dissolution of whose pastoral tie with his people, no power but that of the Presbytery to which he belongs, can under any circumstance, effect. It is, in the opinion of the Session, most unwarrantable that a *mere secular body*, without so much as reference to the Presbytery under whose jurisdiction St. Stephen's Church is placed, and in direct opposition to the wishes of Elders and Congregation, should presume to take upon themselves the right of deposing a minister from his pastoral office, or attempt violently to separate him and his flock.

The keys of St. Stephen's Church, which, by the laws of the Kirk of Scotland, and in accordance, it is believed, with the laws of the Church of England, belong to the Clergyman, have (the greater part of them) been illegally withdrawn by the Trustees from the Minister's possession. The Session, availing themselves of that portion of the keys still in the Minister's hands, and using the authority vested in them "*to see that the ordinances be duly administered, to establish good order, and execute discipline in the Church over which they preside,*" do hereby protest against the late unwarranted assumption of *spiritual authority* by the Board of Trustees—and record their opinion (guided by the laws of the Kirk of Scotland) that their Minister, regularly ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh to the charge of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, and inducted into that sacred office by the Presbytery of St. John—is, at this moment, and must continue to be, in full and undisturbed exercise of all the functions of Minister of said Church, until *cause be shewn* before the Presbytery of St. John, (the only Court to which, as a Clergyman, he is amenable,) by the Trustees, or any other accusing body, why that Gentleman should be deposed from the holy office of Pastor in Saint Stephen's Church—or why the connection between him and a congregation, whose affections towards him are unalienated, should be dissolved. The Session, therefore, aggrieved by this infringment which the Trustees have made upon their exclusive prerogative, do, in virtue of their office, hereby intimate that the dispensation of Divine Ordinances in St. Stephen's Church will henceforth proceed as usual according to the Laws of the Kirk of Scotland.

Should the Trustees dissent from this decision of the Kirk Session, whose exclusive prerogative it is (subject to the review of the superior Church Courts) to direct in all spiritual and ecclesiastical matters,—that Board can make their appeal to the Presbytery of St. John, until whose reversal of such decision of the Kirk Session, no law, civil or ecclesiastical, can exclude Minister, Elders, and Congregation from the enjoyment of the holy ordinances of religious worship in their own Church. Extracted by

GEORGE YOUNGER, *Session Clerk.*

St. John, March 21st, 1838.

STEAMER NOVA-SCOTIA.

Arrangement for March.

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

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

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

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

E. BARLOW & SONS.

St. John, 3d March, 1838.

ABSCONDED

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

JAMES SPRINGER.

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

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

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

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

March 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Apples, Butter, and Flour.

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

JOHN ALEXANDER.

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

The Subscriber,

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

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

Jan. 12, 1838.

Jamaica Spirits & Molasses.

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

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

November 17. JOHN V. THURGAR.

COALS.

160 CHALDRONS best Bristol HOUSE COALS; 20 chaldrons Sydney ditto, in the coal yard lately in possession of Mr. GEORGE W. POTTER, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and at the lowest rates, by

March 23. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FURNITURE
On Hand, and for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale at very reduced prices for Cash, or approved paper, at liberal credit, the following articles of CABINET FURNITURE, made under his own inspection, and warranted of good quality.

SOFAS, Couches, Loungers, Grecian Chairs, Children's Table and Chair, (portable); Dining sets, Loo, Dining, Breakfast and Writing Tables; Centre or Loo Tables; Pier, card, supper, Ladies' work, and Dressing Tables; sideboards; Chiffoniers; Escritoirs and Book cases; Bureaus and Ladies' do.; Music stools and stands; Wardrobes, &c. &c. and many other articles in his line.

☞ UPHOLSTERY done at short notice, in all its branches; Curtains cut to any pattern, at his cabinet and Upholstery Establishment, corner of Germain and Princess streets.

March 23. JOHN J. HOGAN.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Princess Street.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of Books, among which are a variety of splendid Annuals, beautiful Transparencies, Lithographic and other Prints, Portraits coloured and plain of QUEEN VICTORIA, QUEEN ADELAIDE, KING WM. 4th, &c. &c. for sale at moderate prices.

March 23. A. R. TRURO.

Cloths, Cloths.

Call and see! Call and see!

The subscriber has on hand the following stock of superior Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash or approved Paper:

☞ Persons wishing to purchase will please call and inspect the same.

10 PIECES sup. Imperial Purple, woarded,
15 Pieces 9 Do. do do Mulbery, do.
15 Do do do Black,
9 Do do do Invis. Green, do.
15 Do do do Olive,
12 Do do do Blue,
6 Do do do Brown,
7 Do do do Oxford,
do Double Mill'd Olive.

CASSIMERES—6 Pieces black, 6 do. steel, 3 do. drab, 6 do. blue, 4 do. Oxford, 10 do. fancy.

EDW. C. WADDINGTON.

Prince Wm. street, March 23.

FLOUR.—200 bbls. Hamburgh, fresh ground, Fine, landing ex ship *Albion*, 30 bbls. Philadelphia superfine. *The latter particularly recommended for family use.* For sale at low rates for cash.

March 23. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Coals at Reduced Rates.

PEMBERTON, and Otrei House Coals, for sale at 32s. per Chaldron, by

March 23. THOMAS HANFORD.

COPPER, LEAD, &c.
Warehouse, North Market wharf, St. John, N. B.

Sheathing Copper, 16oz. Patent Shot, BB. B. 7 to pr. foot and upwards. 12, ditto, 1 to 6,
Strong Braziers sheet Copper. Goose and Buck Shot,
Copper bottoms, Lead Ore for Potters,
Cake copper free, White Lead,
ditto. in Bond, White Paint, 1st quality, 2d „
Tile & Ingot copper free, 3d „
ditto. in Bond, Red Lead, common,
Copper Wire, do. for glass manufacturers, Orange Lead,
Copper Printing Rollers, Litharge Flake,
Copper Bolts, ditto, Ground,
Wrought copper Nails, Tin in Blocks,
Composition, „ Ingots,
Sheet Brass, „ Strips,
Brass Wire, „ Sheets,
Sheet Lead, Tin foils for Tin Pipes, 1-4, 3-8, and 1-2 inch,
Thin Lead, Sheet Zinc,
damp Walls,
Pig Lead, Bar ditto,
Lead Pipes, 1-4, 3-8, 1-2, Spelter,
to 4 inches,

The Subscriber is appointed Agent for the disposal of the above articles, by one of the most extensive houses in the Trade in Britain, and will receive orders for the importation thereof on very advantageous terms. He will keep on hand at his Warehouse a constant supply of Sheathing and Bolt Copper of all sizes, Composition sheathing Nails, Spikes, Clinch Rings, &c.; which will be sold at rates that will cover the cost of importation.

Feb. 8, 1838. JOHN ROBERTSON.

In Store, and Ready for Delivery:

Sheet Copper, 16 to 32 oz., Bolt Copper, 5-8 to 13-8 inch, composition sheathing Nails, composition Spikes, Butt Bolts, and clinch Rings.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

More NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have, in addition to their former Stock, just received per barque HEBE,

SILK VELVETS; rich figured SATINS; rich fig'd Gro de Naples; black and white satin Shoes; Lace Mitts and Gloves; Fur Gloves, Two bales Brussels Carpeting,
Superior Hearth Rugs; Raven sewing Silk;
Pearl Cost Buttons; French Merinos,
Indians and Parametta, black and colored,
4 Chests Indigo; 12 bags PEPPER,
Boxes best London Mould CANDLES, &c. &c.

Which with their former stock on hand, comprises as good an assortment as any in the City, and upon equally advantageous terms.

CORBET & TRENTOWSKY.

St. John, 8th December, 1837.

Central Bank Stock.

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

March 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 2, Water-Street.

JUST received from Boston,—42 Boxes ORANGES; 10 Tierces RICE; 35 Dozen CORN BROOMS; 10 Jars SNUFF; 10 Bags English WALNUTS; 2 barrels Cocoa NUTS.

—IN STORE—

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

March 2 JOHN THOMSON & SON.

Oranges, Rice, &c.

Landing ex schooner *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—

20 BOXES Oranges; 2 boxes Lemons; 5 Tierces Rice; 14 Drums Figs; 1 Tierce Currants; 6 boxes shell Almonds; 2 cases Maccaroni & Vermicelli; 6 kegs Ginger. 40 Whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins, Walnuts, Cloves, &c. &c. For sale by

Feb. 23. JAMES MALCOLM.

NOTICE.

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

Feb. 23, 1838. *Vestry Clerk.*

E. FITZGERALD, Teacher,

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

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

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

St. John, March 2, 1838

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

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

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

Chairs & Looking Glasses.

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

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

Also, per Schooner Wave from Boston.

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

March 2. FRANCIS M'DERMOTT.

CONTRACT FOR COMPLETING A BRIDGE.

To Civil Engineers, Contractors and Others.

THE President and Directors of the St. Johns BRIDGE COMPANY will receive Tenders until the 15th day of May next from Civil Engineers and others, for a Contract to complete the Bridge commenced by the said Company over the River St. John, in the City of St. John, in the province of New-Brunswick. It was intended to construct the Bridge upon *Town's* plan, with a Double Truss; but when about half the Truss had been raised, the chains, on which the temporary staging erected, parted, and all the temporary works were carried away. The span between the faces of the abutments is 437 feet, and the Piers are considered to be sufficient height to make the roadway 70 feet above high water mark. These piers, with the roadways connecting them with the land on each side are finished, and in good condition. The Company will receive Tenders for raising the Truss prepared in the original plan, and completing the bridge therewith: 2, for finishing the Bridge with timber, or any other plan at the choice of the Contractor: 3, for completing a Bridge of Suspension, the roadway to be suspended from Wire Cables, or Iron Chains—in either case, the Contractor will be expected to find all materials, with the option of taking such as have been collected by the company at a valuation: and satisfactory security will be given for payment the moment the work is completed.

A plan and particular description of the works as they now stand may be seen at the office of the Company in St. John.

By order of the Board.
W. H. STREET, *President.*

St. John, March 2, 1838.

Harp & Piano for sale.

A HARP and Piano Forte, two very superior instruments, by early application to

Feb. 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

For sale at the Circulating Library.

St John, Nov. 3.

☞ For sale also at Mr. *John Elliott's*, Norton bridge King's County, and at Mr. *Gale's* Drug store, Fredericton.

NOTICE.

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

St. John, Feb. 23, 1838.

High Proof Spirits.

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

March 9. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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

March 9. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale,	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton,	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT.
Gagetown,	W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews,	WM. KERR, Esq.
Dalhousie,	A. BARBERIE, Esq.
Bathurst,	WM. NAPIER, Esq.
Amherst,	Mr. ALLAN CHIPMAN.
Canning, Q. C.	Mr. H. DEVEBER.
Eastport, Maine,	Mr. CHAS. JAMES.
Londonderry, N. S.	Mr. JAS. K. FULTON.
Andover, (Carleton.)	Mr. J. P. TAYLOR.
Chatham, (Miramichi.)	GEORGE KERR, Esq.

Picked up Adrift.

A SMALL SCOW, bottom up, on the 8th inst. The owner can have the same by paying expences. Apply to GILBERT JORDAN, Sen.

Dec. 29. *Parish of Portland.*

REMOVAL, Nov. 24.

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

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

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

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

GEORGE M. BURNS.

NEW WINTER GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED.
Joseph Summers & Co.

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

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

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

November 10, 1837.

Prince William Street.

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

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the season, consisting of—6-4 French Merinos, in variety of colors; 6-4 Figured Merinos; 3-4 and 6-4 plain English ditto; black Indiana; best black silk Bandannas, a very superior article; black, white, crimson and Pongee Handkerchiefs; Madras Cravats; satin, velvet, silk, bombazine and Armizine Stocks; India rubber, buckskin, and silk Braces; silk

DEMERARA RUM.—10 Puncheons for sale at lowest market rates, by
Feb. 23. THOMAS HANFORD.

Flour, Flour.

NOW landing, and for sale low by the subscriber: 100 Barrels Wheat FLOUR, of excellent quality.
Feb. 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

NEW STORE.

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

BALES Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;
Cassinetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks, and Scotch Homespuns.
Cases Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown Holland; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;
Hats; London Pins;
Cases and Bales London Slops;
Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
Hhds single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;
Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;
Kegs 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;
Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;
Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

THE
MINERVA
Life Assurance Company,

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

King William Street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

AUDITORS: John Leach Bennett, Esq.; Herbert Russell Mortimer, Esq.; William Scott, Esq.
PHYSICIAN: Dr. Tweedie, 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.
ACTUARY: John Tulloch, Esq.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Bowden, Walters & Reeve.
BANKERS: Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co.

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

WEST OF SCOTLAND
FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

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

Conditions made known, and every information given on application at this Office.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

Rum & Sugar—*Per Louisa Ann.*

35 PUNCHEONS Strong Jamaica RUM 8 Hhds., 16 Tcrs. and 45 Bbls. prime SUGAR; 20 Bags PIMENTO; 6 Casks LIME JUICE; 8 Tons LOGWOOD; 2 do. LIGNUMVITÆ,
Landing from the above Vessel, and for sale low from the wharf.
November 17. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.

Just received, and on sale low by the subscriber—
14 PUNS. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS;
10 hogsheads Bright superior Sugars;
8 half-pipes Old cognac BRANDY;
6 ditto „ Hollands Geneva.
ALSO, IN STORE:
25 puncheons choice retailing MOLASSES.
15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Flour & Meal.

100 BARRELS Philadelphia sup. FLOUR (in Bond.); 150 Barrels CORN MEAL; Just received by the schooner *Leo*, and will be sold from the wharf at a small advance.
Dec 26. JAMES T. HANFORD.

India Rubber Manufactory.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, North side Market square:
100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;
20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.
India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and curtains, nurses' aprons, travelling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capes, &c. made to order.
Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.
☞ The above articles are manufactured of the pure Gum Elastic, in such a manner that they do not crack or chafe by wear, and are very light and durable.
ALSO FOR SALE: 200 pairs India rubber shoes; Oil skin Jackets and Trowsers, Trunks, side and back combs, raisins, saleratus, pepper, sugar, candles, tea, soap, tobacco, earthenware, and leather.
All which will be sold at very low rates for cash or approved paper.
☞ The highest price given for old india rubber shoes, &c. JOHN HAWKESWORTH.
January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

WE the Undersigned, certify, that we have used the India Rubber BELTS, manufactured by John S. Hawksworth of the city of St. John, and find the same to wear and work well, and in every respect to answer the purposes for which they are intended. We have much satisfaction in recommending them for general use.
M. H. PERLEY,
for the Lancaster Mill Company.
HARRIS & ALLEN.
I. & J. G. WOODWARD.
HENRY SCOVIL.
J. D. EMERY.
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.
10th January, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

50 PIECES black, blue, mulberry, invisible green, Adelaide, brown and superfine BROAD CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES.—Black, blue, Oxford grey, fancy striped and checked.
BUCKSKINS.—Black, fancy, striped & checked.
KERSEYS.—Double mill'd olive and drab.
PELISSE CLOTHS.—Waterloo, blue and olive.
PILOT CLOTHS.—Double dyed Blue.
Grey Padding. Mohair Coating, blue & olive.
Boxes dip't Candles, patent metalic Wick do. moulds; Liverpool Soap; bags Porter Corks and Taps; bags Spikes and kegs Nails; boxes 7x9 to 12x14 Glass.
HARDWARE.—Patent Counter Weighing Machines, do box Coffee Mills, Flanch do.; Box Irons, polished steel Fire Irons, Common, do do. do. for kitchens; Kent Hammers; Iron Squares; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes; single and double Plane Irons; Weights, 7, 14, 8, 28 lb. do. 4lbs. down; Fire Guards for Grates, large & small Wire Fenders, with and without plates, patent wire Lantherns, do Dish Covers, block Tin do.; tin'd Frying Pans; Norfolk Latches; Rim Locks, 6 to 10 inch; mortice, trunk, chest enpboard, till, pad and stock, do.; Italion Irons; tin'd Iron Tea Kettles; Iron, Butt, H & HL Hinges, do. Screws; steel Nut Crackers, do Snuffers; Cork Screws; Hat Pins; Rasps and Files; Carpenter's Chissels; Thomson's Augers; cross cut, hand, and whip Saws; Carpenter's Brads; Candlestick Springs; Iron Candlesticks; Iron Wire, No. 14 to 22; Iron Shovels & Spades, Tin'd Kettle Ears, Iron Spoons, &c. &c. &c.
BRASSWARE.—Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Toddy Kettles, with and without stands; Warming Pans, Hanging Shop Lamps, Chair Nails, Fire Irons, Large Butts, Wood Screws, Curtain Bands and Pins, Drawer Knobs, Hat Hooks, Cocks in variety, Padlocks, Window Pullies, brass top Footmen, &c.
JAPANED WARE.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Cash, Tinder and Spice Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Cake & Bread Baskets, socket Lamps.
BRONZED AND LACQUERED WARE.—Lustres with Glass drops, one two & three lights; Candlesticks, Speel Cups, Card Racks, Bells; Ink Stands, a new article; Hat and Umbrella stands; Candle Lamps, Glasses & Candles, for do.; Telescope Hearth Brushes.
GERMAN SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—Table and Dessert Forks; Dessert, Tea, Mustard, salt & caddie Spoons; sugar Tongs, toddy Ladles, Pencil cases, large Candlesticks, Chamber, do.; Snuffers and snuffer Trays, Nutt crackers, Castors, Liquor Frames, (a new article,) and
BRITANNIA METAL.—Table & tea spoons, Tea and coffee Pots, Toddy and Soup Ladles, Bed Pans, Ink Stands, do. with covers; pewter Water Plates, a new article.
BRUSHES.—Hair, hat, nail, tooth, comb, room, carpet, hearth, plate, crumb, whitewash, paint, writing, shoe, scrubbing, stove, Turk's head, counter, table, bottle and tar Brushes.
BASKETS.—Oval and square, with and without covers; Reticules, plate and bottle Baskets.
Wooden Shovels for grain or snow.
Butter Prints; copper coal Scoops; Ladies rose wood Work Boxes, and Tea Caddies, Travelling Desks, Blacking.
STATIONERY.—Reams pot, laid, wove and copying Paper; wrapping and blotting, do.; ruled Books, Quire, do., Memorandum, do., Lead pencils—Port Folios, Ink Powders, Wafers, black and fancy sealing Wax, Quills.
CUTLERY.—Sets balanced Ivory handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, sets tip, forebuck; stag, buck and shaun buck Table & Dessert Knives and Forks; do. Carvers and Forks, fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butchers' Knives, from 7 to 10 inches, saws steels, Cleavers and Mincing Knives, cards of single and double bladed Pen Knives, doz. single and double bladed Jack Knives; cards Scissors; large and small size Tailors' shears, a few pairs silver Pickle Knives and Forks; Also, a few cases (for children) with knife, fork and spoon, plated on steel, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste, &c.
GLASS.—A few dozen Cut Tumblers, plated and wood Castors and Stands; ass'd colors Flower, Glass, and colored Liquor Bottles.
CHEESE.—A few Stilton, double Gloucester, Pine Apple, do., Cheshire Cheese.
Which with Merinos, Bombazetts, Camblets, Shalloons, Hats, and a great variety of other Goods, he offers low for Cash or approved payment.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
St. John, Dec. 15, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per ship Wakefield, his FALL SUPPLY of *Fancy and other GOODS*,—viz:
Plain and ribbed Buckskins,
Sattinetts and Moleskins,
Saxony & Welsh Flannels; white & red do.;
6-4 Merinos; Prints; Regatta Shirting,
Book, jaconet and checked Muslins,
Bishop's Lawn and Swiss mull do.;
Shawl pattern and twilled Dresses,
Challia, Mantua, and Silk Muslin ditto,
Plain and figured Irish Poplins, Silks, &c.
Rich sewed Muslin Dresses; do. Trimming,
Lace and muslin Capes, Collars & Pelerenes,
Blond Capes and Collars,
Blond lace Veils, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,
Black and white lace Veils,
Do. do. Blond lace Edgings and Quillings,
Linen Lawns; French Linen Cambric,
Laces, Edgings, and Quillings,
Linen Edgings and Insertions; dress Caps,
Black, white and coloured Ostrich Feathers and Plumes; Feather Flowers;
Fur Trimming, in great variety;
Bohemian, Imperial and Diadem Combs,
Tortoise shell Combs; ornamented ditto,
Back and side ditto; ivory and dressing do.;
Gilt Bracelets and Clasps; Jewellery,
Black, white, grey and printed Merino Hose;
Mohair ditto; worsted ditto,
Black, white and grey lambs' wool ditto,
Kid and winter Gloves,
Merino and lambs' wool half Hose,
Chamois lined Cloth Boots and over Shoes,
Pranella and leather Shoes; children's ditto,
Comforters; Cotton balls and reels,
Linen Cambrics; Bed Ticks,
Plush and Fur Caps; grey & bleached Wadding;
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold LOW for Cash only.
St. John, Dec, 15. JAMES BOWES.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

The facility with which these machines may be adapted to any mill, and the profit derived from their use, need only be known to insure a demand from all persons concerned in Saw Mills in this Province.—Specimens may be seen at the Works of the St. George and New River Mills Company, the Lancaster Mill om pany, and the Mills and Canal Company. ☞ Terms, with any further information, made known on application to
1st Sept. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Landing,

Ex ship Westmoreland, from Shields:

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

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

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

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fails in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most 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 on the use of mercury, quinine; and other diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended

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

☞ For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale.
St. John, October 27, 1837.

LONDON GOODS,

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

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

—ALSO—

Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—

Plain and Figured Merinos (good and cheap,)
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Cotton Checks, Stripes and Homespuns;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Huckabac;
Black and Brown Hollands, Russia Duck;
Dowlas, Canvas, and Osnaburg,
Dark Cantoons, Grey Satinett;
Cotton Ticks, coloured Counterpanes;
Waddings and Buckrams;
Salisbury Red, White, and Blue Flannels;
Green Baize, Druggetts and Paddings;
Grey and White Shirtings; Regatta stripes;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book, mull, Nainsook, check'd and strip'd MUSLINS;
Check'd Woollen Shawls;
Thibet Handkerchiefs; Cotton Velvets;
Lining Cambrics and Rolled Jaconetts;
Gentlemens' Beaver HATS;
An assortment of Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings of every kind.
☞ The whole of the above having been purchased with cash during the late panic, will be disposed of at prices far below any thing of the kind in this market.
15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

Molasses.

20 PUNCHEONS very superior Molasses, just landed and for sale low by
Dec. 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

MACKEREL.—50 barrels in store, for sale by THOS. HANFORD.
November 3.

Oatmeal and Butter.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscriber, 2 Tons fresh ground OATMEAL, from Truro, and Twenty Firkins Cumberland Butter.
Nov. 24. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Bear Skins.

44 SUPERIOR BEAR SKINS, London dressed, for sale by
Dec. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WHEAT FLOUR.—Fresh ground American Fine and Superfine FLOUR, just landed and for sale by
December 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Warren's Blacking.

PER *Niger*, from London; 25 casks Warren's superior liquid and paste BLACKING, for sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
November 3.

DEALS WANTED.

A FEW small Cargoes of Bright Deals are required immediately, for which the highest market price will be paid and prompt dispatch given by E. DEW. RATCHFORD.
Nov. 24.

Just Received,

A FRESH supply of real Welsh Flannels, various qualities; Cotton Batting, Merinos, and Paramatts. JOS. SUMMERS & CO.
Dec 29.

REMOVAL.

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

FINE DANTZIC RYE.—1200 bushels for sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
Oct 27.

Jamaica Spirits, Butter, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, and for sale low—
13 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM; 20 Firkins Prime Butter.
Nov. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FLOUR.

THE subscriber has in store, 100 barrels Copenhagen FLOUR, equal to any Baltimore Flour in the city; 150 barrels Wheat Flour, partially damaged, for sale very low.
Oct. 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

SUGAR & TEA.

Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax:

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.
IN STORE.
39 chests very fine Congo TEA,
100 catty boxes of 14 lbs. each; 6 large chests Bohea; 3 chests best Hyson;
20 boxes, 6 lb. each, Fine Hyson,
3 chests Best SOUCHONG.
☞ These Teas are all warranted of the very best quality, and will be sold cheaper than any other parcel of Teas in this city, for cash or approved Notes. JAMES MALCOLM.
29th september.

Soap, Candles, &c.

Now landing, from on board the ship *Ward*, from Liverpool:
30 BOXES Mould Candles, short 6's;
30 Boxes Dipt do. 10's and 12's;
40 Boxes of Hard Yellow SOAP.
Also: 2 cases, containing salmon, seine, and shad TWINES.
January 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Candles, Lemons, Grapes.

Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

25 BOXES (each 24 lb.) SPERM CANDLES, at 2s. 6d. per lb. by the Box. *Cash*; A few Jars Grapes, Boxes Fresh Lemons, boxes and half boxes Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. as cheap as at any other Establishment in the City. JAMES MALCOLM.
St. John, Dec. 22.

Just Received,

A FEW Barrels No. 1 HERRINGS, for family use, for sale at the store of
Oct. 20. E. C. WADDINGTON.

SUGAR.—The subscriber offers for sale, 10 Tierces excellent SUGAR, just received by the *Britannia*, from Halifax.
October 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

SHOE STORE.

Cork Soled Shoes, &c.

THE subscribers have just opened a Package of shoes, &c. suitable for the season, viz:
Ladies' cork soled waterproof shoes, lined with chamois; Do. do. lined with linen; Do. Russia kid and seal skin Walking shoes; Girls' and Boys stout boots and shoes; Gentlemen's very stout Walking shoes, &c. L. & S. K. FOSTER.
☞ No article sent from the store without an order.
March 9, 1838.

Corn Meal & Rye Flour.

TWO HUNDRED barrels Corn Meal; 50 bbls Philadelphia Rye Flour; just received and for sale low by THOMAS HANFORD.
October 13.

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

ON sale by the subscriber; 2 small casks best Winter strained SPERM OIL.
10 Boxes London Sperm Candles, short 6's; also,
2 36-inch, 2 30-inch, } Double Canada STOVES;
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.
October 20.

BRAZIL HIDES.—300 superior Dry Salted Pernambuco HIDES, for sale by
October 6. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Rum, Wine, &c.

FIFTEEN Puncheons High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 150 pipes, hogsheads and qr.-casks Marsalla WINE; 10 hhds. Fine Pale Rotterdam GENEVA, for sale by
Nov. 30. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Dantzic Fine and Superfine Flour, now landing from ship *Hebe*, and for sale on reasonable terms by
Dec. 8. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Sugar and Pork.

34 HHDS. superior Porto Rico SUGAR 100 bbls. Nova Scotia fat PORK
Now landing and for sale low from the wharf.
Oct. 13. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

To Let,

THAT Shop in the subscriber's House in Prince William street; at present in the occupation of S. NICHOLS, Esq. J. T. HANFORD.
November 22.

Cognac Brandy, Wines, &c.

Now Landing, ex the Eliza Ann, *Bogart, Master, from Liverpool:*—
10 HHDS. best quality old Cognac BRANDY, "*Martell's*" *Brand*;
10 Hogsheads Sicily Madeira WINE.
—IN STORE—
A few hogsheads and quarter-casks superior Old London Particular MADEIRA;
A few Cases containing each 2 dozen of Hock, Moselle, and Claret WINES;
Ditto ditto Port and Sherry WINES;
5 hogsheads superior Hollands GENEVA;
20 bags PEAS, each 4 bushels.
Dec. 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Look Here!

JAMES HOWARD, Tailor and Draper, has just received his Fall supply of Broad Cloths and CASSIMERES, which he will sell low for cash. ☞ A Discount of 5 per cent. from former prices will be made for ready money.
Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Valuable Stock of GOODS from Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water-street, to a new Building lately erected by E. FOSTER & Co. Prince William-street, adjoining the Stone Building of Mr. John Walker, where he still hopes to merit their kind patronage.
E. C. WADDINGTON
St. John, February 16, 1838.

LONDON GOODS.

A SMALL consignment, per ship *Hebe*, consisting of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dressing cases, Travelling cases, Work Boxes, Toilette Glasses, Telescopes, Thermometers, children's Toys, &c. will be sold low by the package only, on application to
Dec. 16. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

On Hand,

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

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

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

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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