# THE Weekly Chronicle.

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## The Chronicle,

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### Weekly Almanack.

| October. | H. Sun. | S. Sun. | Moon. | H. W. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 Saturday, | 6 | 4 5 31 | 10 53 | 4 | 46 |
| 8 Sunday, | 6 | 5 5 29 | Morn | 6 | 43 |
| 9 Monday, | 6 | 6 5 27 | 0 13 | 7 | 42 |
| 10 Tuesday, | 6 | 8 5 25 | 1 34 | 8 | 47 |
| 11 Wednesday, | 6 | 9 5 23 | 2 56 | 9 | 38 |
| 12 Thursday, | 6 | 10 5 21 | Rises | 10 | 22 |
| 13 Friday, | 6 | 11 5 20 | 5 13 | 11 | 3 |

Full Moon, 13th, 6h. 31m. aft.

### Public Institutions.

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

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

City Bank.—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: Thos. Merritt, Esq.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

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

### Poetry.

LINES, By Mrs. Norton.

I loved thee.—in the day of youth,
When hope set out with eagle wing
To seek some warm heart's changeless truth,
To share my life's sweet wandering.
I loved—and deemed that *this* wouldst be
A resting place of hope to me!

I loved thee in the noon of life,
When all *thy* heart was given to fame,
And smiled when victor in thy strife,
They shouted loud thy welcome name.
I smiled—and loved—for then I thought,
My patient love thy love had bought!

Oh! triumph not, if even now
In the dim evening of my days,
My sunken cheek and faded brow
Flush at the mem'ry of thy gaze:
And like a scorched up flower in rain,
My withered hopes bloom out again!

The waters which some careless hand
Hath spilled, may never gathered be;
But from the barren spot of land
They moistened, springs the verdant tree:—
So in that lone love's waisted truth
Lives all the freshness of my youth!

### Miscellany.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, IN THE EARLY CAMPAIGNS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

"The English people are warlike without being military, and, under the pretence of maintaining liberty, oppose all useful martial establishments."

*Napier's Peninsular War.*

*(Concluded.)*

Nothing material occurred in crossing the Atlantic: we had the usual amusement of dolphin catching visit from Neptune, and other low-latitude pastimes. When we arrived in the vicinity of Fernando Noronha, we had other wants of more interest. A part of the fleet, principally India ships, were short of water, and they were sent on, to the number of fifteen or sixteen sail, under charge of the Leda frigate. We continued, with the body of the fleet, to advance at rather a slower pace. The following morning, being one of the headmost ships, we were much surprised at day-light to observe the sea all covered with floating wreck. On getting a boat out, we found ourselves amongst the *debris* of a transport, which we had no doubt, from their nature, were part of the ship that contained the head-quarters of the Artillery (the Walker, I think, she was called). We soon learned that another ship had shared the same fate—the Britannia, a large Indiaman. They had both been lost on a shoal well known on the coast but it was supposed that we were well to the westward of it. The Leda frigate also tailed on the shoal, but got off with loss of her foremast. Sir Home Popham had been much cried up as an able navigator, but this accident would evidently detract from his credit in that way. That he should have mistaken his longitude so far as to send forward this batch of ships without any hint of danger, and continue the same course himself, is rather extraordinary; had it been dark two hours longer, the whole body of the convoy would have been right on the danger. I suppose the unhappy currents got all the blame.

The shoal consisted of a range of rocks facing the northward, behind which was a low bank of hard sand, just above the water; and the two ships that were lost went stem on the rocks. The Artillery transport soon went to pieces; but the Britannia, a powerful, fine ship, built of teak, held together long enough to allow the crew to be taken off by the boats of the other ships, that had taken the alarm, and hove-to. Two curious circumstances occurred in the loss of these ships, which I think worth relating. The Artillery transport, as I said before, went right bow-on on the rocks—the bowsprit and jib-boom projecting over the rocks on the sand. Along these, the officers, artillerymen, and ship's company, made their way, and dropped safely on the rock and sand. Amongst the last was colonel Yorke, who commanded. Either from misjudging his distance, or trepidation, he dropped too soon, just reached the edge of the rock, and slipped down between it and the ship. He had loaded his pockets with money, which carried him under water directly, and he was no more seen; being the only person lost from that ship. The Britannia being a very powerful ship—after the passengers were moved, it was thought that part of the consignment (Spanish dollars for China) might be saved, and several barrels had been got on the main-deck—but the symptoms of breaking up became so strong, that it was necessary to abandon the object. Just before the last boat put off, a midshipman was sent back to ascertain if there might be still anybody left on board. On gaining the main-deck, his surprise was great to see one of the men there. This fellow had broken open several of the dollar casks, and spread them out on a table-cloth on deck, in the midst of which he was seated, with his weapon in his hand.

"Hillon, you Sir," shouted the Middy, 'what are you doing there?—the ship is going fast to pieces!"

"The ship may go be d———d," was the reply; "I have lived a poor rascal all my life, and am resolved to die rich."

To the remonstrance of his visitor he turned a deaf ear—flourished his tomahawk to show "it was no mistake"—the officer left him—and he was the only man of that ship that died rich.

On the Brazil coast, between Olinda and Serzipo del Ray, we fell in with two or three fishing catamarans, presenting the most perfect pictures of marine solitude possible. Imagine a small raft of three or four planks bound together, with the water flowing all over and about it; on this is fixed a sort of open seat, something like the perch of the guard of a mail-coach, and in this chair of state fixed a solitary black fellow fishing, out of sight of land. There was some anxiety about finding the anchorage, but at length we made the opening of St. Salvador, or Bahia de todos los Santos—an event which I could venture to assert, no one present would ever forget.

Conceive the mixed feelings of surprise and delight with which we entered this vast bay, or rather estuary, which at its extremity seemed only bounded by the far horizon, dotted here and there with the tiny sail of a canoe, whose hull was invisible, and so small as to look a thing of air. On the right hand, a line of gently-swelling hills, covered from their summit to the very water's edge with all the rich and luxuriant verdure of the tropics; on the left, the bay partially shut in by the beautiful island of Taparica, feathered in like manner to the sea-shore with all the richness of enduring green, crowned with the lofty groups of cocoa nuts, and other palms—and the prospect of this complexion, reaching as far as the eye could stretch, broken only by the partial appearance of a white building here and there, either glittering in the sun-beams on the shore, or half-buried in the wood above,—imagine gliding to this scenery over the blue transparent water of the sea reflecting the ardent canopy over-head—and while you admire the richness of all around, your feelings are not damped with the reflection too often accompanying the view of tropical scenery, where you fancy disease and death lurking under the rank vegetation:—here all appears life, and hope, and everlasting spring, more resembling the scenes of a fairy tale—in fact, to use the words of Byron, applied to Greece,—

"Where all, save the spirit of man, is divine."

Rio Janeiro certainly possesses much bolder features of landscape; but, for amenity and gentle beauty, I would give the palm to Bahia, and think it would well repay a lover of the picturesque the trouble of making a voyage to see it. The town of St. Salvador stands about the centre of the bay, the lower or merchantile part being a long street at the foot of an abrupt hill, on the top of which stands the best portion of the city, resembling in some degree, on a large scale, the town of North Shields.

The thing that strikes one most on landing here, is the infinite variety of complexion (except white), varying from the sickly yellow of the Mestizo, like a faded cabbage-leaf, through every shade of yellow, copper, burnt umber, and jet black; the Portuguese creoles themselves are good mahogany, and many shades darker than their European countrymen. Whenever any of us used to bathe in the bay, we were surrounded by all ages and sexes, lost in astonishment at the whiteness of our hides.

There was a young lady on board one of the India ships, daughter of a paymaster, on her way to Bengal: this girl, to a good person, fine figure, a regular features, added a complexion of the most beautiful clearness and transparency; the red and white were blended by the hand of nature herself. What may compare, hyperbolically, a woman to an angel: certain I am that an angel itself, wings and all, would not have caused a greater *sensation* in the streets of St. Salvador: when she appeared, she was crowded on by the curious, so as scarce to be able to walk, and as she passed the shops, the lazy fellows, that you would have supposed nothing short of an earthquake would start, jumped from their seats, to get a view of this European phenomenon. Black is the predominant colour at Bahia; in addition to the slave population, there are thousands of free blacks, who followed professions, are gentlemen, and *all that sort of thing*. The slaves are the finest race of blacks I have seen anywhere, with the exception of the Cape Caffres.

I one day heard a pounding noise from one of the shops in the lower street, accompanied by a sort of monotonous melancholy chaunt; on looking in, I observed a large iron mortar standing in the middle of the floor, and, suspended by an elastic piece of wood, hung a pestle of corresponding dimensions, something in the same way as our churn-staff—the mortar was half full of tobacco, and round it stood six stalwart black fellows, naked from the waist upwards; two at a time took a spell at pounding, repeating, in doleful cadence, the words "if arayah,"—while the perspiration ran trickling down in fine large globules, to the repository below: no doubt imparting that much prized pungency, so esteemed by the epicures in Brazil snuff. There are several very handsome-looking churches (externally) in the upper town; within, they are overloaded with votive offerings, very dirty, and further desecrated in our eyes, by being made common thoroughfares. They take care to make their saints keep their ears open; such a clatter of bells and noise of rockets as are kept up here, and at Rio Janeiro, all day long, are quite surprising; it is always somebody's fete, and the powder that is expended in Brazil in honour of the saints, would support a principality.

There was a theatre open at Bahia, but our visits to it were suspended by a tragic event that took place a few days before we left the anchorage. The chief and second officer of one of the India ships, with a civilian, and a Captain of the 74th regiment, landed to pass the day, dine, and go to the theatre: they sent back their boat, meaning to take the chance of a shore one at night. When they left the theatre, they found a boat manned by black fellows, and, I believe, a mulatto skipper, with whom they agreed to be taken on board for a certain sum. When they had pulled about half way from the shore, these fellows made a demand for the fare agreed; this the officers could not comply with, as they had spent all their money on shore: they explained this as well as they could, pointing to the anchorage, and pledging themselves to pay the money when alongside. Some angry parleying took place, and, unseen by the officers, another boat full of black fellows pulled up alongside, who, without further notice, leaped into their boat armed with knives, and began stabbing directly, right and left. The chief officer and the other were mortally wounded, and I believe the civilian, too, who leaped over, and although wounded, and encumbered with a tight regimental coat, contrived to dive out of sight of the ruffians, and afterwards swam, till picked up by another boat belonging to the fleet. The next morning the body of the chief officer was found, and exhibited on the beach. The disgust and horror of the army and squadron were at their height at this base and cowardly assassination; and many a wish was breathed to attack the whole villainous population. But this affair seemed to create neither disgust nor surprise on shore,—it was treated as a matter of daily occurrence. The General and Comodore were not satisfied: they stirred themselves to some purpose, and several persons were taken up and confined; but it was easy to see, without some one turning approver, nothing could be made of it,—the difficulty of fixing on an individual in the dark, amongst a set of black savages, was too great to give any hopes of success: most probably all the rascals were liberated as soon as we left the bay. It may easily be imagined that this affair stifled the love of the Portuguese drama in the Army; indeed, it created so much annoyance, that it was with pleasure we saw blue peter again hoisted. During the stay at this anchorage, the Leda received a foremast, and the transport I was in a mainmast, each of very heavy wood;—horses also were purchased to mount the 20th Dragoons, as well as for the field officers of regiments, and I believe were all safe landed at the Cape. A voyage across the Southern Atlantic, even in summer, is cold and dreary. We saw some whales, and the whole fleet sailed over the spot laid down in the old charts as the Island of Saxemburg, without ever seeing an island of one syllable; and after rather a quick passage, we came to anchor in Table Bay, between the Blawberg and Robin Island.

It is not my intention to inflict on the reader a repetition of military details, which were in themselves but few, and may be learned by refering to the Gazette and Annual Register: indeed I was not present myself, being detached elsewhere. I shall only relate a few incidents of which I was witness.

The Unicorn, of Glasgow.—The steam-vessel thus named, which plies between Liverpool and Glasgow, has recently been fitted up in a manner far surpassing, not only any thing of the kind we ever saw, but not equalled, in the union of magnificence and taste, in any palatial edifice which we have had the honour of inspecting. This has been done at an immense expence; but there is something unique to shew for the outlay. The general arrangements of the vessel are admirable. The Unicorn has ninety beds for cabin passengers, and beside four state rooms of the grand saloon, has a fore-cabin neatly fitted up with beds. There is a state cabin for the ladies, as well as a second sleeping apartment and in every dormitory is an abundant supply of water, with every convenience of a bed chamber in a private house. Each dormitory is hung round with oil paintings, which, indeed, forms part of the wainscot. The grand saloon however, appears, the *chief d' oeuvre* of marine accommodation and splendour. It is of considerable extent, the height of an ordinary room, covered with a beautiful turkey carpet and having handsome rose-wood furniture. The saloon is lighted by two cupolas, the summits of which form handsome ornaments of the quarter-deck being composed of stained glass, vulgo a Javier, but the head of the unicorn very appropriately appearing prominently among them. The effect of the stained glass in the interior is beautiful, the light coming down chastened, and in many hued glintings. There is abundance of mirrors around the room, reflecting and multiplying the brilliancies; but the most striking things are the exquisite designs on the pannelling. The saloon we should have said, has around it half-pillars of rosewood, elaborately carved and richly gilt. These are in the grotesque or arabasque style of Louis Quatorzo. Between these semi-pillars are sumptuous pannels, on each of which is a beautiful Chinese painting, the execution and colouring of which are exquisite. As works of art they are eminently worthy of praise. The brilliancy of colour, relieved by the gilding, has a pretty effect. The fire-places in this saloon have marble chimney slabs, and at the extremity opposite are two large slabs of white marble, supporting the plate in use in the voyage.—*Liverpool Mail.*

*Anxiety the Frequent Cause of Indigestion.*—A prevalent cause of indigestion is the depressing influence of anxiety. In the present day with men engaged in business, the mind is scarcely ever free from care: for business is not now as formerly, a simple matter of buying and selling, and living by the profits: it is now a matter of speculation and, and gaming. Every trader almost is a speculator, and his mind is constantly kept vibrating between hope and fear, for he knows and feels that the turning of a straw may make or mar him forever. No man is satisfied to live and rear his family to tread in his own steps. Every man is striving to be wealthy. Men seem to have forgotten, that the end of existence is happiness. They appear to have adopted that man is made for no other earthly purpose than the accumulation of wealth. They seem content to pass through life without enjoyment; to exist in any way, no matter how miserably, so long as they can but achieve this, apparently to them the sole object of their existence, thus utterly losing sight of the end in the eagerness of their pursuit of what is, in reality, only the means to that end.—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

An Argument for Being Married in Church.—There is something very solemn in witnessing the ratification of a union that death alone can dissolve when the individuals forming it are fully penetrated with the importance, and the holiness of the duties they are undertaking. Mary (no longer Mary Howard) preferred being married in the parish church to having the ceremonies preformed at home. I ventured to ask her the reason yesterday when we were alone, and she told me that, having been baptized, confirmed, and having received the sacrament in that church, she wished to pledge her faith at the same altar. "My mother, too, sleeps there," added Mary, with a tear trembling in her eye, "and this is a strong inducement to me; it is as though it sanctified still more solemnly my marriage."—*Countess of Blessington's Victims of Society.*

The following not very bad election epigram is written on a pane of glass in an inn-window at Huddersfield:

"The Queen is with us," Whigs exulting say,
"For, *when she found us* in, she let us stay,"
It may be so; but give me leave to doubt
How long she'll keep you, *when she finds you out?*

Negrocism.—Negro conversation, especially when it assumes a serious cast, is very often oddly classic—the pretension to the use of words beyond the power of comprehension and often beyond the facilities of enunciation, is sometimes too, very humorous. We overheard the other day a colloquy between a couple of "seeming sages." The subject of discourse appeared to have its origin in the persons of a colored man, and a couple of boys, members of the white-washing profession passing up the other side of the street. "How you do Mester Pindar," bowing politely. "Ah, Annybull is dat you, well how is all de family—considerable hey, astonishing circumstruction ob de cosmogrammic mosephere dis evening." "Very 'markable indeed Mester Pindar—Did you see de Nora Bralis de oder night—ice-electionable sintimption 'make de stars wink and de moon to put on her nightcap, as Shak. spur de poet sas.' Why you aint got dat practice of kouten po'try." "Hoph, see—Yander, dere's poor Gustus Cæsar Jones-es boys, and dere uncle, jes quit de daily ambrocations—dey boys come in for pretty much of a prop'ty!" "No not de smallest quantity—see dat boy, de fore un, he name after de fader—not a cent for him, and the young gentleman be'ind wid de limperments ob his purfession in his hand—de basket and de brush—not a cent for him." "Why lo-lok heah, Annybull, wha-wh-what you talken about—you dont say dat for factum doos ye!" "Certendy—I tells you ne'er a one ob dem boys is" (whispering) "ne'er a one ob em's born in *padlock*; both ob em *legerdemain* children." Imagine the theatric start which Mr. Pindar affected as he exclaimed. "Oh my purfectic sole (turning up his heel)—if I didn't tink so—but is *you sure.*" "Didn't he tell me so when he was whitewashin' dat house down dere wid de venson blinds." "Dat sows me up—good night Sah."—"Good night."—*Baltimore Transcript.*

The Skin.—The skin is that membraneous covering which extends over the whole surface of the body, and which, besides performing its specific functions, serves to connect and to protect the more delicate parts situated beneath. It is composed of three distinct layers—viz. the cuticle, or external skin; the mucous coat: and the true skin. The two former are of service principally as shields to the true skin: it may be noticed of them that they are both permeable, and that the mucous coat is the seat of the colouring matter of the skin. The dermis, or true skin, is the thickest of the three layers; and its functions are of the most important kind. It is abundantly supplied with blood-vessels and nerves, and may indeed be said to be wholly composed of them. The capillary branches of the blood-vessels are ramified upon it, and are so exceedingly numerous, that, as is well known, no part of the skin can be punctured with the finest needle without effusion of blood. The point that is of most practical moment is, that the capillary vessels of the skin are the channels from which that important exhalation—perspiration—is given out: on the regular and uninterrupted performance of this process the health is greatly dependent. Absorption is also carried on by the skin.—*Curtis on Health.*

## PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN.

THE LAST CHAPTER.

### THE DESTROYER.

Fair and innocent reader! how many thousands of you will read this narrative with beating and indignant hearts! Shrink not from its sad—its faithful details; consider them, if it be not presumptuously spoken, in somewhat of that spirit in which you ponder the mournful history of Eve and Eden—of her, our first mother, who, weakly listening to the serpent tempter, was ignominiously thrust out of her bright abode, degraded from her blessed estate, and entailed innumerable ills upon her progeny!

With kindly and fervent feeling, my conscience bearing testimony to the purity of my intentions, have I drawn up, and now thus commend to you,—to readers, indeed, of both sexes, and of all classes of society, but those especially who move amidst the scenes from which its incidents have been taken,—this narrative; the last *Passage from the Diary of a late Physician*; of him who, having been long acquainted with you, now bids you farewell; and could his eye detect among you one whose trembling foot was uplifted to deviate from the path of honour and virtue, he would whisper, amidst his reluctant adieus—BEWARE!

Mrs. St. Helen, a young, and fond, and beautiful mother, having, one morning in June 18—, observed a faint flush on the forehead of her infant son,—her first-born and only child, and ascertained from the nursery-maid that he had been rather restless during the night, persuaded herself and her husband that matters were serious enough to require immediate medical assistance from London. The worthy Colonel, therefore, ordered his phaeton to be at the door by ten o'clock; and, having been scarcely allowed by his anxious wife to swallow a cup of coffee and finish his egg, presently jumped into his vehicle and dashed off almost as rapidly as Mrs. St Helen who was standing on the steps, could have wished. Though the distance was nearly nine miles, he reached my house by a little after eleven, and was at once shown into my room, where I was arranging my list of daily visits. It seemed clear, from his hurried statement, that his little son and heir was about to encounter the perils of scarlet fever or measles, at the very least: and such were his importunities, that though I had several special engagements for the early part of the day, I was induced, at his suggestion, to put two backs to my carriage, and drive down to Densleigh Grange, accompanied by the Colonel, who ordered his servant to remain in town till the horses had been rested.

This was the first time that my professional service had been required in Colonel St. Helen's family—in fact I had never been at Densleigh, though previous to their marriage, I had been rather intimately acquainted with Mrs. St. Helen. We had never once met even since the day of her marriage, three years ago. When I last saw her—upon that happy occasion—I thought her certainly one of the loveliest young women the eye could look upon. I really think her person and manners were the most fascinating I ever witnessed. When I first saw her she was only seventeen and dressed in the deepest mourning; for her father, the Honorable Mr. Annesley, a beneficed clergyman in the West of England, had recently died, leaving her to the care of his brother the Earl of Hetheringham, whose family I was then attending. Her mother had died about a year after giving birth, to this her first and only child; and her father left nothing behind him but his daughter—and his debts. The former he bequeathed, as I have already intimated, to his brother, who accepted the charge with a very ungracious air. He was a cold, proud man—qualities, however, in which his Countess excelled him—by no means rich except in children; of whom he had three sons and two daughters, who instantly recognized in their beautiful cousin a more formidable competitor for the notice of society. And they were right. The form of her features was worthy of the rich commingled expression of sweetness, spirit, and intellect that beamed in them. What passion shone out her dark blue eyes! Her figure, too, was well proportioned and graceful, just budding out into womanhood. She was sitting when I first saw her, at a little rose-wood table, near the Countess, in her boudoir—one hand hung down with a pen in it, while the other supported her forehead, from which her fingers were pressing aside her auburn hair—evidently in a musing mood, which my sudden entrance through the door already standing wide open, put an end to. "You need not go," said the Countess, coldly, seeing her hastily preparing to shut up her little desk—"my niece—Miss Annesley, Doctor!" I knew the Countess—her character and circumstances well; this exquisite girl, her niece, and she with five daughters to dispose of!—Miss Annesley, after slightly acknowledging my salutation, resumed her seat and pen. I could hardly keep my eyes away from her. If she looks so lovely now, in spite of this gloomy dress, thought I, what must she be, when she resumes the garb of youthful gaiety and elegance; Ah! Countess you may well tremble for your daughters, if this girl is to appear among them. "You see, Doctor," continued the Countess, in a matter of fact manner, while these thoughts glanced across my mind—"we are all thrown into stables through the death of the Earl's brother, Mr. Annesley."

"Indeed!" I interrupted, with a look of sympathy towards her niece, who spread her hand over her eyes, while the pen that was in the other slightly quivered. "This young lady is, in fact, all my poor brother-in-law left behind; and (adding in a lower tone) "she now forms one of our little family!" I felt exceedingly hurt at the scarce-concealed sneer with which she uttered the word "little." Poor Miss Annesley, I feared, had perceived it; for after evidently struggling ineffectually to conceal her emotions, she arose and stepped abruptly towards the door.

"You'll find your cousins in the drawing-room, love! go and sit with them," said the Countess, endeavouring to speak affectionately. 'Poor thing,' she continued, as soon as Miss Annesley had closed the door, after which I fancied I heard her run rapidly up stairs—doubtless to weep alone in her own room—'her father hasn't been dead over a fortnight and she feels it acutely!—shockingly involved my dear Doctor—over head and ears in debt! You've no idea how it annoys the Earl! My niece is perfectly pennyless! Literally we were obliged to provide the poor thing with mourning! I insisted on the Earl's making her one of our family;' a great falsehood, as I subsequently discovered, for she had suggested and urged sending her abroad to a nunnery, which, however inclined to do, he dared not do for appearance sake. 'She'll be a companion for my younger daughters, though she's quite countryfied at present—don't you think so?'

'Pardon me, my dear Countess—she struck me as extremely elegant and beautiful,' I answered, with sufficient want of tact.

'Rather pretty, certainly—she's only seventeen, poor thing,' drawled the Countess, immediately changing the subject.

I could not help feeling much interest in the poor girl, thrust thus, in the first agonies of her grievous bereavement, into a soil and atmosphere ungenial and even noxious—into a family that at once disliked and dreaded her! What a life seemed before her! But, I reflected, the conflict may be painful, it cannot be long. Lady Hetheringham cannot utterly exclude her niece from society; and *there*, once seen, she must triumph. And so, indeed, it happened; for in less than six months after the period of her arrival at her uncle's, she began to go out freely into society with his family; it having been considered by her prudent and affectionate relatives, that the sooner this young creature could be got off their hands the better. The Earl and his Countess, indeed, began to feel some apprehension now and then less one of their nieces *male* cousins—the eldest possibly, might feel rather more attachment towards her than mere relationship required. She was directed, therefore, to apply herself diligently to the completion of her education, in which she had already made rapid progress, which, together with her natural talents, soon rendered her independent of the fashionable instructors who taught her cousins. Miss Annesley was in truth, a creature of much enthusiasm of character; of a generous and confiding nature, a sanguine temperament—fond withal of admiration, as who is not of either sex? She felt in her element in the glittering society in which she now incessantly appeared, or rather into which she was forced. She breathed freely, for glorious was the contrast it afforded to the chilling, withering restraint and coldness, that ever awaited her at her uncle's. *There* she but too sorrowfully felt herself an intruder—that her aunt and uncle were stirring heaven and earth to get rid of her. Many a bitter hour did she pass alone when she reflected upon this, and saw no course open to her but to second the exertions of her heartless relatives, and be emancipated from her bitter thraldom by almost any one who chose to make the attempt. Her anxieties on this score laid her open to the imputation of being little more than a brilliant flirt or coquette—than which certainly nothing could be more distant from the wishes or repugnant to the feelings of poor Miss Annesley. She saw that her uncle and aunt could have encouraged the advances of any one that seemed likely to propose for a beautiful but penniless orphan, and was almost disposed to gratify them. What sort of life would not be preferable to that of her present bitter dependence? Alas, how generous, how noble a heart was thus trifled with—was thus endangered, if not directly betrayed, by those whose sacred duty it was, whose pride and delight it should have been, to regard and cherish it! However pure, however high-minded, a girl of Miss Annesley's youth and inexperience, of her eager and fervent temper and character, could not but be exposed to imminent danger when thrust into such scenes as are afforded by the fashionable society of the metropolis. Poor Emma! No eye of zealous and vigilent affection followed thee when wandering through these dazzling mazes of dissipation and danger! Anxious, however, as were Lord and Lady Hetheringham to get rid of their lovely charge, their efforts were unsuccessful. Two seasons passed over, and their niece, though, the adpired of all beholders, utterly eclipsing her impatient and envious cousins, seemed unlikely to form an alliance, whether owing to the incessant and widely propagated sneers and injurious falsehoods of her five rivals, the ill-disguised coldness and dislike of the Earl and Countess, or above all, to her want of fortune. Many who admired her, and felt disposed to pay her decisive attentions, were deterred by the fear that a young woman, of her family, station, beauty, and accomplishments, was an object placed far beyond their reach; while others sighed,

"Sighed and looked, sighed and looked, and sighed again;"

and feared that if she brought her husband no fortune she nevertheless was perfectly able and disposed to spend *his*. Conquests, in the ordinary phrase, she made innumerable, and was several times mentioned in the newspapers as "likely to be led to the hymenial altar" by Lord ———, Sir ———, the honorable Mr. ———, and so forth. As far, indeed, as appearances went, there was some ground for each of these rumours. Miss Annesley had many followers, most of whom were sufficiently gratified by having their names associated in fashionable rumour with that of so distinguished a beauty. The only one, however, of all these triflers who ever established any thing like an interest in her heart, was the elegant and well known Alverley; a man whose fascinating appearance and manners soon distanced the pretensions of all those who aimed at an object he had selected. Alverley was, when he chose, irresistible. He could inspire the woman he sought with a conviction that he loved her passionately, throwing a fervour and devotion into his manner which few, very few women, and no woman, could resist. Poor Miss Annesley fancied that this envied prize was hers; that he was destined to be led a "graceful captive at her chariot-wheels; that he was the gallant knight who was to deliver her from her bondage. Here, too, however, she was destined to meet with disappointment; the distinguished Alverley disappeared from among the throng of her admirers quite suddenly; the fact being, that in a confidential conversation with one of her cousins, in a quadrille, he had become satisfied that it was undesirable for him to prosecute any farther his disinterested attentions in *that* quarter. Miss Annesley, felt his defection more keenly than that of any more of her transient admirers. Her eager feelings, her inexperienced heart, would not permit her to see how utterly unworthy was one who could act thus, of even a moment's regret. Alas! her high spirit had not fair play! His graceful person, his handsome and expressive features, his fascinating manners could not so easily be banished from her young heart; and her grief and mortification were but little assuaged, however, perhaps her wounded *pride* might be soothed, by the intimation Alverley contrived to have conveyed to her, from several quarters, that her regrets fell infinitely short of the poignancy of his own, in being compelled by others, on whom his all depended, to abandon the dearest hopes he had ever cherished.

Thus it was that Miss Annesley and her heartless and selfish relatives beheld two seasons pass away without any prospect of their being permanently released from one another's presence and society; an infinite gratification did the poor girl experience in being invited to spend the autumn of 18—with a distant relative of Lady Hetheringham's, in a remote part of England. This lady was the widow of a General officer, and during her stay in town that season had formed an attachment towards Miss Annesley, whose painful position in the Earl's family she soon perceived and compassionated; therefore it was that her invitation had been given, and she felt delighted at securing the society of her young and brilliant guest during the tedious autumn and winter months.

Miss Annesley proved herself to be possessed of a warm and affectionate heart in addition to beauty and accomplishments, and every day increased the attachments between them. These six months were the happiest Miss Annesley had ever known. Before returning to town, an event she dreaded, a very eligible offer of marriage was made to her by a relative of her hostess, who happened to be quartered in her immediate neighbourhood, Major St. Helen. He was an able high spirited man, of excellent family, in easy circumstances, and with considerable expectations. His features, though not handsome, were manly and expressive; his figure was tall and commanding, his manners frank, his disposition affectionate; his suit was supported by Miss Annesley's kind hostess, and before her returning to town he gained the promise of her hand. The more indeed she knew of him and learnt of his character, the more confidently she committed herself to him; she became seriously and affectionately attached to him, who loved her so evidently with fervour and enthusiasm. In about twelve month's time she was married to him—in her twentieth year, he being about ten years her senior—from the Earl of Hetheringham's. I was present and never saw a lovelier bride; how distinctly, even at this distance of time is her figure before my mind's eye! As her uncle, who felt as if a thorn had been at length plucked out of his side, led her down to the travelling carriage that was waiting to convey them away. I was one of the last to whisper a hasty benison in the ear of the trembling blushing girl. Gracious heaven, could either of us at that moment have lifted the veil of futurity, and forseen her becoming the subject of this last and dreadful passage from my diary!

About three years afterwards was born the little patient I was now on my way to visit. During this considerable interval I had almost lost sight of them; for Major, since he became Major St. Helen, after a year's travel on the continent, purchased the beautiful residence to which we were so hastily driving, and where their little son and heir was born. Here they lived in delightful retirement—only occasionally and for very short periods, visiting the metropolis; the chief reason being Mrs. St. Helen's reluctance to renew her intercourse with Lord and Lady Hetheringham, or any member of their family. It was evident from our conversation as we went down, that there attachment towards each other was unabated. The only drawback upon their happiness was a fear that he might be ere long, summoned upon a foreign service. Within about a mile of Densleigh, our conversation, as if by mutual consent, dropped—and we leaned back in the corners of the carriage in perfect silence; he, doubtless, occupied with anxieties about his little son, and the probable state of matters he should meet on reaching home; I sinking into a reverie upon past times. I was anxious to see again one in whom I had formerly felt such interest—and felt happy at her good fortune, not only in escaping the dangers to which she had been exposed, but making so happy a marriage.

"Heavens!" exclaimed the Colonel, suddenly, who had been for the last few minutes incessantly putting his head out of the window—look—they are—his keen eye had discovered two female figures standing at the outer gate opening upon the high road—"Drive on, coachman, for God's sake!"

"Don't alarm yourself, Colonel"—said I; adding as we drew near enough to distinguished one of the figures pushing open the gate, and stepping into the road towards us—"for one of them can be no other than Mrs St. Helen; and the other is her maid with my little patient in her arms—positively! Ha, ha, Colonel! That looks very much like scarlet fever or measles."

"Certainly you are right," replied the Colonel, with a sigh that seemed to let off all his anxiety. "That is my wife indeed—and the child there can be no mistake—but how can they think of venturing out till, at all events they are ———"

Though I was at that moment rather vexed at having came so far, at such inconvenience, too, I soon made up my mind to it, and felt glad at the opportunity of seeing how the beautiful Miss Annesley would shew in the character of Mrs. St. Helen—a mother.

"You must give these poor beast a little refreshment, Colonel, before I can take them back, and me a little luncheon," said I, with a smile, looking at my watch.

"Certainly—oh, of course! Forgive me dear doctor, for having been so nervous and precipitate! But you are a father yourself. 'Tis all my wife's fault. I can assure you, and I shall tell her she must make the apology due for bringing you down from London for nothing! The fact is, that *I* never thought there was any thing the matter with the child;"—which was, I thought, a very great mistake of the Colonel's.

'I assure you I am infinitely better pleased to have the opportunity of seeing Mrs. St. Helen again, and in health and spirits, than to see her plunged into distress by the illness of her child—so pray say no more about it!'

As we approached, Mrs. St. Helen hastily gave her parasol into the hands of the maid, from whose arms she snatched the child, and walked quickly up to the carriage door, as we drew up. For a moment I quite forgot the errand on which I had come, as close before me stood the Emma Annesley of a former day, a thousand times more lovely, to my eye, than I had ever seen her. She wore a light loose bonnet, of transparent white crape, and her shawl, which had been displaced in the hurry of seizing the child, hung with graceful negligence over her shoulders, to infinite advantage displaying a figure of ripening womanhood—the young mother proud of the beautiful infant she bore in her arms—her expressive features full of animation; altogether struck me as a fit subject for one of those airy and exquisite sketches with which Sir Thomas Lawrence was then occasionally delighting the world.

'Oh, Doctor ———,' she commenced, in the same rich voice I so well remembered, holding out one of her hands to me as I descended the carriage steps—'I am so delighted to see you again—but

really,' looking at her husband; 'Arthur did so frighten me about the child—and I am not a *very* experienced mother—but I suppose it's the same with all fathers—alarmed at *such* trifles?'——

'Really Emma, this is capital,' interrupted the Colonel, half-piqued and half-pleased, while I could not help laughing at them both—'so it was I—but who was it, Emma, that came rushing into my dressing-room this morning—her hair half *en papillote*?'

'Arthur, don't be absurd—there's no need.'

'Well—I forgive you! It was all *my* fault; but, thank God! here's the young hero, seemingly as well as ever he was in his life—many, many happy returns.'

*(To be Continued.)*

## British News.

*From the Liverpool Courier, August 16.*

EXPENSE OF WHIG "NON-INTERVENTION."

Whilst on the subject of the publications in the *Madrid Gazette*, I may be allowed to call the attention of the reader to some singular statistical results established therein relative to the conduct of the present civil war in Spain.

According to the official statements published in the *Gazette*, the number of the Carlists killed in the field of battle up to the 1st April, 1836, is 240,575
From the 1st April to 8th October, 1836 33,927
Carlist prisoners to 1st April, 1836 54,493
Ditto to 8th October, 1836 11,760

Total of Carlists killed and prisoners 380,715
Muskets taken during the above periods, 113,221; battles gained, 597, which are further divided into 337 partial affairs, and 270 total routs.

This amusing foreign account may, however, be fairly balanced by a very serious domestic one, in which, unfortunately, there is no exaggeration. All is liberality and loss—waste and want. Lord Palmerston will probably term our aid a charitable one. If "charity covereth a multitude of sins," his lordship has cleared off a long arrear of trespasses against the honour and independence of his country, by his unbounded benevolence to the Queen of Spain, viz:

FURNISHED TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

318,500 muskets, 10,000 carbines, 2,600 pistols, 10,000 swords, 4,000 rifles, 4,000,000 small arm cartridges, 19,856 cannon ditto, 938,531lbs. powder, 35,200 chests and barrels, 16 iron guns, 12 iron mortars, 18 travelling, 10 garrison, and 12 ammunition carriages 14,892 shot and shells, 19,320 fuses. Two bridges of pontoons, intrenching tools, &c. One 18-pounder iron gun, six 18 pounder carronades, 30 muskets, 40 pistols, 40 swords, ammunition, shot, &c., for the schooner "Isabella." Two 12 pounder iron guns, four 32 pounder carronades, 24 muskets, 24 pistols, 24 swords, ammunition, shot &c. for the steam-ship "City of Edinburgh." Six 32 pounder iron guns, 80 muskets, 40 pistols, 100 swords, 40 pikes, ammunition, shot, &c., for the steam-ship "Isabella II."

FURNISHED TO THE AUXILIARY LEGION.

15,000 muskets, 1,200 carbines, 850 pistols, 1,000 swords, 600 rifles, 5,608,000 small arm cartridges, 22,023 cannon ditto, 13,018lbs. powder, 11,429 chests and barrels, 26 brass guns, two iron howitzers, 4,730 congreve and 350 signal rockets, 13,487 fuzes, 13,942 shot and shells, 90 carriages for guns and rockets, 45 waggons and carts, 468 sets of harness, 16 tents, with bedsteads, bedding, hospital dresses, blankets, &c. &c. Value of the above:

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|---|---|
| Spanish Government | £468,878 |
| Auxiliary Legion | 68,200 |
| Total value | £537,078 |

No part of which has been received by the Ordnance Department. By order of the Master General and Board of Ordnance. R. BYHAM, Sec'y.
Office of Ordnance, Feb. 17, 1837.

It would seem that, while the light of heaven is taxed to the people of England, for the purpose of meeting the exigences of the state, the government is rich enough to throw away half a million of money, to keep a dissolute woman on the throne of Spain. Of course payment is not looked for, nor can it ever be expected, as there are two conventions now existing between Spain and this country—one of 1809, and the other of 1814—of which the former has never fulfilled her part—and in all probability never will.

The first item is composed of "318,600 muskets, 10,000 carbines, 3,600 pistols, 10,000 swords, 4,000 rifles, 4,000,000 small arm cartridges, 19,856 cannon ditto, 938,531lbs. powder, 35,200 chests and barrels." This is really the overflowing of good nature; for so abundantly have the Christinos been supplied with muskets, that they had enough to throw away in every engagement when they met the Carlists; and to arm, if not the whole, at least one half of the insurgent army. On one occasion—the battle of the Amescoas—five thousand British muskets were picked up; and up to the list of Jan., 1836 it was calculated that about 57,000 stand of arms had changed hands. The truth is apparent; for every person who has visited the Carlist Army, has found thousands of their muskets bearing the Tower mark; and it is a point of honour and pride with the Basque soldiers, to call the strangers attention to the fact, and tell him the fields on which they were so easily provided. This charity is, therefore, of an enlarged nature, and Lord Palmerston is entitled to the gratitude not only of friends, but foes. Had the supply to the Queen not been so overflowing, Don Carlos would have been hardly able to carry on the war to the present extent.

As to the four millions of cartridges, and the nine hundred thousand pounds weight of powder, a great deal of that too has passed over to the Basques, either in the course of trade, or by having been taken in the several depots of which the Carlists got possession under Zumalacarregui. Louis Philippe is accused of keeping his frontiers open, but the real provider for Don Carlos has been the nobleman who has opened the Tower gates for his service. Next comes "sixteen iron guns, 12 iron mortars, 18 travelling, 10 garrison, and 12 ammunition carriages 14,892 shot and shells, 19,320 fuses. Two bridges of pontoons, intrenching tools, &c. One 18-pounder iron gun, six 18-pounder carronades, 30 muskets, 40 pistols, 40 swords, ammunition, shot, &c., for the schooner "Isabella." Two 12 pounder iron guns, four 32 pounder carronades, 24 muskets, 24 pistols, 24 swords, ammunition, shot, &c., for the steam-ship "City of Edinburgh." Six 32 pounder iron guns, 80 muskets, 40 pistols, 100 swords, 40 pikes, ammunition, shot, &c., for the steam-ship "Isabella II."

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These articles are, no doubt, still in the possession of the survivors of that select corps, so prudently abandoned by their general,—with the exception of the muskets they threw away at the races of Hernani—though I fear they have occasionally sold their accoutrements for food and drink. Whether they will have a *lien* on the goods for wages unpaid, is a legal point which I do not argue. There is one article liberally furnished and liberally used, which I do not observe set down, namely, *cats* for the men's backs: an omission which ought to be corrected. The cost of the above is—

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| For the Spanish Government | £468,878 |
| Auxiliary Legion | 68,200 |
| Total value | £537,078 |

To which may be subjoined the very candid addition of the Secretary at the Ordnance-office, "that no part" has been received by his department.

The return is then graced by an account of medical stores furnished to the expedition, to the extent of £572 2s, of naval stores amounting to £969 15s., and slops and provisions, £763 13. 10d.; making the whole sum expended by the people of England for the services of Senora Munoz, £539,383 11s. 4d.; for which, in the expressive word of the official paper, the return has been "*Nil!*" and for which to the day of judgment, in all human probability, the return will be either in gratitude or in payment, "*Nil!*"—*Stephens's Basque Provinces.*

## IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.

We pronounce the extinction of imprisonment for debt to be fallacious in theory, and dangerous in practice. The theory is, that it does not make men pay their debts; we contend that it does; that the great majority of those who are put in jail for debt are actually fraudulent debtors, whom nothing but personal suffering will ever compel to pay their debts, or keep out of them, where they have no hope of paying. That there may be individual cases of misfortune we have no doubt; and in those cases we have as little doubt, that British humanity administers a speedy remedy. The society for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, is an invaluable institution, to which the honest debtor never applies in vain; and even where the sum is beyond the power of the charity, such statements are made, and assistances given, that the debtor in general is eventually relieved. It must be observed, that the majority of debtors, and especially of innocent debtors, are imprisoned for small sums; but the true question is, not how many are imprisoned, but what multitudes are induced to pay their debts from fear of being imprisoned? We have no hesitation in saying, that for one man in jail, there are ten thousand who pay their debts solely through fear of sharing his condition; and we ask, what other remedy can be adopted? Men will contract debts so long as tradesmen will give credit, and tradesmen struggling for business, which is their usual condition, will give credit almost to any amount. If the debt is not paid, they have the person; and this constitutes the only security which thousands have to give. We may weep if we will over the affected stories of prison miseries, but in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, those miseries consist in defying a list of tradesmen, after having swindled them; in eating and drinking at the expense of the creditors, and at the end of six weeks, by the Insolvent Act, walking out with impunity to swindle them again. No man who has visited a jail, whether for business or humanity, but will be ready to acknowledge, that the pictures, drawn by the pencil of Radicalism, are knavish and absurd; that the majority of the incarcerated were generally impudent and fraudulent fellows, laughing at their creditors, indulging themselves with low debauchery, and even in their cells contriving schemes of living on the world again at the first opportunity. As to the practical part, we must ask, supposing the security of the honest tradesman be worth the consideration of the Legislature, what is to be his protection against fraud? It is altogether ridiculous to say that he must not trust. If the whole of trade were reduced to ready-money transactions, nine-tenths of the lower shopkeepers must shut up their houses at once. Coin is not to be had from day to day; credit is absolutely essential to the progress of the lowest order of business, and yet credit would in that case have no security but character. And what is the security of character among the lower orders of any population? Thus the tradesman is circumstanced; if he refuses to give credit, he must shut up his shop; if he gives credit he must be content to be paid when the idle choose to work, the drunkard to be sober, and the rogue to pay. Another result would be, unquestionably, the increased dearness of materials to all the honest part of the community: the little tradesman would inevitably add his loss to the bill of the honest man; thus one part of the community would be kept living in idleness and profligacy at the expense of the other. And what would be gained? the liberation of a set of people, who will neither work, nor suffer others to work,—a class of habitual drunkards and cheats, living by swindling, and laughing at the law. Yet we are no friends to unnecessary imprisonment, and where property of any kind can be offered as security, we say let imprisonment be out of the question; but the law of all lands, which is the common sense of mankind, says, that when a man cannot pay in his purse he must pay in his person. In the wisest, most perfect, and most human law of earth, the law of Israel, emanating from the highest authority, and expressly devised for the happiness of the people,—the debtor, unable to pay in his property, was compelled to pay in his person. He might surrender himself and his services for seven years to his creditor, and thus make retribution as far as lay in his power. Our law prohibits anything in the shape of slavery; but it retains the only true alternative, the chain. The object now is, to extinguish every tie on the hopes or fears of those whom even dungeons can scarcely compel to keep their engagements. The measure, of course, is meant to prop up the popularity of the Reform Cabinet. It is a very showy, suitable, and profligate contrivance, to add the profligate to the ignorant; and however unconscious the Attorney-General and the Cabinet may be of its natural operation, it will entitle them to the whole heart of every swindler in the empire.—*Blackwood.*

The Emperor of Russia is about to take a great journey, to the remote part of his wide dominions. On the 16th of August, he will quit St. Petersburgh for Warsaw, which place he will reach the 25th. From Warsaw, the Emperor will go to Voznesensk, where he will be, the beginning of September. At Voznesensk, in an immense plain at a short distance from this little town, great manœuvres of cavalry will be executed by 300 squadrons of the elite of the troops, which will last at least eight days. After these manœuvres, the Emperor will direct his course to Odessa, passing over the whole of the Crimea. From Odessa his Majesty will go to Sebastopol, where the fleet will be assembled to perform evolutions before the Emperor.

At Sebastopol, which is situated at the point of the peninsula of the Crimea, the Emperor will embark in a steamboat to go to visit the coasts of Asia, which are interdicted to the approach of foreign vessels, on account of the war, which the Russians are now carrying on with the Caucassians.

Having disembarked on the coast, his Majesty will go to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, following the mountains. This excursion, which will be made on horseback by the Emperor and all his suite, is the most adventurous part of the journey. It is apprehended that in this pass, they may be harrassed by the Caucassians, who possess the country, and who are true guerillas.

From Tiflis, where he will pass several days, the Emperor will go, towards the end of October, to visit the Cossacks of the Don, to whom he will present their Hetman, his son, the grand duke, heir apparent. After this presentation, the Emperor will return to Moscow, and, from thence he will reach St. Petersburgh, where he will arrive towards the end of November.—His absence will be for more than three months.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.

## STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—We continue to witness a decidedly improved state of trade. The demand for yarns, except very fine numbers, continues quite brisk, and improved prices are again obtained. Power-loom printing cloth, which was greatly depressed, is much more saleable, and commands better prices; as do *domestics*, which were at the worst, somewhat more in demand. Fustians continue dull, and will probably remain so for some time longer. Should the present happy prospect of a favourable harvest be realized, there will no doubt be this autumn a very good home trade; the country drapers generally being understood to be at present very lightly stocked.—*Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.*

COVENTRY.—A disagreement between the ribbon weavers and one or two manufacturers of Coventry existed some days past; and bodies of the weavers paraded the streets, and stopped nearly the whole of the plain satin and varnet looms. On Friday, however, the discontent manufacturers agreed to pay the list price, and the weavers have returned to work.

LEEDS TRADE.—We understand within the last week a decided improvement has taken place in this important branch of our manufactures, which we hope is the forerunner of a general improvement in trade. Iron has advanced in the above period from 20s. to 25s. per ton, and a further advance is anticipated, and it is generally admitted that the stocks in Staffordshire, Wales, and Scotland are smaller at the present time than they have been for many years.

BOLTON.—Trade still continues to improve here, and work is more plentiful; but the wages of the muslin hand-loom weavers continue exceedingly depressed. The counterpane and quilt weavers are nearly all fully employed, and there is a very visible decrease in the number of spinners out of work.

ROCHDALE, Monday, August 21.—There has been a brisk market today, and a very good demand for flannels of the middling and better qualities. Higher prices have been obtained than those of last week. In wool, there is little or no variation in regard to its price, though perhaps it may be somewhat worse to buy than on the preceding Monday.

BIRMINGHAM.—There is no revival, but there is a little more doing than there was six weeks ago. The manufacturers have partially recovered from their stupor, and are striving as far as they can to accommodate themselves to the circumstances of the time. Prices have, in fact, fallen so low, that orders from the continent, which last year were altogether worthless, can at length be executed, and a few have been executed.—To show, however, that only the most intense pressure has been able to effect the present reduction, no sooner did the smallest glimpse of a demand appear, than up went iron once more. The rise has been trifling, it is true, and will hardly be maintained; but it is significant notwithstanding. The only shadow of a trade is in the continental and home market. Over the western horizon the same dark cloud still hangs, and will hang. It is now plain to every body that the American trade, if re-established, must be re-established on the plan practised some thirty years ago. The English merchant will be compelled to keep his special agent in New York, or to consign to a general agent there. This method of doing business was abandoned, because of its uncertainty and expense; it remains to be seen whether capitalists will again have recourse to it. No one else can.

IRON.—We are happy to hear that there is a revival in this trade: an advance of £1 per ton took place 1st Monday.—*Bristol Mercury.*

## OPENING OF THE NEW GATES IN HYDE-PARK BY HER MAJESTY.

It having become known that the Queen would on Monday attend the opening of the new gates recently erected in Hyde Park, close to the gate leading into Kensington Gardens, on the Bayswater side, called Buckhill-gate, and opening nearly opposite to the Junction-road leading to Paddington, a large concourse of well dressed persons assembled near the spot long before five o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, and lined the side of the road by which her Majesty was expected.

At five o'clock the band of the Royal Artillery Company, of which his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is Captain-General, arrived from the Artillery-ground, Finsbury, and took up a position within the gates on the right-hand side. About ten minutes afterwards the Duke of Sussex, accompanied by Lord Churchill and Mr. Stephenson, arrived in a private carriage, and entered the splendid lodge which closely adjoins the gates, where they awaited the queen's arrival. A shower of rain, which commenced descending about that time, caused fears to be entertained that the ceremony would be postponed; but about twenty minutes to six o'clock information was brought that her Majesty was on the point of entering her carriage at Buckingham Palace. Precisely at ten minutes to six o'clock the Queen entered Hyde Park in an open landau drawn by four horses, and preceded by two outriders. In the carriage beside the Queen were the Duchess of Kent and Lady Jenkinson. The royal carriage proceeded round the ring drive, until it arrived opposite the gates, which are to be called "The Victoria Gates," where it halted amidst the cheers of the assembled persons. The Duke of Sussex, accompanied by Mr. Stephenson, then advanced to the side of the carriage, where he had a conversation with her majesty for several minutes, the band playing during the time the national anthem. His royal highness then advanced towards the gate of the western side, calling out, "Open the Victoria gates!" on which the gates were thrown open, and royal carriages passed through, followed by the whole of the other carriages, among which we noticed those of the Earls of Westmoreland and Harrington, Lords Burghersh and Dinorben, Lady Gardner, &c. After the cavalcade had passed through, the Duke of Sussex, standing in the centre of the avenue leading to the gates, requested the company to join him in giving three cheers in honor of her majesty, a request which was immediately responded to by three times three as hearty cheers as we ever remember having heard, his royal highness acting as bagleman.

Her majesty, after passing through, went down the Bayswater-road, and again entering Hyde Park, by Cumberland gate, proceeded along Rotten Row, and passing round the figure of Archilles, again drove round the ring drive, and passed the Victoria gates, when she was again received with every demonstration of loyalty and attachment, the band again playing "God save the Queen." Her majesty, we rejoice to say, looked remarkable well and in high spirits, and seemed much amused with the proceedings. While returning round Rotten Row the rain descended so fast that her majesty ordered the carriage to be closed, after which the royal party returned to the new palace.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE MEDWAY STEAMER BY FIRE.

At a late hour last night, intelligence was received in town of the destruction of the Medway steam boat by fire, off Northfleet, yesterday afternoon, with 130 passengers on board. She left London bridge wharf yesterday afternoon, at half past one o'clock, with from 100 to 150 passengers on board, for Gravesend. The fire was discovered by the principal engineer, who, about four o'clock, on entering the engine room perceived some smoke descending from the lower deck, just above the boiler. He directly communicated the circumstance to the captain, who instantly proceeded to the spot, and gave orders that the engines be stopped: when on the engineer proceeding again into the engine room the place was completely filled with smoke. He wrapped wet cloths round his mouth, and made another attempt to enter; but in consequence of the intense heat of the fire and dense smoke, it was found totally impossible—the crew commenced pouring buckets of water into the room, but no effect was produced on the flames. Captain Smith, finding that the fire was rapidly gaining an ascendancy, and observing terror to prevail among the passengers, got on the paddle-box, and in a manner highly creditable to him, addressed them. He after communicating the fact that the vessel was on fire, urged on them the propriety of their being calm, as there was no danger, assuring them that if they kept quiet he would run them on shore, and they would effect a perfectly safe landing; but if on the contrary, they disregarded his advice, he could not say what the consequence would be. Notwithstanding this, the utmost confusion prevailed, and the screams of the females were dreadful. Her chief mate, whose name was understood to be Thomas Hobling, had the management of the helm,—he immediately put it in such a position as would carry the vessel towards the shore. Several persons entreated the captain to run her on the Essex shore; but the answer was, "No, I will not. I will run her into shallow water." The paddles all this period were in full motion, and the boat soon took the ground; immediately after which the flames burst forth from the deck and the windows of the cabins. The spot was facing the village of Northfleet, and the inhabitants, on becoming acquainted with the state of the vessel, hastened down to the beach to render all the assistance in their power; they put off in boats, and laid planks on the mud for the passengers to walk on, but not before several persons, in the alarm of the moment, had jumped overboard, and it is feared some lives were lost; but the fact, in the confusion which prevailed, could not be ascertained. Neither the captain nor the mate left the vessel until every person had quitted her, and the latter, to save his life, was obliged to leap into the river. The wind at the time, was blowing violently from the east, which caused the flames to burn with great rapidity. At five o'clock the fire was seen at Gravesend, from which place the engine from the West Kent Fire office was despatched with a party of firemen, who soon arrived at the water's edge and got to work. At this period the whole of the after-part of the vessel was one body of fire, and the saving of any portion was considered impossible; the directors of the vessel had arrived and employed between 100 and 200 labourers to assist to stop the progress of the devouring element, the firemen conveyed the branches and hose of the engines over the side, and the whole force of the engine was thrown into the hull of the vessel. Hamilton the steward of the vessel, arrived by the Brilliant, Gravesend steamer. He states that the fire was supposed to have originated in consequence of the lower deck being built too close to the boilers. The report that was circulated when he left was, that three persons had perished, and that their bodies had been found. The vessel is insured, but not to the full extent of the value of it. A great many passengers who escaped arrived in town last night by various conveyances, and the description of the occurrence was truly dreadful. The two engines, forty-horse power, and all the extensive machinery are also destroyed.—*Morning Chronicle, Thursday.*

The London Constitutional, a paper started by the radical interest, and the *great* organ of Mr. Roebuck, Hume, and the Canadian demagogues, has died a natural death. So much for the spread of republican opinions in England. Though conducted with much radical talent, its circulation never exceeded 700.

THE DUBLIN PETITION.—Some of our liberal contemporaries affect to consider the petition against the return of the sitting members as a mere idle threat, while others more boldly assert that it cannot be prosecuted for want of funds. Both these statements are alike ridiculous; and none are more conscious that they are so, than those by whom they are put forward. But, say our opponents, the threat of a petition is a mere *brutum fulmen*. That this is not their real opinion may be gathered from the fact, that a few days since they sent Mr. Austen a *special retainer*, although they allege that he had a general one on behalf of Mr. O'Connell, and which reached two days after one on the part of Messrs. West and Hamilton had been received, the services of Messrs. Thesiger and Wrangham having been at the same time secured for the petitioners. Again—it is asserted that funds will be wanting for its prosecution. We are free to admit that these funds ought not to be drawn from the private purses of the late candidates. Mr. West has expended an enormous sum, and devoted the whole energies of his powerful mind to combating, and successfully combating, Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Hamilton has nobly taken his stand in the breach; and our opponents lean but upon a broken reed, if they suppose that the Protestants of Ireland will not make common cause in resisting the usurpation of a common foe. We can tell them for their comfort, that at a meeting of a few friends held on Saturday last—held in a "back parlour," too, a sum of a thousand pounds was subscribed and paid; and we can assure them that every hour of the day is adding to the items at the credit side of the accounts opened at Latouche's and Ball's Banks, in the names of two of the highest and most honourable men in the county; and to this fund we unhesitatingly call upon every friend in Ireland to contribute, not for the sake of Messrs. West and Hamilton, but for their own. But we have another crumb of comfort for our liberal friends. The question of this petition and its prosecution is taken up in Scotland and England. In the former subscriptions are in progress of collection at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Stirling, and many other places; while in the latter, we find by the *Northampton Herald*, that a fund applicable to what only now be fairly termed this national cause, is creating there, the subscription of each individual being limited to one pound.—*Evening Mail.*

Several fields of oats are already cut between this town and Manchester, and the harvest will be general in the course of the present and next week. In treland the crops appear to be still earlier; some parcels of Irish oatmeal, of this year's growth, having already arrived at Liverpool. Some wheat has also been cut near Beetle, and a few days more of the present genial weather will make it generally ready for the sickle. The impression seems to be, that the grain crops will be about an average, and the potatoe and turnip crops above an average. The potatoe crops are surprisingly fine, a circumstance of the utmost importance, especially to the poorer classes. Prices are considerably lower than they were last year, though still remunerative to the farmer.—*Gore's General Advertiser.*

By the advices from Gibraltar it appears that the governor had shortened the quarantine performed by vessels coming from the coast of Africa from fifteen to eight days, from which it is presumed the plague was subsiding at Algiers, Oran, and other places.

ATTACK ON SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—As soon as Sir James and his party descended the hustings, a tremendous rush was made by the mob towards the right hon. baronet, and a scene of uproar and outrage ensued which no language can adequately describe. About a hundred ruffians armed with bludgeons and who acted in concert, made the most desperate efforts to reach the person of Sir James, who was, however, surrounded by so firm a body of his friends, that all their attempts to break the phalanx were unavailing. The most furious blows were struck by those miscreants, and many gentlemen were wounded. The yells of the hired mob were absolutely deafening, and missiles of various descriptions were hurled at the right hon. baronet and his party. Upon reaching the Bush, Sir James and his friends immediately barricaded the doors, but the bludgeon men proceeded up the archway to the back part of the premises and attacked the windows, some of which were smashed to pieces. These scoundrels were well organised. They appeared simultaneously upon the scene, and simultaneously disappeared—not one was to be seen in the streets two minutes after the signal for the dispersion had been given. Fortunately they failed in their murderous object by the firmness with which their intended victim was defended by his friends. It remains to be seen what steps will be taken by the patriotic authorities of Carlisle to bring the miscreants and their prompters and abettors to the bar of outraged justice.—*Cumberland Pacquet.*

LORD MELBOURNE.—The English elections, thus promising to the Conservative cause, have already, we rejoice to say, decided the fate of the Administration, even in the judgement of Lord Melbourne himself. A rumour was yesterday circulated in the club-houses, which rumour we have traced to very good Whig authority, to the effect that the premier has formally announced his intention to resign office at the close of the contest. As Lord Melbourne's imputed reasons for the threatened steps are honorable to him, we can have no difficulty in giving them circulation:—"I will not" his Lordship is understood to say, "prejudice the chances of my party by abandoning the post in which that party has placed me during the elections; but no consideration shall tempt me to hold office against the declared sense of the people of England, solely by the aid of a doubtful majority, supplied for the most part, by Mr. O'Connell's nominees. My position in the last Parliament was wholly different; the late House of Commons was not mine—it was called by Sir Robert Peel. It placed me in office by a considerable majority, British and Irish; and I had no right under the circumstances to analyse with jealousy the composition of that majority. To hold office now however, in defiance of a majority of British representatives, solely by force of such a majority of Irish members as Mr. O'Connell will send to Parliament with the aid of Government, which cannot be withheld from him, would be really to place the British Empire in subjection to the dangerous Irish Roman Catholic party—a party with which I have ever felt an inconvenience, and a submission to which I never will endure. I will, therefore, resign office."

This declaration, which we firmly believe to have been repeated by the premier more than a dozen times, proves that if Lord Melbourne does not feel as he ought to do, he knows how an English gentleman ought to feel. We shall of course be contradicted by Whig Radical Journals, which will continue to libel the noble lord by representing him as still the indentured slave of Mr. O'Connell. But we put our statement to the good sense of the country, once more affirming our full conviction of its truth.—*Standard.*

We care not a single straw whether Lord Melbourne has or has not declared that he will obey the voice of the English constituencies, and resign. He has done all the mischief in his power to the vital interests of his country, though not all the mischief which he intended when he spoke of "inflicting a heavy blow and great discouragement upon protestantism." Let him resign or not resign, it is enough for us to know that the next Parliament will be even more conservative than that which was chosen under the auspices of Sir Robert Peel, and that with such a Parliament it will be as idle an attempt for the Melbourne Ministry to overthrow the church, or subvert the constitution, as to think of pushing the sun from his course.—*Morning Herald.*

*Caution to Landlords.*—On Thursday, at Liverpool, a commercial traveller, named Rose, brought an action against Mr. Martin, proprietor of the Union Hotel, Liverpool, to recover the sum of £159 being the amount of loss he had sustained, as was alleged, by his negligence. It appeared that some short time since the plaintiff, who was staying at the defendant's hotel, exhibited the money which he now endeavoured to recover, in a some what imprudent manner before a number of persons in a public room of the house, £55, of the sum being either in bank-notes or gold, and the remainder in bills of different value. The whole was afterwards locked up in a small case; and during the absence of the plaintiff a person of genteel family appearance, who had entered the room for breakfast, was observed to take up this case, and after quietly having his reckoning, and bestowing somewhat more than usual by way of gratuity upon the waiter, to walk away with it. His manner excited no suspicion, and as it was of course imagined that he was only removing his own property, no objection was made to his departure.—His Lordship, in summing up the case to the Jury, said that they must decide whether or not the defendant had been guilty of negligence in allowing improper persons to come into his house without affording better protection to what might be left in his charge.—The Jury found a verdict for the full amount sought.

## Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—I observe in the last Courier, that some writer styling himself "A Royalist," has attempted, with many weak advances towards wit and raillery, to reply to my communication in the Chronicle of the 15th ult. and there certainly is not in that impression of the Courier, half a column of matter so little worth reading.

The fulsome stuff about the Governor having the "head of a warrior, a statesman, a patriot," &c. shews him to be a mere creature, and however much I may be given to 'croaking,' he'is evidently more addicted to 'toad-eating,' and when we consider that he has (as he asserts himself,) 'three score years of experience,' he is as silly an old writer and as small a reasoner as one would wish to meet with. Not one reason has he produced for the release of Mr. Greely: not one argument to shew that all the difficulties which have arisen are not to be attributed to that release: not a shadow of defence for the Executive interfering before the prisoner had undergone his trial before a *competent* tribunal; not one particle of light has he thrown on the matter, but he has succeeded to admiration in filling half a column of the Courier with unmeaning pompous words, interspersed with a prodigious number in italics, which I have no doubt are intended for wit, and to the full enjoyment of which I leave him, and remain

Your's, A LOYALIST.

# THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, OCTOBER 6, 1837.

No latter European dates have been received during the past week.

BOUNDARY LINE.—It is said that the detachments of the gallant 43d Regiment, will shortly return from their encampments at the Falls and the Township of Woodstock to their old quarters at Fredericton. The stock of ammunition expended on this long march, we believe does not amount to a great sum, and the correct lists of the numerous prisoners taken, and of the *killed*, *wounded*, and *missing* in the battle field, have not yet been Gazetted!!!

BOAT RACE.—At twelve o'clock on Monday last, a race from Reed's Point, round Partridge Island and back to the place of starting, took place between three new six oared gigs, viz.:

The *Victoria* owned by Mr Wm. Smith,
" *Hazard* ditto Carleton Boat Club,
" *Sylph* ditto Mr. Ruddock,

and was won in fine style by the Carleton Boat Hazard:—Time, 35 minutes.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, two of the above new gigs, the "Victoria" and "Hazard" were engaged for the same distance for the sum of twenty five pounds a side, with choice Rowers for each Boat. The Race was well contested and reflected great credit on the respective rowers, which was again won by the Carleton Boat Hazard, beating the Victoria one minute in time.—Time, 34 minutes.

The superior model of the Carleton Boat was visible to every spectator at the time of starting:—while the "Hazard" rose buoyantly over each wave and lightly skimming the surface; the "Victoria" plunged deeply through every ripple, thus giving a decided advantage to the "Hazard," and had not the "Victoria" been rowed by superior oarsmen, it was evident that she would have been distanced three times the length that was gained by her opponent.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.—*Latest Returns.*—*County of York*, Wilmot 302, Taylor 281, Muir 221, Burn 185, Fisher 219, Cameron 59.

*County of Sunbury.*—Hayward 217, Miles 158, Parsons 157.

*County of Queen's.*—Messrs. Johnston and Gilbert have been returned. Earl resigned.

*King's County.*—Freeze 525, M'Leod 436, Earl 401. Vail resigned.

*Charlotte.*—Hill 771, Wyer 654, Brown 558, Owens 433, Thompson 430, Clinch 428.

*Northumberland.*—Rankin 555, Street 404, Carman 388.

*Kent.*—Messrs. Weldon and M'Allum have been returned.

*Westmoreland.*—Messrs. Wilson, Crane, Hannington, and Palmer have been returned.

PERILS OF ELECTIONS.—We are credibly informed, that at a certain district in York County, about 25 miles from the Capital, several electors on Monday last demanded a price for their votes, and that a *Magistrate* in the upper part of the county, actually threatened one of the candidates with the opposing interest of himself and a numerous family of sons, unless a certain Note held against him to the amount of thirty or forty pounds, were given up. We are happy to find that the candidate so threatened, and whose election is considered as secure, nobly refused to descend to such a pitch of corruption.

We think the above notorious circumstance affords a strong argument in favor of shortening the time allowed for elections, and also, in favour of keeping the Poll open in one place only in each county, instead of moving about for party convenience, and at a great expence to many of the candidates.

On Monday last, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of Johanna, daughter of *Martin Maloney*, aged 5 years, whose death occurred the same day by falling into a well. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned by falling into an open well of water on the premises of the late Samuel Nichols, Esqr."

LAUNCHED, on the 16th inst. from the ship-yard of Messrs. Francis and Samuel Smith, Portland, a splendid copper-fastened ship of 560 tons, called the *Strabane*, owned by Mr. Hugh Doherty, of this city: she is constructed of the best materials—is pronounced to be in every respect a superior vessel, and reflects great credit upon the builders.

On the 16th an inquest was held before Wm. Frost, Esq. one of the coroners of King's county, on view of the remains of a man, unknown, found on the marsh in Kingston belonging to Mr. Samuel Pears, commonly called Oldham marsh, opposite the head of Darling's Island. The deceased had been clad in a short homespun jacket, and to all appearances, moleskin waistcoat, and oversocks on his feet, which were entire. There was found about the deceased a smoothing plane, a file, two tobacco pipes, an American half dollar, and a shilling piece.—The Jury returned a Verdict of 'found drowned.' The remains were decently interred on the premises of the coroner.—*Observer.*

A vessel is fitting out at Prince Edward Island, to proceed to Van Diemen's Land and New Holland with emigrants. The Texas fever raged in the Island, a year or two ago. "A rolling stone gathers no moss."—*Yarmouth Herald.*

On the 1st August, the University of Edinburgh conferred the Degree of "*Doctor of Medicine*" upon WILLIAM BAYARD, of this city, after having passed his several examinations, and defended his Inaugural Dissertation upon "Asiatic Cholera."

BANGOR, Sept. 21.—We really regret to see the Border controversy again taken up in a way which it is just impossible it should be settled. The Whig and Courier states that Mr. Greely's second arrest has been followed by the dispatch of "troops" for his protection from Houlton, who "arrived too late," and by "orders" on the part of the British Lieutenant Governor for the arrest of "the Commissioners who are to lay out the road from the Aroostic to the Madawaska." Can any reflecting man suppose that even an extensive and bloody Border fray between the few troops on each side the line would settle or even accelerate the settlement of this controversy?

Mr. Greely, we understand, had no new orders for his second entrance on the disputed territory.—He aspires, perhaps, to be the champion who, with an ancient nobility of spirit, shall in his own person encounter the enemies of his country, and adjust the whole question! We wish him according to the old chivalrous forms "a good deliverance."—But is there not a good allowance to him by the State, per day, while he is thus detained? Sir Robert Walpole said 'He could make patriots grow as fast as mushrooms by a proper application of the public purse.'—*Journal.*

In consequence of a decision in the supreme court at Pictou, where a sum of money was recovered from the master of the Cape Breton, steamer, a debt due by an individual who had left the Province in that vessel; he requires all persons taking passage to the Island in the steamer, to have a pass from the Provincial Secretary, or give security against his sustaining similar losses. This course will be productive of much inconvenience and extra expence to travellers to Prince Edward Island and Miramichi by this conveyance, and if possible a remedy should be provided.—*Halifax Times.*

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM NAVIGATION.—Last week an experimental trial was made in the river of a newly invented apparatus for the purposes of preventing incrastations on the bottoms of the boilers used in steam-navagation. It is well known that in sea going vessels this incrustation is frequently so thick as to prevent the water from exerting any effect on the bottom of the boiler, which consequently becomes red hot, and explodes with great violence. Even when this is not the case the tear and wear of the boiler, occasioned by the removal of the incrusting substance, which is often as hard and compact as stone, tend greatly to increase the expense of working a steam vessel. The new invention consists in placing pipes outside the vessel under the surface of the sea, that shall act as reservoirs for the condensed steam, which is thus cooled by the action of the external water, and returned to the boiler; so that, in point of fact, the contents of the boiler become in a very short period distilled water. The inventor of this plan is a Mr. Symington, son of the originators of steam-navagation, and well known for a variety of ingenious discoveries. The vessel fitted up for the experiment was the City of Londonderry, belonging to the Dublin Steam Navagation Company. This experiment proved the contemplated success of Mr. Symington's apparatus, and gave great satisfaction to a number of scientific gentlemen and others interested in steam-navagation who witnessed it.—*Liverpool Mail.*

DECREASE OF TRADE IN THE PORT OF LONDON.—It appears the number of ships and their registered tonnage which have entered the London Docks in the first six months of the present year, with cargoes from foreign ports, has been 350, of the tonnage of 62,300 tons; in the St. Katherine's Docks 233 vessels of the tonnage of 56,820 tons; in the West India Docks (we were unable to obtain this item) ——ships of the tonnage of 84,000 tons; and in the East India Docks, 46 vessels of the tonnage of 25,700 tons. The returns which we have been enabled to obtain, show that in the first six months of 1836 there entered the London Docks with cargoes 400 vessels from foreign ports, of the aggregate tonnage of 74,400 tons; the St. Katherine's Docks, 230 ships of the tonnage of 53,330 tons; the West India Docks, —ships of the tonnage of 88,158 tons; and the East India Docks, 49 of the tonnage of 29,-900. From these statements it will appear that in the number of vessels which have entered the four principal docks, there has in the period referred to been a very small falling off, as compared with the similar period of last year. The total reduction has been about 50 vessels only, and the aggregate amount of tonnage has only fallen off from about 245,600 tons in the first six months of 1836, to 235,-430 tons in the first half year of 1837, or rather above 10,500 tons.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—It is understood about the Houses of

would prolong the session, if any business is to be done, to a painful extent beyond the dog days. With respect to the business really to be done on the assembling of the new Parliament, it is understood that the speakership will not be disputed, that Mr. Abercrombie will be allowed to resume his big, large-backed chair without opposition; but that, in the address, if the speech make the remotest allusion to measures regarding Ireland or Great Britain that it is wished should be considered with the view to settlement, an amendment will be moved in each House, embodying the principles and character of those measures, which (agreeably to the intimation of the Duke of Wellington at the close of the last session) the conservative party would like to see, distinguishing those measures, meant to adjust the disputes now existing between those in and out of power. Such at least is the conversation in some political circles, and as such it is related.—*Morning Herald.*

BULLION.—It is now admitted by the demi-official organ of the bank, that they have bullion in their coffers to the extent of 6 1-2 millions. All fear of further danger to the trade of the country on that head is therefore at an end.

QUEBEC, September 16.—The number of vessels which arrived on Thursday in the morning and evening tides, amounted to one hundred and eighty; the spectacle throughout the day was one of extreme beauty. The noble expanse of our river covered with floating castles, their white sails almost literally spreading from side to side of the river, and reflected on its unruffled surface, attracted crowds to the southern end of the Glacis of the Citadel, to the walk between the Castle Gardens, and to the Grand Battery, to view the splendid and unusual spectacle, and we heard more than one exclamation of wonder at the number of ships the merchants of this poor Old England, which is about to be so catawampaciously used up by Consul Papineau and his Legions from the *Petite Nation*, could manage to send out at one time. In truth it was an imposing sight, and one of which we despised foreigners had reason to be proud; we felt so, and were not a little delighted at the impression it visibly made upon the spectators of non-importation origin.

*Mercury.*

"LO THE POOR INDIAN!"—We perceive that the project is again under discussion, of employing the northwestern Indians, in the Florida war! It does not seem to us possible, that the government of a Christian nation can be so base as to countenance such an idea, even for a moment. Stimulate brother to tomahawk brother, by base bribes! Already the rank offence has gone up to high heaven, that we have employed some hundreds of the Creeks against the Seminoles; but as though disgrace enough had not been incurred by what has been incidentally done in this way, there are those who would extend the murderous policy, by bringing hordes of Indians down from the far west—more than two thousand miles—to hunt down the miserable remnant of the Seminoles! For their sustenance they are to provide themselves buffalo meat. Another beautiful illustration of American humanity. There are now two hundred thousand Indians in the west, mainly dependent upon the buffaloes for their sustenance; and when the reckless waste of these animals, at the instigation of the fur companies, is taken into account, it is believed that the supply will be exhausted within ten or twelve years at best. But as if to hasten the time of their extinction, and the consequent famine among the Indians, they are, by the scheme now on foot, to be shot down faster than ever, for the Florida war. Truly we are a great—a magnanimous nation. Jackson boasted that he conquered the conquerors of Napoleon at New Orleans. Oceola may boast that he has conquered the conquerors of Napoleon's conquerors. Who, then, is the greater man?—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The following affecting story is from the Toronto *Constitution* of the 6th instant:—

*A Family Poisoned.*—Those who can feel for the miseries of others will drop a tear when they peruse the following statement.

A family of the name of Smith, resided in Boulton's Field, Toronto, consisting of the father, mother and four children. The eldest girl eleven years of age, another younger, and the boy, went out in the woods to gather mushrooms, a few days ago, and by mistake gathered toad stools, which are poisonous. They brought them home the eldest girl cleaned them, the mother cooked them on the gridiron with salt. The children ate them, and took sick, first one and then the others—the physicians could do nothing for them—they all died—and last Saturday we hear that the 4th or youngest infant died also, but not of poison like the others. The two children of a Mr. Jameson, also of this city, were out with Smith's infants, and one of them went to Smith's, ate of the toad stools with the others and is since dead and buried. It is truly remarkable how many ways there are in which death approaches the human family with his dread summons.

*Russian Trade with the United States.*—The Commercial Gazette, of St. Petersburgh, contains an article which shows that the commercial crisis in America and England has considerably diminished the export of several of the native productions of Russia. It states that in the first five months of 1836 about 345,000 poods of iron were exported, but this year, the quantity amounted to only 232,000. The hemp in 1836 amounted to 271,000; in 1837 to only 93,000. Cloth, in 1836, to 50,614 pieces, and about 1,800,000 archies, but, in 1837, to no more than 33,100 pieces and 300,000 archies. Flax in 1836 to 22,356 poods: but this year to no more than 82 poods. In the imports there has been but very little difference, and indeed, they appear to have increased, and more particularly in silks, cotton goods, and Champagne wine, in which last article the importation in 1836 amounted to 6,311 bottles, while this year it has been augmented to 19,401 bottles.

## MARRIED,

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Casewell, Mr. George Robinson, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert W. Nowlan, all of this city.

On the 28th, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. Benjamin Tippett, of this city, to Miss Eliza Souther, of the Parish of Portland.

At Yarmouth, N. S. on the 20th ult. by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. Alexander Lawson, Editor and proprietor of the *Herald*, to Miss Frances Campbell King.

## DIED,

On Monday morning, Mrs. Harriett Beeching, wife of Mr. Samuel Beeching, aged 29 years.

This morning, after a short but very severe illness, Mrs. Salome Fader, in the 71st year of her age. Mrs. Fader was the daughter of the Rev. Mr Brizelius, formerly a Missionary at Lunenburg, in Nova Scotia, from the Society P. G. F., and was herself a steady undeviating member of the Church in which she had been brought up. During her last illness, Mrs. F. was deprived of the power of expressing her views and hopes, but as her life had been directed by the faith of the Gospel, her friends have the consolation in believing that she has gone to the rest of the blessed.—The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Charles Davies, in Germain-street.

At Cornwallis, on the 10th ult. Mary Elizabeth, infant daughter of John and Lydia Ann Wiswell, of this city, aged 6 months and 10 days.

At Hoxton, near London, on the 11th Aug. in the 60th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry, the Rev. Joshua Marsden: Wesleyan Minister.

## SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Sept. 27. arrived, schr. Eleanor Jane, Craft, Boston, 2: J. & T. Robinson, unmerchantable cargo.

Elephant, Kyllin, Sydney, J. Robertson, coals.
28th, Teazer, Jones, New-York, via Eastport: Jos. Gunnison, flour, &c.
29th, schr. Perseverance, Appleby, Eastport: flour, to Crookshank & Walker.
1st Oct. brig Fenwick Keating, M'Kenzie, Liverpool, 35; James Whitney, coals. Left ship Rebecca, Goodwin, to sail for this port in two or three days.
Schr. Trial, M'Farlane, Halifax, 8, sugar.
Eliza Ann, Kendrick, Halifax, 8, sugar and rum.
2d, brig Bell, Campbell, Dundalk, (Ireland,) 40: R. Rankin & co. ballast.
Britannia, Pine, Ballyshannon: R. Rankin & co. merchandize.
Susannah, Morrison, New-York, 8: C. M'Lauchlan, flour, &c.
schr. Superb, Smith, Halifax, rum, &c.
3d, schr. William Wallace, Crowell, Philadelphia, 8: G. Thomas, flour and corn.
4th, Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Eastport, C. M'Laughlan, assorted cargo.
Coral, Howard, Boston, assorted cargo.
6th, brig Argonaut, Betts, from New York.

CLEARED.

Ship James Baillie, Oliver, Belfast, timber.
Barlow, Burns, London, deals, mahogany, &c.
Ward, Masters, Liverpool, timber.
Alice Crowther, Lindsay, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Lady Douglas, Brewer, Dundalk, deals.
Schr. Palace, Paul, St. Andrews, wine, &c.
Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, plaster.
Teazer, Jones, New-York, fish, &c.
Kingston, Sterratt, Bantry, deals.
Congress, Norris, Boston, plaster.

Arrived at Pugwash, N.S. 7th ult. barque Agnes, Young, 47 days from Liverpool, to Thos. M'Grade, of St. John.

One hundred and sixty-three vessels arrived at Quebec on the 14th and 15th September: among them were the Elizabeth Bently, Robertson; Calcutta, M'Lay; Marion, Arthur; and Britannia, Atchison, from Liverpool; Glasgow, Douglas, and Scotia, Risk, from Greenock; and brig Horatio, Stewart, St. John. Cleared, 16th, ship Europe, Young, Liverpool.

The Scotia, Risk, from Greenock, was run foul of yesterday off Berthier by the Nelson Village, and lost bowsprit and figure head.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Britannia, Atchison, suffered some injury at Grosse Isle, having been in contact with the barque Tay from Glasgow.—*Ib.*

Arrived at Philadelphia, 16th ult. schr Hunter from this port; 20th brig James D. Dickson, do.; schr Woodlands, Johnston, do.

Arrived at Liverpool, 19th August, ship Clyde, Reid, and mary Appleby, Taylor, from this port; Lanark, Simpson, Miramichi; Victoria, Rusland, Quebec; 21st, Superb, Whitby, St. John; John Porter, Cuthbertson, Halifax; Eliza, Brier, Nova scotia. *Cleared*, 19th, brig Kingston, Smith, Saint John; Ambassador, Vaughan; Georgian, Mitchell, and Amaranth, Card, Halifax; Enterprise, M'Cready, Quebec; Thistle, Vogler, St. Andrews; 22d, Quebec, Pye, Dalhousie.—*Entered for loading*, ship Adelaide, Brimbridge, St. John; Ganges, Crawford, Dalhousie; North Briton, Taylor, Miramichi.

Brig Diamond, at Yarmouth, left at Barbados on the 5th Sept. sch'r Relief, Vaughan, of St. John, for Sneduac, and Ray, Lingley, of do. for Turks Island.—Spoke, on the 20th ult. in lat. 43, 50, long. 66, 30, brig Nehemiah, 24 hours from St. Andrews.

*Piracy.*—The brig Cambrian, Swinson, at Boston, from Trinidad, reports on the outward passage to St. Jago, July 5, lat. 26.02, long. 67.20, was boarded by a boat with seven men from a Spanish brig, reported the Serane, Capt. Juan Roche, from Sierra Leone, with 150 slaves.—These men, after boarding, drew their dirks, drove all hands below, and took possession of the vessel, brought her alongside their brig, and commenced breaking open the main hatch, but soon desisted, and demanded half the provisions. They overhauled the store room and cabin, and took provisions, clothing, &c.

HALIFAX, sept. 27.—schr. Felicity, Crowell, from Antigua, for this Port, with salt, was hove on her beam ends on the 15th August, in a hurricane, lat. 22, long. 16 10; by cutting the weather lanyards both masts went by the board, and she righted. On the 22d, the captain, crew, and Mr. Scott supercargo, were taken off by the American schooner Exchange, and landed at Turk's Island. Captain C. arrived here in the Cordelia from Boston.

A letter has been received from the Rose, whaler, dated April 27, in lat. 0 long. 20 W. then 35 days out: she passed the Western Islands on the tenth day after leaving this port, and touched at the Cape de Verds on the 30th day: crew all well.

YARMOUTH, sept. 15.—Four brigs and one brigantine all owned here, arrived on Tuesday last from the West Indies.

TO MARINERS.—The captain of the brig Timoleon informs us that a vessel arrived shortly before he left Europe, which reported having passed the rock 'Five Heads,' it being laid down in the charts as 'doubtful:' said rock is in lat. 44 20 N. long. 16 40 W. and appeared about the size of a large ship in length—passed within two cables lengths of it.—*New York Daily Express.*

Extract from log of brig Emerald, Capt. Beckwith, at Halifax, 22 days from Montego Bay, Jam

August 23d.—At 9 a. m. lat. 34. 27 N. lon. 74 58 W. saw a wreck ahead. Stood for her, and found her to be the Rosebud of Glasgow, with both masts binnacle rails, and bulwarks gone.—a jury mast up forward. Hove to and sent on board, and found her without a living thing on board, loaded with sugar, coffee, cigars, and logwood. Weather being very fine, wind light and ahead, resolved to save what we could of the cargo. Lay by her all night, and took from her a number of bags coffee, several cases of cigars, and bales of tobacco, and on the 24th, at noon having as much as we could conveniently stow, set fire to the wreck, thinking it dangerous to leave her afloat, as she was right in the track of vessels coming from the southward. The crew had been taken off by some other vessel, as there was nothing left in the cabin, and all the moveables gone. We could not tell where she was from, except judging by the cargo. Took an extract, relating to the weather, from the log-slate of the Rosebud.

August 27, at 9. a. m, lat. 38, 20 N. lon. 70, 5 W. passed a large mast with yards, topmast and topgallant mast, and sails and rigging attached. Mast and yards painted white.

## Cutlery, just received.

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

Sets balanced Ivory Handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; do. do. without Forks; sets tip, buffalo, white bone, stag, buck and stag buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; do. Carvers and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with Tin 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.
25th sept. 1837.

## CHEAP VARNISHES.

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

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

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

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

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

1st sept. 1837.

## New Brunswick Philosophical Society.

THE regular monthly Session of the above Society will be held in Mr. Betts' Room, *Bragg's Building*, on TUESDAY evening next, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President.
6th Oct. WILLIAM MILLS, *Secretary.*

## 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.*

## St. John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a further Instalment of *Five per cent.* of the Capital Stock of the said Company, is required to be paid in, at the Secretary's Office, on or before Saturday the 11th day of November next.

☞ Office Hours, 10 to 3.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*
St. John, 5th October, 1837.

## For Sale or to Rent for a term of Years,

*And possession given on the first of November.*

A HOUSE in *Dorchester Street*, near St. John's Church, lately erected by the Subscriber.—It contains four rooms, two bed rooms, cellar, &c. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

*October 6, 1837.*

## Wanted to Charter,

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

October 6. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

## PORK.

100 BARRELS Prime Mess, 50 Barrels Canada Prime, just received, and for sale at low rates for cash or approved paper.

October 6. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

## For NEW-YORK,

The regular American Packet sch't

## Mary Elisabeth,

J. B. GREENLAW, Master:

Will sail for the above Port TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) 7th instant. For Freight or Passage, having a superior cabin, and a select Library for the use of cabin passengers, also, a fore-cabin fitted with Berths for steerage passengers, apply to the master on board, at North Market Wharf, or to

Oct. 6. CHAS. M'LAUCHLAN.

## Landing,

*Ex ship Westmoreland, from Shields:*

21 CASKS of GLASSWARE, assorted, containing 23 and 14 pint Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, &c.
150 Boxes Crown Window GLASS, of excellent quality; sizes 7x9 to 16x12:
100 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours:
A few casks Whiting, Glaziers' Putty, &c.

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

## FLOUR.

100 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.

BRAZIL HIDES.—300 superior Dry Salted Pernambuco HIDES, for sale by

October 6. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

## Ship's Rigging.

THE subscriber offers for sale a complete Gang of STANDING RIGGING for a ship of 500 tons, imported per *Albion*, from Liverpool, and which having arrived too late for the vessel it was intended for, will be sold at cost and charges, if applied for immediately.

A CHAIN of 1 3-4 inch, and Anchor to match, may also be had if required.

*October 6.* E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

*Received pr Albion, Brown, from Liverpool,*

100 FATHOMS 1 in. Close Link Chain,
80 Fathoms 90 7-8 do. do. do.
140 do. 3-4 do. do. do.
300 do. 5-8 do. do. do.
10 ANCHORS from 1 1-2 to 4 cwt.

*September 27.* JAMES OTTY.

## Cigars & Ground Rice.

*Just received, ex Congress, from Boston:*

10 M. BEST Havana CIGARS; Barrels Ground RICE, &c &c. for sale by

29th sept. JAMES MALCOLM.

## SUGAR & TEA.

*Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax:*

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

IN STORE,

39 chests very fine Congo TEA,
100 catty boxes of 14 lbs. each: 6 large chests Bohea: 3 chests best Hyson;
20 boxes, 6 lb. each, Fine Hyson,
3 chests Best SOUCHONG.

☞ These Teas are all warranted of the very best quality, and will be sold cheaper than any other parcel of Teas in this city, for cash or approved Notes. JAMES MALCOLM.

29th september.

## An Heir Wanted.

IF ROBERT WALLACE, mason, formerly residing in Coldstream, Scotland, who emigrated to America about eight years ago, will apply to WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Writer, in Coldstream, he will communicate information to the said Robert Wallace regarding certain property which has fallen to him by the decease of his Father David Wallace, formerly Serjeant in the Staff of the Berwickshire Militia, and lately residing in Coldstream. In the event of the said Robert Wallace, or some person duly authorised by him, not making any claim for said property within *Ten Months* from the date hereof, steps will be thereafter taken to get it secured for the benefit of his family who are still in this country.

*Coldstream, Scotland, 3d August*, 1837.

## CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon, or occupying in any manner, Lots Nos. 342 and 343, in Elliott Row, as in the event of their so doing they will be prosecuted.

22d sept. THOMAS RICHARDS.

JOHN ANTHONY

FROM Woodwards Wharf, Lower Cove, on Tuesday night last,—A GIG BOAT, 18 1-2 feet long, painted green and red colour inside, W boards will return the said Boat to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN ANTHONY

STOLEN OR CAST ADRIFT,

CORN.—200 Bushels small round Yellow CORN, on sale by

August 29. THOMAS HANFORD.

## Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

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

1st sept. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

*Rules and Regulations to be observed by Persons desirous of purchasing Crown Lands or Timber.*

All applications to be made by petition addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the annexed forms.

Land Petition, form A.
Timber do. do. B.
Land Petition (not for settlement.) C; and which are to be filed in the Crown Land Office.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will prepare lists of all such Petitions received by him, on or before the 24th of every month, or oftener if necessary, to be laid before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the first day in every month, (not being Sunday) and the answers to the same, are to be published in the first Royal Gazette after the Petitions have been decided on.

Any Petition presented after the 24th of any month will not be inserted in the list, for the first following Council, but must lay over till the second Council.

The whole amount of duty on Timber and Lumber, and of purchase money, must be paid within thirty days after the answer shall have been published in the Gazette, with the exception of squatters, who purchase by instalments; in which cases, the first instalment must be paid within the same period after the answer shall have been published.

All applications which may be complied with, will be forfeited if the payments are not made within the time required.

Land Petition A. for land for immediate settlement.

*To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The Petition of of the Parish of in the County of humbly sheweth,

That he is a British subject born in and does not own any land; that he wishes to obtain by purchase a tract of land for immediate settlement, containing acres, and situate as follows:

The said land is at present in a wilderness state—no improvements having been made thereon; [*or as the case may be.*] and he requests that he may be allowed to purchase it at per acre, payable and if so allowed, he is prepared to, and will settle himself upon, and improve the same forthwith, and conform in all respects with the regulations for granting of land.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Timber Petition B.

*To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The Petition of of the Parish of and county of humbly sheweth,

That he is a British subject, and prays for a licence to cut and carry away from vacant Crown lands situate as follows:

The mark he intends using to distinguish the Timber now applied for is and he pledges himself to conform to the regulations to be observed by Persons obtaining licences for Timber or lumber.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Land Petition C. (not for immediate settlement.)

*To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The Petition of humbly sheweth.

That he is a British subject, and that he is desirous of purchasing acres of land situate as follows:

All applications from Squatters must contain a full statement of the improvements they have made, the time they have been located on the land applied for, and the other circumstances upon which they found their claim, and such applications must be verified by the affidavit of the party applying, accompanied by a certificate from some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, or other person of respectability.

IN COUNCIL, SEPT. 16, 1837.

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

Mathew Crimen, 2s. 6d. per acre down, or 3s. by instalments.
Cornelius Gamben, 3s. by instalments.
Thomas Arnold, 2s. 6d. immediate payment.
Let Rockwell, do. do. do.
John Lynch, do. do. do.
Wm. Belmain, do. do. do.
Patk. M'Donald do. do. do.
Wm. Hackett, do. do. do.
Robert Coyle, 2s. 6d. immediate or 3s. by instalments.
A. C. Beckwith, do. do. do. do.
Abraham Stockford, 2s. 6d. immediate payment.
John Ryan, do. do.
Wm. Anderson, free grant, under a previous promise.

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

Darby Gillan's Petition for lease of Wild Meadows is complied with, at 20s per annum.

P. Dunphy can have a lease for three years of the Meadow applied for by him in Westmoreland.

The Lands applied for by the undermentioned persons are ordered to be sold at Public Auction. (See Advertisement.)

John Bell,
John Campbell, and
Thomas Taylor.

The Petitions of the undermentioned applicants are referred for a full statement of the improvements they have made, the time they have been located on the land applied for, and the other circumstances upon which they found their claim.—And such applications must be verified by the affidavit of the party applying, accompanied by a certificate from some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, or other person of respectability.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles M'Fee, | Joseph Herrington, |
| John Frizzle, | Andrew Stithnir, |
| Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, | Jeremiah Leary, |
| Thomas Powell, Jr. | Hannah Knowles, |
| Rolea A. Ford, | Richard Parle, |
| James Chavters, | Samuel Bargess, |
| Jeremiah Neale, | Clements Thebeault, |
| James Riordan, | Patrick Dunphy, |
| Thomas Madden, | Patrick Mackey, |
| James Parle, | Alexander Robertson, |
| Joseph Smith, | Neil M'Kendrick, |
| John Swift, | Benjamin Crandall, |
| Thomas M'Carthy, | Samuel Bleakney. |

*Crown Land Office, 27th Sept. 1837.*

*Crown Land Office, Sept. 27, 1837.*

The undermentioned tracts of Crown Land will be offered at Public Auction, at this Office, on Monday the 6th of November, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Lot 15, first tier, Dipper Harbour, County of Charlotte, 100 acres. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

Lot No. 3, 100 acres Shediac River, County of Westmoreland, adjoining northeast of a grant to Abraham Taylor. Upset price, 8s. per acre.

TERMS.—10 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within fourteen days.

THOMAS BAILLIE,
*Commissioner of Crown Land.*

## Candles, Soap, &c.

*The subscribers offer for sale—*

50 BOXES mould and Dipt CANDLES, 40 do. Liverpool SOAP;
27 boxes London Starch;
100 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins;
10 kegs very superior Mustard;
10 bags Havana Coffee; 10 m. do Cigars,
12 bags Filberts and Walnuts,
37 kegs Soda Biscuit; 10 ditto sugar Ditto;
25 ditto Wine ditto,
7 hogsheads raw and refined SUGAR,

With a general assortment of *Groceries, Spirits, &c. &c.* at lowest prices.

15th sept. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

## AUCTION SALES.

*On Tuesday, 10th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, at the Subscribers' Warehouse, will be sold—*

CONGO, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, & Gunpowder TEAS;
Black and Green PAINTS;
Three Packages HARDWARE;
3 Pipes, 12 Hogsheads, 8 Qr. casks, 4 Hogsheads, 2 Qr. casks, } BRONTE MADEIRA WINE;
50 Dozens bottled Wine; 20 M. Manilla Cegars;
4 Pipes, 30 Cases, 3 gallons each, } PAINT OIL;
1 Fair elegant China Sugar Jars;
1 China Dinner Set; 50 Boxes Raisins;
20 Bags Corks; 10 boxes Sperm Candles;
20 shares Stock in *Saint John Water Company*

29th sept. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

## 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;
Brearner, Berlin, Woollen, Kid, Plain, silk, and Lace Gloves; Lin'd Gloves of all kinds;
Ladies' Kid and Lace Mitts;
Infants' Mittens, in white, coloured, lambs' wool and silk;
White and coloured Stays in great variety;
Quillings, Bobbinetts, Tattings, Edgings, Footings and Laces; Black Lace Veils;
Black and White Blond Quillings;
Coronation Braids; Sheet Cane; Threads;
Boys' Leather Belts; Cotton Cords;
Blue Lasting; Gents. Stocks; sewing silks;
Twist, Worsteds and Yarns;
Black and coloured Gimp Trimmings;
50 pieces BROAD CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Petersham, and Ladies' Cloth, assorted colours.

—ALSO—

*Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—*

Plain and Figured Merinos (good and cheap,)
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Cotton Checks, Stripes and Hemespuns;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Huckabac;
Black and Brown Hollands, Russia Duck;
Dowlas, Canvas, and Osnaburg,
Dark Cautoons, 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;
Living 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.

## The Subscriber,

*Informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a Shop in* SCOTLAR'S *Brick Building, two doors from the Post Office, (entrance from Germain-street,) where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. suitable for the season:*

HE HAS NOW ON HAND

16 HOGSHEADS Bright SUGAR.
Chests Congo, Gunpowder, and other TEAS; Puncheons MOLASSES;

*Just received per ship Liverpool,* JOHNSTON, *master, from Liverpool:*

50 Boxes Mould Candles, (short 6's,)
40 Do. Dipt do. 10's & 12's, of excellent quality.

*Also on hand and for sale at his Lumber Yard:*—

80 M. clear seasoned Pine Boards;
200 „ Merchantable do. do.
250 „ Boards for shipping:
A quantity of Spruce and Pine Shingles;
Hewed and sawed Scantling; sawed LATHS;
Refuse BOARDS, DEALS, &c. &c.

22d sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

## Iron, Bricks, Barley, &c.

*The Subscriber is now landing, ex ship* Jane Walker, *from Newry, the following GOODS, which will be sold low if taken from the vessel:*

25 TONS IRON, assorted, (round, square, and flat,)
100 Tons best No. 1. Scotch Pig Iron;
40 cwt. Chains, 1-2 and 1-16th inch,
30 do. Spikes, from 6 to 8 inch,
45 Boxes TIN PLATES, IX and IXX;
35,000 BRICKS; 400 bushels Barley,
10 Pairs Forge BELLOWS.

*August 18.* WILLIAM CARVILL.

## Grand Manan Herring.

150 BBLS. of the above for sale low in the course of landing.

*15th Sept.* 1837. THOMAS HANFORD.

## Now Landing,

*For the subscriber, ex the ship Samuel, from Liverpool:*

100 BBLS., superfine Wheat FLOUR;
75 Boxes mould and dipt CANDLES;
100 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
20 Bags Pot Barley; 1 ton Patent Lead Shot;

ALSO,

10 Hogsheads Cognac BRANDY,
5 Hogsheads Hollands GENEVA,
20 Quarter casks Sadly Madeira WINE.

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## Sugar & Coffee.

*Landing ex schr. Britannia, from Halifax:*

15 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—a superior article for family use.

—IN STORE—

5 Hogsheads Refined SUGAR,
20 Bags finest Java COFFEE,
15 Bags Havana ditto,
10 Kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO,
Chests and Boxes Black and Green TEA.

*For sale cheap by*

8th Sept. JAMES MALCOLM

## NEW STORE.

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

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

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

RYE FLOUR.—150 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour, just received and for sale by

August 4. THOMAS HANFORD.

## NOTICE.

THE Creditors of ROBERTSON & HATTON are hereby informed, that the above named Robertson & Hatton have assigned to the Subscribers all their Estate, real and personal, book debts, notes of hand, &c. for the benefit of such Creditors as will sign an instrument of release prior to the 15th of August next, and that said instrument of release lies at the Office of T. L. NICHOLSON for signature.

All persons indebted to the above-mentioned firm, are hereby notified to pay the several amounts to the subscribers, or either of them, and to no other person, except duly authorized by them to receive the same; and all creditors of said firm who are willing to accept the composition and sign the instrument of release, will please render their accounts to the subscribers.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
S. J. SAMUEL.

St. John, 17th July 1837.

## NEW VESSEL FOR SALE.

A BARQUE of about 300 Tons, now on the stocks at Truro, N. S. of the following dimensions, viz: 97 feet keel, 27 ft. beam, 17 ft. hold; thoroughly copper fastened; top timbers and stern frame of hackmatack; bottom plank birch, and all above spruce. The model and workmanship equal to any in the Provinces: she can be finished in six weeks, and will be sold low if applied for early.—A part of the payment will be taken in merchandize if required. For terms or further information, apply to CHARLES TUCKER, Esq. at Truro, or to

*Aug. 25.* E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

## To Teachers.

WANTED for the National Schools at Carleton, a Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, of superior attainments. Liberal salaries are given.—Apply to the Rev. F. COSTER, Rector, or Col. ANDERSON, Carleton. July 28, 1837.

## Sugar! Sugar!!

*Landing, ex schooner Ion, from Halifax:*

5 HHDS. very white Porto Rico SUGAR; will be sold cheap while landing.

*Landing ex Schooner Thistle from Boston,*

Tierces New RICE, Bales Mocha COFFEE,
Bags Java COFFEE, for sale by

Aug. 25. JAMES MALCOLM.

## Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

12 HHDS. *very superior quality* retailing Molasses;
A few Pipes Sicily Red WINE;
150,000 shipping Pine Boards;
150,000 Laths; 25,000 seasoned Spruce Boards.
A quantity of Lumber of all descriptions: for sale cheap for approved payment.

August 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 17th July, 1837.

NOTICE is here by given, that the sale of Portage Island is postponed until further notice.

T. BAILLIE, *C. C. Lands.*

## TENDERS

WILL be received at the Provincial Secretary's Office, until the 10th of October next, for half binding in Law Calf, 600 copies of the Province Laws. The volume will be Super-Royal Quarto, estimated at 1000 pages, and is to be bound in a neat substantial workmanlike manner.

150 copies to be delivered within one month.
150 " " two months.
150 " " three months.
150 " " four months.

from the date of the receipt of the last sheet.

Security will be required for the faithful execution of the Contract.

Further information may be obtained by application at the Secretary's Office, Fredericton, or the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the City and County of Saint John.

*Provincial Secretary's Office,*
*11th September*, 1837.

## A CARD.

THE subscriber intimates to the Public, that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by Mr. A. EWING, (Portland,) where he intends keeping a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates for cash.

*On hand*—A choice collection of BOOKS, for sale at very reduced prices.

RICHARD DALTON.
*August* 18, 1837. No. 30, Portland.

Ladies' prunella, kid, and morocco Boots and Shoes furnished to order.

## Split Peas, Oatmeal, &c.

40 BBLS. Oatmeal; 20 do. split Peas; 150 gallons best French White Wine VINEGAR; 30 carboons French Plumbs.

July 28. JAMES MALCOLM.

## Pine Apples, Oranges, Lemons, &c

*Just received, per sch'r. Thistle, from Boston:*

A FEW Prime PINE APPLES; boxes Oranges and Lemons.

*In Store:* 150 boxes Smoked Herrings: for sale cheap by JOHN THOMSON & SON,

July 7. *Water street.*

## New Vessel for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Hull and spars of a copper-fastened Brig, of the following dimensions, now building at Bay Verte, viz. length of keel, 77 feet, on deck 86 feet; beam 23 feet; hold 14 feet,—with partner beams, flush deck, sharp built, and will carry a large cargo. Her

## 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, chek'd and striped MUSLINS; Gauze and satin scarfs; Fancy silk and challie Handkerchiefs; Furniture cotton, roll'd and folded lining cotton; satin, gauze and sarsnet Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs; toilet covers; 4-4 and 8-4 Drapery; silk cords and tassels; Gauze, Blond Gauze, and Lace VEILS; Gentlemen's stocks, Embroidered merino handkerchiefs and shawls, Marseilles Vesting, Plain and Fancy Vest Buttons; Genoa cravats; thread, silk, Berlin and Kid Gloves; Linen at all prices; challie, imitation challie and cotton Aprons; children's plain and figured patent leather Belts; Blond Quillings; threads and hosiery; Purse twist; colored Worsted and silk Braids; Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, &c. Nets, Quillings and Laces; suspenders, elastic garters; Prunella boots and shoes; Black and White Piping cord; Fancy Gymp, Fring and trimming; Wadding, thread and Worked muslin, Edging and Insertion, Lace Gauze, Lace caps, Bonnets of every description; children's Lace and linen cambric caps, Edging and Footing, Combs in great variety.

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

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

## Wines, Brandy, &c.

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

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

ALSO—now Storing:
35 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, very superior,
25 Hhds. Choice Retailing Molasses.

*June 3, 1837.* JOHN V. THURGAR.

## Mahogany, Sugar, &c.

TEN Hogsheads and 20 tierces *very superior* Jamaica SUGAR; 50 Logs Mahogany; 1 barre' 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.

## £10 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of Sunday, or early on Monday morning last, the house of the subscriber was entered into, and a Rosewood Writing Desk, containing money, and a Rosewood Work Box, containing Rings and Papers stolen therefrom: the above reward is offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property. Or a reward of *Five Pounds* will be paid to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, whether the property is recovered or not.

July 25, 1837. JAMES MALCOLM.

## 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.

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

## Wheat & Rye Flour.

100 BBLS. best Philadelphia Rye FLOUR.
30 do. Alexandria superfine ditto,

just received and for sale low by.

1st sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

## RECEIVED

*Per Ship* AID DE CAMP, *Parnell, from London:*

344 KEGS of BRANDRAM'S No. 1, White LEAD.
2 Tons of PUTTY, 3 chests soft INDIGO,
40 Tin cans Boiled and Raw OIL,
10 Bags Black PEPPER,
10 Boxes Wax wick mould CANDLES, short 6's,
1 Case "CHRISTY'S" Paris HATS,
2 Cases Wood and Brass COMPASSES,
1 Case of BRUSHES. JAMES OTTY.

*April 18, 1837.*

## Rum and Molasses.

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

July 22. JAMES T. HANFORD.

CANADA FLOUR.—90 barrels "*Ganaoque*" 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 seroons Havana Sugar;
55 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,
90 boxes assorted SHELLS,
A quantity of Conch Shells, sea Feathers, and sea Fans; A few pounds Tortoise shell;
A box of Preserves, and 12 Turtles.

*August 11.* JAS. T. HANFORD.

## *The Cargo of the Brig Rose, from Hamburg.*

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

July 28. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

## 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.

## 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, tamboured ditto, sewed Edgings and Insertions, mull, swiss mull, jaconet, check, book and bishops' lawn muslins, Robbinetts, Lace and Quillings, thread Edgings and Insertions, black and white Lace Veils, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, back and side shell Combs, ornamented Combs, Jewellery, and a great many other fancy articles.—Which will be sold low for prompt payment. JAMES BOWES.

*St. John, June 16. Market square.*

## PORK, &c.

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

100 BAGS 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch Spikes,
100 Bbls. Irish Prime Mess Pork,
2 Bales Wollens, 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, Guaging, &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.

## To Let,

AND possession given immediately: the SHOP at present occupied by the subscriber, in Mr. Everitt's building, Prince William street.

July 14. WILLIAM MAJOR.

## Received,

*Per barque Louisa, Ball, master, from Liverpool:*

100 BAGS Spikes, assorted sizes, from 3 to 9 inch;
20 bags Sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 inch;
20 dozen mill saw Files; 10 doz. Hand Saws;
1 cask CUTLERY.

*Also in store:* 40 Pieces of MOLESKINS.

June 16. JAMES OTTY.

WAX CANDLES.—A few Boxes, just received, for sale low by

June 16. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

## WINDOW GLASS.

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

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

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

## *Wheat 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.

# EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS

AT THE

## WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, Nelson Street.

## HUGH DOHERTY,

*Has just received per Ship ENTERPRISE, from Liverpool, part of his SPRING SUPPLY,—Consisting of the following Articles:—*

300 PIECES Superfine Saxony Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Dahlia CLOTHS,
250 Pieces refine do. do. do. do.
180 " Casimeres assorted Colours,
220 " Plain Checked, and Striped BUCKSKINS,
90 " " " DOESKINS,
50 " Railway Stripes,
250 " Plain, Striped, and Checked GAMBROONS,
400 " do. do. do. and Fancy DRILLS,
70 " Vernon Stripes,
30 " Silk CAMBLETS,
340 " MOLESKINS and BEVERTEENS, assorted Colours,
111 " SATTEENS and VELVETS,
2350 " Printed CALICOES,
500 " " CAMBRICS,
1500 London Printed DRESSES,
300 Pieces Plain and Fancy White MUSLINS,
500 " Unbleached COTTONS,
250 " Bleached ditto.
200 " Damask Table COVERS,
90 " SARSNETS assorted Colours, &c. &c. &c.

H. D. daily expects the remainder of his GOODS which with the above will comprise as extensive and cheap a STOCK as has ever been offered for Sale in this Province, having been selected by himself and purchased on the best terms expressly for this Market. *May 26, 1837.*

## Boarding House.

MRS. EDWARDS begs leave to return her sincere thanks to her numerous friends, for the kind support she has received for many years; and although she suffered severely by the late calamitous fire, and at the conflagration in 1824, yet, by the permission of Divine Providence, and the generous assistance of her friends, she is enabled to recommence her Boarding House, and has taken apartments for that purpose in the old *Coffee-House* Market-square, where every attention will be paid to those Gentlemen who may favour her with their patronage. *May 19, 1837.*

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON. *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

## Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed 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.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

## House to Let,

*And possession given immediately:*

THE House lately occupied by the Subscriber in *Princess street,* and owned by Mr. B. Smith.

June 16. P. BESNARD.

## ALBION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has fitted up the whole of his house in Church street, except the cellar story, as an INN, where Lunches and other refreshments can be had at all seasonable hours. Private rooms for private parties, and a long room for entertaining public Societies.

☞ A few respectable Boarders will be taken.

May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

## NOTICE,

THE Subscriber intends having ready for occupation between the 20th May and 1st day of June next, Two STORES of thirty feet front, three stories in heighth, next adjacent to the large store and warehouse now building on his Wharf, by Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, which he offers to let for one, three or five years.

The plan can be seen at the Office of James Peters, Junior, Esquire.

CHARLES J. PETERS.

*Saint John, April 2, 1837.*

## New Arrangement.

*Saint John Stage Coach Company.*

THE Coach will leave St. John on *Tuesdays* at 7 o'clock in the morning, commencing on the 23d inst. and stop at the following places:

*Ketchum's,* Hammond River Bridge,
*Hayes',* Norton, *Cougle's,* Sussex Vale,
*Holstead's,* Poticodiac, for the night;

Where good beds and every convenience will be afforded to travellers. The coach will leave at an early hour, and go to Amherst the same night, stopping at the Bend and Dorchester; will leave Amherst at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning on its return, and stop at Holstead's for the night, leaving the Bend at 3 o'clock, P. M.; leaving Holstad's at an early hour on Friday morning, and arrive at St. John the same night, stopping at Cougle's, Hayes', and Ketchum's.

St. John, 26th May, 1837.

## TO LET,

*On building lease for the term of twenty one years:—*

TWO very elegible Building LOTS, fronting Forty feet each on Garden Street, in *Kings Ward,* in the city of Saint John.

*May 9, 1837.* W. H. STREET.

## TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, suitable for a small family; possession given on first May. Apply to

*24th April.* JAMES MALCOLM.

## 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.*

## The Subscribers

*Offer for sale at their Warehouse in Prince William street:*

25 PIPES, Hogsheads and Quarter casks PORT WINE;
40 ditto ditto ditto Madeira;
10 ditto ditto ditto Sherry;
150 ditto ditto ditto Teneriffe;
200 ditto ditto ditto Bronte, Marsalla, and Sicily Madeira;
75 puns. and hhds. Brandy and Geneva;
1 hogshead old Batavia Arrack;
1 puncheon very old RUM.

*And in Bottle*—Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Champagne, Bucellas, Claret, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsalla WINES.

200 dozen London BROWN STOUT;
4 tons best London ground White Lead;
10 pipes raw and boiled OIL;
50 boxes London Soap; 50 do. do. Candles;
25 ditto ditto Sperm CANDLES;
60 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins;
30 ditto Malaga RAISINS;
50 drums FIGS; Chests and Boxes of good Congo TEA

ON CONSIGNMENT:

3 pipes East India MADEIRA;
1 pipe Bucellas; 1 ditto Teneriffe;
100 pipes Bronte MADEIRA;
10 ditto Spanish RED WINE;
3 cases Iron mongery; Casks 4dy. 6dy. and 8dy. Nails, and 4 inch Spikes, Flooring Brads, &c.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 9th June, 1837.

## CIRCULATING LIBRARY

## Princess Street.

THE Subscriber has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool, the following BOOKS &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

| | |
|---|---|
| James's Naval History of Great Britain, in monthly parts, with portraits, &c. Edited by Captain Chamier, R. N. author of "Ben Brace," "The Life of a Sailor," &c. | The Naval History of Great Britain, in weekly numbers, with numerous portraits and other Illustrations, bro't down to the present time by Edward Pelham Brenton, Captain R. N. |
| Family History of England with Pictorial Illustrations, in 3 vols. by Rev. G. R. Gleig, M. A. | Britannia, by Reverend J. Harris, with |
| Mackenzie's Hayti 2 vols. | Spring, by Mudie, |
| Juvenile Gleaner, plates, by Everlin. | Stanley on Birds, with Plates, 2 vols. |
| Tales in Prose, by Mary Howitt. | Tales about the Sun, with Plates, |
| Picture Bible. | Tales about Greece, ditto, |
| Picture Testament, | Whale Fishery, with do. |
| Lives of Sacred Poets, | Library of Anecdote, |
| Zoological Library, 100 beautiful cuts, | Wilk's Rosebuds, |
| Domestic Animals, | Readings in Prose, |
| Wild Animals, | Readings in Poetry, |
| Moore's Melodies and Miscellaneous Poems, | Practical Hints for the use of Young Carvers. |
| Bacon's Essay's, | Young Lady's Book of Piety, |
| Beattie's Minstrel, | Affection's Keepsake, |
| Village Stories, | Youths Natural Theology, |
| Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol. | Frugal Housewife or Domestic Economy, |
| Bible Garden, | Death of Abel. |
| Progressive Tales for Children. | The Tutor's Assistant, |
| Beauties of History. | Langford's Key to ditto, |
| Foolscap, Letter, & Note Papers. | Annuals for 1837, |

Caricatures; Lithographic, Mezzotintos and other prints. A great variety of Children's books, Perfumery, Toys, &c.

Stephens' Writing Fluid, Japan Ink, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c.

*June 9, 1837.* A. R. TRURO.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Tea and Wine business carried on by JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 12, King street, will in future be carried on by JOHN ALEXANDER, who is authorised to settle all accounts and pay all demands against the business.

JAMES ALEXANDER,
JOHN ALEXANDER.

*St. John, N. B. June 2, 1837.*

## No. 12, King Street.

JOHN ALEXANDER, would inform the Public, that he has taken the Stock and store of James Alexander, by whom he is authorized to collect all debts due, and settle all those connected with the business,—and hopes by attention to receive that liberal share of patronage which his predecessor enjoyed.

*The STOCK at present consists of the following Articles:*

TEAS—Gunpowder, young & old Hyson, Hyson skin, Twankey, souchong, congo & Bohea; raw and refined SUGARS; muscatel, bloom, cluster and keg RAISINS, Chocolate, COFFEE, Rice, white and blue Starch, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.

SPICES—of all kinds;

A choice selection of SPIRITS & WINES, of all descriptions.

☞ All the above articles will be sold as low as they can be purchased in the city; and J. A. will give his customers the privilege of returning any article that does not give perfect satisfaction as to price and quality. *June 2, 1837.*

## FLOUR.

DANTZIC superfine and Canada Fine middlings FLOUR, received ex *Armide,* from Halifax, and for sale cheap for cash by

THOMAS HANFORD,

July 14. *Ward street.*

## PORK.

80 BARRELS Prime mess PORK, just landing from on board the *Joseph P. Dobree,* and *Ontario,* and will be sold low, if applied for immediately, by HUGH DOHERTY.

August 11.

## Window Glass,

*Received per ship* WARD, *from Liverpool:—*

1500 feet 6 1-2x7 1-2
7500 feet 7 1-2x8 1-2
3000 feet 7x9
3000 feet 8x10
2000 feet 10x12 } WINDOW GLASS.

HUGH DOHERTY.

*May 12, 1837.*

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received per ships *Pekin,* and *Enterprise,* from Liverpool, part of his **Spring Supply of Goods,** viz:

11 CASKS 4'dy to 20'dy fine Canada Rose NAILS; 10 do. 3'dy to 10'dy cut Rose do. rim, Chamber-door, Cellar, Mortice, Pad, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks; Brass Chamber-door do. Night do. 6 to 14 inch fine Plate do. Silver plated Candlesticks; Brass, Japan'd and Blocktin do. Japan'd Spice Boxes and Dressing Cases; Rosewood Work Boxes; do. Tea caddies; Wood cornet frames and Bottles; Blocktin Tea and coffee pots, large and small size; Britannia metal do. do. do.; ditto Tea and table spoons; do. Toddy and soup Ladles; German silver table spoons; do. dessert Forks; ditto sugar tongs; do. salt, Mustard and Tea caddy spoons; Tin'd Iron spoons; steel plated knife, fork and spoon, in cases; silver plated pickle knives and forks; Brass snuffers and trays; Bush head cork screws; do. do. with Valves; Box head rivit Gimblets; setts Brass and Iron Weights, 4 lbs. down; Brass finger plates, for doors; bundles Iron Wire, No. 10 to 22; Brass cocks, assorted sizes; Brass and Iron butt Hinges; Iron hooks and staples; Japan'd Iron buttons, for closet doors; *Fox's* Wood screws, in variety; Iron tin'd tacks; Sash Tool Brushes; Ground and unground ditto, o to oooo; Fancy stove, shoe, white-wash, counter, sweeping and carpet Brushes; Porter, Wine and Ginger Beer Corks, Bungs and Taps; clothes Baskets; market do. oval and square, covered and uncovered; Wine Bottle do. Tin'd plate ditto; Green Blocktin chamber buckets, with covers; Ivory and pocket combs; Imperial side and back do. a new article; Dress and prong ditto.—*On Consignment:* 6 casks Button Blueing; 4 do. Paste Blacking, in tin cases, a superior article.—Together with his very extensive stock on hand, consisting of black, blue, brown, invisible green and Adelaide superfine BROAD CLOTHS; merinos, Bombazetts, printed muslins, Ginghams, Bobinetts, cambric and Jaconet muslins, pieces cottons, Furniture do. Gents. white cotton Hose and half Hose, Ladies' white cotton stockings; Fancy do. Gents. fancy Vesting; White and Factory cottons; Boys's cloth caps, in variety; Gents. Superfine Hats; and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold for cash or approved payment, at his store, No. 1, *Merritt's Brick Buildings,* Water-street.

*Also*—A few barrels superfine FLOUR, Boxes GLASS, 7×9 to 14×16, do. SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

26th May, 1837.

## Received,

*Per Enterprise, M'Cready, from Liverpool:*

2 CASES HATS; 1 case Brushes,
100 casks and 36 bags, containing Nails,
200 pieces printed Calicos,
6 bales White and Grey cottons,
13 rolls sheet lead, from 4 lb. *a* 14 lb. per foot,
120 kegs best No. 1 White Lead,
20 barrels Turkey red Raisins,
1 cask mortice, rim and Pad Locks,
20 dozen rules; 1 cask miners' shovels,
33 bundles shovels; 15 do. spades,
20 do. Frying Pans; 20 boxes pipes,
20 boxes mould candles; 220 do. soap,
12 bales cotton Warp,
1 box Log slates and pencils,
20 pieces No. 2 bleached Duck,
20 do. 1440 yards Oznaburg,
120 coils and mats best staple cordage,
60 do. white rope; 20 dozen Bed cords,
2 dozen deep sea lines; 4 do. hand lead do.,
4 do. Log lines; 20 do. sail & whipping twine,
100 do. Pollock lines; 50 do. 15 & 18 thr. codlines,
500 fathoms best proved short link chain cables, assorted,
12 ANCHORS, from 2 1-2 cwt. to 5 1-2 cwt.

*Also—per Sovereign, from Hull:*

12 casks raw and boiled Paint OIL.

26th May. JAMES OTTY.

## James Malcolm,

Respectfully intimates that he has opened his new shop (under Mr. Hay's Chair Manufactory) Prince William Street, with an extensive Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, which he offers for sale at his usual cheap rates, viz:

SUPERIOR Black and Green TEAS, Mocha, Java and Jamaica COFFEE, Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa, Jamaica SUGAR, Double and single Refined Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Raisins, Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Confectionary, Lemon and Citron Peel, Pickles, Sauces, Capers, Cheshire, Closter and Stilton Cheese, Wax, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Soap, starch; blue; sago, Arrow Root, Macaroni, Isinglass, Vermicelli, Vinegar, Rice, Mustard, Cigars, Tobacco, Corn Brooms, &c. &c.

## COFFEE, COFFEE.

J. M. begs to announce, that during the interval since the late fire he has constructed a *New and Improved* Coffee Toaster, and he flatters himself, will now be able to furnish his customers with an article far superior in strength and flavor to that usually sold for ground Coffee in this City. The greatest care will be taken in selecting the raw material, (an what is of more importance to the consumer) in the Toasting.

J. M. having devoted considerable time, in acquiring a knowledge of this very necessary branch of his business, can, with every confidence recommend his improved Mocha, Java, and Jamaica Coffee. Feb. 24, 1837.

## Seed Wheat, Oats & Barley,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Now landing from on board the *William & Alfred,* and *Lotus* from London:

20 SACKS red Kent Wheat; 20 sacks white ditto; 25 sacks seed OATS; 13 sacks Chevalier BARLEY.

☞ The above of very first quality, imported expressly for seed.

*Per the Louisa, from Liverpool:*

2 Bales Griffin's N. E. Scythes, assorted, 40 to 46 inches; 50 boxes hard Yellow SOAP.

July 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS,

*AND STATIONERY,*

Per late arrivals.

W. L. AVERY, has just received an assortment of School BOOKS and Stationery, which he offers to the public at the lowest possible prices for cash, or a short approved credit.

ON HAND: Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Books for copying machines made to order, of the very best material. ☞ BOOKBINDING as usual on liberal terms.

☞ *Depository of the Saint John Religious Tract Society.* Prince Wm. street, 23d June.

## Wine and Raisins.

12 QR-Casks fine Malaga WINE; 10 boxes and 20 half boxes best bunch muscatel Raisins; 10 Kegs cooking do.

July 14. THOMAS HANFORD.

## *Westphalia Hams, and Bologna Sausages.*

LANDING, ex brig *Rose,* from Hamburg: 100 Westphalia HAMS; 50 Bologna Sausages; warranted best quality: for sale by

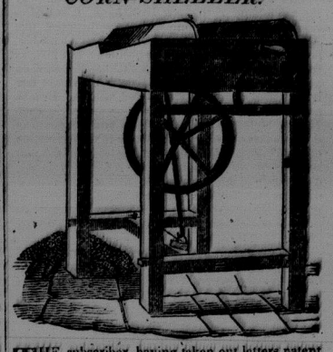
*August 4.* JAMES MALCOLM.

FOR SALE.—A few barrels Canada Fine FLOUR: a superior article for family use.

Also:—50 Chests fine Bohea TEA for sale at low rates by

August 25. THOMAS HANFORD.

## Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding *CORN-SHELLER.*



THE subscriber having taken out letters patent from the government of the United States, for the purpose of securing his rights as inventor of this valuable machine for the agriculturist, is now ready to dispose of state county and town rights, on liberal terms, and of single machines, adapted to horse or other power, or to the hand, as may best suit the interest or convenience of persons needing the article.

Two sizes are manufactured: a large one, calculated for power; and a smaller, designed for the hand. They are entirely different from any Corn Sheller heretofore known, and being contracted with great simplicity and durability, are not liable to get out of repair—an important consideration.

The large machine, driven with power, is capable of shelling, in a superior manner, 500 bushels in a day, acting on twelve ears at once. It is only necessary to keep the hopper supplied, but of no consequence how promiscuously the ears are thrown in, as it feeds itself with regularity and precision. Thus one man may easily attend several machines; and in case the corn is deposited in an upper loft, and the sheller on a lower floor, with a feeding trough of proper dimensions, it might run for hours without any attention. The machine is compact, occupies but small space, and requires but little power.

The small machine, intended to be worked with the hand, shells three ears at once, feeding itself, &c. in the same manner as the large one. A more minute description of both is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers are invited to, and no doubt will, examine for themselves.

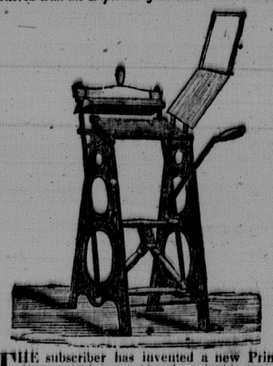
The prices are fixed at the lowest rate, $50 for the large, and $20 for the small sheller, the inventor relying on extensive sales for a fair remuneration.

Letters desiring information may be addressed, (post paid,) to J. MAXWELL, Machinist and Draftsman, 259 Bowery, New York.

☞ J. M. refers to the separate handbill of each, for description of the following: *Improved Thrashing Machine, Maxwell's Patent Washing machine, improved Straw and Leghorn Press,* and several other machines. New-York, May 1, 1837.

## Maxwell's Patent Job Printing PRESS.

*Honored with the Diploma of the Mechanic's Institute.*



THE subscriber has invented a new Printing Press, which is considered a valuable economical addition to a Job Office, combining simplicity of construction and durability with speed and excellence in its performance.

He manufactures 3 sizes of the Job Press No. 1, intended for cards, at $30; No. 2, to print a surface of 14 inches by 9, at $50; No. 3, to print a foolscap sheet, at $75. Printers are invited to examine the invention for themselves.

J. M. continues to make, on the most approved principles and construction, all kinds of Machinery connected with Agriculture the Arts, &c. He invites the attention of the public to the following Machines, which may be seen at his establishment, 259 Bowery, the limits of an advertisment forbidding a detailed description:

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding Corn Sheller, of several sizes, calculated for power or the hand—probably the most superior article of the kind known, excellent as many of its competitors are.

Improved Thrashing Machine, which delivers at least one sixth more grain from the straw than the best machines now in general use.

Improved straw and Leghorn Presses, of various descriptions and prices. Milliners will find a variety of improvements in these Presses, that render them much more advantageous than the old ones.

Sugar Breakers, for the use of Grocers. This article is of an improved construction, with two cast iron cylinders, a fly wheel, &c. The price is now reduced to thirty-five dollars.

Maxwell's Patent Washing Machines, combining a number of advantages not heretofore attempted in similar machines.

Lithographic Presses, &c. &c. made to order.

The undersigned will dispose of Rights, in his various Patents, for towns or Counties, on liberal terms. For further information, inquire of—if by letter, post paid—

J. MAXWELL, 259 Bowery.

New York May, 1837.

## SEAL OIL.

48 CASKS superior Pale Seal OIL, for sale low while landing from schr. *Sable,* from Halifax. JOHN ROBERTSON.

July 14, 1837.

## SUGAR.

LANDING, ex schooner *Ray,* 10 hhds. Bright Jamaica SUGAR. In store, 20 bbls. Prime mess PORK, for sale cheap by

June 30. JAMES MALCOLM.

## ☞ Notice.

ROBERT A. ROBERTSON, of the late Firm of ROBERTSON & HATTON, of this city, has this day constituted and appointed SAMUEL J. SAMUEL, of Saint John, merchant, his true and lawful Agent, by whom only any instrument on any business of whatever kind or nature soever, for or on behalf of Robert A. Robertson can be signed, and shall be binding on said Robert A. Robertson; and authority heretofore given to any other person being this day cancelled.

*Saint John, 1st August, 1837.*

## Agents for the Chronicle.

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|---|---|
| Fredericton, | S. MILLER, Esquire |
| Woodstock, | J. BEDELL, " |
| Sussex Vale, | Major EVANSON, |
| Richibucto, | JAMES D. WELDON, |
| Norton, | Mr JOHN ELLIOT, |
| Gagetown, | W. F. BONNELL, |
| St. Andrews, | WM. KERR, Esq. |
| Dalhousie, | A. BARBERIE, " |
| Bathurst, | WM. NAPIER, " |
| Amherst, | Mr. ALLAN CHURCHILL, |
| Canning, Q. C. | Mr. H. DEVEBER, |
| Eastport, Maine, | Mr. CHAS. JARVIS, |