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#### The Chronicio

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Public Knstlutitons.

E.q. President.—Discount Days, Treaday and Frity.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: L. H. Dev ber, Eq.; Conspracts, Bask.—Charles Ward, Esq. Preident—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—

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BASK OF BRUSHAN NORTH ANGERCA.—(SRIT JOHN BRANCH)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednasdays and Saturdays. Blid for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: Wm. Walker, Esq.

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

# THE MARINER'S DAUGH

By the Author of " Cavendish," " Gentleman Jack
CHAPTER V.

TNoto—The Chapter published in our last number should have been marked "Chapter VI." This being Chapter V, the reader will observe immediately wrecodes that in last week's namer.

procedes that in lust week's paper.]

Many are the meff who have faith in dreams; but tiffere are even a few so desperately unhappy, as to have trist in dreams. Of this small but sorrowfal number, our hero—late Lieutenant Ramsay—was one. Conscioueness revisited him. Alas! in what condition? Manacled hand and foot, the gore yet slowly oozing from the half-cut, half-contused wounds in his neck and foreliead, which he had received when struck down, stretched on some wet, hard substance, and in other darkness, lay the former possessor of the royal commission, the gallant and accomplished descendant of one of the noblest and most chivalrous families in the kingdom. On first awakt chivalrous families in the kingdom.

hant and accomplished descendant of one of the noblest and most chivalrous families in the kingdom. On first awaking from insensibility, he closed his eyes once more, mutering "A dream, it must be some horrid dream." Still the mure blessed reality, for which he hoped, came not. He heard the indistinct hum of voices, and tread of feet above his head, and one by one memory supplied each painful link in the heavy chain which bound. His late trial—that of his opponent—the varied award made to either—his receiving his appointment to the merchant brig—his passage on shore—the landing the closing round him of the press-gang—the pleading of his exemption—the base act of infamy, of oppression, that destroyed the only evidence of his immunity—the flashing of awords around his head—the death-stroke and thrusts his desperate arm had wielded—some sudden pain, and then a vacancy, which darkness and despair filled up. Doubtless he had been carried on beard the frigate; but surely, in such a case, they would have taken him to the cock-pit for his wounds; or since he was to be fit irons, have placed him on the main-deck bould it be possible, then, that he was not or board the frigate? He listened. No, he distinctly heard

Scarcely had he begin to turn over the lard heaps beneath him, than the truth at once flashed upon his mind. He had been thrush it he coal hole, the common receptacle for every culprit among the worst of the seamon, and which, on board a figate, is sometimes made to do the duty, of "the prison" on board ships of the line. While reflecting with indiguant thoughts on this mean outrage, he heard some one essaying to cast loose the padicks that confined the hatch of this horrible dungeon, for nearly filled with the firewood of that hot climate, it was necessarily swarming, with cockroaches and vermin, and deutoless, had it been carefully examined, a corpion or two. As soon as the hatch was removed, the serjeant of marines and manter-at-arms appeared, one of them calling out, "Below there!" It was not until the hall had been several times repeated that the prisoner's voice galvered strength sufficient to be heard in faint reply. On being told, to vise and get up to the lower-deck by the notched porpendicular beam which served for a ladder. Ramsay found himself so nitirity unable to move, that his visitors were obliged to we a better that the visitors were obliged to we a

tore.

Arrested immediately after the rescourse with se pressgang, he had been brought on board incentible, and in that state threat down into the coal-

examine one of his wounds; there he remained, happily for him. inscensible until the following morning. Even the rade hearts of those now been over hill, accustomed as they were to scenes of tyramy and oppression, could not subthit the emotions of pity and removes that arose within them, as they beheld the condition of a gentleman to whom, but a short time since, every one looked up with respect. "A sad business," muttered the sergeant, as he bent over Ramsay's hoty, and held the light of his lantory in his face. The master-at-arms shook

d as he bent over Ramsay's hody, and held the light of his lantern in his face. The muster-atarms shook his hoad. He was the appearion officer of the two, and in that ship of universal oppression, once knew better than himself how ready her captain was to descend to the base act of expionage, and listening to one maleontent for tales of another.

The present of the head was in him an experience of great force, and the sergeant ground in reply. The result of this combitation was, that the latter ascended to the lower-deck, and by means of a tackle, and a pair of sings, the insensible body of the lightcann was hosted on the lower-deck, and

quarter-deck, desiring to know why the imasurate arms did not produce the prisener.

"Go mp to Captain Livingstone," said the, assistant-surgeon, "and tell him that unless I am allowed to attend to the state of this patient's wounds, I will not answer for his life."

I will not answer for his lie.

On hearing this, the worthy captain replied, with many oaths, that the assistant was never required to answer for anything of the sort, and that the prisoner was to be forthwith produced upon the quarter-deck, dead or alive.

ter-deck, dead or airvo.

This was intelligible language indeed: there was no mistaking it. The master-at-arms ordered four stout hands to meet him with a spare hammock on the lower deck, and once more repaired below-Ramsay had once more returned to life as he arrived. In spite of the assistant's argent remonstrances, his patient was laid in the spare hammock, and securied to the presence of Captain Livingstone.—The latter no sconer beheld his victim than be poured forth a torrent of abuse and caths, and demanded, how he dared resist the king's warrant.

Ramsay feelby replied, as captain of a merchant-

man he was exempt from its operation.
"You, you scoundre!! who should make you captain of a trader?

"You'd better ask the villain who tore it up."
"Who, sir. do you mean by that name ?"
"The mate."

"The mate."

The ment tell no tales, sir, as gou know, you scounded! though I hope to hang you for his murder, yet how should be be able to tear up that which you, a close prisoner, never could have been able to obtain? Who got it for you, sir?—tell me that. But Ramsay was not a likely man to commit his friend; so closing his eyes, as if he had once more relapsed into insensibility, he replied nothing to the oaths and threats so plentifully showered over him; till Captain Livingstone, in a fury of despair, or deteed him to be taken below, and his name curolled on the start of the low, and his name curolled on the start of the low, and his name curolled on the start of the low, and his name curolled on the name that the content of the start of the low. This being the bill as a noting the miscratoputer. This being the bill as a noting the miscratoputer. This being the

allow him to wreak it on his person as well as mind. In the night which had elapsed since the seizure of Ramsay one or two important clanges had been made in the ship. Fearful that the whole measure of his revenge, could not so easily be obtained upon the prisoner while the same ship contained the daughter who was so much attached to him, Capt. Livingstone had put that young lady on board a frigate, who was to bear them company, and who had on board the captain's wife, a lady, in every way a desirable companion for his motherless girl, In order, however, that she might not feel the loneliness of this fresh arrangement, young Livingstone made a temporary exchauge in the same ship. This, moreover, had the additional good effect of seeming to result from a feeling of delicacy on his part touching the late court-martial—a sentiment he was

Fully tristing in her lover's having skill enough to baille his persecutors, it was not until soine days after his capture that her wrotched brother comminicated to her the afflicting intelligence. He did it after mature deliberation, hoping that she would feel her lover to be thereafter far too deeply degraded to rise again in her esteem. He know little indeed of women to make so erroneous a calculation; but he lived long enough to reverse his opinions. The wound which he had received in his brutal office, though not a dangerous, was one of the most disagreeable, he could have received. Up to this period he had not been without considerable belief in his own supereminent beauty of countenance; but a man with half of his nose cut away!

Does some drawback to Apolio.

One other change still more deeply affected our here than either I have already mentioned. Capt. Livingstone, though without absolute evidence was perfectly convinced in his own mind that the surgeon alone could have procured for his friend on the surgeon that the apolithment as merchant captain; and on the surgeon he was resolved, in some substantial shape, to let the whole weight of his revenge fall at the earliest moment. As these thoughts passed through his mind it seemed to him that the present was the most propitions time. The doctor, imagining his ship would not sail till daybreak, was yet cracking, as he thought, a jovial glass on board the flag-ship. What should prevent his taking an early start, and leaving the independent vagabond behind? Every one else was on board—every thing clee was on board:—excellent thought!—and the

doctor might whistle for his traps.

In less than an hour the firgate was at sea, the doctor left behind, and Ramsay, now without one single friend, left to the iron mercy of his enomies. The first matter that he gave for their employment was the burial of the dead he had made for them the day before. On the succeeding day his irons were struck off, and though still exceedingly weak, the captain ordered him to be sent to his duty. His remonstrances against the injustice of his impressment, were treated with scorn, only equal to that meted out to his own person. He saw that his only resource was to bend to the storm, and bide his time. Meanwhile, every device on which the vilest ingennity could fasten for his torrare and degradation was put in practice. In watch, and out of it, he was constantly unde to sweep the quarter-deck, polish the brass belaying-pins, carronade monkey-tails and screys, and, in short, no contrivance was allowed to shumber that might lover him in his own respect, and debase him in that of the ship's crew. The latter had seen him, however, in action, and other trying moments of perial and difficulty. They knew his courage to be invincible, his seamannship to be unimpeachable, and his honor as bright as his sword. These feeding of harted towards the oppressor, and a sympathy with the oppressed, which was doomed, in due time, to bring forth a terrible harvest. Wherever it was possible they voluntarily refereed him from anny of the low duties imposed on him to perform. At first, the

him, touched their hats, and seid "sir." This was severely reprimanded on the quarter-deck, and all that was left for them was to give him place in silence. With equal judgment and knowledge of human nature. Ramsay, in his form, never made any of the men his associates or confidants, and, though always kind, never for an instant appeared to forget his full consciousness of his own station. For a long time no artifice was left untried to bring; him into a scrape, that would form a pretext for the only indigmation and outrage to which he had not held not be seen to the only indigmation and outrage to which he had not held not seen the seen of the only indigmation and outrage to which he had not held not have a seen to held the seen of the only indigmation and outrage to which he had not held not seen the seen of the first had been seen to held the seen of the only indigmation and outrage to which he had not duty enjoined, it was always done. It was clear he was playing some deep game, which the captain the more feared that he was mable to comprehend. But he had set his diabolically cruel heart on flogging him—ant once accuser, counsel, judge, and jury, the prisoner had but slight chance of escape. It was yvident to Captain Livingstone that he would not obtain his object by his victim's own misconduct. But this mattered little he must now change his facties. The morning after coming to this conclusion, an order was issued that the captains of tops should themselves be reponsible if any of their men were behind-hand in reefing and shifting topsails, &c. &c. The next evening fault was found with the main-top-man, and well at might be so, for one of the after gamed, a new lad, wholly ignorant of the duties of a seaman, had been suddenly shifted into that division of duty. His mane was Martin, His bungle had put the whole top behind-hand. In coming in he had nearly fallen off the yard, and for this the captain of the top was dismissed and Ramsay appointed in his place. Ramsay, whose keen eye could at once see through

"Did you want me, sir ?"
"Yes, master-at-arms, put Ramsay, captain the main-top-men, down in the black-list."

he had hard correctly.

"Damn your dealness!" thundered the captain, stamping on the deck; "put Ramsay down in the black-list, sit, for four dezen to-morrow foreneon at seven bells. Officer of the watch, let that carrion, pointing to the mangled corpse of Martin, "be seved up in its hammock, as soon as the assistant surgeon has seen it, and swab the deck;" leaving his hearers very doubtful whether their captain were most a man or a demon. The brutal savage

Syn James Graham, in a speech made by him a late public dinner giving him at Carlisle, entered much into the subject of Canada. The Baronet is dulged in some cutting but just remarks on the consistency of Ministers in giving their whole suppose at the Middlesex and Westminster elections thum and Leader, though they knew at the time what opinion those radicals entertained on the Canada water and the Canada water water and the Canada water water

nama quession.

Sir Jaines, adverting to the Conservative policy which Ministers have lately adopted, (or at least made a show of, attributes it to "the firmness, the good sense, and the virtuous and religious education of our Maiden Queen." According to Sir James's belief of what has passed between the Queen and her Ministers, "she has distinctly told them that their Radical experiments shall not be tried—that the Colonies shall not be surrendered—that the property and just rights of the Church shall mot be invaded; that the command of the Army shall not be wrested from her." "I have," said her Majesty, "no predilection for party men, but te principles I will adhere; and, if you continue in office, it is on those principles you must administer the affairs of the country." All this reads very pretitly. We sincerely hope, it is true. We should have lided to hear the Kingly-hearted young Queen when she was thus communicating to Lord Melbourne her English feelings, and to watch the expression of her Connetnance, and observe her attitudes, which we would fain fancy were all in the dignified manner of old Queen Bess, when she used to silence the arguments of her Ministers with—"Thus will I have it; or you may prepare to march, my worthies." I looks as if Lord Melbourne were a lixture in the Administration, at all events: for the papers say, the constant of Powling and prepared by a searcely to be found any where but basking in the constant.

Maritime Fonce of Holland,—According to the authentic statement of the maritime commerce of the Netherlands during the year 1836, 5.175 vessels entered the several points. Of these 4.802 were laden with merchandise, and their tomnage amounted to 624,839; 373 entered in ballast, and meanied together 23,689 tons. The number of vessels which made entries of their departure was 5,245, measuring in the aggregate 667,361 tons; 3.414 were laden with eargoes to the amount of 449,871 tons, and 1.81, measuring together 207,490 tons, sailed in ballast. Of the arrivals, 2.454 came in under the national flag, 1,119 under British colours, and the rest of other countries. Of the departures, 2.500 belonged to the Netherlands, and 1.100 to the British dominions. The number of vessels arrived at Rotterdam was 1,379; of these 1,271 were laden with goods to the amount of 220,290 tons, and 108 to 11,000 to the departures were in ballast. Those under the mational flag numbered 364, and those under British colours 669, and 174 were in ballast; 444 were nutional, and 618 English. At Dordrecht, 249 ships entered with eargoes to the amount of 327,733 tons; 112 were harden and 278 British; 234 vessels took their departure, of which 120 were laden with 17,260 tons, and 101 in ballast; 94 were unational, and 77 British.—At Amsterdam, 1,754 ships arrived; of these, 179 british is, omitted. The departures were 1,751; of which 1,253 carried out 164,044 tons of merchandise, and 859 shided in ballast; 300 were national, and 180 British.

RANSLATION OF LINES COMPOSED BY & POLISH EXILE ON WITNESSING THE QUEEN'S ENTRY INTO THE CITY.

In pump of power and Majesty of innocence, thou passest, Royal maiden! the countless ranks of thy happy subjects,—millions of hearts beating with love and devotion for thee. Blissful privilege of virtuous Royalty. One mark of affection breaks into thousands of equal strength and charm. Thou scallest and bowest around: and even as a broken mirror the eyes of the joyful multitude multiply each of it, windes in thousands of the same image, and hashour its reflection with the proud conviction

of presence and favour bestowed.

But to their at hailed by this loyal concourse of the people, does then not seek to temper the fainess of thy heart by pondering on contrast, and dost their not their of a mation, once powerful, equal to thine own in numbers, courage, and glory, but now presented in the property of a rubbest tyrant. They have fought for liberty, and they have fallen !— Despuir has taken her abode in Foland. Guilt has rared its throne on the bleaching bones of fallen patriots, over homes destroyed, altars broken. Sincere stands at its threshold. Giric only is welcome. Sorrow chased away from here by your radignthrespence will be the messenger to carry there

radmi presence will be the messinger octary derect the fidings of a happier nation.

Does not that pillared dome of faith remind the of our religion oppressed, sanctuaries pollated, and the image of Gots superceded by the idol of a mortal, who hids his victims to worship his crimes, and forsewer the belief of their fathers! Do not those little children, who sing in your honour the anticipative tribute of posterity, bring to your mind the woold cries of Polish infants, snatched from the breasts of dying mothers, carried away to people dreary deserts, forced to forget their language, that they should not once know to bail the rising sun of

they should not once know to bail the rising sun of their country, as your subjects do now?

Thou smilest!—Hast thou perceived the exite with his gloomy brow and phrenzied looks. He stands in solitary mourning amidst the gay crowd as a menument of insensibility of human things. His country has been once rich, great, and glorious. His fathers have fought for kings. Christianity has been saved by them. Yet Kings and Christianis have descrited his nation in the hour of need. He knew how to forgive to Christians but he swore eterned hatred to Monarchs. Yet he now exclaims, "Gots bless thee!" Should a sacrilegious blow be aimed at by breast, he would be first to die in thy defence. Should thy Crown fall on the ground he would take it up, and replace it on thy Royal brow. For hope sits on it. For him Victoria and the representative of all nascent affections of England. With thee every flower of protince shall ripen into fruit of glory. England has begun to love Poland. Hail Victoria 'Queen of England. Thou shiftsee Poland revived.

Nothern and Central Bank of England.— The half yardy general meeting of the shareholders in the same was said on Thursday foremon at ladymair's Hotel, Bridge street, scriptors consistent district the meeting place of Marchester and Comment of the meeting place of Marchester and Comment of the Marchester of the Comment o

Inspectors appointed twelve months ago, to lay be fore the shareholders a statement of the affairs of the bank up to the \$30th December last, and to elect twiteretors in the place of two retiring, according the provisions of the deed of settlement. The sequence of the retiring, according to the provisions was very numerous. Previous to the reading of the report a badgering sort of dicussion was carried ou, which at last was put a sto to by the chairman. The report stated "that since the last meeting the directors have used their unruiting exercises to collect the debts due to the ban and discharge its liabilities, and although the amount recovered has not been so large as could have been wished, they have, nevertheless, the satisfaction estating to the shareholders that the entire of the debt and interest due to the Bank of England has been paid, the warrant of attorney cancelled and about \$275,000 of the sum due to the London and West minster Bank liquidated." From the last estimate that see the satisfaction of the bank it appeared that there we deficiency of £45,785, 12a 2d from the previous hall year's estimate—a difference which is alleged it have principally arisen from the grossest deception one large account. The total actual and estimated loss to the shareholders is £312,017,08,33. Some bitter effections were made by the subsequent part of the content was attributed. It seemed to be generally admitted that one fatal error was that of the bank baving to many branches. After deducting all liabilities, the research and the other season the 30th December 1 at are stated to be research.

# 2 19s 10d.

JANUARY - He who is born in this month, will be laborious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to intidelity; he may too often forget to pay his debts; but he will be complaisant, and withat fine singer. The lady born in this month, will be a pretty prudent house wife, rather melancholy, but yet good tempered.

love money much, but the ladies more; he will be strings at home, but protigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife, and a tender mother. Manca.—The man bern in this month will be

but he will die poor. The lady will be a jealous passionate chatterbox, something given to tighting, and in eld age, too fond of the bottle.

Applic—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month, will be snject to maladies. He will travel to bis advantage, for he will marry a rich

httle month, luttle feet, luttle wit, but a great talker.

Max — The man born in this will be handsome and anniable. He will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally-blest in every respect.

Juxe. — The man born now, will be of a small stature, and passionately fond of children, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a person-

a fool at 45.

July.—The man born in this month will be fair,
he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves.
The female will be passably handsome, with a sharp
now, but a fline bust. She will be rather of a suffen

Avers: The man will be ambitious and conrageous, but too apt to cheat. He will have several maladies and two wives. The lady will be amiable and twice married; but the second husband will cause her to regret the first.

cause her to regret me first.

SEPTEMBER.—He that is born this month will be strong, wise and prodent, but too casy with his wife who will give him great unersoness. The lady will be round, and fair-haired, willy, discreet, affable, and take the bor friends.

Octobers.—The man will have a handsome face florid complexion: he will be wicked in his youth and always inconsistent. He will promise one thin and do another, and remain poor. The lady will be pretty, a little given to contradiction, a little coque ish, and sometimes a little fond of wine, she we give the restference to Long & etc.. She will have

isit three husbands, who will die of grief, she will best know why.

November.—The man will have a fine face and be a gay deceiver. The lady will be large, liberal,

and full of novelty.

DECEMBER.—The man born in this month will be a good sort of a person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be aminable and handsome, with a good voice and a well-proportioned body, she will be married twice, and remain poor, but remain

The Bedonin Arabs were exhibiting their fents of strength and agility at the Court Theatre of Brunswick, on the evening of the 4th inst., when the following deplorable accident occured. One of his companions, and at the same time firing a musket charged with powder, when the youngest of the party, a youth aged 16, without uttering a cry or speaking a syllable, withdrew behind the scenes, and there staggered and fell. A medical man immediately examined the poor boy, and found the wadding of the gut had entered the back of his neck. The matter was extricated, and hepes were entertained that the wound was not serious; but in the night vomitings came on, and before morning the sufferer was dead. On examining the wounded part afterwards, it was found that one of the vertewing of the Bedouins expressed the deepest distress. The man who had caused the death remained cronched in a corner, with his eyes fixed on the body, without gesture or motion, as if completely stupified. On the 6th the body was washed, and yeer property, according to the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference of the cardinal property according to the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference was even of the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference was even of the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference was even of the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference was even of the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference was even of the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference was even of the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference was even of the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference was even of the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference was even of the custom of Africa.—Longer was the sufference was even of the custom of Africa.—Longer was even of the custom of Africa.—Longe

Brt.s.sr.—Belfast is reckoned the third town in freland, but, in a moral point of view, it is the first. Dublin and Cork are great cities, but they are strictly lish cities: while Belfast, if transported with its population to England, would be reckoned a credit to the country. Its intellectual character I considedecidedly higher than that of an English manufactur ring town of the same importance; while its buildings, if they do not pretend to the exhibition of taste, are, at least, to outward appearance, the abodes of case and wealth. The streets, generally speaking, are wide and well aired, and the houses by which they are lined, clean and respectable, although built of unstaceoed brick, as plain as a band-box. The suburbs, inhabited by "the hewers of wood and drawers of water," to the easier classes, have nothing of that filth and misery which is an almost unding characteristic of an Irish town. Every thing in and around Belfast proclaims that it is the abiding place of a shrewd and intelligent population, deveted to worldly gain, and far from being unsuccessful in its pursuit. This, of course, is a general picture; for a town which has more then doubled its numbers within the last 70 years, must draw constant supplies

in population from the country, and to correct unhabitual imprudence and want of neatness observable in the Irish peasant mast be a work of time. A
considerable number of the masters, however, now
provide their workmen with lodgings; and some of
these establishments are clean and wholesome, and
extremely neat. In the midst of all their business,
the upper classes of Belfast have time to quarret
with each other as fire-rely, but without the shillelagh
as if they were at Donnybrook Fair.—Heath's Picturesome Annual.

as if they were at Donnybrook Fair.—Heath's Fic turesque Annual.

Dearn or Edward III.—An interesting description of the King's death-bed is to be found in an old chronicle aften referred to by writers of his history. He is therein described as lying on his sick couch, (his disease unexpectedly assuming a mortal character!) "talking rather of hawking and hunting, and such tridles, than any thing that pertained to his salvation!" trusting to the soothing assurances of the Lady Perrers, that "he would recover, and not die; who, whilst the King had the use of speech to communicate his pleasure, sat at his bed's head. "much like a dog that waited greedily to take or snatch whatsoever his master would throw from the board." This authority also states, that as soon as she saw the hand of death was on the King she took the rings from his fingers, bade him adden! All his retainers and dependents alsa. "forsook him and fled." Thus he lay deserted of his bestrems, hour by all those win had existed on his bouints, except a single pricest of the household, "who approached his bed, and boddly exhorted him to lift uplis heart is penitence to God, and implore mercy for his sins." The dying King, nouched with this simple, honest address, bursting into tears, faintly ejaculated 'Jesu! the last word God gave him power to pronounce. The priest continued his admonitions that he would show, by such signs as he still might, his repentance, his forgiveness of his enemies, and his trust in God. He replied by deep sighs, by litting up his eves and hands to heaven in prayer, by lying his hand on his heart, in token of forgiveness from his heart of all who had offended him. Then taking the crucility who had offended him. Then taking the crucility had be deep sighs, by litting up his eves and who had offended him. Then taking the crucility who had offended him. Then taking the crucility who had offended him. Then taking the crucility had be deep sighs, by litting up his eard of all who had offended him. Then taking the crucility had be a

of Him whose suffering for his sake it represented, to resigned his spirit to his Creator.—Mirror.

A Few Hinns anour Bres.—At the last meeting of the Ashmolean Society in Oxford, Mr. W. C. Cotton, of Christ Church, read-some notices on bees. All that is required for bee-keeping is a small contage gardien, or even a few yards of ground before the door, as the bees have no knowledge of the division of landed property. His first principle was —"Never kill a bee." The cottager, who, even move, is sorry to be forced to do so, has in fingus maximus, or puff ball, a powerful instrument, ready to his hand, by which he is enabled, without any trouble or expense, to adopt a more humane, as well as more prolitable mode of treatment. The smoke of this images, when dried so as to kold fire, has a stupitying effect on bees, and renders them as harmless and motionless as brimstone does, without any of its deadly effects. By means of this, weak swarms and exast, which would not live through the winter, may be united to strong stocks. He stated it as a most extraordinary fact, and borne out by experiments, that a hive thus doubled will not consume more hopey in the winter than a stock in its natural state. This was discovered by 3 Swiss pastor. De Geliur. The additional heat seems to getter the state of the half-torpid bees. He recommended a dity, dark room, the colder the better, as the best winter quarter for boes. They will consume less honey than if left on their sump summer stands, and will not be weakened by the loss of the thousands which are tempted out by every bright December day, and which, when caught by the cold winds, fall to the ground, and never rise again.—
Dynness, however, is essential. He stated some currous facts which had fallen under his own observation regarding the instinct of bees, and described at length the principle of ventilation; the most valuable improvement in bee-Exerning.—Earth is

EARTHS IN THE ACT OF VEGETATION.—Earth, is well known, is not a simple element. The extrior layer, which is the support of vegetables, is a netally formed of time, silice, and slumina, to whe earths are frequently added magnesia, oxide of ird and the remains of organic matter. Which gave two this highest degree of vegetative force. The

exists no fertile soil consisting of a single earth, of wen composed of only two earths. The union of three earths, in proper quantities, is indispensable to fertility. The earth which is found in the best of the earth which is found in the best of the decomposition of granites, is one of the most fertile, as well as the mud of rivers, formed a nanlogical elements. It follows that soil is the composition a greater number of mineral element in besides organic substances, the action of which independent of the nature of earths. Some characteristic and Davy among them, have thought that it is to say, on the facility with which it attracted that is to say, on the facility with which it attracted the fertility of a soil, but only a secondary condition of the element of the facility with which it attracted the facility with which it attracted the facility of a soil, but only a secondary condition

Dreams.—"The philosophy of dreams," observed Mr. St. Lawrence, " is one of the most puzzing in matural or ethical philosophy, and was one of the desiderata which Lord Bacen left as a legacy for posterity to unravel. For the most part they are what you have called them, 'airy nothings." The reason is, that for one instance of coincidence of events with a dream, there are millions of fancies which cannot be recollected. A subject too, which the dreams, this broaded over all day, may be, and frequently is, pursued even in sleep. Favourite sounds are repeated, favourite passages in authors; and even difficulties in composition which have bailled waking endeavours, as I have heard scholars and hear deavent and the event too may semetimes concide with the fancy, so that the dream may appear prophetic."—
Hustrations of Human Life.

Commented and Murder,—A sparrow, finding a nest that a martin had just built earling a conveniently for him, possessed himself of it. The martin seeing the usurper in her house, called for help to expel him: a thousand martins came full speed and attacked the sparrow, but the latter, being covered on every side, and presenting only bilding beak at the entrance of the nest, was invulnerable, and made the boldest of them who durst approach him repent of his temerity. After a quarter of an hour's combat, all the martins disappeared. The sparrow thought he had got the better, and the spectators judged that the martins had abandoned their undertaking. Not in the least. Immediately they returned to the charge; and each having procured a little of that tempered capth with which they make their nests, they all at once fell upon the sparrow and inclosed him in the nest to perish there, though they could not drive him thence.—Instinct

A termine for the Parknowless—Dr. vimont, a celebrated phrenologist, has discovered a new organ—that of marriage I which he locates on either side of the organ of philo-progenitiveness, upon which it somewhat encroaches. His researches were made in on many animals, and particularly upon sometimes occasion sicknies, and overhinds, finding these which attach themselves to a single mate; the these the organ was found to be very large; but in those animals which are gregarious or splitary it did not exist. Old backelors and old made, it is to be presumed, do not possess this entirely cornelled to the control of the presumed, do not possess this entirely cornelled to the solitary genus. Vimont's discovery

Ankbott of Naroleon at St. Helena.—We passed the Briars, a small white house, with outbuildings and fields, in a valley; several hundred feet above the sea. Here it will be remembered that Napoleon sojourned for some time, until Longwood was prepared for his reception, and here he lived on friendly terms with the family of Mr. Balcombe the late proprietor. Miss Balcombe was a great favourite with the Emperor: she was very young; and Napoleon used to condescend to romp with her. However, one day she drew his aword, and got him up in a corner lungeing at him and proventing his secape. "Now," said she with glee." I have the greatest man in the world at my merey."

AMERICAN MACHINERY.—The brig Carrol, which lately cleared from the port of New York, per Alexandria: (Egypt) is freighted with machinery of American manufacture, and carries out a company of Americans who have entered into an arrangement with the Pacha of Egypt for the establishment of mills for husking rice, and for the expression of oil from cotton seed.

HAYDN AT GUILDHALL.—This celebrated composer dined with the Lord Mayor (John Boydell, Eq.) at Guidhall, on the 9th November, 1791, of which he says: "After dinner there was a ball in three different chambers, the first allotted to the hawd moblesse, by whom only minutes were danced; the music was detestable, consisting only of two strapers (violins) and a violincelle. In the second chamber, they danced country dances; the band there was somewhat better, because the noise of the tambours drowned that of the violins. The third chamber, which was the largest, land a band somewhat more numerous, and less vile. The gentlemen were seated at several tables in drinking parties. There was dancing, but not to the sound if music, because the songs bawled at the tables, the toasts, the langing, and the gabbling and clamouring totally prevented the instruments from being heard.—

th LINEN 1-8 do. do. 'meal; 'oil Chain

VILL.

Musical World.

Now Magnetic Electrical Machine.—Dr. Charles C4Page, late of Salem, now of Boston, has invented a new Magneto-electrical machine, which firm a conflagration of 100 pairs of plates of common size. The current is a single and constant one of great power and the elements of all decomposable bodies are rendered separate and at their appropriate poles. The shock from this instrument is far greater than that from a handred pairs, and it would, doubtless kill a large animal—Medical Journal.

CARRIAGE WITHOUT HORSES.—Such a one was advertised in 1790, in London, and stated to have only one wheel. The curious in mechanics were invited to see it. Many of the members of the Society of Arts attended, and in ardour of expectation, were shown; a wheelbarrow.

Even-Handed Justice.—In the last number of the Bedford Mercury the following appear among the commitments to the new House of Correction. Bedford:—"Benjamin Carter, two calendar month's hard labour for breaking a mug?" William Stomman, one calendar month's hard labour for speaking

A gentleman asked a wag the reason why so many of the tall gentlemen were backelors. The reply was that they were obliged to lie cornerwise in bed to keep their feet warm, and a wife would be

in the way.

A WETERN STORY—Last winter, it is said, a cour
floated down the Mississippi on a piece of ice, and
became so cold that she has misled nothing but its

realistic Contraction—A young listy intending to sue for breach of promise, put but lover's letters into a bag for the purpose of producting them in court, when said to tell, their own naturalistic contractions.

# POOR COPY

CHEAP LEGISLATION !

Insurance

is the first Agen St. John.

ds., 16 Ters, and B PIMENTO;

E. DEW. Rum, S

high proof Joseph Proof Joseph Proof Joseph Proposed Bland Lso, 18 store JOHN V

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POOR COPY

Upper and Lower Canada. that no armed resistance to lexists within either of those p ford was to give up the gove borne on the lst Feb., and to lately for New York. CANAD

Extract from the Report of the Legislative Conneil of state of the Province.

"Your committee do not representative form of Conhave been conferred on an ministration of Justice, and for the Civil Government has so insure them against the of the Legislative: or at least that purpose in the first Sest the condition on which also continue in force; and such best evidence a colony congund the integrity of its invation of what has passed in the last 20 years, can heave to "The Assembly, under three leaders, who have any public good, become involving the Governor: the only greatly in the first state of the colony, to defend the pular encroachment.

"In the hope of compell sombly in, that he feels it to to five colony, to defend the pular encroachment.

"In the hope of compell sombly refuses him the sum the Government in Engladical the Government in Englader.

"His unccessor knows vas the annual supply, a him that he will manage difficulty.

"The Assembly he con

mount of the dicke, then the second which had set out of the dicket, then the second which had set out of the dicket, it was an inspect on the crates of the death of the creates of the death of the creates.

Might be considered the only and depletable viction of the create.

M. M. frigate Inconstant, Capt. Pring, strived here on Sattridey morning, 24th oft, beforeday when the constant of the Interest of the Int

that no armed resistance to lawful authority movestias within either of those provinces. Lord General was to give up the government to Sir J. Colborne on the lat Feb., and to leavy Quebec immediately for New York.

CANADA.

Extract from the Report of the selgict. Committee to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada on the state of the Province.

"Your committee do not hesitate to say, that a representative form of Constitution should never have been gonferred on any colony, until the administration of Justice, and the necessary charges for the Civil Government had been so provided for as to insure them against the caprice of either branch of the Legislature; or at least the passing an Act for that purpose in the first Session, should have been the condition on which alone their charter should continue in force; and such an Act would be the best evidence a colony could give of a desire to give the matter of the Legislature; or at least the passing an Act for that purpose in the first Session, should have been the condition on which alone their charter should continue in force; and such an Act would be the best evidence a colony could give of a desire to give the studence a colony could give of a desire to give the studence accolony could give of a desire to give the studence accolony could give of a desire to give the studence accolony could give of a desire to give the studence accolony could give of a desire to give the studence accolony could give of a desire to give the studence accolony could give of a desire to give the studence accolony could give of a desire to give the studence accolony could give of a desire to give the studence accolony to the studence accolony to the studence of two or three leaders, who have any thing in view but the public good, become involved in an attercation with the Governor; the only ground for the quarrel probably is, that he feels it to be his duty, for the sake of the colony, to defand the Constitution from popular encroachment.

"It is the hope of compelling him to yield,

FRANCIS M'DERMOTT.

pence.

WAY FARES:
From Saint John to Hampton Ferry, 6s. 3d.
From Hampton Ferry to Finger Board, 3s. 9d.
From Saint John to Sussex Vole.
Pas 6d.
From the Vale to Nixon's Petticodiac, 10s. 6d.
From Nixon's to Dortchester.

9s. 0d.
17 Stage Books will be kept in Saint John at the Hatel, and in Dortchester at Mr. Andrew Weldon's Every attention will be paid to the comfort and conceinence of Passengets, who will find at Dortchester ready concevance to Amherit, &c.
Further information can be had by applying to oceph Wetmore or Guy Clinch, at their residence, Waterlow-street, Saint John, or to Mr. Andrew Feldon, Dortchester.

JUSEPH WETMORE

Chester.
JOSEPH WETMORE,
GUY CLINCH, DAVID CALINCER,
DAVID CALINVELL,
Proprietor from Finger Board to
Nicon's, Petticodiae.
WILLIAM BURNS,
Proprietor from Fine

Passage to London.

The fine fast soiling, copper fasten'd Barque EMELINE, Gao. Perrisent. Master, will sail about 16th inst. Has superior accommedations for a few cabin passengers: Apply to the Master on board, or to W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

A MASTER and Mistress for the Madran
An at Svim Andrews. A Married Man,
wife would undertake the office of Mistress,
be preferred. For further information apply
Rev. Dr. Alley, St. Andrews.
St. Andrews. April 5, 1838.

Pure OCTOBER.

E unbecribers would inform their can and the Public, that their Cellars are a with a stock of October ALES, of es, in Wood and Bottles, at their an KELTIE & YOUNG

ACCUTION BALES.

THE STATE OF STATES AND ASSESSED TO ASSESSED

the use of them. I have not only passed from the depend and price, depending and price, and the control of the

rson.

h LINEN.

WILL

Service Control of Con

PARALOTTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect re effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans.—Mr. thin Gibson, of North Fought st. Williamsburg, afterd with the above complaint for three years and no months.—during which time he had to use

for sale by the square : er soled India

win manufacturots, warranterproof CLC e hose, carrivavelling ba;

MRS. MARY DILLON, Williamsburgh, corner Fourth and North sits. completely restored to alth by the treatment of Dr. W. EVANS, 7 Divi-

more than ordinary perspiration at might, so as to seave him unfeebled in the morning, disinclined for exertion, and affected with more or less of headache. He coughs occasionally without complaining of the inconvenience, but if his sleep be not disturbed by conghing, he usually coughs shortly after waking in the morning, gradually becoming debilinated, and experiencing an aggravation of all the above symptoms. This is the first stage of consumption in general, and this being the only step at which there is any reasonable hope of being circled. Dr. Whi. Evans will not go on to describe the truly inclancholy and deed ful symptoms by which its further fatal stages are characterised. To do this, would be imprincipled and unfeeling quackery, for he pretends only

G.4 Merinos; Prints; Regatta Shirting,
Book, paenet and checked Muslims,
Bishop's Lawn and Swiss mull do.;
Shawl pattern and twilled Dresses;
Challia, Mantua, and Silk Muslim ditto,
Plain and figured Irish Poplins, Silks, &c.
Rich sewed Muslin Dresses; to. Trimming,
Lace and muslin Capes, Collars & Pelerenes,
Blond Capes and Collars,
Blond lace Veils, Searts, and Handkerchieß,
Black and white lace Veils,
Do. do. blond lace Edgings and Quillings,
Limen Lawns; French Limen Cambric,
Laces, Edgings, and Cullilings,
Limen Edgings and Insertions; thress Cape,
Black, white and colonred Ostrich Feathers and
Plumes; Feather Flowers;
Fur Trimming, in great variety;
Bohemian, Imperial and Diadem Combs,
Tortoise shell Combs; ornamented ditto,
Back and side ditto; ivery and dressing do.;
Gill Bracelets and Clasps; Jewellery,
Black, white, grey and printed Merino Hose;
Mohair ditto; worsted ditto,
Kid and winter Gloves,
Merino and lambs' wool half Hose;
Camonis limed Cloth Boots and over Shoes,
Prunella and leather Shoes; children's ditto,
Comforters; Cotton balls and reels,
Limen Cambrics; Bed Ticks,
Plash and For Caps; grey & bleached Wadding;
And a great variety of other articles, which will be
sold tow for Cash only.
St. John, Dec. 15. JAMES BOWES.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath
MACHINES.

Ensiport: Brewer & Smith, Cultin.

Saint John. March 29, 1838.

COALS.

IGO CHALDRONS best Bristol House
Coals: 20 chaldrons sydney ditto
in the coal yard lately in possession of Mr. Geonce
W. Portren, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and at the lowest rates, by
March 23.

E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

No article sent from the store without an order March 9, 1838.

FRESH TEAS.

THE schooner ISABELLA, burn then per register 84 tons, can be sent to sea at a small expense.

Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.

Fire and Life Insurance Office St. John, N. B. 23th Jan. 1837.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, Attorney.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,
or Harronti, (com.)
OFFERS to Insure every description of Propert
against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable

against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable torins.

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

The Directors of the company are—Eiphalet Terty, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, I. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, EtalpHALET TERRY, President, JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

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

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

St. John, 1st July 1837.

P. S.—The above is the first Agency established by

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

raptoved paper.

(L. The lighest price given for old india rubber hoes, &c. JOHN HAWKESWORTH.

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

To the Public.

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

M. H. Pent.ev.

for the Lancaster Mill Company.
Harns & Allen.
1, & J. G. Woodward.
Heart Scovit.
J. D. Essen.
J. D. Essen.

10th January, 1889.

Drafts on London.

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by JOHN
V. THURGAR.

JUST RECEIVED,

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sate by the Subscriber, Scoultar's brick builds:
200 M. PINE BOARDS, for shipping,
Boards, with every variety of Lumber stuffs,
40 kegs Wrought Naila, assorted, 4d to 24dy.
40 barrels English Herrings, 10 de Corn Meal,
40 boxes mould Candles, 0z. 40lbs. each,
15 buxes London Berm, 0z. 24bs. ca. superior.
60 bugs ass'd Spikes, 35 lift. Cumberland Butter,
110 bags Black Pepper, 10 hids. Sugar,
With a great variety of Groceries, &c.
Jan. 12. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Vornish and Tar.

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

Feb. 23.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

LONDON GOODS.

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

by the Subscriber, consisting as follows:

1700 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES;
SILK VELVETS;
300 Pieces Ribbons, assorted;
40 Pieces Plain and Figured Gro de Nap;
600 dozen Cotton Reels;

00 Pieces Ribbons, assorted;
40 Pieces Plain and Figured Gro do Nap;
100 dozen Cotton Reels;
Figured and Plain sarsuets; 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;
Bronner, Berlin, Woollen, Kid, Plain, silk, and
Lace Gloves; Lin'd Gloves of all kinds;
Ladies' Kid and Lace Mitts;
Infants' Mittens, in white, coloured, lambs' wool
and silk;
White and coloured Stays in great variety;
Quillings, Bobbinetts, 'Tattings, Edgings, Footings and Laces; Black Lace Veils;
Black and White Blond Quillings;
Coronation Braids; Sheet Cane; Threads;
Boys' Leather Belts; Cotton Cords;
Blue Lasting; Gonts, Stocks; newing silks;
Twist, Worsteds and Yarns;
Black and coloured Giup Trimmings;
50 pieces BROAD CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Peter sham, and Ladies' Cloth, assorted colours
-ALSO-Per shap Samuel from Licerpoot, an excellent assomment of Parinted Cortons and Furnitures;
Cotton Checks, Stripes and Homespuns;
Linens, Lavins, Diapers and Homespuns;
Linens, Lavins, Diapers and Homespuns;
Cotton Tecks, coloured Counterpanes;
Waddings and Buckrams;
Salisbury Red, White, and Blue Flannels;
Green Baize, Drongerts and Paddings;
Grey and White Shirtings; Regatts stripes;
Cambrie, Jaconet, Book, mull, Nainsook, check and strip d Muxaxs;
Check & Woollen Shawla;
Thibet Handleschiefs; Cotton Velvets;
Lirong Cumbries and Rolled Saconetts;
Gentlemens Beaver HATS;
An assortment of Battons and Tailors' Trimmin of every land.

W. G. LAWTON.

FLOUR! FLOUR! VRESH ground FLOUR, from the Mills, in burrels and bags. For sale by March. W. H. SYREET & RANNEY.

AMES HOWARD, Tailor and Draper, has just received his Fall supply of Broad Cloths de CASIMERES, which he will sell low for the Casimer of the

REMOVAL. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Valuable Stock of GOODS from Merritr's Briek Buildings, Water-street, to a new Boilding law; received by E. Fantze & Co. Frince Williams-street adjoining the Stone Building of Mr. John Walker where he still hopes to merit their kind patronnge E. C. WADDINGTON.

St. John. February 16, 1838.

St. John. February 16, 1838.

ORREL COALS,

Sheet and Bolt Copper, &c.

100 CHALDRONS Onnet. COALS—
(warranted unmixed.)
23 cases Sheet Copper, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 oz.

230 bolts Copper, 5-8 to 11-8 inch.

1 ton composition Shenthing Nails, 11-8, 11-4, 21-3, & 23-4 inch.

1 ton composition Spikes, 5 to 9 inch,
Copper Clinch Rings, 5-8 to 11-8 in.

200 fathoms 3-8 in. short link of Chain, (proved)
200 fathoms 1-2 in, 5-8 in, 9-16 & 11-16 Chains—
with fittings complete,
10 tons 3-4 in. to 1-38 Round Iron.
now landing ex ship Mozambipute, at Black's wharf,
Atso,—20 kegs Beef Tongues, for family use.
January 5.

JOHN ROBERTSON

NEW WINTER GOODS.

NEW WINTER GOODS,

NEW WINTER GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED.

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

BLUE, pitot cloth, buckskin and extra mill'd, black and Regulation Grey Kerseys; Ladice Pelisse Cloths; superfine Scotch Carpets (handsome patterns), chint's furniture cottons, fringe and bindings; toilet fringe; real Welch and thick mill'd Flannels, red do.; rich Sizk Yez-xrs; French Merinos; double width do.; Gro de Naps; Direnpes; blonde loce, 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 drawors; dressing, tooth, braid and side Combs; hair, clothes, store and shoe Brushes; best Black Lond; dish mats; Willow and French Shapes; sheet cane, French clogs; gents, ladies' and children's cloth snow Boots, for'd do., double and single sold seal and prunella do. with Opera, soles; Irish Linen; stont shirting cotton; Brown Holland; 64, 84, 84, 10,4 Table Linen; French cambrice, lawns, bleached Dowlas, towelling, twilled and plain printed cottons; check and stripe shirting; Events Dassess; rich black filled SHAWLS; Thibet Cravats; lorseshoe and lace Crowns; infants' capes and diaper; rich Witter RUBBONS; thread laces and

Oranges, Rice, &c.

Linding ex schooner Eleanor Jane, from Boston—

20 BOXES Oranges; 2 boxes Lemons; 1 There Currents; 6 boxes shell Almonds; 2 cases Macaroni & Vermicelli; 6 kegs Ginger, 40 Whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins, Walnuts, Cloves, &c. &c. For sale by 7 Feb 23.

Slops, Blankets, Sheathing Nails,

C. &c.

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

Bales of Fleshings; Green Borking; Rugs,
Blankets, &c. Geasks Sheathing Nails, &c.

March 9.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Blankels, cc.

March 9.

Sonp. Candles. &c.

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

30 BOXES Mould Candles, short 6's;

40 Boxes of Hard Yellow SOAP.

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

January 26.

John V. THURGAR.

January 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Coals at Reduced Rates.

PEMBERTON, and Orrel House Coals, for sale
at 32s, per Chaldron, by
March 23. "THOMAS HANFORD. Whisky and Loaf 8

Lauding ex "Jane Walker," from Greenock:

10 PUNS. High proof Scotch WillSKY;
2 hhds. Loaf SUGAR...-To be sold
low if taken from the Whaff.
IN STORE —10 puns. Jamaica and Domerara
RUM...
Manah 12

RUM.
March 16.

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

March 9.

E. DeW. R. reconstant. 1000 TONS TIMBER—about half of it and Spruce,—will be sold low on application to Dec. 22.

More NEW GOODS.

More NEW GOODS.

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

SILK VELVETS; rich figured SATINS; rich fig'd Gro de Naples; black and white antin Shoes; Lace Mitts and Gloves; Fur Gloves, Two bales Brussels Carpetings.

Superior Hearth Rugs; Raven sowing Silk; Paris Coat Buttons; French Merimon, Indians and Parametra, black and colored, I Chests Indigo; 12 bags PEPPER.

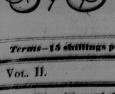
Boxes best London Monld CANDLES, &cr. &c. Uvhich with their forturer stock on hand, comprises as good an assortment as any in the City, and upon equally advantageous terms.

CORBET & TRENTOWSKY.

St. John, Sch Descember, 1837.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Priblic, that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Axozaw Gomon's Littnee doors North from the corner of Dock street, and opposite the store of Mesure. E. Drury & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Paucy and Dry GOODS, JEWELLY, HARDWARE, &cr. &c. and he respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage which he has been favoured with white in his former stands.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.



d, or they will not be attend Weekly Almanach

First quarter 1st. 9h. 200

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—So Esq. Prosident.—Discount Days. T day.—Hours of business, from 10 Discount must be left at the Bank of the days immediately precedin days.—Director next week: R. F. H. Commental Bank.—Charles V sident.—Discount Days. Treesday Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Discount must be ledged before days preaching the Discount days week: William Leavitt, Esq. Cirr Bank.—Thomas Leavitt, Discount Days. Mondays and The hours. Iron 10 to 3.—Bills or Not must be ledged at the Bruk befor Statirdays and Wednesdays.—Dire Hugh Mackay, Esq.

Bank or Burlist Nonett Angare Branch,—R. H. Liston, Esq. Man Days. Wednesdays and Stutrdays are siness, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bto be left before 3 o'clock on the day Discount Days.

John M. Wilmot, Esq. Presider every day, (Sundays excepted) fro (All communications by mail, mu Savinos Bank.—Hon. Warddent.—Office lugurs, from 1 to 3 day 's Cashier and Register, D. Marine Issunance.—I. L. Bedsmittee of Underwirers meet 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

THE MARINER'S DA A STORY OF THE S

hor of " Cavendish," "
CHAPTER VII CHAPTER VI

\* \* \* \* Ere the
His cloister'd flight; ere, to bla
mons.
The shard-born beetle, with hi
Hath rung night's yawning pu
done A deed of dreadful note.

One bell in the middle w

One bell in the middle we there since been struck on be on the night which follow of the last chapter. All the been served for the next financy of those who had were already fast locked thing was to be heard belowing of the ship's timbers as rily before the gentle breez.

rily before the gentle breezher rapidly through the rwhile the the heavy, mono feet on the upper-deck, drowsily paced to and fro, ing much more akin to so vigil. Everything on boardly sinking to repose. On side the moonbeams shot along the line of guns, as produced a startling effect—now enabling to see even utmost brightness—now sithe deepest gloom.

It was during these lattered the deepest gloom.

It was during these lattered the fore-hatchway on the fore-hatchway on towards the captain's cabir reached the mainmast, a deep shadow of the shi were grouped around it, both consideration and Whether his views embrof the former, we know they completely effected soon evident. The sentry his hour-glass, and hasti remaining sands, as if y fourth of his duty was on he know that to another sands of life which he walast grain passed, the signs, and then, with sho set forward for the galley the bell. Unknowing watch, perhaps even with he passed the mainmast, the tall figure there ensee noiselessly moved, leavingel. Quickly as thou rween the tiller ropes, lately reversed hour-glas the handle of the cabin-cooled to the nicest point, and hinges, opened as si



