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Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER.		H. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.
9 Saturday,	- -	7 24	4 21	4 46
10 Sunday,	- -	7 25	4 21	6 0
11 Monday,	- -	7 26	4 22	Rises
12 Tuesday,	-	7 27	4 22	4 30
13 Wednesday,	- -	7 28	4 22	5 26
14 Thursday,	- -	7 29	4 22	6 31
15 Friday,	- -	7 30	4 23	7 42

Full Moon, 11th, 9h. 34m. aft.

Public Institutions.

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Poetry.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

TO A STRANGER.

I want a friend—and seek the prize,
Midst strangers—stranger tho' I be—
And from the stars of threatening skies,
I turn—and look to Thee.

I turn to Thee—for in thy smile,
There is a generous kindness twined:—
Nor can I deem thou hast the guile,
Which clokes the baser mind.

I will not speak of former ties,
Of bonds—by others *weakness* broken;
Of woman's promise—falsehoods sighs;
Or vows by friendship spoken.

For thou hast proved, perhaps, like me,
Words oft belie the speaker's breast;
That smiles are false—altho' they be,
In fairest seeming drest.

For this 'twere vain to own regret:—
And it may be—in wayward hours,
My hand hath plucked the branch,—or set
The blight, on Friendship's flowers.

And I could ne'er the cold reply,
Or colder glance, with patience brook;
The heart for me must fill the eye,
And kindle in the look.

I cannot ape my breast to those
Whose souls reflect no kindred ray.—
Their flame, but like that meteor glows,
Which haunts the marshy way.

Their bosom is the wilderness,
Whereon that meteor beams;
Enough—that beam is spiritless,
All brightly tho' it gleams.

I've lost, or cast aside such hearts.—
They have no charms, or ought, for me,
And as each shallow faith departs.—
I turn—and look to THEE.

St. John, 29th Nov. 1837. W.

TO ELLA.

There is a Gem—a radiant gem
Fixed o'er the gate of heaven,
And forms, 'tis said, a diadem
For which Heavens brightest sons have striven,
But still unwon, it shed its ray
To light earth's children on their way
The blest, the ransom'd, and forgiven!—
It beams—a star to those below—
But must not grace an Angel's brow.

And thus my heart is fed by thine
To find my heaven on earth—
Thou art the Gem whose beauties shine
O'er all my better feelings dearth—
They give me hope with love—they shed
A spring o'er what was, withering—dead—
Or changed—or rayless—from its birth
Thou art to me truth's priceless *Gem*,
Thy love—my spirit's diadem.

November 29. W.

Miscellany.

From the United Service Journal.

THE CONSCRIPT.

(Concluded.)

The whole of the following day was spent in bidding adieu to my friends in Tours, and in making the necessary preparations for my journey. Without much difficulty I obtained passports for Baptiste and his spouse as my servants, and thinking everything was now secure, I ordered a coach to be in readiness for my departure. Then, as soon as evening approached, I proceeded to the cottage to witness the nuptials of the young couple, at which I had engaged to be present.

I found the happy pair gaily dressed for the occasion. The homely garb in which I had hitherto seen Annette was now exchanged for one of white muslin, which rendered her sylph-like form yet more light and airy. Her raven locks, which before were allowed to float loosely over her shoulders, were now plaited and braided with more than usual care. The bloom had returned to her cheek, and animation sparkled in her eye, though tears of regret frequently hung trembling on her long dark eye lashes, as the idea of her approaching separation from her home and kindred recurred to her mind. She was attended by her sister who was to officiate as bridesmaid, and nothing now was wanting but the priest to complete the ceremony. In the meantime I chatted with the bride, joked with her sister, talked of the weather and crops with the bridegroom, and endeavoured to make the anxious moments of expectation glide past as rapidly as possible.

Footsteps were at last heard approaching. Baptiste stept to the door to welcome the priest, but instead of meeting him, was seized in the rude grasp of a gendarme. The door was thrown open, and a party of soldiers entered the room, dragging with them the unfortunate prisoner. A shriek of horror burst from the lips of the wretched Annette, as she fell senseless into the arms of her sister. The grandmother hurried to her assistance, but the feebleness of age overcame her agitated frame, and she sunk to the floor in a state of insensibility. The ill-fated Baptiste for some time gazed on these scenes of anguish in a state of stupor. Not a sigh escaped his lips, though the heaving of his ample chest showed the struggle which nature held within. His eye was fixed; his features betrayed no emotion; his soul seemed occupied in the contemplation of his misery. A fleeting moment had blasted all his hopes, and consigned him to a punishment from which he knew there was little hope of escape. The large drops of perspiration which rolled down his forehead marked the agony of his soul, while the angel of death seemed already to have set his seal on his pallid features. The distressed state of his bride at length aroused him from his stupor. He shook off the soldiers who held his arms, and, rushing towards her, endeavoured to recall the spirit which appeared to be deserting its frail tenement. His efforts were successful; the soothing tones of his well-known voice awoke Annette to a sense of her misfortunes, and while he endeavoured to calm her, I exerted myself in assisting and consoling his aged parent, on whom this misfortune threatened to produce a fatal effect.

The soldiers, though accustomed to such heart-rending scenes, could scarcely refrain from tears, and, to cheer the drooping spirits of his friends, endeavoured to persuade them that the crime of their prisoner would only subject him to a short imprisonment. In this belief Baptiste also encouraged them, for though he was aware that he had little chance of escaping with life, yet he wished not to deprive them of hope—the last comforter of the wretched. When they were so far recovered as to be able to bear the pangs of separation, Baptiste was marched off to Tours, and, as I could be of very little service at the cottage, I left its inmates in charge of Annette's father, and accompanied the party to town; where, after undergoing an examination, Baptiste was committed to prison, to await the issue of his trial, and as I learned that this was likely to take place in a few days, I countermanded the preparations for my journey and deferred my departure, in the hope that I might be able to render him or his afflicted friends some assistance.

As soon as Baptiste's imprisonment became known, his cell was thronged by his numerous acquaintances, each bringing him some little present to add to his comfort in confinement. Few of them anticipated that any serious punishment would be awarded against him. Their simple minds could not conceive how the good-natured Baptiste could be capitally convicted for leaving a service into which he had been forced, or for returning the blow of one who had wantonly assaulted him. Their opinions buoyed up the spirits of his relations who awaited the result of his trial, in that fever of expectation which is experienced when all we hold dear is at stake. The mind of Baptiste, however, was not so easily elated. He knew that his offence would be regarded in a very serious light, and though he deemed it cruel to check these ill-founded hopes, yet he prepared his mind for the worst, determined to bear with fortitude whatever might be the issue of his trial. This was speedily approaching. A military tribunal was appointed, and the necessary witnesses having arrived, it proceeded to try Baptiste for his offence. The court was crowded with his friends; and it was with great difficulty that Annette and his grandmother could be persuaded to await the result in an adjoining house, where the progress of the trial could be communicated to them. Baptiste knew well that the evidence against him was too clear and satisfactory to hold out a chance of escape by the denial of his guilt. When called upon therefore to plead to the charge of desertion and mutiny, he rose, and with a firm and manly confidence answered:—

"It to have left a service into which I was forced be desertion, of that I am doubtless guilty. If to have repelled an unprovoked insult be mutiny, of that I am also guilty."

A murmur of regret was heard from the crowd at this open avowal. The friends of the prisoner had expected that the want of evidence or some legal plea might have operated in his favour, a hope which this confession threatened to cut off for ever. The president of the tribunal, unwilling to take advantage of his confession, warned him of the fatal consequences which must attend such an avowal.

"If my conduct has been wrong," replied Baptiste, "I will not add baseness to guilt, nor seek to shelter myself from punishment by a falsehood."

"Young man," said the president, evidently much affected, "I cannot allow your life to be thus thrown away. At the same time that I admire your frank and open declaration, I feel that it would be improper in me to take advantage of it; I shall therefore examine the evidence against you, that every chance of life which martial law affords may be given you."

The trial accordingly proceeded. The witnesses were called and examined; but the charge was too well substantiated, and the evidence too strong to admit of the slightest possibility of an acquital. The president shook his head in despair, as he saw every legal chance of escape lost to the unfortunate culprit, who was now asked if he had any witnesses to call in his defence.

"I make no defence," replied Baptiste; "but if the testimony of an irreproachable life be of any avail, I believe there are many in this court who can bear witness in my behalf."

"Yes, we can, we can," echoed the surrounding crowd, and a few of the by-standers being then examined spoke very warmly in his favour.

"But it is all in vain," said the president with a sigh, and he closed the proceedings, and turned to his brother officers for their opinion. "It is all in vain; the law is imparative; the crime is proved, and however much we must regret it, his doom is inevitable." The other members of the court assented.

The hand of the president trembled with emotion as he signed the verdict, and handed it to the other members for their approval. He then, with a faltering voice, had begun to read aloud the sentence on the prisoner, when a loud scream interrupted him. A commotion was observed among the crowd, and Annette, led by her anxiety to the court at this critical period, rushed forward and fell at the feet of the president, exclaiming, "Oh, save him; in mercy save him!" He raised the weeping girl and delivered her to the care of the attendants; but she burst from them, and, running towards Baptiste, clasped him in her arms.

"I have lived for him, and I will die with him!" said Annette—"I have been the cause of his crimes, if such they can be called. It was on my account he deserted the army. But for me I am sure he would have remained without reluctance. If you will not save him, then, in mercy, extend the same punishment to me, for I cannot survive him!"

Baptiste was quite overcome. Loud sobs burst from his anguished heart, as he endeavoured in vain to console the distressed girl. The whole court was in tears at the affecting scene. At last Baptiste regained his composure, and observing the emotion of the members he thus addressed them:—"Though you set as judges, I see you can feel as men. I was affianced to this lovely maid, once the pride of our peaceful village, when the harsh laws of the conscription tore me from her—separated me from an aged parent, who depended on me for support—parted me from the friends of my childhood. Is it a wonder then that I entered the service with reluctance? Had I been called to the defence of my country I would have suffered in her cause without repining—nay, I would have exulted, would have gloried in the sacrifice. But I was about to be led into a foreign clime, to undergo banishment from my home and from all I held dear. Yet I bore all this. I rejected the solicitations of my comrades who urged me to desert, till the insults of a villain drove me to despair. He struck me, and I returned the blow. The consequences I knew might prove fatal to me, and I therefore followed the advice of my comrades, and fled. These are my crimes. For this I await the sentence of your tribunal; and whatever that may be, I would for myself bear it without repining, but for the sake of this wretched girl—for the sake of my numerous friends, who anxiously await your decision: if it is in your power, let mercy be extended to me, so shall you save a soul from the anguish of death, and have the blessing of one who is ready to perish."

The energy of this appeal for some time shook the nerves of the president; his eye glistened and his voice became almost inaudible as he informed the prisoner that the severity of martial law would not permit him to commute the sentence, but promised to represent his case favourably to the minister-at-war.

The prisoner thanked the president for his kindness, and the court then proceeded to pass sentence of death upon him. Annette accompanied him back to the prison. The expectation of mercy which the president held out again inspired her with hope, and supported her in the midst of her distress. The sad tidings of Baptiste's condemnation had been communicated to his grandmother, whose aged frame now sunk under the load of accumulated misery. She was unable to remove from the house where she had awaited the issue of the trial; the hand of death was evidently upon her, and the ebbing tide of life was fast rendering her unconscious of her woes. The duty of attending on her drew Annette from the prison, and in some degree prevented her mind from dwelling too much on her misfortunes; but the anxiety of mind under which she laboured was evidently wearing out her weakly and exhausted frame. It was in vain that her friends endeavoured to draw her from the spot, it was in vain that they pressed her to take proper nourishment, and to attend to the delicate state of her health,—she refused all their solicitations. Nothing drew her from the bedside of her dying friend, but the duty of visiting the unfortunate Baptiste, whose numbered days were now drawing rapidly to a close.

Though a strenuous application for mercy had been forwarded to the minister-at-war in Baptiste's favour, yet the frequent desertions of the conscripts, together with the various instances of mutiny and insubordination which had recently occurred among them, rendered government anxious to make a serious example, and counteracted all the influence which had been used in his behalf. After a few days' delay, an order arrived for his immediate execution. I happened to be with him when the melancholy intelligence was announced. The anxiety which the president and members had shown on his behalf had made him lately entertain a hope of pardon, in which he had not previously ventured to indulge, and the sudden extinction of this fondly cheri-hed idea made him at first feel most cruelly the bitterness of his lot. His agitation, however, soon subsided, and he began to make preparations for meeting his approaching fate. His execution was to take place early the following morning; and in order to spare the feelings of his relatives and friends, it was determined that they should be kept ignorant of the circumstances till all was over. But he had still to meet with Annette, when she came to pay her evening visit; and to maintain his composure and deceive her at their last meeting was no easy task.

At the usual hour she appeared at the prison—her spirits elevated by the expectation of her lover's pardon, in consequence of the delay which she supposed had taken place in the confirmation of his sentence. It would have been cruelty to have undeceived her. Baptiste folded her to his breast, parted her clustering ringlets, and kissed her pale forehead.

"We may now feel less anxious, my dear Baptiste," said she; "your application for mercy must ere this have been successful."

"Do not be too sanguine," he replied. "The anxiety of government to make an example at this critical period will, I fear, prevent any attention being paid to the recommendation for mercy in my behalf."

"It cannot be," said Annette; "they will never be so barbarous as to sacrifice your life for this trivial offence. I am sure you will be pardoned. I am told you will only be removed into some regiment in the colonies, where I will accompany you. In a few years your term of service will expire, when we can return to our little cottage, and peace and happiness will once more smile upon us."

Tears filled his eyes, as she portrayed this picture of future happiness, which he knew too well was never to be realized. He endeavoured to change the subject by inquiring the state of his grandmother's health.

"Alas!" said Annette, "she is hastening fast away from this world of cares; she sends you her blessing, and wishes she were able to visit you, to bestow it in person."

"'Tis well," replied Baptiste, "that she is quitting this scene of woe, she may yet be spared the bitterest pang which could befall her."

"Come now, Baptiste," said Annette, endeavouring to cheer him, "do not be so gloomy; see what I have brought you;" and she produced a small basket of dried fruit, which she had selected for his use. "See here, too, is some coffee for your breakfast to-morrow."

A convulsive shudder overspread his frame, as he recalled to his mind the awful event of to-morrow. He sobbed aloud, and burst into tears.

"You are ill, very ill, my dear Baptiste—your forehead is burning; come, I will tie this handkerchief round it; 'twill ease your pain," and as she spoke she loosened one from her neck and bound it round his aching head.

Her kindness only the more unnerved him, and a considerable time elapsed before he could summon resolution to part from her. "Farewell, my love," said he at length with a tremulous voice—"May God bless and watch over you, when we are separated for ever!"

"Dispel these melancholy ideas," said she, "and keep your mind easy for my sake. I will see you again to-morrow."

"To-morrow, alas!—to-morrow!" he repeated mournfully, as he took a last view of her slender form, while she passed through the grated door an along the vaulted passage which led from his lonely cell.

He put the handkerchief into his bosom, and, as if striving to collect himself, walked for some time in silence round the room. As his agitation subsided, I asked him if I could be of any service to him or his friends on this trying occasion.

"My wishes in this life are now few. My grandmother is likely soon to follow me to another world, and Annette's relations will I have no doubt attend to her comfort. All I have to ask is, that you will break the melancholy tidings to them as gently as possible, and try to console them under their afflictions. You have shown attention to me when I most required it; for this unlooked-for kindness accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks. I had often heard of the generosity of the British, now I have experienced it. My earnest prayers shall be breathed for your welfare." He grasped my hand and bedewed it with tears as he added, "I must now bid you farewell; the small portion of time which yet remains to me must be spent with my confessor."

With some difficulty I obtained his consent to attend him in the morning; and took my leave with a sorrowful heart, wondering at that dispensation of events, which was about to close the earthly career of so deserving a youth.

My rest was broken and disturbed. The fearful events of the morrow flitted across my imagination in a thousand dreadful shapes. Sleep soon fled my eyelids; I rose, and heard the bell of the cathedral pealing forth in solemn tones the knell of the unfortunate Baptiste. I hurried on my clothes, and proceeded to the prison, where a strong detachment of military was already assembled to conduct him to execution. I found him receiving the last consolations of religion from his spiritual attendant. A smile of joy passed over his placid features, as he held out his hand to welcome my arrival.

"I now feel quite tranquil," said he in answer to my inquiries, "and disposed to bear my fate with the resignation becoming a man and a christian."

His appearance corroborated his words. His spirits were no longer depressed. He spoke in a cheerful and even a lively tone. His step, as he walked from prison, was firm and active; and as he took farewell of his attendants, he alone was composed; every eye but his was suffused with tears; instead of receiving, he administered consolation to his weeping friends. When he reached the gate of the prison, Baptiste entered a mourning coach, accompanied by his confessor and two guards. The military procession then moved forward at a slow pace. The muffled drums rolled forth their heavy mournful notes; the bell of the cathedral tolled in a louder and more solemn tone; while the soldiers, with dejected looks and reversed arms, marched slowly forward, seemingly anxious to prolong the fleeting moments of existence which yet remained to their unhappy victim. The ground where he was to suffer was at length reached, and Baptiste sprang from the carriage with a light and active step, and walked firmly to the spot destined for his execution, close to which the troops were drawn up in a square. An officer then read aloud the proceedings of the court; and while the troops were engaged in choosing by lot who should perform the painful duty of carrying the sentence into effect, I was allowed once more to approach Baptiste. He bore this awful moment with the composure of a hero. His courage was unshaken and his countenance unchanged at the dreadful preparations. But a faint glow crimsoned his cheek as he said, "Forget not to tell Annette that even at this moment her remembrance is nearest my heart. Console my poor grandmother, if she yet lives." He could say no more. His executioners were before him, one of whom approached to bind up his eyes. "I will give the signal by the falling of this handkerchief," said he, taking from his bosom the one which Annette had left with him the preceding evening. He seemed to spend a few moments in devotion before proceeding to give the agreed-on signal.

But now a thrilling cry of horror was heard among the crowd, and Annette rushed towards the spot, her long black tresses flowing behind her in wild confusion, her eye lighted with the fiery insanity of despair. In vain the by-standers restrain her. Frenzy seemed to have endowed her with herculean powers. She burst from their grasp, and sprang forward towards Baptiste, crying, "Let me die with him, if I cannot save him!" But Baptiste heard her not—he saw her not; the fatal handkerchief fell, and a well-directed volly instantly terminated his existence. Annette fell senseless on his bleeding corpse. She was raised by her friends, and every effort used to restore her to life, but all was in vain. The horrors of the scene had proved too much for her weak frame—her soul had fled its earthly mansion—Annette was gon for ever!

On my return to the prison I learned that Baptiste's grandmother had died in the course of the night; that Annette, in consequence, went early to the prison, to convey the melancholy intelligence. Here she found that Baptiste was gone—gone to execution. She flew with the rapidity of lightning through the streets, and reached the fatal spot only to breathe out her existence on the lifeless body of her beloved.

THE BEGGAR AT THE BARRIER DE PASSEY.

From the French.

Many years since, when I was a young man about twenty years of age, I used very frequently to spend the Sunday with my mother, who resided at Versailles, this being the only day of the week on which I could leave Paris. I generally walked as far as the Barrier, and thence I took a seat in one of the public carriages to my mother's house. When I happened to be too early for the diligence, I used to stop and converse with a beggar, whose name was Anthony, and who regularly took his station at the Barrier de Passey, where, in a loud voice, he solicited alms from every one who passed, with a degree of perseverance that was really astonishing. I generally gave him a trifle, without enquiring whether he deserved it or not, partly to get rid of his importunities. One day in summer, as I waited for the diligence, I found Anthony at his usual post, exerting his lungs, and bawling incessantly his accustomed form of petition—"For the love of heaven, bestow your alms on a poor man.—Messieurs, Mesdames, the smallest trifle will be gratefully received."

While Anthony was in this manner pouring his exclamations into the ears of every one who came within the reach of his voice, a middle aged man of respectable appearance joined me. He had a pleasant expression of countenance, was very well dressed, and it might be seen at a glance that he was a man in good circumstances. Here was a fit subject for the beggar, who quickly made his advances, proclaiming in a loud voice his poverty, and soliciting relief. "You need not be a beggar unless you please," replied the gentleman, "when you can have an income of ten thousand crowns."

"You are pleased to jest, sir," answered Anthony.

"By no means," said the gentleman. "I never was more serious in my life. Listen to me my friend. You perceive that I am well dressed, and I tell you that I have every thing that a reasonable man need desire."

"Ah! sir, you are a fortunate man."

"Well, but my friend, I would not have been so if I had sat and begged as you are doing.

"I have no other means of gaining my living."

"Are you lame?"

"No, sir."

"You are not blind, or deaf, and you certainly are not dumb, as every passer-by can testify. Listen: I shall tell you my history in a few words. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, I was a beggar like yourself: at length I began to see that it was very disgraceful to live on the bounty of others, and I resolved to abandon this shameful way of life as soon as I possibly could. I quitted Paris—I went into the provinces—I begged for old rags. The people were very kind to me, and in a short time I returned to Paris with a tolerably large bundle of rags of every description. I carried them to a paper maker, who bought them at a fair price. I went on collecting, until, to my great joy, my finances enabled me to purchase rags, so that I was no longer forced to beg for them. At length, by diligence and industry, I became rich enough to buy an ass with two panniers, and this saved me both time and labour. My business increased, the paper-makers found that I dealt honestly by them; I never palmed off bad rags for good ones; I prospered; and see the result—in place of being a poor, despised beggar, I have ten thousand crowns a year, and two houses in one of the best streets in Paris. If, then, my friend, you can do no better, begin as a rag merchant, and here," he continued, "is a crown to set you up in your new trade; it is more than I had; and, in addition, please to take notice, that if I find you here another Sunday, I shall report you to the police." On saying this, the old gentleman walked off, leaving Anthony and myself in a state of great surprise. Indeed, the beggar had been so much interested in the history he heard, that he stood with open mouth and eyes in mute astonishment, nor had he even power to solicit alms from two well dressed ladies who passed at that moment. I could not help being struck with the story, but I had no time to comment upon it as the diligence had arrived, in which I seated myself, and pursued my way. From that period I lost sight of the beggar; whether the fear of the police, or the hopes of gaining ten thousand crowns a year, had wrought the change, I was not aware; it is sufficient to say, that from that day forward he was never seen at the Barrier.

Many years after, it happened that business called me to Tours. In strolling through the city, I stepped into a bookseller's shop to purchase a new work that had made some noise. I found there four young men, all busily employed, while a stout, good looking man was giving them orders, as he walked up and down with an air of importance. I thought I had seen the face of the bookseller before, but where I could not for a moment tell, until he spoke, and then I discovered him to be my old friend Anthony. The recognition was mutual; he grasped my hand, and led me through the shop, into a well finished parlor: he lavished every kindness on me; and, finally gave me his history from the time we parted at the Barrier. With the crown of the stranger he began, as he had advised him, to collect rags; he made money; became the partner of a paper manufacturer; married his daughter; in short, his hopes were fulfilled; his ambition gratified, and he could now count his income at ten thousand crowns. He prayed every day for blessings on his benefactor, who had been the means of raising him from the degraded condition of a common beggar. Anthony is so convinced of the evil and sin of idleness, and of subsisting on the alms of others, that, while liberal and kind to those who are willing to work, no entreaties, no supplications, ever prevailed on him to bestow a single sous on those who would not help themselves.

WINTER.

BY DR. J. F. MORTIMER.

All nature feels the renovating force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seem.— — — — *Thomson.*

Old, rigid, and pale faced winter, here he comes with weighty step, and cold embrace: hastening from the north to clothe all nature in his icy raiment. How stupid he appears to some, but yet he his duty knows, and nature claims him as her own, to fill up the perfect year as it rolls around in untiring succession.

Winter! how insinuating he looks—his touch how withering, as he sociably clings to mother nature, and wraps all in his snowy mantle. He hugs the fireside within, as well as skeleton nature without—every thing acknowledges his presence. He is mighty in pulling down, and defacing the beauties of his kindred seasons; who in their youth were budding, and in their middle age were unfolding the charms that gladden universal nature.

The balmy air that wafted o'er the verdant fields and forests, whispered softness to the light and mirthful heart in tones of joy, and gladness too. But alas! these are numbered among things that were. Now winter, the fourth offspring of "old time," blasts the beauties that precede him—he gathers in mass the vestment of all vegetable nature, and returns it to the mother earth, that she may be warmed and nourished amid his chilling influence; and that she may put forth in the youthful year, buds of promise; that shall speak middle age beauty and plenty. Then it is spring, joyous spring, that decks vegetable nature in verdure rich, and fills the air with aromatic sweets. Then it is, the feathered tribe returning to wonted tree and bush, and verdant lawn—now all matched, make safe lodgments for their nestlings; and with warbling notes fill the ear with music sweet. Then it is, man with instinct smell, and reason great, sees, feels, and appreciates with renewed vigour, all that is placed before him, and acts accordingly.

"Stupid! die! I depart in peace!" exclaims old-aged fall, as winter approaches with his bleached locks, whistling at the door, the cold song of his presence. The door of nature is opened, he rushes in, the ghost of departed fall appears, thus speaking in vigorous tones: "winter! have for thee all things matured. Man is rich in the abundance that I have prepared for him, but your presence is chilling to him. You bleach his fields with the appearance of your snowy countenance, the mantle that shrouds the fruits of his labour, that were in my presence performed, for this he is thankful.

Thy course is onward, but yet O! winter, be mild! and then young and tender spring will rejoice in thy fostering care, and call into being buds of promise, that shall mature in our day, and give us honour, amid luxurious profusion.—*Fredericksburg Paper.*

RECIPDAL COINCIDENCE.—It is a remarkable coincidence in the fate of some of the princes who have sat on the throne of England, that all those who have espoused princesses of France have not only been unpopular with their subjects but have come to an untimely end. For example:—Edward II. married to Isabel, daughter of Philip IV. of France—murdered in Berkeley Castle. Richard II., married to Isabel, daughter of Charles VI. of France—murdered in Pontefract Castle. Henry VI., married to Margaret, daughter of Rene, Duke of Anjou—murdered by Richard III. Charles I., married to Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France—died on the scaffold.

CAPITAL TOPERS.—At the grand ball at Gottingen which closed the secular jubilee of the University, 2,000 persons were present, including ladies. The wine consumed by this merry little party amounted to 3,096 bottles. Sixty supper tables were laid out, and completely cleared by the non-dancers before the regular time; but this had been foreseen and provided for; the tables were covered a second time, and on this occasion ladies alone were allowed to sit down, their partners standing behind and taking a standing supper.

PUBLIC SIGHTS IN EDINBURGH.—The Town Council, at its meeting on Tuesday, agreed to address the Queen, and to petition both Houses of Parliament, that the Scottish Regalia and all other public places in Edinburgh should be opened to the public free of charge. At the same meeting, the Council resolved, that in future, instead of charging 1s. for admission to Nelson's monument, tickets price 6d. should be issued, each admitting two persons.

HERSCHEL'S DISCOVERIES.—Herschel himself, intent on far discovery, seldom looked at the larger stars: and because their blaze injured his eye, he rather avoided their transit. But he tells us, that at one time, after a considerable sweep with his instrument, "the appearance of Sirius (the Dog Star) announced itself at a great distance, like the dawn of the morning, and came on by degrees, till this brilliant star at last entered the field of the telescope with all the splendour of the rising sun, and forced me to take off my eye from the beautiful sight." Blest power of man, thus to approach a remote idea of the splendour of Heaven's architecture! The forty feet telescope which Herschel made use of could descry a cluster of stars, consisting of 5,000 individuals, where it 300,000 times deeper in space than Sirius probably is: or, to take a more distinct standard of comparison, where it at the remotness of 11,765,475,948,678,678,679 miles: or in words, eleven millions seven hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-five billions, nine hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-eight millions, six hundred and seventy-eight thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine miles. —*Freemason's Quarterly—Article "Architecture of the Heavens."*

PICKWICKIANA.

BY BOZ.

CURE FOR THE GOUT.—"The gout, sir," said Mr. Weller, "the gout is a complaint as arises from too much ease and comfort. If ever you're attacked by the gout, sir, jist marry a widder as has got a good loud voice, with a decent notion of usin' it, and you'll never have the gout again. It's a capital prescription, sir, I takes it reg'lar, and I can warrant it to drive away any illness as is caused by too much jollity." Having imparted this valuable secret, Mr. Weller drained his glass once more, produced a laboured wink, sighed deeply, and slowly retired. "Well, what do you think of what your father says, Sam?" inquired Mr. Pickwick, with a smile. "Think sir" replied Mr. Weller; "why, I think he's the wicktum o' cuddumbalary, as Blue Beard's magnetic chaplain said, with a tear on pay, when he buried him."

A WAITER.—Here the waiter blew a candle out and made a feint of lighting it again, in order to afford Mr. Pickwick an opportunity of asking any further questions, if he felt so disposed. "Take anything now, Sir?" said the waiter, lighting the candle in desperation at Mr. Pickwick's silence. "Tea or coffee, Sir? dinner, Sir?" "Nothing now." "Very good, Sir. Like to order supper, Sir?" "Not just now." "*Very* good, Sir." Here he walked softly to the door, and then stopping short, turned round and said with great suavity—"Shall I send the chambermaid, gentlemen?" "You may if you please, replied Mr. Pickwick. If *you* please, Sir." "and bring some soda water," said Bob Sawyer. "Soda water, Sir? Yes, Sir." And with his mind apparently relieved from an overwhelming weight, by having at last got an order for something, the waiter imperceptibly melted away. Waiters never walk or run. They have a peculiar and mysterious power of skimming out of rooms, which other mortals possess not.—*Pickwick.*

BOB SAWYER GIVES UP BUSINESS.—"Bless me you are surely not mad enough to think of leaving your patients without anybody to attend them?" remonstrated Mr. Pickwick in a very serious tone. "Why not?" asked Bob, in reply. "I shall save by it, you know. None of them ever pay. Besides said Bob, lowering his voice to a confidential whisper, "they will be all the better for it, for being nearly out of drugs and not able to increase my account just now. I should have been obliged to give them calomel all round, and it would have been certain to have disagreed with some of them—so it's all for the best. Look here. This little bill is to be wafered on the shop-door: 'Sawyer, late Nockemorf. Enquire of Mrs. Cripps over the way.'—Mrs. Cripps is my boy's mother.—'Mr. Sawyer's very sorry,' says Mrs. Cripps, 'couldn't help it—fetched away early this morning to a consultation of the very first surgeons in the country—couldn't do without him—would have him at any price—tremendous operation.' The fact is," said Bob, in conclusion—"It'll do me more good than otherwise. I expect. If it gets into one of the local papers it will be the making of me.—*Pickwick.*

THE DANGER OF WIDOWS.—"As I don't rekvire any of your conversation just now, Mum, will you have the goodness to retire?" enquired Mr. Weller, in a grave and steady voice. "Well Mr. Weller," said the buxom female, "I'm sure I only spoke to you out of kindness." "Very likely Mum," replied Mr. Weller; "Samivel, show the lady out, and shut the door after her." This hint was not lost upon the buxom female, for she at once left the room, and slammed the door behind her, upon which Mr. Weller senior, falling back in his chair in a violent perspiration, said—"Sammy, if I was to stop here alone vun week—only vun week, my boy—that 'ere 'ooman 'od marry me by force and violence afore it was over." "Wot is she very fond on you?" enquired Sam. "Fond!" replied his father, "I can't keep her away from me. If I was locked up in a fire proof chest with a patent Brahmin, she'd find means to get at me, Sammy." "Wot a thing it is to be so sought arter!" observed Sam, smiling. "I don't take no pride out on it, Sammy," replied Mr. Weller, poking the fire vehemently, "it's a horrid situwation. I'm actually drove out o' house and home by it. The breath was scarcely out o' your poor mother-in-law's body, ven vun old 'ooman sends me a pot o' jam, and another a pot o' jelly, and another a blessed large jug o' camomile-tea, vich she brings in vith her own hands. Mr. Weller paused with an aspect of intense disgust, and, looking round, added in a whisper, 'They wos all widders, Sammy all on 'em, 'cept the camomile-tea vun, as wos a single young lady of fifty-three.'—*Ib.*

"Is your master up?" asked an early visitor of the Marquis of Blanford's valet. "Yes, sir," rejoined the fellow with great innocence; "the butler and I *carried him up* about three o'clock."

Why is the evening the best time to take a bill? Because it then falls due (dew.)

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR.—The proceedings of the Executive Government of this Province, viz: the Lieutenant Governor and His Excellency's Executive Council, in the formation of the Board of Audit, although approved of in the most unqualified manner by Lord Glenelg, who, it is said by authority, has expressed his approbation of the measure in the most unqualified, flattering, and gratifying terms, are so extraordinary, that it will require little or no apology for making them the subject of public remark: though doubtless the doing so, will give another cause of offence to Sir John Harvey, will provoke him again to break forth in terms of reproach against the Chronicle, and produce another groundless representation, or rather misrepresentation, to Her Majesty's government. But, however, much such consequences are to be regretted, they shall not deter me from commenting upon this transaction, because it affords a practical commentary upon the grasping selfish faction, which now rules the Province, under the influence of Mr. Simonds; and also an intimation, plainer than words can speak, of what may yet be expected if that dictatorship continue longer in force. I shall have to begin with a brief account of the mode of auditing the public accounts heretofore in practice.

It will be recollected that the Hon. Mr. Street, was for many years Provincial Auditor, and on his decease, he was succeeded by the late Mr. Heaviside, who was remunerated for his services, by an annual grant of the Assembly of £100. In 1830 it was determined to break up the office; and it was done, but whether by Act of General Assembly, or by resolution of the House, I do not recollect, and as it is an immaterial circumstance, I shall not stop to enquire. This however is clear, *the office was broken up*, and the duties of it transferred to the chairman of a committee of Assembly, viz. the committee of public and private accounts, of which Mr. J. R. Partelow has ever since been chairman, and in whose favour an annual grant has been made, which *originally* was £100, but latterly, like most of such grants, has been raised £150. It must be borne in branch mind that there was no connection between this of the public service, and the office of Auditor General of the Crown Revenues.

When the deputation (Messrs. Crane and Wilmot) were negociating with Lord Glenelg, for the surrender of the Crown Revenues, something appears to have passed on the subject of the Auditor General; the passages relating to it in the report of the Delegates are as follows. At the third interview July 14, they stated to Lord Glenelg, that it was thought "by the Assembly, that in case of surrender, "the office of Auditor General could be *prudently* "*dispensed with*, after that the Assembly were annually furnished with detailed accounts of the Crown Revenues." At the seventh interview, Sept. 10, they again remarked on the *propriety of doing away with the office* of Auditor General, repeating the reasons they had formerly assigned. On neither of these occasions does it appear that Lord Glenelg offered any remark, in reply to their reasoning. But at the eighth interview, Sept. 14, they say, that his Lordship "enquired as to the actual duties of the Auditor General, and whether "his audit was effectual." "We explained," they say, "what were the duties of that officer, and repeated the opinion of the Assembly, that the office "*would not be necessary* after the surrender should "be effected, as the Assembly would take care to "audit all the Casual Revenue accounts. Lord "Glenelg then asked, by whom the Treasury accounts were now audited. We answered, by a "committee appointed for that purpose in the "House of Assembly. His Lordship then asked, "if the committee examined all the vouchers and "documents connected with the detail of the Treasury Department. We answered in the affirmative, and explained the process." Nothing further is stated to have passed on this subject, but it was introduced into Lord Glenelg's second despatch of Sept. 5. From a passage at page 32, it would appear that an alteration was made in the draft at the suggestion of the delegates. Lord Genelg it would seem, had required a report on the proposed Board of Audit, from the Governor and Executive Council. Knowing the feeling of the House on that head, the delegates proposed, that his Lordship should also receive a report from the Assembly. Thus amended the passage in the dispatch is as follows.

"Among the objects to which it is my purpose to "devote a *portion of this surplus* of £566 sterling, "(some notion of Lord Glenelg's ideas on the subject may be formed from this expression: the board "was to be maintained out of a *portion* of £566 sterling,) is the institution of an efficient office of "Audit, within the Province, for *all* revenues raised "and expended in it. I am, of course, aware that "at present, it is the custom of the House of Assembly, to appoint a committee of their body to audit "the accounts. But the committee of a popular "body, are but an inadequate substitute, for a (*one*) "permanent and responsible officer, whose SOLE "duty it would be, to inspect the accounts of the "public departments. The experience and practical skill, the intimate and continuous knowledge "of official transactions which are necessarily acquired by such an officer, give him many advantages over any fluctuating body. It is also to be "observed, that the appointment of an auditor, immediately responsible to His Majesty, is more "consistent with the constitution, and practice of "this kingdom, than the consigning of the duty of "examining the public accounts altogether, to the "representatives of the people. The office of Auditor as at present constituted in New Brunswick, "is I apprehend, *insufficient* for the duties which I "have proposed to devolve on it. I have, therefore, "to desire, that you will bring this subject under the "notice of the Council and House of Assembly, and "request them to furnish me with a report on it, "specifying among other points, what should be the "amount of remuneration to be conferred on *the* "*office* at the head of the proposed department. On "*receiving that report, I shall lose no time in communicating with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and in preparing in concert with them, the* "*necessary arrangement for the institution, and regulation of the office.* It is to be understood, that I by "no means purpose, or contemplate, that the officer "so appointed *should supercede the labours of the* "*Committees of the House of Assembly.* These committees will, if the House think fit, continue their "enquiries exactly as they do at present, nor will the "Auditor in any way impede, or interfere with their "proceedings, indeed it will be always in the power "of the House to obviate any such consequences."

When this despatch was laid before both of our Houses, by Sir A. Campbell, that part of it which relates to the office of Audit, was, in each, referred to a select committee. The Legislative Council committee did report, that they fully accorded with Lord Glenelg's views on the subject, and "were of "opinion, that *one competent person of active official* "*habits, having no other official situation, and giving* "*undivided attention to the duties of the office, could* "*more effectually perform the same, than a board composed of several members.*"

The proceedings of the Assembly were remarkable. They appointed a select committee to take the subject into consideration, and Messrs. Crane, Johnston, and Wilmot were the committee. When Messrs. Crane and Wilmot left the House to proceed to England, their places in all committees, were filled up, *except in this instance*. This of course must have been by design; and equally by design, no report was made to Lord Glenelg of the opinion of the House and the audit office. This omission, coupled with the representations made by the delegates, that in their opinion the office of Auditor General might be *prudently dispensed with as not necessary*, is sufficient to show with all possible clearness, that the proposed office of audit enjoyed none of their favour.

Such was the state of the case, when Sir John Harvey assumed the Government of the Province. A Governor of less ardent temperament than Sir John, and if, it may be permitted to any one to say so, of less personal vanity, and more correct discernment, seeing the difficulties which encompass it, would have left it as he found it. But such wise forbearance would not suit the selfish views of the ambitious individuals, into whose arms, opened wide to receive him, he precipitated himself with such fatal haste, and he was goaded on, to be up and a-doing, what ever might be the result to himself. To reconcile the contradictions of Lord Glenelg's dispatch, would have been found impossible by every body. The proposed *efficient* office of audit, was to supercede the labours of the Assembly committees; it was to be responsible directly to the Queen, and yet to be under the controul of the House: but how this was to be accomplished Lord Glenelg does not say, nor can any form an idea. To say then that the new board of Audit, does not fulfil *all* the conditions propounded by Lord Glenelg, is saying merely, that it does not reconcile contradictories. But there seems to be an infelicity attending all Sir John's attempts to carry into effect the crude direction of the Colonial office. In the recommendation of Executive Councillors, he was directed in compliance with the wish of the Assembly, to select persons who should represent the *great leading interests of the Country*. To represent the *shipping* interest, he selects a person who was formally a Ship master, and to represent the *mercantile* interest, a gentleman who retired from business some dozen years ago: while he left the *timber* interest wholly unrepresented. In the same unhappy way, he proceeds with respect to the audit board. Instead of erecting an office, which shall cost "*a portion* of £566 sterling," he establishes one which costs ONE THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM. Instead of *one officer*, he appoints a board composed of two persons. Instead of an "officer, whose *sole* duty it shall be to inspect the public accounts," he selects a person holding various offices, and allows him to retain one of them, of considerable value, and totally anomalous character. It is rather surprising, and exhibits a small degree of partiality, that when the claims of Mr. Clopper were about being actually considered, Sir John did not send one of his Executive Councillors to him, to request him to resign the office of Register of York County, in favor of some other person, who might wish to have it, and to suggest to him by way of gentle hint, *that of two evils he had better choose the least.* Sir John did not do so with Mr. Clopper, but in the face of Lord Glenelg's dispatch, and the report of the Legislative Council, not only allows him to retain the Registers office along with that of Assistant Auditor, but has since appointed him Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. Under such circumstances, it is certainly Lord Glenelg's *duty* to approve of his conduct, and to express his approbation in gratifying and flattering terms.

That such an office of Audit was necessary, must have been, and no doubt was, perfectly clear to the rapacious perceptions of the Dictator and his Brother-in-law: and perhaps while the office was in embryo, and its salary held out as a reward for agitation in former administrations, others of the agitators might have thought it so too, who since the office has been given away, may perhaps have changed their opinion: but before such a conviction of necessity can be admitted by the Assembly, or the Country at large, it must be preceded by the conviction, that the mode of auditing the Public Accounts heretofore in use, has been, as Lord Glenelg asserts, *insufficient*. More able and acute accountants, than the late Mr. Heaviside and Mr. Partelow, are not to be found in this, or any other country. The Journals of Assembly bear ample witness to their assiduity and ability: and if their accuracy is questionable, let the particular instances of failure be pointed out. I will venture to say, that Mr. Auditor General Robinson, and Mr. Assistant Auditor Clopper, and their Clerk to boot, cannot exceed, nay more, cannot equal, either of them, in ability or accuracy; and yet they cost the country only £100 a year, while this preposterous board of Audit, is to cost £1000. The despatch of Lord Glenelg, in which he mentions this Audit concern, is another melancholy instance of that want of practical knowledge, and accurate perception, of Colonial matters, which degrades the Colonial office, and ruins the Colonies. His Lordship doubtless imagines, that the colonies instead of each having a way of its own, have all accurately copied the usages of Downing street, and Treasury Chambers, down even to ruling the Ledgers: when in point of fact, every Colony in its mode of doing business, differs as much from its next neighbour, as it does from the Mother country. In order to assimilate the practice of this Country, to the constitution and practice of the United Kingdom, he proposes to make the Auditor responsible directly to the Queen. In this respect we may well say "what are we to Hecuba, or Hecuba to us?"—what can it signify to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, or her Ministers, how the little pittances granted by the legislature to the road from M'Kay's to M'Dowell's, or from M'Callum's to Carrick's corner, or from Shaws' Hill to Jas. Grimmond's, or from Nathaniel Hoyt's to Widow Young's; or for a Bridge over the Bigaguimick, or Kelly's Creek, on the Musquash, or the Shiktahauk, or the Madunikick are accounted for and audited? Then why not let them be accounted for, and audited, in the way prescribed by the law of the Province? and yet, it is in such grants, that the Public Revenue is mainly expended. Last year the appropriations were £75,000: of which £33,000 were for Roads, Bridges, and Rivers: £10,457 for the expences of the Legislature, and nearly £9000 for Education: these three items, thus comprising more than two thirds of the whole. Will any one except the Dictator and his Brother-in-law, the Assistant Auditor say, that for these items, any mode of audit more efficient than an examination by Mr. Partelow, as Chairman of Public and Private accounts, is at all necessary? Yet Mr. Parlelow would cost the country *one hundred pounds or at most one hundred and fifty*, while the new board of Audit, to which Mr. Clopper can devote, only as much time as he can spare from the duties of County Register, and Judge of the Inferior Court, and his situation of President of the Central Bank, will cost UPWARDS OF ONE THOUSAND! Is this an office to use the language of the Assembly,—is this an office "according to the circumstances of the Country"? the Dictator, and his Brother-in-law, the Assistant Auditor, will doubtless say, yes! but is there another voice in the country which will respond to it?

But where is this immense annual sum of £1000 to come from? the Assembly with whom it rests to provide it, by their silence on Lord Glenelg's proposition, have sufficiently intimated their ideas of an *efficient* office of Audit. Apart from any considerations of expence, they have tacitly expressed their satisfaction, with the existing method of auditing accounts. In this particular at least, they say "we seek no change but least of all such, change as "this will bring us." Is it then at all probable that the House will provide it? From the Civil List *surplus* it cannot be got, for the whole surplus will not amount to the sum required. And even if it did, as Lord Glenelg himself declares, it cannot be obtained, without the special acquiescence of the "Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in concert with whom "the arrangement for the Institution, and the regulation of the office must be prepared." Will they consent to grant £1000 a year for taking a few accounts? Oh! but Lord Glenelg it is said, has promised to "supply any deficiency, by a reduction of official emoluments," and the salary of the Commissioner of Crown Lands is to be reduced, to furnish a salary for Mr. Assistant Auditor Clopper!! What! is it for *this*, that this abused country has for years been agitated, to its very centre by Mr. Clopper's brother-in-law, Mr. Dictator Simonds;—is it for *this* that John Gape wrote, that a Committee of Grievances was raised—that Delegations have been sent to Downing street at the expence of thousands,—that the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the Constitutional rights of the Executive, have been prostrated in the dust, under the feet of a few ambitious demagogues,—merely that a few hundreds may be taken from the salary of *one* officer, to be put into the pocket of *another*, whose office is unnecessary and appointment illegal. If any tangible saving could be effected, by means of which the blessings of education could be more extensively diffused throughout the country, or the poor settlers, who now are compelled to pass a weary life "far from the busy haunts of men,"—could by the formation of new roads, have some of the comforts & advantages of civilized life, brought within their reach, the case would assume a widely different aspect. But does the country care one farthing, whether Harry *the Tot*, as he was once facetiously, and happily named, ride in a fine coach, or in his old shantry-dan, or whether Harry *of the Larder*, get a better dinner, than he used to get, when he was Sergeant-at-Arms to the Assembly and driving about the country after a poor Printer, with a Speaker's warrant in his pocket. And yet Sir John is perhaps flattering himself, and representing to the Queen's government, that by *this appointment*, and some other measures of the same sort, he has succeeded *in* pacifying the country!

I am very far from wishing to insinuate, that Sir John Harvey ever has, or ever would, *knowingly* deceive the Home government, by any representations. His frank, and manly character forbids us to entertain such a suspicion. But there can be no doubt, that his sanguine temper, often betrays him into *deceiving himself*, and that under the influence of this self deception, he makes representations which will not bear a rigid scrutiny. I have before me a file of "the Colonial Herald or Prince Edward's Island Advertiser" from two numbers of which Oct. 11, and Nov. 11, I shall extract some passages, (which establish the correctness of what I have just stated,) not for the unworthy purpose of exposing Sir John, but of suggesting the possibility of his being equally mistaken, as to the state of politics in this Province. The following is from a Circular Letter of Sir C. A. Fitzroy.—"To the "Proprietors of Land in Prince Edward's Island "dated Government House, Oct. 3, 1837:—As a "Proprietor of Land in Prince Edward's Island, I "consider it my duty to inform you, that upon my "assumption of this Government, in June last, I "found a considerable degree of excitement pre"vailing among the Tenentry and settlers in gen"ral, on the subject of the tenure of the lands "their possession, connected with the long agitated "question of Escheat, a state of things I regret to "say, *very opposite to the opinion which I had been led* "*to entertain before I left England, in reference to this* "*question, from the representations of my predecessor* "*Sir John Harvey.*" The next is from an anonymous communication, dated White Sands, Nov. 6, 1837." "One paragraph in His Excellency's letter (the Circular above quoted) rather surprised "me; that part where he refers to Sir John Harvey's statement and representation, that excitement and agitation had ceased. Now Mr. Editor, I am at a loss to conceive how Sir John could have "been so much mistaken." It may be all very well "for a gentleman in Sir John's high station to smile, "and bow, and be all things to all men; he may "thereby gain their good will and draw largely on "their confidence, but however pleasing and fascinating the high caste man of polished and insinuating manner may be; however much he may "dazzle and delight for a time, such a man will find "that all the effect of manner must fade, and the excitement consequent on the novelty and glitter of "courtly accomplishments weigh but as dust in the "balance, if not founded on the solid basis of sincerity. I do not accuse Sir John of insincerity, "not I: it would be too presumptuous for a poor "Prince Edward Island Farmer, to think of such a "man, with any feeling other than profound respect "for his highly pleasing manners:—I am only surprised Mr. Editor, that with all his acumen and "experience he should have been persuaded to "think, that agitation in this country had been lulled to rest ere he took his leave of us."

Without laying any stress upon the anonymous communication, it is clear from Sir Charles Fitzroy's letter, that Sir John Harvey, really supposing that his well meant exertions had been crowned with complete success, had not represented the state of things very properly in his late government.—It is quite as clear that Sir John, equally deceived as to this Province, has made various representations to the Queen's government. When I next address you, I shall make it my business to point out in what respect Sir John has either deceived himself, or been deceived by His Excellency's Executive Council. B.

Summary.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO ENGLISH MERCHANTS.—In consequence of the number of English residing, not only on the coast, but throughout the interior of France, a demand to a very considerable extent for certain articles has been the natural result; and although various English new manufactured goods (paying the usual duties imposed by the French government) have been from time to time imported into this country, yet the state of the law was such, that the speculators were forbidden to dispose of them by public auction, because they were new. However, a most important decision on this point has just taken place in the second chamber of the Civil Court of Douai, which at least for a time, has set this question at rest in this department. The court decided on the claim of M. Hure, that auctioneers, have a right to sell publicly all descriptions of articles that are new. It is well known that the royal Courts of Cessation are divided in their opinions of this important question to both natives and foreigners.

Some English speculators at Constantinople have proposed to construct railroads in Turkey.

Mr. David Rowland, the inventor of a double sextant, having been allowed by the Admiralty a passage to the Mediterranean in the *Princess Charlotte*, for the purpose of making a series of experiments therewith, has, within the last few days, returned by the *Caledonia*. Mr. Rowland's valuable instrument has been tried with complete success in the latter ship, and we have seen a report from the Senior Lieut., J. A. M. Legard, countersigned by Captain Martin, of several observations made; among others, the following, viz.:—Lunar distances were taken to the extent of 149° 22'; Lieut. Legard also discovered with it a new method of observation wherein the true altitude may be determined without the central error of the instrument, or the dips of the horizon; the latitude of the ship may be read off from the instrument at once without calculation; horizontal angles for surveying purposes can be measured to the extent of 24° 0'; and the longitude can be ascertained with it, by a new method of observation. The old sextant can be converted by Mr. Rowland to a double one by mounting the arc and frame on the top of it. Understanding that Mr. Rowland intends to apply again to the Admiralty for their encouragement of his invention, which the report of the officers of the *Princess Charlotte* and *Caledonia* will justify their doing, we make this brief notice of Mr R.'s scientific improvement, in the hope that the officers of her Majesty's Navy may adopt his double sextant, and that he may be rewarded as he deserves, by liberal patronage, having devoted some years to bringing this sextant to perfection. The "Journal Travaux de l'Academie de l'Industrie" in France has written in favour of Mr. Rowland's sextant.

FRIENDS SCARCE.—"Who goes there?" said an Irish sentry of the British Legion at St. Sebastian. "A friend," was the prompt reply. "Then stand where you are," said Pat, "for by the powers, you are the first I've met in this murthering country."

GIGANTIC STEAMER.—The steam ship the Great Western, has arrived in the river Thames for the purpose of receiving her engines, she was built at Bristol, by Mr. Patnson, and measures about 1,320, old tonnage. When first launched, she drew eight feet eight inches water abaft, and seven feet eight inches water forward; with 600 tons of coal on board, she draws eleven feet three inches in the river Thames, or about eleven feet at sea, which shows that the displacement of the first two feet four inches above the light water line is equal to 600 tons, and as she may safely be put down to 15 feet water, the next four feet will displace, at least, 1,200 tons more, making her total displacement 1,800 tons at least, which may be thus distributed: 500 tons for machinery, 800 tons for fuel, and the remaining 500 tons for additional stores, merchandise and passengers. She has now the greater part of her storage on board, as cables, anchors, sails, &c., which of course leaves nearly the whole 500 tons for merchandise and passengers. She is fitting up in a very commodious manner for the convenience of passengers. The saloon will be very lofty and airy, and the state rooms (sleeping cabins) are large and convenient. The paddles or main beams are formed of four pieces of timber, each twelve or thirteen inches square, confined together at the ends, and separated to the distance of six or seven inches in the middle of their length, on the same principles as the bow beams of Mr. Smart. Her size, when seen by herself, does not appear so great as it really is, and it is only when on board, or seen alongside other vessels, whose size is known, that her magnitude is appreciated. She is nearly as long as the large steam vessel Victoria, now building in the river Thames, but not so wide or deep as that vessel.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—*New Lighthouses on the French Coast.*—It has just been decided by the French authorities, that two new lighthouses, to be lighted from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, shall be immediately erected, and be in operation on the first of next November, on the following points of the coast of La Manche. One will be on Cape Grinez, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, about three leagues to the southwest of Bologne. The other will be erected on the rocks known as Gros du Raz, near the Cape of La Hague, in the department of La Manche, about fifty leagues to the southwest of this port. The following will be the geographical position, nature, and bearing of each: The light of cape Grinez will be a fixed light on the south west entrance of the Pas-de-Calais, by 50, 52, 10, latitude, and 0, 45, 13 West longitude. This light will be 15 metres high, and 59 metres above the high equinoctial tides. The light of the Cape de la Hague will be a stationary light on the rock Gros du Raz, in lat. 49, 43, 22, and long 4, 17, 30, W. This light will be placed 48 metres above the level of the equinoctial high tides. In clear weather both will be seen at a distance of 7 marine leagues. The trial of the cape Grinez light, which is of very considerable power, and can be seen easily from Boulogne pier, was made a few days ago. The French metre is three feet eleven lines and a half, ancient French measure, or thirty nine inches English measure.—*Public Ledger.*

One of the cheapest places in Europe for a stranger to reside in is Odessa. Being a free port, all articles of foreign produce are imported without the payment of any duty, and the merchants are always anxious to effect their sales of imports as quickly as possible, in order to invest the money in corn, the staple article of exportation in the south of Russia.

CANADA.

[From the Montreal Herald of November 23.]

Yesterday, Mr. Perrin, of St. Antoine, shipped some wheat in boats to the care of Messrs. Dempster & Rodger, of this city, but a portion of it was seized for the patriotic army, by Mr. T. S. Brown, who appears now to have charge of the Commissariat. Information was received in town yesterday, that Papineau, slept, on Tuesday evening, at the house of Wolfred Nelson, and that he is now at St. Charles, along with O'Callaghan, Brown, Desrivieres, Gauvin, Cartier, Beaubien, Duvernay, Louis Perrault, and several other rebels.

Mr. Debartzch's house has been fortified, and trenches dug around it, to enable its defenders to stand a siege; his cattle have been killed and salted, so that the rebels expect to retain possession of their winter quarters for some time. A letter received in town yesterday, from one of the cavalry stationed at Chambly, reports the number of men in arms at five or six thousand, but this is manifestly an exaggeration and the appearance of the troops before them will tend to diminish their numbers very sensibly. At Vaudreuil, disturbances have also broken out, and the peaceable inhabitants been threatened with every species of violence.

We have seen a letter from St. Armand, which mentions that Dr. D'Avignon and Mr. Demaray, who were rescued from the volunteer cavalry, have taken up their residence at Highgate, a few miles across the line 45, where a number of the rebels, who expected that warrants would be issued against them, have thought it prudent to retire. Joshua Bell is among them, but no names are mentioned of any other individuals from Montreal, as the writer of the letter did not know all the parties. The carters who drove Dr. D'Avignon and Mr. Demaray to the States were arrested, and fifteen letters found in their possession, which were immediately forwarded to the Attorney-General, and it is expected that some important information may be obtained from them.

Owing to reports in town and information lodged with the authorities, that Dr. Cote, Mr. T. S. Brown, and some other ringleaders of the rebels, had taken possession of the old Fort at St. Charles, which they were repairing and fortifying, a detachment, consisting of three companies of the 24th, and one company of the 32d regiments, with two pieces of artillery, and about a dozen of the Montreal cavalry, all under the command of Lieut. Col. Hughes, and accompanied by the deputy sheriff and two magistrates, was yesterday despatched to that part of the country. Mr. Spink, a loyalist, from St. Charles, now in town, has, we believe, received information that his store has been entered, and the plunder divided among the inhabitants.

A man named Vassau, was arrested on Monday, in the New-Market, by Malo, the constable who was with the cavalry when they were fired upon, and who recognized him as one who took aim at himself. About thirty individuals came to town yesterday, from Longueil and the neighbourhood, to give evidence against the leaders of the ambuscade, and nothing can possibly display the utter unfitness of the Canadians for self-government more fully than their ideas of right and wrong, their deplorable ignorance and simplicity in this affair.

A man named Vincent, and another named Bonaventure Viger, both captains of militia, informed the inhabitants that some of their countrymen were taken prisoners by a band of people from Montreal, and ordered them in the name of the Queen to rescue them, and they obeyed accordingly. In such a case, the leaders, and not the blind instruments, ought to, and we hope will, be severely punished.

The old fort of St. Charles, spoken of in the preceding extracts, is on the right of the road from Laprairie to St. Johns—and about three or four miles—perhaps five—from Chambly, which is on the right bank of the river St. Johns. The fort is situated among the chain of hills known as the Chambly mountains. The house of Mr. Debartzch is between the fort and Chambly, about three miles from the latter. Mr. Debartzch is a member of the Executive Council, and is now, we believe, at Quebec. Of course, the occupation of his house, and seizure of his cattle, &c., are considered by the insurgents "a spoiling of the enemy."

The Montreal papers of Thursday contain a letter from the cashier of the People's Bank, and also a card and affidavit from five of the partners in that institution, contradicting the report of its bankruptcy, denying that the bank has ever supplied funds to the disaffected, and affirming that its notes have not been refused by any of the other banks, as stated in the Herald. Notice is also given that Mr. Brown, one of the most prominent agitators, has not been the director of a bank since the first of September.

The Courier states that, in addition to the three corps of volunteers, authorized by the commander-in-chief, two others are to be raised and provided with arms, &c., as a city guard, for the protection of the city and its neighborhood.

The Courier also states, on the authority of a passenger from Burlington, that Messrs. O. Perrault and R. Desrivieres had gone in the steamboat Champlain. The reported establishment of the Vindicator at Burlington, was news to the inhabitants of that place, who had heard nothing of it.

We learn, from a source in which we have every confidence, that a number of the most influential (French) Canadians, at the head of whom is the Hon. D. B. Viger, have issued an address to their countrymen, urging them in the strongest terms to preserve their loyalty and sustain the Government. It is reported, moreover, that Mr. Papineau has written to Lord Gosford, denying all agency in the recent movements of his followers, and disavowing the least responsibility.

Free Press Office,
Burlington Vermont, Nov. 26.

Canada—Engagement between the loyalists and patriots—Sixteen killed and wounded!!

By the steamboat Franklin which arrived at 9 o'clock this morning we learn that an engagement has taken place between 200 of the British regulars and the Canadians at St. Dennis, in which the latter were successful. The loyalists lost 16, killed and wounded, and two brass pieces. Capt. Malcom is reported as mortally wounded. The patriots loss was not known.

It appears that the patriots have made a stand at St. Charles, about 30 miles below Montreal, and are repairing an old French Fort. Their number is stated at two thousand or more, and well armed and furnished, and that they have eight brass pieces. On Wednesday a detachment of eight hundred regulars and three hundred volunteers left Montreal with the intention of breaking up this post. They landed on Thursday, and had taken up their line of march for St Charles. The advance guard consisting of 200 regulars, had proceeded as far as St. Dennis, when they were attacked by the Canadian populace, and after a severe engagement driven back, with the loss above stated. On Thursday night a steamboat arrived at Montreal, bringing the bodies of the slain, when a new detachment consisting of the entire regular force in the city was immediately despatched down the river. The next boat will undoubtedly bring us further, and more decisive particulars, which we shall publish in another bulletin. All seems to depend on the result of this expedition, as the entire regular force of the government is engaged in it. The patriots have a foundry at St. Charles, and are casting their own cannon.

Report says that the patriot force at St. Charles, is under the command of two French officers of distinction, trained under Bonaparte. Of this however, we have no authentic information.

P. S. The patriot force is now estimated at 8,000—their loss at St. Dennis, 90 killed.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 8, 1837.

CANADA.—Our latest dates from Canada are to the 28th of November, by which it appears that a great and bloody battle has been fought between the British troops commanded by Colonel WETHERALL and a large body of rebels who had stationed themselves at the village of St. Charles. The result of this battle is fully confirmed by private letters to gentlemen in this City. The following is an extract of a letter dated at Quebec on the evening of the 27th ult.

"I have this moment seen an Officer of the Commissariat, who arrived late this evening from Montreal; he informs me that Colonel Wetherall, with four companies of the Royals, has taken St. Charles. He attempted to storm the place, but met with a most determined resistance, every house being filled with armed men. A retreat by the troops was feigned—the rebels left their covering and pursued; when within thirty or forty yards of the troops, a most destructive fire of grape shot was opened upon the rebels, followed by a deadly fire of musketry, upwards of 1000 being killed. Colonel Wetherall lost 40 men, and burned the village."

The Boston papers have given a most false and exaggerated statement of this battle, and what object they can have in view by publishing statements knowing them to be incorrect is best known to themselves.

We feel much pleasure in publishing the following Address to His Excellency the Governor, from the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of the city of St. John. It is now in the course of signature, and from the Loyal and Patriotic sentiments therein expressed, we feel assured that it will be generally and numerously signed.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We the Magistrates and the Principal Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, deem it our indispensable duty, at a time like the present, when the standard of sedition and rebellion is openly raised in Lower Canada, and when the valuable lives of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects have been wantonly destroyed while endeavouring to arrest some of the treasonable authors, to express to Your Excellency the high value we place on the inestimable privilege we enjoy as British Subjects, and which we are satisfied pervades all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony.

Convinced that the great body of Insurgents in Lower Canada are deluded by a few factious and designing men, who aim at nothing less than the dismemberment of that fair portion of Her Majesty's Dominions from the British Empire, and who have contrived to maintain an uncontrouled sway over a part of the ignorant peasantry, we know not how to communicate the great indignation we feel at the instigators and abbettors of these treasonable proceedings, and we earnestly hope that the constituted authorities of the country will be enabled to bring immediately into active service such a force as will put down the rebellion, and by a prompt, firm, and energetic punishment of the Ringleaders, restore public tranquillity.

We offer to your Excellency our services in any way they may be required in this trying emergency. Composed as we are, of the descendants of men who settled this Colony in 1783, under circumstances which can never be forgotten, and of loyal and constitutional subjects, who have adopted it since that period, we need not assure your Excellency, that New-Brunswick glories in her loyalty to her Queen and devotion to the British Constitution, and that we are heartily ready and willing at all times to have these sacred feelings and principles put to the test, whenever the public good requires it.

Four Officers and 100 men of the 85th Regiment, arrived this morning in the steamer Gazelle from Windsor.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 25.

"After an unexampled and truly harrassing march of about twelve hours, the troops arrived in the neighbourhood of the village of St. Denis at about ten o'clock on Thursday morning. A picket of the cavalry being at this time in advance, and, making two prisoners of the rebel party, brought them in to Colonel Gore, who learned from them that the insurgents were posted in great force in the village of St. Denis. The necessary orders were then given for the troops to advance, an order which was promptly obeyed, notwithstanding the harrassing and fatiguing march of the night. Towards the north eastern entrance of the village of St. Denis, there is a large stone house of three or four stories, which was discovered to be full of armed men, who opened a sharp and galling fire on the troops. The skirmishing party here consisted of the light company of the 32nd, under the command of Captain Markham. Within a quarter of an hour after the firing commenced, captain Markham was severely wounded in the leg; and almost at the same moment received two dangerous wounds in the neck, which brought him to the ground. In conveying him to the rear, we understand that he received another wound, which is proof of the dexterity and precision of the fire kept up by the rebels. It was found by colonel Gore, that the infantry, deprived of the assistance of colonel Wetherall's force, was inadequate to cope with the terrible fire of musketry that was kept up and directed against them from the stone house. The field piece was accordingly bro't to bear upon this fort of the rebellious army, which injured it considerably, and no doubt sent many of the inmates to their final account. Notwithstanding, it was deemed prudent to retire, in order to maintain the communication with Sorel, as many of the inhabitants were seen gathering from all directions to the scene of action. At about half past two in the afternoon, the order to fall back was given, and with the loss of six men killed and ten wounded, a careful retreat was commenced. The roads were so bad that it was impossible to get further than three miles that night; and Colonel Gore was under the necessity of bivouacking till daylight of Friday morning, when he again commenced his march upon Sorel, where he was to await provisions and a reinforcement, both of which, we understand, were forwarded from this city early yesterday morning by the steam boat St. George. The reinforcement sent consisted of a detachment of the 32d regiment, under Major Reid, and two field pieces.

"With respect to the march and operations of Lieutenant Colonel Wetherall from Chambly, we understand, immediately upon receiving his orders, which were conveyed to him by Lieutenant Wier, of the 32d Regt, he marched towards St. Charles; but finding that many of the bridges had been cut down and carried away by the rebels, his march was so much impeded, that, as the last accounts state, (forwarded by Dr. Jones, and Mr. Molson, jr. of the cavalry,) he had only got downwards as far as Ronville, a distance of about seven miles below Chambly. Colonel Wetherall, however, was determined to persevere in his march, and we have no doubt, will reach in time for the proposed renewed attack on the rebels.

"After the delivery of his despatches to Colonel Wetherall, Lieutenant Wier proceeded in a caleche to join his own corps, under the command of Col. Gore, but his driver brought him to the village of St. Denis, where he was made a prisoner by the rebels, in whose custody he still unfortunately remains.

The steamboat St. George arrived in port yesterday evening, bringing Captain Markham, and some of the artillery and cavalry as passengers from Sorel. The friends of Captain Markham, and the loyal part of the community in general, will be happy to learn, that the wounds of this brave and excellent officer are not considered of a dangerous nature.—One is through the right leg, and two on the left side of the neck. One of the balls making the wounds on the neck, has been cut out behind the right shoulder: but the other has not yet been extracted, in consequence of its course or seat not having been discovered. He has, besides, received a wound, probably from a splinter, on the inside of the right knee. Captain Markham, we understand, is in extremely good spirits, and hopes to return to his duty in a few weeks."

We understand from the *Herald* of this morning, that Mr. Chaffers, of St. Cesaire, the Magistrate who had become so obnoxious to the intimidators of that place, in consequence of his refusal to give up his commission, has been obliged to fly for his life, and leave his house and property to the mercy of his enemies. Shortly after he went away, about a hundred and fifty armed men entered his house, eight of whom presented their guns to Mr. Chaffers' clerk, in order to induce him to tell where his master had gone to.

We have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the good feeling and loyal spirit, which prevail throughout this city in the present disturbed state of the District. Every man able to bear arms has enrolled himself in some corps or other, and having been furnished with arms and accoutrements, will be ready at a moment's warning to aid in preservation of the peace, and in defending the inhabitants from outrage.

It is reported in town, that the rescued prisoners, Demaray and Davignon, have been retaken at St. Armand, and that they are held in close custody, until orders be received from this city as to the mode in which they are to be conveyed into town. We have not been able to ascertain the truth of the report.

Yesterday a man of the name of Lamotte, from Laprairie, was arrested in town, and imprisoned on a charge of high treason.

Last night Dr. Nelson, of this city, was also imprisoned on a charge of seditious practices.

[*From the Montreal Herald, November 25.*]

The intelligence from the country has converted this city into a barrack. All the wards are armed; and the volunteer brigades have pretty well completed their organization. In the remote contingency of any attack on the city, there will be no want of arms or of men to wield them; but, as discipline is absolutely requisite to make the few equal to the many, we cannot too strongly impress on the powers that be, the necessity of regularly drilling all volunteers—and of as regularly paying all such as may stand in need of any.

The rebels, under the command of Mr. T. S. Brown, have laid an embargo on all the grain in the District in which they have taken up their quarters. A clerk of Messrs. Dempster and Rogor's was sent a few days ago to superintend the shipment of a considerable quantity of wheat from St. Antoine, but was informed by Mr. Brown that he could not allow it to leave the place where it was stored, as he was seizing all the grain he could find for the patriotic army; he also sent his compliments to several of his quandam friends in town that he would be happy to see them at St. Charles, where Mr. Debartzch had left a large supply of fat turkeys, pigs, geese, &c., and had besides an excellent stocked wine cellar.

[*From the Quebec Gazette Extra, Nov. 28.*]

The steamer St. George, Captain Armstrong, arrived last night at seven from Montreal; left on Sunday at one o'clock, P. M.

Accounts had been received on Sunday forenoon that Colonel Wetherall with the Royals was within three miles of St. Charles on Saturday. In the evening of that day a great fire was seen from the British America off Isle a la Bague, in the direction of St. Charles. On Sunday night another great fire was seen from the St. George off Sorel Islands, in the direction of St. Denis. A person who came into Sorel stated there that Col. Wetherall had induced the rebels to come out of their fortified houses at St. Charles by setting fire to the houses in the neighbourhood, and that he then had mowed them down by hundreds with his artillery.

Troops and steamers were in readiness at Montreal on Sunday to start for Varennes and Sorel on the receipt of despatches which were momentarily expected from Col. Wetherall.

Private letters, received in town, say that 1,200 of the rebels were killed, and 700 taken prisoners.

New York papers of the 21st inst. are received. Dr. Cote, E. E. Rodier, and Joshua Bell, were at Swanton, Vermont; Marchand, Soupras, Franchere, Davignon, and Papineau, of St. Cesaire, and three others, at Highgate. It is probable that the chief leaders at St. Charles and St. Denis, were T.

Canada Militia] about? Surely they do not intend to wait till the French rebels knock at their doors."

REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS.—Among the means employed by the Revolutionists for urging on the farmers to join in their plans, is telling them that revolution in this country would free them from the payment of *rentes* to the *Seigneurs* and DIMES to the Clergy, as it did in France. They do not, however, tell them that the burthens imposed on the people by the Revolutionists were a hundred times more heavy. They have, however, so far succeeded as to induce the Consitaires of St. Joseph, of Chambly, to force Mr. Bender, Advocate, of Montreal, to make a precipitate retreat from his Seignitory where he had gone to collect his rents, due on the 11th November instant.

THE SEASON.—For a week before Thursday last, the weather was some of the worst we ever recollect in Canada. The temperature was mild with mixed rain and snow, and violent easterly winds. On Tuesday night the rain froze as it fell, and coated every thing with pure ice nearly an inch in thickness. Immense destruction has been made in the woods. Oak trees of two feet in diameter have been broken off by the weight of the ice on the branches and twigs. Other trees have limbs of about a foot in diameter split off, and all the smaller trees and bushes have their tops bent down to the ground and many of them split. The orchards have also suffered. The mischief has not extended, however, more than about six miles from the river. Since Thursday, it has been cold, the thermometer 5° above zero, and on Saturday night there was sufficient snow to make good winter roads. The floating ice in the river is increasing fast.

The Anniversary of the Fredericton Society of SAINT ANDREW was celebrated on Thursday last, by the members and their numerous guests dining together at the Fredericton Hotel.—The dinner and wines were excellent—nothing wanting in quantity, quality, or variety. Seldom have we seen a public Dinner so well cooked, or served up in better style. The landlord, Mr. SEGEE, is entitled to much praise, especially as it was, we understand, the first time he had attempted to superintend the *Cuisine* on such an occasion.

The following standard Toasts were drank with much enthusiasm:—

1. The Day and all who honor it.
2. The Queen.
3. The Queen Dowager, and the Royal Family.
4. His Excellency Sir John Harvey, our Lieutenant Governor.
5. Sir Archibald Campbell, late Patron of this Society.
6. The Clergy of the Established Churches of England and Scotland.
7. Lady Harvey, and the fair daughters of New-Brunswick.
8. The Land we live in, prosperity to all its interests.
9. The Land o' Cakes, our Father Land.
10. The Navy and Army, the bulwark and defenders of our common country.
11. The Loyal Sons of our Sister Colonies.
12. Our sister Societies of Saint George and Saint Patrick.
13. The Bench and Bar of New Brunswick.
14. Colonel Booth, and the gallant 43d.
15. The University of King's College.
16. The Militia of the Province.

In the course of the evening many appropriate Volunteer Toasts were given and drank, but none seemed to give such universal satisfaction as that proposed by the Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE—"The Constitutionalists of Lower Canada—may they overcome all opposition, and succeed in preserving inviolate the integrity of the British Constitution." This toast was prefaced by the Reverend Doctor with a most loyal and animated speech, conveyed in simple, vigorous and beautifully classic language. The old Roman spirit seemed to kindle within him as he proceeded, and his auditors soon caught the flame, which burst forth in long and enthusiastic cheering.

The evening was passed in joy and harmony till near midnight, when the Vice President left the chair, and most of the Company retired.—*Royal Gazette.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Raper Milner, T. V. W. Clowes, Stephen Burpe, William Barker, and Geo F. S. Burton to be Trustees of the Grammar School in the County of Sunbury.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The packet ship Pocahontas, Captain West, arrived at this port, spoke on the 3d instant, in lat. 43 1-2 long. 51, the Packet ship *Susquehanna*, Captain Cropper, hence for Liverpool—all well. If a doubt had remained of the safety of this vessel, it must be now entirely removed. On the 6th instant, the Pocahontas experienced a severe gale and sprung her mainmast.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.*

The ship Emily, Perry, from Kingston, Jam., with specie, &c., went ashore on Hog Island, about eight miles east of the Pavilion, on Saturday morning, about three o'clock, in the snow storm. At 10 o'clock last night, she had not strained much, and made but little water. The Walter R. Jones was alongside, also the lighter McNeil—anchors had been carried out, and it was hoped that at high water this morning (8 o'clock) they would be enabled to heave the ship off. The passengers are Major J. T. Freeth, of 64th regiment British army, lady, three children and nurse, Miss Kasey, Messrs. C. R. Wright, Stafford, Oldhourst, W. Fisher, and Captain Fisher.

On Saturday morning, Major Freeth and his family, with several others, landed on the beach, in a driving snow storm, and not being able to see any houses, or knowing what direction to take, they were obliged to dig a hole in the snow, under the lee of some little hillocks, to shelter themselves from the storm. They remained in this situation for several hours, when it providentially cleared off, and the inhabitants discovered the vessel ashore. They then came down to the beach, where, finding the passengers almost perished, they rendered every assistance. The specie, and most of the passengers' baggage, have been brought up by the steamboat Hercules. We also learn that the brig Gipsey, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, is ashore about eight miles west of the ship. Both of the above vessels had pilots on board.—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

WOODEN BLOCKS as a substitute for *stone* in paving, are fast superceding the invention of Mr. M'Adams. In the city of New York where the experiment has been fairly tried, wood has been fully proved to be better than stone. The question is now what form of block is best, the *square* or *hexagon*, and the editor of the Star of that city, is disposed to question the "common sense," of a Pittsburg writer, who recommends the first in an experiment about to be tried there. The latter form, we observe, has been adopted in Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, which is now being paved, while the first experiment in Walnut street, alongside of the Exchange is with square blocks.—This method affords an admirable road, remarkable even of surface, and consequently causing but little jar and noise. The blocks are about a foot long, wedged in tightly between the curb stone on each side, upon a bed of rolled gravel, and cemented with intermediate layers of mortar and gravel, thus filling up the interstices, and rendering the whole compact and impervious to the water.

The blocks are prepared in Camden by means of steam circular saws, which are now in operation in the buildings, upon the river, above English's hotel.—*Camden Mail.*

From the Eastport Sentinel.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE! MOB LAW AND BLOODSHED!

The New York papers received yesterday furnish us with an article of melancholy and deplorable news. The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, who was the editor of an Abolition paper of Alton, Illinois, (a free State) and whose office was recently destroyed by a mob, supposed to have been instigated by citizens of St. Louis, in Missouri, (a slave State,) on the opposite side of the river, has been murdered by a mob, because he had purchased another Press to continue the publication of his paper! This outrage upon the property of the Press upon the right of Free Discussion, if we mistake not, will create a feeling in our country, the effect of which will be totally different from that intended by the Savages who committed this bloody deed! All the particulars of the affair, as received, are as follows:—

RIOT AT ALTON.—Death of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy.—The Alton Telegraph of the 8th inst. says:—"It is with the deepest regret that we stop the press in order to state, that at a late hour last night, an attack was made by a large number of persons, on the ware-house of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co., for the purpose of destroying a press intended for the revival of the Alton Observer: which, shocking to relate, resulted in the death of two individuals—the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, late editor of the Observer, and a man named Bishop. Seven others were wounded; two severely, and the others slightly. We can add no more at this time, than that the assailants succeeded in effecting their object.

The St. Louis Argus, in giving the foregoing account of the outrage, coldly remarks, that "Mr. Lovejoy has fallen a victim to his obstinacy in the cause of the Abolitionists—that by his temerity he has received an awful retribution from the hands of an infuriated mob," &c.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT LOST.—The Cincinnati Whig says:—"We understand that the steamboat *Ceylon*, owned at Pittsburgh, and bound to New Orleans from Louisville, was burnt to the water's edge, on Tuesday last near Salt River, thirty miles below the Falls of the Ohio. The Ceylon was full of freight and passengers. The cargo was principally consumed; but the passengers escaped, without any loss of life."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—'Aaron Inglewood,' has been received and will appear in our next.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. George Crocket, to Miss Elizabeth Chambers, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. William Harris, to Mrs. Margaret Young, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening at Carleton, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Lane, to Miss Catharine Bond, both of this city.

On Saturday, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. John O'Keeffe, to Mis Mary O'Mahoney, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Hampton Ferry, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. James Perkins, to Eleanor Pierce, youngest daughter of Mr. James Crawford, all of that place.

DIED.

On Saturday se'nnight, after an illness of only four days, Mr. Edward Jones, son of Mr. Daniel Jones, of this city, in the 23d year of hisage, much lamented by his friends and acquaintance.

On Wednesday morning last, Mary Catharine, daughter of Stephen and Mary Ann Thorn, formerly of New-York, aged 6 years and 5 months.

At Annatto Bay, Jamaica, on the 1st October last, Capt. Henry Holmes, of the Brig *Gambia*, of this Port.—Capt. H. was a respectable Shipmaster, and has left a wife, and family of young children.

At Quebec, on the 14th ult, Charles Drury, Esq., late Capt. 32d Regt. aged 37 years.

At Halifax, Major Thomas Fortye, Barrack Master in that Garrison.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 29th, arrived, ship Caledonia, Graham, Hull, 46; Mackay, Brothers & Co. ballast. Dec. 1, brig Napoleon, Califf, Philadelphia, 4; D. C. Perkins, flour, &c.
Schr. Thistle, Best, Boston, 3—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.
Mary Jane, Spence, Halifax.—John Robertson.
3d, ship Hebe, Wright, London, via Halifax,—E. Barlow & Sons, merchandize.
4th, ship Byron, Forrest, Liverpool, 42; J. M'Conkey, coals.
Bridgetown, Hadley, Liverpool, 51—J. & H. Kinnear, salt & coals.
Wolfe's Cove, Hamilton, Liverpool, 53; R. Rankin & Co. salt and coals.
Brig Emerald, Campbell, Liverpool, 51; J. Ward & Sons, salt and coals.
Schr. Lady, Babin, Quebec, 17; J. & H. Kinnear, beef, pork, & flour.
Britannia, Covil, Halifax, 16; Crookshank and Walker, molasses, and baggage of 85th Regt.
Medora, Peters, Quebec,—Crookshank & Walker, flour and pork.

CLEARED.

Ship Frances, Armstrong, Liverpool, timber.
Marchioness of Abercorn, Allan, Glasgow, do.
Kingston, Good, Liverpool, timber.
Spermaceti, Allan, Cork, deals.
Margaret, Parnell, Liverpool, timber.
Schr. Argonaut, Betts, Boston, coals.
Ray, Douglas, Cork, deals.

The Morning Star, at Halifax, from Newfoundland, brought up the crew of the brig Clara, of St. John, N. B., Capt. Longmire, from Berbice bound to Quebec, which vessel went ashore at St. George's Bay, N. F. on the 19th ult. part of the cargo will be saved.

The schr Marie L'Esperance, Foret, from Saint John, N. B. bound to Quebec was cast away at North side of Magdalen Islands, 8th ult.—Passengers and crew saved, vessel and cargo, 1100 boxes herrings lost. In the escape of those persons from the awful fate that impended over them the moment they were wrecked, a singular interposition of Divine Providence is manifested. The nearest land was inaccessibly steep, and being without a boat they were compelled to abide their apparently inevitable destruction in the cabin of the vessel, over which the sea was violently breaking, but it fortunately happened that two persons living at nine miles distant, the nighest habitation, had just come to the rarely visited spot in search of sheep, one of whom casually looking over the precipice, descried the forlorn sufferers, and, assisted by his companion happily succeeded in rescuing six or seven human beings, who were momently expecting to sink beneath the fearful billows to rise no more.

The schr Greyhound, Landray, master, from Quebec bound to Richibucto, was wrecked near the West Cape on the 15th inst. Crew and principal part of the cargo saved.—P. E. Island, Gaz.

Spoke, 12th Nov., lat. 42. 20. long. 61. 55. barque England, from St. John, N. B. for Port Glasgow.

Left at Sierra Leone, (no date named) brig P. I. Nevins, Green, of St. John, N. B.

The ship Susquehannah was spoken on the 3d Nov. by the Pocahontas, of Philadelphia, in lat. 43, long. 51—*all well.*

Spoken 28th Oct., lat. 22 N. lon. 58 W., brig Rose, Kinney, from St. Andrews for Berbice, with loss of deck load and topmast.

Arrived at Liverpool, 9th Oct. ship Mary, Leeman, St. Andrews; 10th, Mozambique, Cronk, and brig Eliza Ann, Bogart, St. John; 11th, ships Acadia, James, and Eagle, Stephenson, do; Abeona, Drake, do.; Sir Walter Scott, Young, and Agenora, Harland, Dalhousie; 17th, Europe, Young, Quebec,—Entered for loading, 14th, Louisa, Williams, Halifax; 17th, Sarah, Whitney, St. John; Eliza Ann, Bogart, ditto.

Cleared at Quebec, Nov. 15th, ship Victoria, Rusland, and Erin, Wilkinson, Liverpool.

Miramichi, Nov. 28.—The schr. Fame, from Richmond Bay, P. E. Island, bound to this port, with a cargo of oats, beef, cheese & butter, was cast away at Point Escuminac, on the 15th inst. Crew and cargo saved.

The barque Campobello, from Richibucto, bound to London, was lost on the 25th inst. She got over the bar on Friday afternoon, and came to outside, having three anchors out, which she dragged over the South reef, where the Captain and all the crew left her.

The barque Athabaska, bound to Liverpool, also dragged from her anchors during the gale on the 25th. She is reported to be lying on the wreck of the Young William, and it is expected she will be condemned. The other vessels in the port were all safe.—*Gleaner.*

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.

Molasses.

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

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.

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; Paris Coat Buttons; French Merinos, Indiana 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.

Flour, Spirits, Molasses, &c.

Landing ex ship *Hebe*, from London, via Halifax—
250 BBLS. superfine Wheat FLOUR, 15 bags of Peas, each 4 bushels, 10 Puncheons high proof and fine flavored Spirits.
Ex the schooner *Industry*:
20 Puncheons choice retailing Molasses:
Dec. 8. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. MILLS' Commercial and Mathematical SCHOOL, where Youth are prepared for the business of the Counting House,—the Sea, or for useful Mechanical pursuits, is now open for Evening Pupils. *December 7.*

Portland Rifle Company

WILL assemble as usual at their Drill Room, on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock.
Dec. 8. J. P. PAYNE, Captain.

Bear Skins.

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

Commissariat Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Saint John, until noon of Monday the 11th instant, for the conveyance of TROOPS, *during the present Winter*, with their Arms and Accoutrements, from Saint John to Fredericton, at such times as may be required, either by the River after the Ice is safe, or by the Nerepis road when there is sufficient snow for travelling with sleds,—on three days' notice being given: the distance to be completed in two days, unless prevented by weather, or the Contractor may make his arrangements to accomplish the route in one day.

If the route is by the Nerepis road, the Ferriage of the Troops to Carleton will be paid by the Commissariat.

The Tenders to express the rate, sterling, per trip for every Eight Men, and for every load of 15 cwt of Baggage, or other Military stores.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office.
Commissariat Office, Saint John, 4th December, 1837.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Good, Fashionable and Cheap.

THE Subscriber has on hand for sale at his Store, Germain-street (near King-street,) a large assortment of WATERPROOF HATS, of his own manufacture, of the latest fashion, and of a superior quality: the bodies having been made of fur.—Persons wishing a good, cheap, and durable hat, are invited to call on the Subscriber, as he is now selling at much lower prices than formerly for Cash.
All kinds of work in the above line done at the shortest notice.
☞ Cash paid for FURS.
December 1. GEORGE H. HAY.

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

OATMEAL.—A quantity of fresh ground OATMEAL, for sale by
Dec. 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Rum, Wine, &c.

FIFTEEN Puncheons High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 150 pipes, hogsheads and qr. casks Marsalla WINE: 10 hhds. Fine Pale Rotterdam GENEVA, for sale by
Nov. 30. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
☞ Daily expected by the *Hebe*, from London:—300 Bushels WHEAT; 20 Puncheons best Cognac Brandy.

LANDING

Ex schr. Thistle, from Boston:
WHOLE half and quarter Boxes fresh Bunch RAISINS; Jars new Grapes, Boxes Lemons and Oranges, ℔ F. Murino Cigars, do. CURRANTS.
Ex "Edward Thorne," from Liverpool:
50 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP,
20 do do. Candles, 6's,
—IN STORE—
20 Jars finest E. I. preserved GINGER,
10 boxes shelled Almonds,
28 boxes best English Sperm Candles,
For sale cheap by
December 1. JAS. MALCOLM.

SNOW SOCKS! SNOW SOCKS!

THE subscriber offers for sale a few dozen Pair of SNOW SOCKS, made from double milled Devonshire KERSEY, (black,) imported expressly for the purpose.—He will also make or cover Gentlemen's Boots with the above article.
DAVID PATERSON.
Sign of the Golden Boot, Dock-street, a few doors from the Market square.
28th November, 1837.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL.

THE subscriber has on hand a few OYSTERS, fed and fatted, which he begs leave to offer to the Public.
November 24. JAMES NETHERY.

STEAM CRACKERS.—50 Half Barrels *Watson's* Philadelphia Steam made Soda Crackers, landing ex brig *James D.* for sale by
Nov. 24. JAMES MALCOLM.

Oatmeal and Butter.

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

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately:
THE STORE in Duke street, lately occupied by the subscriber:—Enquire at the corner of Prince Wm. and Duke streets.
Nov. 24. BENJAMIN HUNTER.

Just Received,

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

Fishing Twines on sale.

Received per *Lockwoods*, from Liverpool—
3 CASKS of best quality Salmon, Shad, and Herring Twines. Apply to
Nov. 17. JOHN V. THURGAR.

HARBOUR OF ST. JOHN.

THE Subscribers, having been nominated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to examine into and report upon, matters relating to the Harbour of St. John, hereby give notice that they will attend at the Mayor's office every Tuesday at noon, to receive information touching the same: and all persons are respectfully requested to furnish the Subscribers with such information as they may possess as soon as possible.
ROBERT E. HAZEN, *Mayor*,
JOHN WARD, *Jun.*
DANIEL LEAVITT.
St. John, 24th October, 1837.

WILLIAM BOOKWOOD

BEGS respectfully to inform the Public in general that he continues to keep for sale at his well known Establishment in York Point, the following articles, viz:—
Groat and Ship Bread, Butter Biscuits, Molasses & Sugar Cakes, Sausages, Pickles, Preserves: and Confectionary of every description and of the best quality.
Mr. B. is prepared to supply the public with Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers, at the shortest notice. He will also be happy to receive orders from Merchants, and others, for baking SHIP BREAD, &c.
☞ MEATS, &c. smoked at a reasonable rate, and in the best manner at his old Establishment, York Point. *October 27.*

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

For Sale by the Subscriber.
93 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA:
48 catty boxes, 14 lb. each, Congo and SOUCHONG;
2 chests best Souchong; 5 half ditto. do.
3 chests Hyson; 10 large boxes Bohea;
5 chests flowry Pekoe; 5 half do. Twanky,
A large assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Confectionary, &c. &c. as cheap as any in the market.
25 bags very superior Green COFFEE,
15 do. good Saint Domingo ditto.
40 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
30,000 Havana CIGARS.
He would recommend to his Customers to purchase their Fall and Winter supply early, TEAS having advanced in value very considerably in England, and a corresponding advance will no doubt take place here.
The quality of those Teas are warranted equal to any ever imported into this market.
Oct. 26. JAS. MALCOLM.

Valuable and choice Collection of BOOKS,

For sale at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse:
MICROCOSM of London. 3 vols. Royal 4to. illustrated with splendid colored engravings: Tour of the English Lakes: Illustrations of Buenos Ayres & Monte Video: Tour of the River Thames: tour along the Rhine: tour along the Seine: tour of the Ganges and Jumina; History of the Colleges and Public Schools of England: History of the University of Cambridge: do. of Oxford: do. of Westminster Abbey its Antiquities and Monuments: Views of the Country Seats of the Royal Family Nobility and gentry of England; History of Buddhism, &c.: Select views of London: the English Dance of Death: 1st 2nd and 3d Tour of Dr. Syntax: Papworth's designs for Rural Residences, &c. Designs for Ornamental Gardening, by ditto: World in Miniature, &c. &c., all illustrated with elegant colored ENGRAVINGS, and will be sold at cost and charges.
St. John, October 13.

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

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

EVENING Classes between the hours of 7 and 10 have been established by Mr. WATSON in the above Academy, in which young Artisans, Seamen and others may be instructed in English Grammar and Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, &c.
St. John, Oct. 6, 1837.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FOR the cure of chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, liver complaints, fever and ague, palsy, piles, injuries from the use of mercury, costiveness, 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.

To Let,

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

Glassware & Geneva.

Just received by the subscriber, per brig Margaret:
12 CASKS well assorted Glassware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, &c.; 100 Demijohns, each 2 gallons, of Pale Hollands GENEVA, of very superior quality, on sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
November 24.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber, Scoullar's Brick Building:
25 000 FEET DEALS, 12 Cords LATH WOOD,
15 Hhds. Bright SUGAR,
15 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
3 Tons assorted SPIKES.
Also on Hand:
40 Boxes best Liverpool Mould Candles, short 6's
One Bale Superior **Buffalo Robes**, dark Colors, from 40s. to 50s. each.
Oct. 27. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Flour, Flour.

Just received per Rebecca, Goodwin, from Liverpool:
300 Barrels FLOUR,
Which will be sold low while landing from the ship for cash or approved payment. Apply to
Oct. 27. E. C. WADDINGTON.

DEALS WANTED.

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

Wanted to Purchase,

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 16x6's. Apply to
Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

MACKEREL.—150 barrels No. 3 Mackerel, for sale by
Nov. 17. JAMES T. HANFORD.

REMOVAL, Nov. 24.

The Subscriber has removed his business to the new Store lately erected by Messrs. I. & J. G. Woodward, South Market Wharf where he offers for sale
10 CHESTS Congo Teas 6 tierces bright Sugar, 10 kegs good Tobacco, 2 tierces Rice, 50 bbls. Canada FLOUR, 50 bags yellow Corn, 30 bags Corn Meal, 20 bbls. Navy Bread, 2 500 feet 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, GLASS, 3 cwt. Putty, 50 kegs assorted Paints, 1000 bushels Liverpool SALT, 20 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 1 cask Saleretus, 2 bbls. dried Apples, 10 kegs assorted Nails, 1 cask Tea Kettles, Pots and Bake Pans, Chest Locks, Hinges, Knives and Forks, &c.
50 Pieces Grey Cottons, 100 bundles cotton Wharps, 25 pairs Race 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.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any further information will be received on application at this Office.
COMMISSARIAT, St. John, N. B.
27th November, 1837.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE
BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.
☞ THROUGH IN ONE DAY. ☜

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

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

Application to be made at Mr. William Segee's Inn, Fredericton, and at H. Austen's residence, Leinster-street, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saint John.
HENRY AUSTEN.
JACOB WILSON.
St. John, 17th November, 1837.

Canada Pork and Beef.

50 BBLS. prime Pork; 30 do. Prime Mess do.; 10 do. Hamburg ditto; 50 ditto Prime Beef; landing ex brig *Horatio*, and for sale very low from the wharf.
Nov. 10. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Barney O'Brien's Invitation.

COME up this hill and see me,
My house is free for all,
I have sparkling wine to cheer ye,
I hope you'll give a call.

They sometimes call me Barney,
My name I need not tell,
The boys I give them blarney,
They like my nonsense well.

This is the way, for you to stray,
The air is pure and mild,
And I am sure, you're not so poor,
But you can spend a while.

And if your hand should chance to shake,
Or heart be filled with sorrow,
I have the steam for you to take,
I'll neither lend nor borrow.

And if you choose to drink no wine,
Please stop awhile and talk,
And if you give a certain sign,
I'll tell you when to walk.

Right well we know this world abounds,
With sorrow and with trouble,
And we have had our ups and downs—
This life is but a bubble.

To find my house, you need not fail,
It lies upon your way,
I live close by the Church and Jail,
Come in awhile and stay.

Do not forget my name and blarney,
I have them here at will,
With a double health to Barney,
So let us drink our fill.

Whilst I have days I'll think on you,
And the joy we had together,
And for this time I'll bid adieu,
But forget you, shall I, never.
Gaol Hill, Nov. 10, 1837. 3m

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. PEDELL, "
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.

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

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

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

A fresh supply of very superior Mushroom Ketchup. Black and Gunpowder TEAS; all of which are now ready for inspection.
November 10, 1837.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the Subscriber, Scoullar's Building:
16 BOXES London Sperm CANDLES, short 6's.
30 boxes Liverpool Tallow do. 6s.
20 Buffalo Robes, dark colors; 40 firkins Cumberland Butter; 40 kegs assorted Rose and Clasp Nails; 1 ton Cast Steel; 6 tons assorted Iron; 10 hhds. bright Sugar; 4 ton assorted Deck and ceiling Spikes, from 4 1-2 to 10 inch; 44 jars raw and boiled Oil; Kegs green, white and yellow Paint; 30 boxes 8x10, 10x12 & 10x14 GLASS; 30 dozen Corn Brooms; 18 Gent's Saddles.
ALSO—A general assortment of GROCERIES.
Nov. 24. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels Corn Meal, ex schooner *Leo* from Philadelphia, will be sold at a fair price, by
Nov. 17. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Oatmeal and Oakum.

Just received per ship "James Moran" from Newry.
100 BBRLS. prime new Irish OATMEAL, 4 tons good OAKUM,
In Store—609 Bushels BARLEY.
November 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

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 Spirits & Molasses.

Now landing for the Subscriber, and for sale low from the Wharf:
70 PUNS. high Proof Jamaica RUM, 50 Pun. choice retailing MOLASSES.
November 17. JOHN V. THURGAR.

NOW LANDING

Ex Isa, from Jamaica, and Elgin, from Berbice:
MOLASSES, Sugar, Hides, Ginger, Pimento, Cocoa-Nuts, Logwood, Old Iron, and Old Copper; for sale by
Nov. 17. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
Prince William Street.

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

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the season, consisting of—6-4 French Merinos, in variety of colors; 6-4 Figured Merinos; 3-4 and 6-4 plain English ditto; black Indiana; best black silk Bandannas, a very superior article; black, white, crimson and Pongee Handkerchiefs; Madras Cravats; satin, velvet, silk, bombazine and Armizine Stocks; India rubber, buckskin, and silk Braces; silk Velvet Ribbon; Victoria Bonnet ribbons; Gents. and Ladies' colored Kid Gloves, Habits, Lisle Thread Gloves lined; black, white and colored long Lace Gloves; Herbert's white and coloured Lace Gloves; Thread, Imperial Hose, raven's sewing and twist, Tartan, Valentia, and silk Vesting; rug Canvas and Chamois Skins

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

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

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

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

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fails in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most 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 syste a infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the *rushing of blood to the heads or all violent headaches, tic doulureux, &c.*—All persons who are predisposed to *apoplexy, palsy, &c.*, should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

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

St. John, October 27, 1837.

CHEAP VARNISHES.

MANUFACTURED in the city, and sold at the store of Mr. JOHN ANSLEY, south Market Wharf, and at Mr. LEMISS' near *Saint Stephen's Church*.

Copal of the first quality, 55s. per gallon,
Do. of the second do. 30s. „
Do. of the third do. 25s. „

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

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

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

1st sept. 1837.

Cutlery, just received.

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

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

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

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

Together with his former valuable stock, he offers for cash or approved payment.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
26th sept. 1837.

Confectionary, &c.

Landing, ex brig Sea Gull, from Clyde:

15 BOXES Pale Yellow and White SOAP,
One Ton BARLEY,
10 Boxes refined CANDY SUGAR,
20 Ditto assorted Confections,
1 Box Lustre and Servant's Friend Black Lead,
2 casks SODA, for washing,
14 casks superfine Mustard, 20 do. double sup. do.

IN STORE,

114 Very fine smoked Hams, 40 do. Westphalia do.

Oct 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

SADDLES AND BRIDLES.

Now Landing, ex *Superb*, from Liverpool:

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

Oct. 20. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

Dock-street, Sign of the Golden Boot, near the Market Square. *March 31.*

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

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

4 Quarter casks, } Choice Madeira WINE;
20 Dozen, }
80 Quarter Kegs superior London White Lead;
10 Firkins Irish Butter;
20 Boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 Do. Bloom Do.

June 30. G. W. POTTER.

On Hand,

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

BLACK and colored Broad CLOTHS; Buck and Doe skins; moleskins, cantoons, and cassinetts; 1000 pieces PRINTS; Homespuns, checks, and Ticks; Grey and White cottons; regatta shirts and shirtings; Green Baize; red and White Flannel; Blankets; merinos, figured and plain; plain and figured French and Irish Poplins; plain, plaid, and figured Gro de Naples, Bombazines; sarsnetts, embossed and plain; plain white and figured satins, embossed ditto; Printed canton crape shawls and Handkerchiefs; muslin and challie Dresses; twill'd cambric do.; sewed muslin capes, collars, and 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, Cottons in great variety.

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

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

Wines, Brandy, &c.

PER "*Aid-de-Camp*," from LONDON, the Subscriber has received his usual SPRING IMPORTATION consist of—

Pipes of Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
Hogsheads and quarter casks Tenoriffe and Sicily Madeira ditto,
20 Casks prime Old Cognac BRANDY,
20 Ditto, Pale HOLLANDS,—*very fine.*
London Mould Candles, Soap, Starch, Pepper and Mustard.
No. 1 London WHITE LEAD.

ALSO—now Storing:

35 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, very superior,
25 Hhds. Choice Retailing Molasses.

June 3, 1837. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Mahogany, Sugar, &c.

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

June 30.

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

August 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Anchors and Chain Cables,
FOR COASTERS.

30 ANCHORS, for wood stocks, from 1 to 7 cwt.:

20 do. with Iron stocks, from 1 to 5 do.
10 chain Cables, *short links*, from 1-2 to 7-8 inch,

Just received per William & Alfred, from London.

Also on hand: Anchors from 8 to 20 cwt; chains from 7-8 to 1 1-4 inch, both new and second hand, for sale low by

June 30. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Prime Retailing Molasses.

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

75 PUNCHEONS Prime retailing Molasses, for sale very low while landing at Merritt's Wharf.

July 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by THOMAS HANFORD.

August 18. *Ward street.*

MOLASSES.—12 Puncheons first quality retailing MOLASSES, just received and for sale.

August 18. THOS. HANFORD.

Havana Segars.

A FEW thousand of the above, received ex *Margaret*, from Nassau, on sale by

August 18. THOMAS HANFORD.

Calcined Plaister of Paris.

A FEW Barrels of the above of very superior quality. —ALSO:—

A LONG BOAT, 18 feet; which will be sold low to close consignments.

August 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bright Quality Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber:

12 HHDS. superior and bright quality SUGAR; 30 puncheons prime Molasses.

August 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pale Seal Oil and Hoop Iron.

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

Aug. 25. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

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

July 28, 1837.

On Consignment,

Ex John Cock, *London:*

25 CHESTS Bohea TEA.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

21st July, 1837.

Rum and Molasses.

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

July 28. JAMES T. HANFORD.

WINDOW GLASS.

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

9000 feet 8x10
6000 feet 10x12
2300 feet 10x14 } WINDOW GLASS.
2300 feet 11x14
2500 feet 11x15
2500 feet 12x16

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wheat & Rye Flour.

140 BBLS. best Philadelphia Rye FLOUR.
20 do. Alexandria superfine ditto.

just received and for sale low by

1st sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

LONDON GOODS,

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

1700 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES;
11 Pieces black and coloured SILK VELVETS;
300 Pieces Ribbons, assorted;
40 Pieces Plain and Figured Gro de Nap;
600 dozen Cotton Reels;
Figured and Plain sarsnets; black Bombazines;
Barcelona, Brussels, India, Thibet, and Filled Handkerchiefs; 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes;
Black, White, and French White Satins;
Lambs' wool and Worsted Hosiery of every description;
Breamer, Berlin, Woollen, Kid, Plain, silk, and Lace Gloves; Lin'd Gloves of all kinds;
Ladies' Kid and Lace Mitts;
Infants' Mittens, in white, coloured, lambs' wool and silk;
White and coloured Stays in great variety;
Quillings, Bobbinetts, Tattings, Edgings, Footings and Laces; Black Lace Veils;
Black and White Blond Quillings;
Coloration 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.

CANADA FLOUR.—90 barrels "*Genuneque*" superfine FLOUR, landing ex schooner *Esperance* from Quebec, for sale low for cash, if taken from the wharf.

June 23.— E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Sugar, Coffee, Mahogany,
SHELLS, &c.

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

34 BOXES and 40 serons Havana Sugar;
56 bags Coffee; 35 bales cotton Wool,
32 logs Mahogany, containing 6161 feet, superficial,
7 1-2 tons Lignumvitæ; 7 1-2 do. Fustic;
4 1-2 tons Brazilletto; 6 bales Sponges;
16m. Havana Segars; 15m Bahama do.
50 doz. straw Hats; a case Leather Caps;
2 Boxes Arrow root; 2 large Anchors;
A quantity of old Iron and Lead,
96 boxes assorted SHELLS,
A quantity of Conch Shells, sea Feathers, and sea Fans; A few pounds Tortoise shell;
A box of Preserves, and 12 Turtles.

August 11. JAS. T. HANFORD.

The Cargo of the Brig Rose, from Hamburg.

300 BBLS. } Superfine FLOUR,
80 half ditto }
100 Barrels Rye do.; 100 do. OATMEAL;
600 Bags Bread; 1350 bags WHEAT;
700 Bags BARLEY; 50 barrels Pork;
60 Barrels PEAS;
6 Hogsheads, } GIN;
200 Demijohns, }
14,000 BRICKS;

A few cases Toys, Westphalia Hams, Sausages, &c. &c. for sale by JAMES KIRK, and

July 28. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Spring Goods.

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

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

St. John, June 16. Market square.

PORK, &c.

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

100 BAGS 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch Spikes,
100 Bbls. Irish Prime Mess Pork,
2 Bales Woollens, 20 Cases printed muslins, Cambrics, Carpetings, &c. &c.

June 15, 1837. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

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

MR. WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

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

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

3. From 7 to 10 P. M. young Artisans, Seamen and others are instructed in Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Navigation, Gauging, &c. The Fees for attendance on each of the 2d and 3d classes are 20s. per quarter, and are payable in advance.

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

William Major,

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

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

August 11, 1837.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Canada Fine and Dantzic superfine Flour, just received by the sch'r *Sable*, from Halifax, for sale by

Aug. 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

ALSO—100 barrels Philadelphia and Dantzic Rye Flour; 50 bbls. Corn meal; 50 do. Peas; 50 bags Navy Bread.

FLOUR.

300 BARRELS fresh ground Canada FINE FLOUR.
24 Barrels fresh ground Chamcook superfine do.
100 Ditto Philadelphia Rye ditto.

Just received and for sale low by

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Crown Land Department.

From the Royal Gazette, November 15.

IN COUNCIL, Nov. 2, 1837.

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

John Boyd, Junior, Charlotte, at 2s. 6d. per acre, payable immediately.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mary Ann Cleary, Charlotte, complied with.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thomas Anderson, Charlotte, do.
James Anderson, do. do.
Thomas Anderson, do. do.
Andrew Anderson, do. do.
Timothy Terney, York, do.

Benjamin Best, King's not complied with.

Thomas Brown, York, do.
Jacob Smith, Carleton, do.

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

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

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

James Flint for a free military grant not complied with.

Samuel Peters for land on Irish river not complied with.

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

William Price for a free military grant not complied with.

Robert Anderson for a free military grant not complied with.

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

Crown Land Office, Nov. 14, 1837.

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

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

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

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

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

KENT COUNTY.

James D. Weldon, on the Kouchibouguacis.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

John M'Donald, on New Canaan.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Joseph Buber, on the Penniac.
Samuel Brown, do. Bear Brook,

CARLETON COUNTY.

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

YORK COUNTY.

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

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Zadock Hawkins, Beaver Harbour.

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

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

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Joseph Cunard, on Carraquet River.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

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

KENT COUNTY.

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

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

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

CARLETON COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

Crown Land Office, Nov. 13, 1837.

IN COUNCIL, Nov. 2, 1837.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[See Advertisement.]

Crown Land Office, November 22d, 1837.

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

Upset price, one pound per annum on each lot.

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

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

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

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

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;