THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

June.		H.	Sun. S.	Moon. H.	W.
15	Saturday,	4 15	7 46	11 9	2 23
16	Sunday,	4 15	7 46	11 23	3 4
17	Monday,	4 15	7 46	11 49	3 44
18	Tuesday,	4 15	7 46	morn.	4 28
19	Wednesday,	4 15	7 47	0 10	5 23
20	Thursday,	4 15	7 47	0 27	6 31
21	Friday,	4 15	7 47	0 46	7 46

First quarter, 18th, 5h. 22m. evening.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, 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. Barlow, Esq.

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Miscellany.

A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.

BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

In the autumn of the year 17—, a young English officer, Captain Montagu, whose regiment was at that period quartered in Ireland, was rambling over a wild and unfrequented part of that interesting country. With his dogs and gun, he had thoughtlessly pursued his way in quest of game, until the night shadows began to gather over the landscape, and the evening star shone above his head, in the only blue spot which the clouds of an approaching storm had not enveloped with their shadowy mantle. So far as his eye could penetrate the increasing gloom, the surrounding scene wore the aspect of desolation; and the cold night-winds swept mournfully from those storied hills, where the ghosts of Ossian's heroes sing of "the hundred bards in the hall of shells." The mind of young Montagu was neither tinctured with the feelings of superstition nor filled with the vagaries of romance. Englishmen are rarely the slaves of the first, and (unless when in love) not commonly much alive to the latter. A native of Germany, in the situation of our hero, would have composed a tale of passion and *diablerie*, and a son of Spain a serenade to his lady-love: but Montagu only made use of the light of mind to dispel the gloom of nature. He was, moreover, a philosopher, and much addicted, even at that early age, to those studies that furnish a man with rational reasons for things mysterious only to common and uninformed minds. However, the actual approach of night, and the threatened approach of a storm, in a strange place and country, conjured up no very agreeable train of thought; and, despite his philosophy and courage, he heartily wished himself and his weary dogs by his own warm and cheerful fireside. It was too late to think of retracing his way, had he even been able to do so in safety; but, without a guide to direct his steps from the treacherous bogs that he remembered to have passed, it was not to be thought of. After wandering for some time at hazard, he at length found a rugged but firm footing, which, from the deep ruts that he occasionally stumbled upon or rather into, he knew must be a road to some village or human habitation; and upon this he determined, if possible, to keep, until he should find some place of rest or shelter for the night.

The storm that had so long threatened at length opened its floodgates upon the weary night-wanderer, and the wind, rising almost to a hurricane, blew the rain and sleet so violently in his face, that it was with extreme difficulty he could now proceed at all. He, however, was young and light-hearted, and still contrived, in these unpleasant and annoying circumstances, to keep his courage up; although philosophy, which is "a good steed in the stable, but a sad jade on the road," did not attempt even so much as to whisper that "pain is not pain." At last, the storm and the road, as if they had agreed between themselves, both took a turn, and each a favourable one, for our benighted traveller. The sky cleared its angry brow, and shone like the blue eye of beauty with the light of love. Stars began to glow and twinkle in the moist air; and the moon, which Montagu could almost have worshipped as the Persian does the sun, now showed her friendly lamp high above the horizon. An extensive prospect of hill and valley lay stretched before him, with woods, or what appeared to be woods, lost in the shadowy distance. Still no human habitation, or sound of human life, gave hope to the weary pilgrim, who began to think, with another "wilder benighted" of poetical renown,

"The heath this night must be my bed:"

and though Montagu had, even at that early period of his martial career, sometimes slept under the blue canopy of the sky, upon the hard bed nature had provided, and the hide pillow necessity had contrived for him, he had never wrapt his military cloak round him in a more chilled and exhausted state, than he now closely buttoned up the slight shooting-jacket that so badly guarded him from the cold night-breeze. As he kept on his way he made his eyes active in every direction, to detect, if possible, some house or hut that might afford him shelter. Suddenly the barking of his dogs attracted his attention, and he soon, to his great joy distinguished the sound of a horse's feet advancing towards him at a brisk pace. He hailed the rider as he approached, who immediately drew up, and Montagu addressing him in English, was most agreeably surprised on receiving an answer in the same tongue. All his difficulties now vanished, and he requested the stranger to direct him to some place where he could obtain food and a bed for the night.

The man sate silent for some moments, as if in a reverie, and Montagu now looked up in his face with an inquiring curiosity. It was a handsome John Bull countenance, sleek and rosy with good health and good living; but there was something in the expression Montagu's heart did not readily warm to—a look of extreme cunning, clearly distinguishable in the full moonlight, and a firm compression of the lips together, that seemed to indicate one who could do much and be secret. Montagu repeated his request.

"Why, sir, I knows no house hereabouts, where you would be at all likely to get a bed, or food either, that's fit for any thing but the pigs. You should be welcome to go home with me, for that matter; but——"

"What, my good friend?" asked the young sportsman, eagerly.

"Why, you see, I lives at my lord's castle—that is, I and my wife are put in to keep it aired, and so on, but with strict orders from my lord never to take in no strangers whatever."

"That is singular," said Montagu, "and very unlike the far-famed hospitality of Ireland."

"Why yes, so it be; but my lord's a strange man in his ways, though as good a master, as to pay, as any man living, and I should be sorry to give him offence. However, I think there can be no great harm in letting you shelter for the night; you could go away in the morning, before Old Mick the gardener's up, as servants love to tell tales of one another, and 'twould be as much as my place is worth if my lord found that I had disobeyed his orders."

Montagu assured the man that like all sportsmen he was an early riser, and would observe his injunctions; and, with the renewed vigour which hope gives to the weary, he now set off, with his guide, to the castle of his inhospitable lord, which he understood lay at the distance of about two miles. The man did not seem much disposed to cultivate an intimacy with his guest elect; and the pair went on silently, till, having arrived at the entrance to a wood, Montagu could discern amongst the trees, now nearly stript of their foliage, the high battlements and antique windows of a castellated building, glittering in the moonbeams. His guide now dismounted, and, leading his horse up a narrow pathway, that branched off to the left of the wood, they came full in front of the once-proud dwelling of baronial power, where "chiefs and ladies bright" once held their pleasant revels, in those halls now only trodden by the feet of some solitary domestic, as she goes fearfully at nightfall, and, startling at the echo of her own footsteps, to close up the Gothic casements.

At any other time our young soldier would have lingered long, and curiously, to survey an object of such interest to the reflective mind; but hunger and fatigue were far more imperative in their demands than any other feeling, and craved as speedy an entrance through the unique portals, as the preliminaries of bolts and locks would allow. At last all gave way to the touch of the unseen hand that came prompt at the bidding of Redmond, (so the man was called,) and the door was opened cautiously by an aged female of most uninviting aspect, and whose strange costume added not a little to her with-like appearance. Her brow was puckered up in wrinkles, her nose sharp and prominent, while the two little molish-looking eyes, peeping out under the shaggy brows and white straggling locks that resembled the plant called "the old mans beard," were partly hidden by the blue cloth hood of her cloak, held closely with one hand at the chin while the fingers of the other grasped a dirty bit of candle in true Irish fashion.

Ushered in by this lady-in-waiting, Montagu entered a long narrow passage, and finally a large hall, where a cheerful fire blazed within the wide grate, and, with the addition of one solitary candle, helped to lighten one half of the spacious apartment, while the other, remaining in dim obscurity, left the imagination to fill it with those guests most congenial to its character of gloom. The family of Redmond consisted of his wife, two daughters, and his wife's grandmother, the self-same aged sybil who had opened the door to them.

"Kathleen," said Redmond to his wife, a pretty young woman, (too young evidently to be the mother of the eldest girl,) a lovely fair-haired creature, who stood bashfully eyeing the handsome English man,) "Kathleen, what have you got to give us to eat? this here young gentleman must have good need of something. He's been out all day, wet and shine, and had nothing since mid-day; so let's have the best—and be quick, my lass."

"The pratees, Hugh, dear, will be boiling presently, won't they?" said the good-natured Kathleen, casting a look of pity at the stranger. "Moyla, jewel, take the master's coat."

And Moyla, doing as directed by her step-mother, hung the coat of Redmond on a large wooden linen horse, while Kathleen left the apartment

"On hospitable thoughts intent."

The supper board was soon spread with a plentiful supply of smoking potatoes, whiter than the cloth they were placed upon; while a piece of cold boiled beef and some pickled herrings completed the repast. Montagu did not fail to do justice to the "pratees," with which Kathleen, with genuine Irish hospitality, kept filling his plate, and the beef that Redmond strongly recommended, both by speech and example. After supper, Redmond placed a bottle of whiskey on the board, at the same time assuring his guest that it was as prime as ever passed the lips of mortal man. It needed not this verbal eulogy; for had it been much less excellent than it really was, Montagu had never been less in a mood to be critical upon what was set before him, either to eat or drink.

While he sate enjoying the whiskey and the fire, he made some general inquiries respecting the castle, and its noble owner, Lord Belvidere. Redmond did not appear, as his guest thought, to be particularly communicative, but rather chose to wander back to the history of past times. He enlarged upon the valour and other admirable qualities of some of the early ancestors of his master; and in answer to Montagu's inquiry respecting a very melancholy-looking personage, whose portrait was suspended over the mantel of the apartment in which they sate, informed him that he lived "many years agone," and that he believed his lady ran away with a priest.

"Good cause, indeed, to make him look so melancholy," exclaimed Montagu.

"O the powers!" said Kathleen, lifting up her hands; "how can you say so, Hugh, dear, of a holy Father?—sure and grammy must be after knowing best, won't she?"—and she turned to the old sybil.

"Och! and ye say right, jewel! When did ever a precious darling of a priest bring shame upon the blessed mother of God, and all the holy saints?—Sorrow take them as says evil of any jewel of a holy confessor! There never was the like of such, since holy saint Patrick first set the print of his blessed foot in ould Ireland!"

"Well, grammy," said Redmond, "I can't be sworn that she ran away with a priest; or, if she did, it might be a priest of the law church."

"Ay, ay, like enough," retorted the old woman; "they're not ower particular, anyhow. But they say, jewel, turning to Montagu, "that her ghost has been seen about the castle at nights, poor crater!—och! ay!"

"I don't pay no attention, not I," said Redmond, "to such old women's tales; but there's one room you see, sir, as they pretends is haunted, and Kathleen and the gals frightens themselves at nights, when the old furniture cracks, or the wind shakes and rattles the doors and windows of the long galleries."

"Och! an' for sure, it's dismal enough at nights, Hugh," said his wife, "especially the long winter time."

"But come, Kathleen," said Redmond, observing his guest grow drowsy, from the combined influence of excessive fatigue and the genial warmth of the blazing fire, in spite of this well-authenticated ghost-story: "you had better be stirring, to get the gentleman's bed ready."

"And pray," said Montagu, rousing himself at the not unwelcome sound, "let it be in the haunted chamber."

"O! I'm blest if I'd enter it for all the world," exclaimed Kathleen, "an' it's all dropping to pieces, the ould dismal tapestry, and the velvet curtains, and the chairs, as no living body could sit down on, any how."

"Och! an' ye'll be like to take the ague, jewel, or it mit be the rheumatics, with sleeping in the damp place," added the old woman.

"Well," interrupted Redmond, somewhat impatiently, "get the gentleman's bed made up in the green chamber; it's been the last slept in, and it's warmest, being to the south;" and at the same time he exchanged some significant glances with his wife, which awakened for the first time an undefined suspicion in the mind of Montagu, of he knew not what.

Kathleen now left the hall to prepare his bed; and Redmond immediately afterwards absented himself likewise, for the purpose, as he said, of looking to his horse. After the lapse of half an hour, Kathleen informed her guest that the bed was ready, and the aged sybil, taking up a candle, led the way. Montagu followed her along divers winding galleries, and up several flights of stairs, till they came to a suite of large and lofty chambers whose furniture and decorations, though imperfectly seen by the dim candle his conductress carried, gave him some idea of the splendour and state in which the former occupiers of the castle had lived. There is something solemn and affecting in the appearance of an old deserted mansion, in the stillness of those noiseless chambers, once teeming with human life and gay with the hum of happy human voices. Fancy still sees the joyous home-circle gathered round the cheerful hearth.—silver age and blooming childhood,—youth, with all its gay expectancies, and manhood, with its riper experience, but still breathing hope. What merry festivals, what joyous weddings, and sorrowful funerals, pass before the "mind's eye," while the outward vision takes a survey of things interesting though inanimate, eloquent though silent! Every chair has a tongue, every table a tale. What happy beings have sate on the one, and revelled at the other! And now all their joys and their revels are over, and all that remains of beauty, youth, and greatness, is to be found in the hollow skull, and the scattered bones that lie under the carved and lettered stones in the old chapel.

The old woman having reached the "green chamber," in whose spacious and dimly-lighted area the high canopied bedstead appeared a very minute object, she put down the candle, and wishing Montagu a good night, left him to his repose. With the curiosity natural to a stranger in such circumstances, he took a cursory survey of the apartment, which was rendered shorter than it would otherwise have been, both by his extreme fatigue and by the notice which the flickering of his light gave him, that it was fast expiring in the socket. He observed that the chamber, though it wore an air of neglect and desolation, had been, some forty years before, both sumptuously and tastefully fitted up. He finally, by way of precaution, examined the several doors, of which there were three, one opening into each of the adjoining rooms of the suite, and one into the gallery, which gave a separate entrance to the whole. Having secured the bolts, which moved with some difficulty, he opened the shutters of one of the windows to admit the moonlight, and then threw himself on the bed without undressing, and was in a very few minutes fast asleep.

[*To be continued.*]

Extracts from "Jay's" View of the action of the Federal Government, in behalf of Slavery.

The invasion of Florida, and destruction of fugitive slaves by the forces of the Federal Government.

On the 15th March, 1816, Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War, addressed a letter to General Jackson, informing him that there was a fort in Florida, occupied by between 250 and 300 blacks, and that they and the hostile Creek Indians were guilty of secret practices to inveigle negroes from the frontiers of Georgia, and directing him to call the attention of the Commandant at Pensacola to the subject. The Secretary added, that should the Commandant decline interfering, and should it be determined that the destruction of the negro fort does not require the sanction of Congress, means will be promptly taken for its reduction.

Gen. Jackson, however, had, *before* the receipt of this despatch, "assumed the responsibility" of sending his orders respecting this very fort to Gen. Gaines. "If the fort harbours the negroes of our citizens, or of friendly Indians living within our territory, or holds out inducements to the slaves of our citizens to desert from their owner's service, *it must be destroyed.*—Notify the governor of Pensacola of your *advance into his territory, and for the express purpose of destroying these lawless banditti.*" The letter concludes with directions to "restore the stolen negroes to their rightful owners."(—Letter of 5th April, 1816.)

Owing to some cause not explained, Gen. Gaines did not fulfil his instructions; and a gun boat was sent up the Appalachicola river by order of Commodore Patterson, and on the 27th July attacked the fort by firing red-hot shot at it. A shot entered the magazine which exploded. The result is thus stated in the official report: "Three hundred negroes, *men, women and children*, and about 20 Indians, were in the fort: of these, 270 were killed, and the greater part of the rest *mortally* wounded."

Commodore Patterson, in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, observes: "The service rendered by the destruction of this fort, and the band of negroes who held it and the country in its vicinity, is of great and manifest importance to the United States, and particularly those States bordering on the Creek nation, as it had become a general rendezvous for *runaway slaves* and disaffected Indians—an asylum where they found arms and ammunition to protect themselves against their owners and the government. This hold being destroyed, they have no longer a place to fly to, and will not be so liable to *abscond*. The force of the neighbors was daily increasing, and they had commenced several plantations on the banks of the Appalachicola."

Various plantations have also been commenced in Canada by fugitive slaves, but being under the protection of Great Britain, and not of Spain, the Federal Government has wisely abstained from any *forcible* attempt to destroy them.

It is now time to advert to one of the most extraordinary explois of American diplomacy, viz:

Compensation for fugitive slaves, obtained by the Federal Government.

The presence of British armed vessels in our southern waters, during the last war, afforded an opportunity to many of the slaves to escape from bondage. In 1814, and while the war was raging in all its fury, commissioners were appointed to treat of peace, and instructions were given to them as to the stipulations to be inserted in the treaty.—These instructions contain the following remarkable passage. The negroes taken from the southern States should be returned to their owners, *or paid* for at their full value. If these slaves were considered as non-combatants, they ought to be restored: if as property, they ought to be paid for." Moreover, this stipulation is expressly included "in the conditions on which you are to act," in the proposed negotiations."—*Letter of instructions from Mr. Monroe, Sec'y of State, 28th January, 1814.*

Thus we see that not even the calamities of war, could divert the attention of the Federal Government from the peculiar interests of the slaveholders. The commissioners were faithful to the charge thus given to them; and in the treaty concluded at Ghent, adroitly provided for the restoration of *slaves*, and in such obscure terms as ultimately secured a far more extensive concession than the British negotiators had any intention of making.

The 1st Article is as follows: "All territory, places and possessions whatever, taken from either party, by the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, shall be restored without delay; and without causing any destruction or carrying away of the artillery or other public property *originally captured* in said forts or places, and which shall *remain* upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any *slaves* or other private property."

The treaty was ratified at Washington on the 17th February; and *six* days after, three commissioners appointed by the government appeared in the Chesapeake, authorizing to demand and receive the slaves on board the British squadron still in our waters.

Captain John Clavelle happened to be at the moment in command of the British forces and he positively refused to give up a single fugitive; contending that the stipulation in the treaty related only to slaves "originally *captured* in forts or places," and remaining in such forts or places at the exchange of the ratifications, and had no reference to slaves who had voluntarily sought protection on board British vessels.

A few days after, Admiral Cockburn arrived, and a similar demand was made upon him. He also refused to surrender any *fugitives*, as such were not intended in the treaty, but gave up 80 slaves which were found on Cumberland Island at the time that place was *captured*, and who had not been removed previous to the exchange of ratifications; this being a case directly within the true meaning and intention of the treaty. The Secretary of State then applied to the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington, requesting him to direct the Naval Commanders in the Chesapeake to give up the fugitives on board their vessels; but Mr. Baker declined interfering, taking the same view of the article as the Admiral had done. In the meantime, the squadron had sailed for Bermuda. The Government, tracking the scent of a fugitive with blood-hound keenness, forthwith despatched an agent to Bermuda in pursuit, to demand the negroes of the Governor. The worthy Englishman, settled at a requisition so derogatory to the honour of his country, replied, "he would rather Bermuda, with every man, woman, and child in it, were sunk under the sea, than surrender one slave that had sought protection under the flag of England."

The Agent, (Thomas Spalding) nothing daunted now assumed the diplomatist, and addressed a long argumentative despatch to Admiral Griffith, commanding on the Bermuda Station, demanding the fugitives, and promising to furnish him with a particular list of the slaves claimed, which he expected to receive in a few days from the United States. The Admiral very cavalierly assured Mr. Spalding that it was quite unnecessary for him to wait at Bermuda for the expected document, since there was, neither at Bermuda nor any other British island or settlement, any authority "competent to deliver up persons who during the late wars, had placed themselves under the protection of the British flag."

From British Governors and Admirals, our Government now turned to the British Cabinet, and found that there also it was held a point of honour to keep faith, even with runaway slaves. Lord Castlereagh declared that the Government never would have assented to a treaty requiring the surrender of persons who had taken refuge under the British Standard. Again was the demand made, and again was it unequivocably rejected. But the administration refused to yield, and insisted on a reference of the question to the decision of a friendly power, and named the Emperor of Russia as empire. After tedious negociation, this point was carried; and in 1818, a convention was concluded at London, submitting the true construction of the treaty to the Emperor, who decided in favour of the slave holders. It now became necessary to determine how the number of the slaves, and their value, should be ascertained. Another negotiation ensued, which resulted in a second convention, by which it was agreed that each party should appoint a certain number of Commissioners, who should form a Board to sit at Washington, to receive and liquidate the claims of the masters. But difficulties soon arose. The American Commissioners insisted on *interest*, which the others refused to allow. Negotiations again commenced, till at last the British Cabinet, wearied with the pertinacity of the American Government, and sick of the controversy, entered into a third convention, (13th Nov. 1826) by which the enormous sum of one million two hundred and four thousand dollars was paid and received in full of all demands.

Thus after a persevering negotiation, conducted for twelve years, at Washington, in the Chesapeake Bay, at Bermuda, at London, and at Petersburgh, did our Government succeed in obtaining most ample compensation for the fugitives. Commissioners were then appointed to distribute the sum; and after fixing an average value on each slave proved to have been carried away, it was found that a *surplus still remained*; and this surplus was divided among the masters!

Having now seen the success that attend the pursuit of fugitive slaves, let us next witness the Efforts of the Federal Government to recover shipwrecked slaves.

Considering the extent of the American slave-trade, it is not surprising that our slaves are occasionally driven out of their course; and are sometimes wrecked upon the dangerous reefs abounding in the neighbouring Archipelago.

On the 23d Jan. 1831, the Brig Comet, a regular slaver from the District of Columbia, on her usual voyage from Alexandria to New Orleans, with a cargo of 154 slaves, was lost on the Island of Abaco. The slaves were saved, and carried into New Providence, where they were set at liberty by the authorities of the Island. A portion of the cargo, (146 head) was insured at New Orleans for $71,330.

On the 4th Feb. 1833, the Brig Encomium, from Charleston to New Orleans with 45 slaves, was also wrecked near Abaco, and the slaves carried into New Providence, where, like their predecessors, they were declared to be free.

In Feb. 1835, the Enterprise, another regular slaver from the National Domain, on her voyage to Charleston, with 78 slaves, was driven into Bermuda in distress. The passengers, instead of being thrown into prison as Bermudians would have been in Charleston under similar circumstances, were hospitably treated, and permitted to go at large. These successive and unexpected transmutations of slaves into freemen, roused the ready zeal of the Federal Government. Directly on the loss of the Comet, instructions were sent from Washington to our Minister, to demand of the British Government the value of the cargo. In 1832, another despatch was forwarded on the subject. The instructions were again renewed in 1833; the Secretary of State remarking, this case "*must* be brought to a conclusion,—the doctrine that would justify the liberation of our slaves, is too dangerous to a large section of our country to be tolerated."

In 1834, fresh instructions were sent, and a demand ordered to be made for the value of the slaves in the Encomium.

In 1835, similar instructions were sent relative to the Enterprise.

In 1836, the instructions were renewed; the Secretary observing to Mr. Stevenson, "In the present state of our diplomatic relations with the Government of His Britanic Majesty, *the most immediately pressing* of the matters with which the United States Legation at London is now charged, is the claim of certain American citizens against Great Britain for a number of slaves, the cargoes of three vessels wrecked in British Islands in the Atlantic."

Thus for six successive years did the Cabinet at Washington keep sending despatches to their agents in England, urging them to obtain payment from Great Britain for these *cargoes* of human flesh. Nor were those agents remiss or reluctant in fulfilling their instructions. Numerous were the letters addressed to the British Secretary, claiming either the restoration of the slaves, or their equivalent in money.

From a long and laboured communication from Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston, we extract the following *morceau*.

"The undersigned feels assured that it will only be necessary to refer Lord Palmerston to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of many of the States, to satisfy him of the *existence* of slavery, and that slaves are there regarded and protected as property: that by these laws, there is in fact *no distinction in principle between property in persons and property in things: and that the Government have more than once, in the most solemn manner, determined that slaves killed in the service of the United States, even in a state of war, were to be regarded as property, and not as persons; and the Government held responsible for their value.*"

No answer having been vouchsafed to this letter, and the argument being exhausted, Mr. Stevenson tried the virtue of a diplomatic hint that the United States would go to war for their slaves: expressing his hope in a letter to Lord Palmerston, that the British Government would "not longer consent to postpone the decision of a subject which had been for so many years under its consideration; and the effect of which can be none other than to throw not only additional impediments in the way of an adjustment, and increase those feelings of dissatisfaction and irritation which have already been excited; but by possibility tend to *disturb and weaken the kind and amicable relations which now so happily subsist between the two countries, and on the preservation of which, so essentially depend the interests and happiness of both.*"—(Letter of 31st December, 1836.

How this hint was received we are not informed; but it is certainly not creditable to the British Government, that instead of a prompt and frank refusal to deliver into cruel and perpetual bondage, innocent men who had providentially been thrown under its protection, or to estimate their value in pounds, shillings, and pence, it had, at our last accounts, avoided giving a decided answer to the demands of the Washington Cabinet, under pretence of taking the opinion of the law officers of the crown.

The negotiation was made public in consequence of a call by the Senate on the President (7th Feb. 1837) for a copy of the Correspondence with the Government of Great Britain in relation to the *outrage* committed on our flag, and the rights of our citizens, by the authorities of Bermuda and New Providence, in seizing the slaves on board the Brig "Encomium" and "Enterprise," engaged in the *coasting trade*, but which were forced by shipwreck and stress of weather into the ports of those Islands."

The language of this resolution, indicates the influence exerted by slavery over the Federal Government. Should a murderer escape from England and land on our shores, we refuse to surrender him to the justice of his country; but when the West India authorities refuse to deliver two hundred and eighty-seven innocent men, women, and children, thrown by the tempest under their protection, into hopeless interminable slavery, the Senate solemnly pronounce the refusal to be an *outrage* on our flag, and the rights of our citizens. Moreover, the liberation of these persons is spoken of as a *seizure* of them, and the *slavers* carrying human cargoes to market, are most audaciously declared to have been engaged in the *coasting trade!* The real trade in which these vessels were engaged, was

The American Slave Trade under the protection and regulation of the Federal Government.

QUEBEC, 24th May, 1839.

MORE CONSTITUTION MAKING.

Henry Bliss, Esquire, who is a native of New-Brunswick, but resides and practices in England as a barrister, and is agent, we believe, for the Province of New-Brunswick and some commercial bodies in Canada, has published a pamphlet on "The Reconstruction of Her Majesty's Government in Canada."

We have not seen this publication, but suppose the substance of it given in the Quebec Mercury of yesterday, is correct.

In so far as the Canadas are concerned, it is substantially Lord Durham's plan, a Legislative Union of the Canadas, with, however, the "electoral friends" which his Lordship repudiates. It charges Lower Canada with the debt of Upper Canada, gives its present representation to Upper Canada, and limits the whole number to 135 for the United Province, four of whom are to be appointed by the Crown, and two by the Legislative Council, which for Lower Canada is to consist of the members of the Special Council, for life, with such additions as may be made by the Crown. The Governor is to make a new division of the electoral districts of Lower Canada. Forty shilling *freeholders* are to have votes, and "*censitaires*" (who are also freeholders) are to have a £10 qualification; there are to be 200 electors, at least, in a division, and the "*freeholders*" and "*censitaires*" may have each a member; and writs for the District of Montreal may be suspended for *five* years and an equal number of representatives given to other divisions.

The qualification of the Legislative Councillors to be a thousand acres of "land," or "real and personal property worth 4,000;" that of members of the Assembly, one-half.

Provision is made for impeachments by the Assembly, to be enquired into by the Legislative Council, and finally decided in England by the King in Council; all the revenues to be given up, and a Civil List to be voted for the life of the King, or, permanently, the revenue to revert to the Crown on the expiration of the Civil List; and the Judges to be made independent as in England.

Such are the principal provisions which Mr. Bliss has embodied in the draft of a bill. It is intended to give to one section of the United Provinces and one class of the inhabitants the power of taxing another section or distinct class of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, and applying the proceeds to the uses of the taxing party. This we consider as little better than robbery, which no act of parliament can justify, no act of parliament permanently enforce.

The French Canadian majority in the Lower Canada Assembly repudiated the Constitution of 1791; many of them were concerned in the late rebellion; numbers of them at present shew that they are regardless of the duties of fidelity and allegiance to the sovereign, and even hostile to the British Government. Those whose guilt has been proved by overt acts have been punished; some of them severely; but those who may be innocent might not to suffer for the guilty, merely because they belong to the same class of subjects. They are still natural born British subjects, every one of whom is answerable for his faults in due course of law, but not for the faults of the class to which he may happen to belong.

The Kings and Queens of England are sworn on their Coronation to govern the people of the "dominions" belonging to the Crown "according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same," as well as "the people of this kingdom," and "to cause law and justice to be executed in mercy, in all of their judgments." They swear engagements of the Crown are towards all British subjects, without distinction, and give them a higher character and greater security, than the people of any other country.

If any thing could detract from that high character, it would be the incendiary lenitiveness with which people who have little knowledge and less interest in the colonial dominions of the Crown, interfere to effect parliamentary legislation affecting the security of the lives and property, the "rights and liberties" common to British subjects in whatever part of the dominions of the Crown they may reside.

We can hardly believe, however, that Her Majesty's Government and Parliament, will sanction any thing which is not founded on the only sure basis of legislation, the eternal law of justice. "*Hæc legi nequit abrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest.*"

At a meeting of farmers and others, interested in the state of the Quebec markets, held on Saturday, the 18th instant, at the St. Andrews Hotel, Mr. John Murray was unanimously called to the chair, and Dr. Marsden requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman having opened the meeting by explaining its objects, and by representing some of the evils and inconveniences suffered, both by the farmer and the consumer; it was stated, that the present Police and Market Regulations did not give the Magistrates the necessary powers to enable them to correct the growing evils of huckstering, when it was moved by Mr. Eglinton—seconded by Mr. West, Senr. and unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting views the present system of huckstering—as practised in the markets of this city—as destructive of the interests of the farmer and injurious to the consumer.

On Motion of Mr. Meek, Senior—seconded by Mr. Lee—it was

Resolved, That this meeting understands huckstering (as well as to the buying and selling of other articles of produce), to apply to persons practising as hucksters, by buying up killed animals and butchers meat, and selling the same again, either entire or cut up, both in the open market on carts and stands, as well as in the butchers' stalls.

On motion of Mr. Eglinton—seconded by Mr. West—it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting, R. H. Gardiner, Esquire, and Dr. Marsden, do form a committee to draft an Address to the Governor and Council, praying for such alterations or amendments of the Police and Market Regulations, as may be necessary to enable the Magistrates and the Clerks of the Markets, to abate the present injurious system of huckstering.

On Motion of Mr. Belleau—seconded by Mr. M. Scullion—it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city, in both languages.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and Mr. Jno. West, Junr. having been called thereto, it was moved by Mr. W. Taylor—seconded by Mr. McDonald,—and

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Murray and Dr. Marsden, for the manner in which the business of this meeting has been conducted. Wm. Marsden, M. D. *Secretary.*

Montreal, May 23.—We are happy to learn that several persons, lately engaged in putting fire to dwelling houses and barns on our frontier, near the lines have been apprehended by a party of Colonel Dyer's corps, and will be brought to town as prisoners. The number taken, we understand, to be eight, among whom is Bonaventure Viger, the instigator of the attack upon the Montreal Cavalry near Longueuil, in 1837, and one of the prisoners transported to Bermuda by the Ordinance of the Earl of Durham.—*Gazette.*

Pictou, May 28.—We are happy to notice from the following statement that Captain McDonald, the indefatigable founder of the Highland Societies of Nova Scotia and Prince Edwards Island, appears determined to carry his benevolent intentions into effect:—

"A deputation from the Highland Society of London, consisting of the Marquis of Breadalbane, Sir George Murray, Captain R. C. McDonald, and Mr John McDonald, waited on the Marquis of Normanby at the Colonial Office on Monday on the subject of education, on British principles in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton."

Pictou, May 20.—The brig Northumbrian, of and for Guelph, from Miramichi, with a cargo of timber, was wrecked on the 20th November last, in a storm, on Ering de Nord, Magdalen Islands. The captain and crew, having arrived here, desire to make public acknowledgement of the kindness with which they were treated by Louis Bornes, Esquire, and the other inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint John, N. B. 5th June, 1839.

A
Armstrong, William
Abot, Jacob
Archibald, R.
Alexander, George
Andrew, Wm. 2
Anderson, Miss S.
Ambrose, Michael
B.
Butcher, Mrs.
Baird, George
Brown, John S.
Baird, J.
Burnet, Wm.
Brickly, David
Butter, Mrs. Huldah
Beatty, James
Baine, Johnston & Co.
Brennan, Thos.
Briant, Abram
Baskn, Mose
Bartram, James
Bell, James D.
Best, W. T.
Beckwith, Capt A
Bell, Hugh
Brown, Isabella
Barr, Sam
Breaslen, James
Brown, Miss Margaret
Bryan Benjamin
Barker, Wm. F.
Baker, Mrs. Wm.
Byrne, Arthur
Bradley, Richard
Beardsley, Mrs. Mary A.
Burns, John
Bates, Thomas
Best, Captain
Bradly, Charles
Buchannen, William
Belfontain, Andrew
Black, Gustava
C.
Clary, Wm.
Calvert, Thomas
Carothers, Edward
Clifford, Thomas
Crovene, Daniel
Crauly, J.
Cauthers, Charles
Cable, Mrs.
Casgron, Patt
Clark, Wm.
Conner, Hugh
Clary, Wm.
Cokley, Jeremiah
Chaplan, Martha
Coskey, Thos.
Culbert, John
Campbell, Hugh
Clark, Chab
Capalan, Patrick
Copp, Samuel
Collier, John
Cadagan, Danal
Corcozan, John
Cone, Michael
Collins, Alex.
Coats, John
Cavert, Wm.
Cunningham, John
Caffey, Patrick
Carew, John
Crawford, Mary
Cormick, Joseph
Clark, Miss Louisa
Clark, Michael
Clark, James
Cahalane, Timothy
Crawford, Henry
Callan, John
Cameron, Anthony
Collins, Thomas
D
Dunn, Edward
Diven, William
Duer, Ann
Dent, Joseph
Dunn, Eleanor
Donnel, Robert
Derbishine, Esq. Stewart
Dixon, Walter,
Duffy, Patrick
Drinnan, Maurice
Day, Daniel
Derven, Michael
Donnoly, John
Dougherty, James
Doncelo, Peter
Dayle, Lawrance
Duston, William
Deckey, H. L.
Driscoll, Dennis
Donnison, James
Diver, Ann
Dunn, James
Donovan, B.
Davison, Mrs. Mary
Dwyer, Michael
Darkin, Sarah
E
Early, Charles
Evans, Evan
Elliott, Margaret
Eagan, Martin
Ellis, Esq. Robert
Ede, Mr.
F
Flaherty, Cornelius
Fisher, John
Farrell, William
Fitzgerald, James
Faulkner, John
Flanagan, Patrick
Follet, Joseph
Fury, Anthony
Forsyth, Joseph
Farrington, Calvin
Findley, Robert
Fowles, G.
Fraser, James
Finel, Wm.
Forbes, Mrs Catherine
Freeman, Mr Wm.
Firth, David
Fraser, Charles
Fielding Miss H.
Finley, Joseph
Flemming, John
Finn, John
Flood, Hannah
Fuller, John
G
Garnick, Capt J.
Gallagher, Lawrence
Graham, Samuel
Goodwin, Mrs M.
Gigzy, Mr. John
Gillis, Samuel
Gallagher, Eleanor
Gallagher, Francis
Graham, Samuel
Godfrey, Elisha H.
Graham, Robert
Gillispey, Thomas
Gallagher, Charles 2
Gardiner, Mrs Harriet
Gallagher Francis
Goulding, Rachael
Griffin, Mikel
Gallagher, James
Geary, John
Gallagher, Henry
Gelaity, Thomas
H
Harris, John
Hill Socrates
Harrison, Hugh
Huey, Alex.
Hewitt, Margaret
Herinton, Daniel
Holt, Zebadiah
Hylan, John
Hamilton, Peter
Harding, Esq. E A.
Harbon, Mrs. Elizabeth
Heminger, John
Horsfell, Thos.
Huff, Ambrose
Henny, James
Haskin, Charles
Hussett, Mrs.
Hagan, Patrick
Hale, James
Hume, Johnston
J
Jones, Owen
Jones, Mrs Mary Ann
Jenkins, William
Jobb, George or Mary
Jenkins, Esq. G. W.
Jenkins, Robt.
K
Kimand, Robert
Kinney, Thomas
Kelly, Joseph
Keehum, Michael
Kehe, Martin
Kiddie, Wm.
Keslin, Mr.
Keily, Miss
Kelly, Hugh
Kelly, Mrs.
Kelly, James
Kelly, John 2
Kendall, W H
Kelly, Mrs. Nancy
Keen, Mrs. H
Kenny, John
Kavanagh, L.
Kime, John P
Keeran, Wm.
Kelly, Catherine
L
Lynch, Bidy
Love, Margaret
Leahy, Thomas 2
Lynch, Norry
Lee, John
Lynch, Margaret
Lounder, Thomas
Lusty, Eliza
Leonard, Timothy
Leeper, Thomas
Levis, Samuel
Loony, John
Lemont, Capt. I. 2
Lake, Jane
Lovatt, Richard
Love, James
Lawrence, Frances,
Lane, Patrick
Lyons, Wm.
Loomer, Robert
Livingston, John
M
Mills, James
Murphy, C
Mullin, Elenor
Murphy, John
Murley, C.
Mooney, Patrick
Moyse, James
Morrison, miss mary
Majenonty, mr.
Miller, miss matilda
Monegle, James
Mahanney, John
Maguin, John
mullin, Patrick
marchbart, David
martin, michael
mooney, Andrew
mills, Samuel
magarrity, Phillip
Muldrenin, Ralph
miller, Henry
Moines, James
Mitchell, miss C.
Mully, James
Michael, Robert
Malone, John
Murphy, John
Martin, Patrick
Monaghon, Wm.
Moyse, Wm.
Mullin, Jane
Mukleroy, James
Mulcahy, Denis
Maxwell, John
Murphy, mary
Magee, m.
M'c.
M'Calmon, Lenzie
Anelly, John
Allan, Pat
Auliffe, John
Avey, Farton
Bay, John
Brien, Key
Callow, W.
Cawly, Edward
Cal, John
Carthy, Denis
Cauliff, Philip
Cawly, Robert
Callinan, Spiller
Caffrey, Catherine
Crum, Thomas
Carty, Patrick
Caughiel, Connell
Connell, Mrs.
Carthy, Timothy
Cusher, Susan
Cann, Mary
Carty, Dennis
Carty, Wm.
Casack, Jane,
Cullough, James
Collom, James
Donald, John
Dougal Matthew
Davitt, Dominick
Donald, James
Dermott, Wm.
Davitt, Charles
Donald, Alex.
Farland, Robt.
Fadian, C.
Garrity, Thomas
Ginness, Anthony
Garrity, Owr.
Giness Horor
Gonagle, Patrick
Graw, Henry
Grith, Hugh
Gain, Mr. M.
Hroy John
Rinney, John
Kinley, Robert
Kinney, Catherine
Laren, James
Lauchlin, John
Lary, Dennis
Morin, Patrick
Morry, Bryan
Mackin, James
Bean, Capt. John
Laughlin, John
Mahan, James
Graw, R.
Ginness, Anthony,
Naughton, Robert,
Nully, Pat
Peak, Dennis
Quirk, James
Quade, Michael
Tawns, Rebecca
N.
Nixon, G. W.
Nixon, Mrs. Mary
Norris, James
Navy, Wm.
Nagle, John
Nickenson, Capt. James
Nicholas, James
Night John
Nichol, James
O.
O'Keefe, Timothy
O'Neil, Wm.
O'Neil, Betty
O'Ram, Catherine
O'Sullivan, Timothy
Oliver, James
O'Flaherty, Christian
Ovaley, E.
O'Connor, Mary
O'Connor, John
O'Maley, Henry, Esq. St. George.
P.
Parker, Mrs. Susan
Peyton, Thomas
Pitt, W.
Procter, John
Phelan, W.
Peters, Peter
Piercy, Joseph
Payne, J. J.
Peters, P.
Price, James
Parker, Mrs. Sarah
Patterson, James
Power, Lawrence
Penaligon, John
Provan, James
Q.
Quinn, John
R.
Ross, William
Ross, Sarah
Rodgers, Capt. James
Richards, mrs. Wm.
Rooney, Hugh
Russel, Samuel
Reid, James
Robinson, Daniel
Rea, Wm.
Roger, Francis
Richardson, James
Roberts, Mrs.
Rich, Mrs.
Ratchff, Caleb
Rathbun, Phil. E.
Rent, Anthony
Robinson, W. W., Esq.
Robinson, Mrs. Elenor,
Rand, Mrs. A.
Riorders, W.
Ross, Angus,
Rigby, Henry
Ryan, Patrick
S.
Sherwood, Oliver M.
Sutherland, Isaiah
Shannon, Hugh
Secord, W. H.
Slodhart, Saml. L.
Simpson, John
Seely, Linus
Shea, John
Smith, Thomas
Stewart, Andrew
Sherlock, J.
Scott, George
Starr, George
Scott, William
Stuart, Andrew
Sweeny, Daniel
Sheil, Rose Ann
Sinclair, John
Slone, Wm.
Sullivan, Timothy
Scannell, Rodger
Sloan, Wm.
Sinclair, Wm.
Snider, Peter
Spiers, Hugh
Simonds, M.
Sloan, Mr.
Stevens, Miss Mary E.
Storin, John
Sibley, Charles
Spilling, Mrs.
Spittatt, Mrs. J.
Sweeny, Edmond
Smiley, Mary
Scott, Elliott
Stevens, Thomas
Stone, H.
Seely, Margaret N.
Seymore, John
Scott, Benjamin
Steves, Caleb
Sullivan, John
Smith Wm.
T.
Thomas, Mrs. Martha
Trany, Patt
Temple, Wm.
Tilton, Capt. Jacob
Tonis, Capt. William
Thomson, John
Taylor, Robert
Taylor, Capt.
Tracey, Catherine
Tobin, Michael
Twooney, mrs. mary
Teal, Joseph H.
Tobin, Wm.
Thomson, Robert,
Thompson, William
V.
Vail, Wm.
Van Sligo, mrs.
Venarel, Robert
W.
Wiley, Joseph
Weeks, Joseph
Wade, Seth
Watters, John
Wise, miss mary
Wade, Gilbert
Wheelock, George
White, Wm.
Wallace, michael
Wheeler, John
Woods, John
Wheelock, miss S.
Wilkinson, Robert
Whipp, Charles
Whittaker, mr.
Whelame, Samuel
Whitford, John
Wood, Robert
Wills, E. R.
Ward, miss E. A.
Winchester, Daniel
Ward, Honorah
Walsh, John
Y.
Yewet, Wm.
Youngson, James

☞ Persons calling for any of the above Letters wil please say "Advertised."

British News.

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 15.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Amendment Bill, and several other bills.

After the presentation of numerous petitions, and the forwarding of some bills a stage,

Lord Melbourne entered into explanations regarding the late negotiations for the formation, by Sir R. Peel, of an administration. The statements of Lord Melbourne did not differ materially from those made on Monday by Lord John Russell.—Lord Melbourne, like Lord John, of course, approves most cordially of all that the Queen has done—and like the Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne would stand by her Majesty at this crisis!

The Duke of Wellington.—I will endeavour, in the observations which I am about to address to your lordships, to follow the example of moderation shown by the noble viscount in part of his speech. (Hear.) In doing so, I shall do that which is most becoming my own situation, most suitable to the subject which we have to discuss, and which I know will be most agreeable to your lordships.—My lords, in order that I may sustain that tone of moderation with which I have commenced my observations, I shall take the liberty of laying out of the question altogether the reports to which the noble viscount has referred, and which, in my opinion have nothing to do with the subject. (Hear.) Probably, if we were to go into a discussion respecting reports, I myself might have a little to say respecting them; but, as I have said, such reports as those alluded to by the noble viscount are quite foreign to the matter under consideration. My lords, I think I have one advantage over the noble viscount I have been in the service of my country for fifty years, and have served my Sovereigns, and through the whole of that period, through "good and thro' evil report," I have still the satisfaction of thinking that, whether the report was evil or good, my services were not deemed useless; and this I know, that I was perfectly indifferent to reports. It has been said within the last few days that I and my right hon. friend have ill-treated our Sovereign.—Was it likely that I, who was about to take upon me an office for the performance of the duties of which I was responsible, and bearing a share in carrying on the government, should do any such preposterous thing? (Hear, hear.) As respects these reports, too, I think I have a little advantage over the noble viscount with respect to the preservation of my temper. The noble viscount has been pleased to announce to your lordships that he expected that I should have commenced the discussion, and not that he would be called upon first. I do not know why the noble viscount should have expected me to state anything. A satisfactory explanation has been given in another place by my right hon. friend, no longer ago than last night. This your lordships are, of course, aware of. Your lordships have every reason to expect, when a minister in your house is placed in such a position as the noble viscount is, when he has taken parts in such transactions, that he will explain the part he has taken, and state to your lordships what has passed upon the subject. My lords, it is perfectly well known that I have long entertained the opinion that the leading minister of this country, under its existing circumstances, ought to sit in the other house of parliament. There are advantages by such an arrangement, in carrying on the services of the Sovereign, which do not exist otherwise. I have thought it my duty to give such advice to the Sovereign, that the minister having the charge of the government should be selected from that house.—When the noble viscount attended in this house on Tuesday last, he stated that he and his colleagues had resigned their offices. It then occurred, my lords, to my mind, and my attention was particularly and at once directed to the subject, with respect to the royal household, and all those circumstances connected with it, in case I should be called pon to assist in the formation of another government. My lords, I confess it appeared to me to be absolutely impossible that any set of men should take charge of her Majesty's government without having the usual interference and control over the establishment of the royal household—that influence and control, in short, which their predecessors in office had. (Hear, hear.) I confess it appeared to me to be absolutely necessary that such should be the course taken. I considered well the nature of the formation of the royal household, under the Civil List Act, passed in the first year of her Majesty's reign. No doubt there is a difference between a Queen consort and a Queen regnant.—The Queen consort has not the same political rights as the Queen regnant possesses. My lords, I considered all those circumstances. The noble duke then went on to notice what the course was taken by Sir R. Peel, who would, as regarded that household, have consulted not only the honour of her Majesty's crown and the royal state and dignity, but also her Majesty's social feelings—(hear, hear), her convenience and comfort—(hear, hear), and indeed, everything which could possibly tend to render her happy. (Hear, hear.) Considering the age and comparative inexperience of the sovereign upon the throne, he (the Duke of Wellington) must say that, if he were one to be consulted upon the exercise of the control over the royal household, he would recommend any inconvenience to be submitted, rather than a single step should be taken incompatible with her Majesty's personal comfort. (Hear.) Such was his opinion, and he called upon their lordships to consider the whole of the case; and if they should entertain the opinion which he did, they would say that he had acted rightly. There was another subject, however, which he took into consideration, and that was the possibility of pressing conditions or stipulations in respect to the exercise of this influence and control over her Majesty's household. It appeared to him that the person about to undertake the direction of the affairs of this country would make certain stipulations or conditions, that he would do nothing more or less. But he thought that no man could make such stipulations as that of not exercising a control over the household, and consider himself worthy of her Majesty's confidence, or to conduct the affairs of the country. He had thought it absolutely impossible that such conditions should be made; neither had he thought it necessary that the sovereign should propose such stipulation to any man. First of all, the sovereign who might make such a stipulation must suppose the minister to be unworthy of confidence—(hear, hear.) But supposing him to be worthy of the confidence of the sovereign, and to break off all communication in consequence of such proposal or stipulation being made, why, he really thought that the sovereign would be placed in a very awkward and disagreeable situation; and that the sovereign was placed in a position she never was before, and he hoped never would be thrown in. But he had attended at her Majesty's command to wait on her on Wednesday last. He had tendered to her Majesty that advice which he felt it his duty to give upon its being asked. The result was that his right hon. friend Sir Robert Peel was sent for by her Majesty, and he believed that his right honourable friend had stated elsewhere the nature of the communications made by him to her Majesty, to which fact the noble viscount had alluded. After his interview with her Majesty, his right hon. friend Sir Robert Peel consulted his (the Duke of Wellington's) opinion, as was stated in the papers which he held in his hand, on the important point of the continuance of her Majesty's household. In respect to this, he with some other noble lords, and amongst others, his noble and learned friend near him (Lord Lyndhurst), gave an opinion exactly in conformity with that which had been stated in the papers; and they tendered to her Majesty on the third day such propositions as they thought were fitting and proper. In the course of the conversation which Sir Robert Peel had with her Majesty on Thursday, the difference of opinion which existed in respect to the ladies of the household occurred, and her Majesty expressed her desire, or he (the Duke of Wellington) believed that his right hon. friend offered to send for him (the Duke of Wellington), in order that her Majesty might have his opinion upon this subject. His right hon. friend came up to his house and informed him of what had occurred; he consulted him on the subject, and what he (the Duke of Wellington) proposed was entirely in conformity with the principle which he had laid down, and which he considered to be correct in this transaction. He [the Duke of Wellington] returned to Buckingham Palace, and was shortly afterwards honoured with an interview with her Majesty. His right honourable friend had stated correctly in his letter that part of the conversation which related to the interpretation and decision which her Majesty came to; which communication he made to his right hon. friend in an adjoining room at the palace. The noble viscount had stated that he gave her Majesty his advice upon the subject on a statement which he admitted to be erroneous. Now, he did not know any other conclusion to which he could come than this, that the noble viscount should have taken more pains to come at correct information before he drew his conclusion. But whether the statement were erroneous or not, the noble viscount certainly had a right, if he chose to tender his own advice to her Majesty, that their advice [the Duke of Wellington's and Sir Robert Peel's] should not be taken; and he only mentioned this to show that noble lords ought not to be in so great a hurry in future to give their advice until they were sure their information was correct. Now, in respect to the principle itself, which he had advocated in the case of a Queen regnant, he believed it was a valid and correct one. He admitted too that the Queen had no political conversation with those ladies of the household; but what he contended for was, that the public would not believe that her Majesty had not these political conversations, and that a political influence was not exercised, particularly when they took into consideration who those persons were. Perhaps a number of instances might be cited, in which a secret, improper influence was exercised by certain conversations; and perhaps he spoke with some feeling on the subject. He had himself unworthily filled the station which the noble viscount now so worthily filled as her Majesty's prime minister, and he must say he had been inconvenienced by the anomalous influence, not of the ladies of the household, but by influence of this description, in the way of simple conversations. He believed, and, indeed, he was certain, that he could show to the noble viscount with the utmost facility, that the country was at this moment suffering from the inconvenient exercise of these very secret conversations, and this secret influence. [Hear, hear.]—But this he must say, that, at the same time, he would put his right hand into the fire sooner than have proposed to her Majesty to make any arrangement which should be disagreeable to her. [Hear.] He felt it absolutely impossible for him, under the circumstances of the present moment, to undertake his share of the government, which he should otherwise have done. He hoped that in making these observations, he had preserved more of the tone of moderation than the noble viscount had done. He had now only to add the expression of his gratitude to her Majesty, for the gracious condescension and attention which she had been pleased to listen to what he had to say to her Majesty; and he must say that he quitted her presence, not only with a feeling of deep gratitude for her condescending kindness, but with a feeling of admiration for the firmness with which she urged her objections.

Viscount Melbourne explained the statement that Sir Robert Peel proposed to dismiss all the ladies of the household, not stating the extent to which it was to be carried; left an impression on her Majesty's mind that it was meant to carry it to a greater extent than was intended. That impression he had said on the mind of her Majesty, he believed was erroneous.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Wednesday.

No business of importance was transacted.

Lord Duncannon, previously to their lordships separating, gave notice that Lord Melbourne would next day move that the house, at its rising, do adjourn till the 27th instant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

Mr. Praed referred to the extract from the "cabinet minute" of the 11th instant, that had been read by Lord J. Russell, regarding control over the ladies of the bed chamber, &c., and inquired whether there would be any objection to the production of the whole of that document?

Lord J. Russell answered that he had the most decided objection to its production.

Mr. Labouchere explained the circumstances attendant on Col. Prince's order to shoot certain prisoners in Canada.

Lord J. Russell said that he would state, "after the recess," when it was likely he should move for a bill continuing the authority of the poor law commissioners.

Lord J. Russell, on moving that the house, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday, May 27, stated that, on re-assembling, the first business would be the appointment of a Speaker; that, with respect to Jamaica, the Under Secretary for the Colonies or himself would, on the 30th instant, submit a motion regarding the affairs of that island.

The Speaker, in a brief but neat and appropriate address, took his farewell of the house as the occupant of the chair.

Mr. C. Wynn expressed astonishment at the long adjournment proposed when the internal state of the country was so alarming.

Lord J. Russell said, that the proclamations issued had produced salutary effects; though he had not brought the matter before Parliament, he did not say that some new measures might be requisite; and with a full conviction of his responsibility, he had repeatedly consulted the attorney-general, and directed the attention of the cabinet to the subject.

Mr. Pakington deferred till June 4, the further consideration of the bill regarding the sale of beer.

Mr. Hume moved the appointment of a select committee on "the lighting of the house," which after some conversation, was agreed to; and it was arranged that the new plan, of an application of the Bude light, should be tried the two following evenings, from 10 till half-past 11 o'clock.

Lord J. Russell gave notice that on the 31st of May he would move, in a committee of supply, a grant of £30,000 for the purposes of public or general education in England.

The house then adjourned till Monday, the 27th.

THE MINISTRY.

(From the Age.)

It is known that on Thursday afternoon Sir Robert Peel had completed his arrangements, that Lord Lyndhurst was to be Chancellor; Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary; Sir James Graham, Home Secretary! and the Duke of Wellington, President of the Council; and that her Majesty had approved of them.

It is known also that her Majesty had consented to Sir Robert Peel's re-construction of the Household: and that, up to Thursday evening, or rather Friday morning, the right hon. baronet was not aware that any change had taken place in the royal mind.

It is known, that in the interim Lady Normanby, prompted by her husband, contrived to pour the poison of distrust into her Majesty's ear—that although the Melbourne ministry had resigned, and their resignations had been accepted, a *whig* Cabinet Council was held on Thursday night at ten o'clock, and remained sitting until two o'clock in the morning, unknown to Sir Robert Peel—that the *Globe and Courier* announced that her Majesty's determination had been warped before Sir Robert Peel knew it from her Majesty herself—and that Sir Robert Peel consequently declined to be a minister on conditions which left an influence in the Palace hostile and superior to his own.

It is known that Sir Robert Peel did not insist upon the removal of *all* the household, but only of those whose immediate connection with the Melbourne cabinet rendered it impossible, not to say dishonourable, on their part, for them to remain.

It is known that Lord Melbourne is again, *pro tempore*, in office, and his myrmidons are yelling out in the streets, "Rescue your Queen from the insults of the *scoundrel* Peel!"—which sufficiently proves the desperation and reckless spite of his lordship's expiring faction.

At the moment at which we write, nothing beyond the facts we have above stated is known to the public. The general impression, however, is, that the Queen has placed herself in a position of great difficulty, by attempting to make an unconstitutional stipulation with Sir Robert Peel, which, notwithstanding the efforts of the Normanby plotters, she will find it expedient to withdraw.

We can state that there is not the slightest hesitation or feeling of annoyance on the part of our conservative leaders. For the sake of royalty they may regret the untoward interference of female meddlers in state matters of the most awful importance; but for themselves they know that the Sovereign cannot do without appealing to their loyalty to save her from "her friends," and they will not fail in their duty. In a few days Sir Robert Peel's triumph will be complete!

EXTRACTS FROM THE NARRATIVE OF SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD.

The following despatches on various subjects will speak for themselves.

Toronto, June 22, 1836.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a newspaper published here, entitled the *Correspondent and Advocate*, which contains a letter from Mr. M'Kenzie, of which the following is an extract.

"The people of Lower Canada and the Upper Canada Reformers especially direct their views to four important objects, not one of which will be conceded, as I believe, until it be too late. They are—*an elective Legislative Council*; an Executive Council responsible to *public opinion*; the control over the whole provincial revenue to be in the Legislature and the *British Parliament* and the Colonial Office to *cease* their interference in *our internal concerns*."

As the Republicans in the Canadas generally mask their designs by professions of attachment to the mother-country, I think it is important to record this admission on the part of Mr. M'Kenzie of the traitorous object which the Reformers of this province have in view.

I have, &c.
F. B. Head.

No. 56.

Toronto, Upper Canada, 8th July, 1836.

My Lord,—The important subject of this despatch is to inform your Lordship of the result of the elections which have taken place here in consequence of my having dissolved the Provincial Legislature on the 28th of May.

As soon as I determined on the 5th of March last to make a stand against the unconstitutional demands of my late Executive Councillors (which, as your Lordship is aware, were strenuously supported by the House of Assembly), I became sensible that the only practicable method of breaking the republican party was by opening the eyes of the people to the traitorous designs of those who were leading them insensibly to revolution.

In proportion as the Constitutionists were observed to rally round the British flag (which I hoisted for the first time in the history of the Province on the roof of the Government House), the Republicans felt it necessary to make on their part every possible exertion; and as the period for the elections gradually approached, it became evident to every reflecting man in Lower Canada, that by the conflict about to take place in the Upper Province, Mr. Papineau's power would either be materially increased or diminished, inasmuch as in one of my replies I had noticed his letter to Mr. Speaker Bidwell as follows:—

"But as Mr. Speaker Papineau has thought proper to promulgate in this province, 'that the people of the Canadas, labouring under the accumulative wrongs proceeding from an Act of Parliament, *unite as a man*,' I feel it necessary publicly to repudiate that assertion, by declaring what the state of opinion in Upper Canada really is.

"The people of Upper Canada detest democracy: they revere their Constitutional Charter, and are consequently staunch in allegiance to their King.

"They are perfectly aware that there exists in the Lower Province one or two individuals who inculcate the idea that this province is about to be disturbed by the interference of foreigners, whose power and whose numbers will prove invincible.

"In the name of every regiment of militia in Upper Canada, I publicly promulgate, *let them come if they dare*."

The elections commenced on the 20th of June, and the struggle, as might be expected, was a desperate one. I am happy however to inform your Lordship, that the result has been successful, and that truth and justice have as usual prevailed.

In the late House of Assembly the *Republicans* had a majority of *eleven*. In the present House of Assembly the *Constitutionists* have a majority of *twenty-five* (there being now forty-five constitutional members, and only seventeen republican!)

In the late House there were thirteen American members; in the present House there are only seven, one of whom is a Constitutionist.

Among the Republicans who have *lost* their election are the following names:

"1. Mr. Speaker Bidwell," the twin or Siamese companion of Mr. Speaker Papineau.

"2. Mr. Peter Perry, the most powerful, as well as the leading speaker of the Republicans: the chairman of the committee to whom was referred my correspondence with my Executive Council.

"3. Mr. W. L. M'Kenzie, the Chairman of the Grievance Report, and arch-agitator of this Province."

As a single example of the reaction which has lately taken place in the public mind, I may state that the Solicitor-general, who is the leader of the constitutional party in the House of Assembly, was returned without opposition; that Mr. M'Leod, the late constitutional Speaker, was returned at the head of his poll; while Mr. Speaker Bidwell, the avowed advocate for republican institutions, was the lowest of the four candidates for his county.

The effect which the election has produced in this country, and the excitement it will cause in Lower Canada, I will not attempt to describe, but will only express a hope that it will, in your Lordship's estimation, sufficiently defend the course of policy which I have adopted on my arrival at this province, and which I had the honour to explain to your Lordship in my despatch of the 5th of February, as follows:—

"Under these circumstances I considered that the great danger I had to avoid, was the slightest attempt to conciliate any party; and that the only course for me to adopt, was to act fearlessly, undisguisedly, and straightforwardly for the interests of the country, to throw myself on the good sense and good feeling of the people, and abide a result which I firmly believe will be triumphant."

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,
F. B. Head.

The Lord Glenelg, &c. &c. &c.

"The Government insisting on elevating Mr. Bidwell to the bench, after they had received this despatch, is surely incomprehensible.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Chronicle

Sir,—Being necessarily obliged to appear before the Public in defence of my conduct, with respect to the unfortunate Brig *Frederick*, of St. Andrews, and the melancholy situation of those on board the said vessel, I beg that you will please publish the accompanying Affidavits, which are attested to by the mate, second mate, and crew of the Barque *Hebe*, under my command. My own conscience acquits me of want of humanity, or of wilful neglect to render assistance, had it been in my power to do so, and I trust that the facts herein disclosed will satisfy every impartial reader. With respect to my private conduct and character, I think I am too well known in this city from my childhood to the present period, to require written testimonials of proof. During the last ten years I have been in the employ of Messrs. Barlows, and have their proferred permission to refer the public for proofs of character and conduct. With those declarations and references, I commit my case before the public, feeling assured that I shall be freely acquitted of so serious a charge as is attempted to be cast upon my character by an *exparte* statement of one individual, against the most solemn declarations of my officers and crew.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. B. WRIGHT,
Master of barque Hebe.

Thursday, June 14.

P. S.—I beg further to remark that the 'extract' which appeared in the Courier of Saturday last, as taken from the log-book of the *Hebe*, was furnished Mr. M'Lachlan for the express purpose (as he stated) of satisfying the Underwriters, in order to obtain the Insurance on the Frederick. No comment was made at the time, nor any difference of opinion expressed; every information was cheerfully afforded that was sought or asked for.

Province of New-Brunswick, }
City of St. John, N. B. }

William B. Wright, Master of the Barque *Hebe*, of the port of Saint John, N. B. maketh oath and saith that at 1 o'clock, p. m., of the 5th day of February last past, while on his passage from St. John, aforesaid, to London, in lat. 41. 28, N. long. 59, 38, W., during a very heavy gale of wind, he this deponent saw a water-logged vessel, bearing the name of the *Frederick*, of Saint Andrews, that he this deponent, and the Mate of the said Hebe, looked with a spy-glass, but could discover no persons on board; after passing to leeward about one or two miles, this deponent saw several men in the fore-top, upon which he immediately shortened sail and endeavoured to render assistance, but the sea was running so high, and the Hebe was so far to leeward, that it was absolutely impossible for him to render them any assistance whatever; and this deponent further saith, that about two hours after, he saw the men in the top as aforesaid, he lost sight of the said ship and never saw her again—that the gale continued for several days with thick snow and rain, with the exception of about 4 hours in the evening of the 6th of February, when there was a lull and a heavy cross sea. And this deponent doth most solemnly swear that he was most anxious and desirous of rendering the unfortunate sufferers every assistance in his power, but on account of the severe and heavy gale and high sea, he was prevented from delivering them from their melancholy situation, but that he used every means in his power of doing so; and this deponent further saith, that he consulted his mate when he first saw the said men, but that the said mate stated that there was no prospect of rendering any assistance, and this deponent states that he would have laid the ship too had he not been firmly convinced that he could not do so with the press of canvass under which she was then sailing, without endangering to the uttermost, the lives of those in his own ship and without the prospect of doing the slightest good, as no boat could for a moment have lived, nor could one have been lowered without being immediately dashed to pieces.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

Sworn before me, at the City of St. John, }
this 6th day of June, A. D. 1839. }
W. J. RITCHIE, Not. Pub.

Province of New-Brunswick, }
Saint John, N. B. }

John Miles, Jun. mate of the barque *Hebe*, Charles Mitchell Michael M'Guire, Jas. George, and John Sinclair, seamen, belonging to the barque Hebe, severally maketh oath and say, and each one for himself saith, that he was on board the said barque Hebe at the time referred to in the above written affidavit of William B. Wright and that he has heard the said affidavit read, and that the same is in every respect strictly true, and that the said William B. Wright, was most desirous of rendering the sufferers on board the ship Frederick every assistance, but was prevented for the reasons mentioned in the said affidavit, and that it was absolutely impossible for him, in the said gale, and with the sea running as it did on that occasion, and for several days after, to have approached the said wreck.

JOHN MILES, Jun.
CHARLES (his ✕ mark) MITCHELL,
MICHAEL (his ✕ mark) M'GUIRE,
JAMES GEORGE,
JOHN SINCLAIR.

Sworn before me by John Miles, Jun. Charles Mitchell, Michael M'Guire, James George, and John Sinclair, this 6th day of June, 1839, at the City of St. John, the contents having been first read to defendants. W. J. RITCHIE Not. Pub.

Province of New-Brunswick, }
City of Saint John. }

Robert M'Graw and John Rooney, two of the seamen of the barque *Hebe*, make oath and say, and each one for himself saith, that he was on board the barque Hebe at the time referred to, in the before written affidavit of William B. Wright, master of the said barque Hebe, and that he has heard the said affidavit read, and that the same is in every respect strictly true, and that the said William B. Wright was most desirous of rendering the sufferers on board the ship Frederick every assistance, but was prevented for the reasons mentioned in the said affidavit; and that it was absolutely impossible for him in the said gale and with the sea running as it did on that occasion and for several days after, to have approached the said wreck.

ROBERT (his ✕ mark) M'GRAW,
JOHN (his ✕ mark) ROONEY.

Sworn before me by Robert M'Graw and John Rooney, this 7th day of June, 1839, at the City of St. John, the contents having been first read to deponents. W. F. RITCHIE, Not. Pub.

Province of New-Brunswick, }
City of Saint John. }

William Quin second mate of the barque Hebe, and James Donovan one of the Seamen of the said barque Hebe, maketh oath and say, and each one for himself saith that he was on board the barque at the time referred to in the before written affidavit of William B. Wright, master of the said barque Hebe, and that he has heard the said affidavit read and that the same is in every respect strictly true, and that the said William B. Wright was most desirous of rendering the sufferers on board the Ship Frederick every assistance but was prevented, for the reasons mentioned in the said affidavit, and that it was absolutely impossible for him in the said gale and with the sea running as it did on that occasion, and for several days after to have approached the said wreck.

WILLIAM (his ✕ mark) QUIN,
JAMES DONOVAN.

Sworn before me by William Quin and James Donovan, at the City of Saint John, this 8th day of June, 1839—this affidavit having been first read to deponents. W. J. RITCHIE, Not. Pub.

[The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication. The high encomium it contains is highly creditable to the character of Capt. Wright.]—*Ed. Chron.*

London, April 10, 1839.

"I wish for no better master than Capt. Wright, "who certainly forgets all other parties but the interest of his owners. I must be silent in telling "you confidentially, that I have not seen a captain "like him from your Port; his exertions and attention merit your particular attention and confidence."

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JUNE 14, 1839.

We have received no later European dates, than those acknowledged in our last number. Further particulars respecting the resignation of the British Ministers, and of their resuming office, will be found in preceding columns.

The Imperial Parliament was to be adjourned from the 20th to the 27th May.—On the 30th, the election of a new Speaker for the House of Commons was to take place, in consequence of the resignation of mr. Abercrombie:—the ministerial candidate for Speakership is mr. Shaw Lefevre; mr. Goulburn was to be nominated on the part of the Conservatives.

Whalers.—The ship *James Stewart*, arrived yesterday from New Zealand, she has been absent about 21 months, and we are happy to announce has returned with a full and profitable cargo for her enterprising owner. The ship *Pacific*, of this port, has also a fair prospect of making a good return for the Mechanics' Whaling Company.

Theatre.—Miss Buloid, as announced in the Bills of the day, made her first appearance last evening in the character of *Cora*, and the manner in which she executed her task, gained great applause from the audience; her appearance and style of acting was highly approved of, and Miss Buloid, bids fairly, to become quite a favourite on this stage. Mr. Preston, as usual, sustained the long and difficult part of *Elvira*, in an admirable and commanding manner; the repeated applause given by the audience, gave proof of her talents being duly appreciated. Messrs. Robbey, Charles and Chapman, in their respective characters of *Rolla, Alonzo*, and *Pizarro*, peformed in a masterly manner and gave great satisfaction.

New Ships.—An elegant copper fastened ship, of about 500 Tons burthen, was launched on Tuesday from the building yard of mr. James Briggs. She is called the *Favourite*, and belongs to James Kirk, Esq.

Yesterday two fine ships were launched in Portland, one called the *Intrinsic*, from the ship yard of mr. John Hawes; she is copper fastened, of 500 tons, owned by John Wishart, Esq.—The other is called the *Elizabeth*, built by messrs. F. & S. Smith, of 730 tons, owned by mr. Alex. Yates.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton,
8th June, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The General Inspection of the Militia, (with the exception of those *Corps* which have been notified to be visited by the Staff Adjutant,) is to be conducted by the respective commanding Officers of Battalions, as soon after the Company Drills shall have been performed, as possible; at such convenient times and places, as the respective Commanding Officers may appoint.

Robert Watson, Esq. to be Quarter master of the 4th Battalion, Charlotte County militia, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Hunter, superceded.

4th Battalion Westmorland:

Major Henry Chapman to be Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain Philip Chipman to be major.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE,
Adjutant General Militia.

We understand that Mr. M'Intyre, the Land Agent of the state of Maine, disclaims the proceedings of the subordinate Agent, Mr. Nye, and has directed him to withdraw his party from the St. John.

King's College, Fredericton.—At a meeting of the College council held on the sixth of March last, the President informed the Council that John Stephens, Esq. of Fredericton, had presented to the College Library two Volumes, viz: "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, and Cowley's Works."—Whereupon it was ordered that the unanimous thanks of the council be conveyed to Mr Stephens for his valuable donation.

Arrivals during the week at Head-Quarters.—Lieut. H. J. Harvey, R. N., son of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, from Quebec, via United States; Honourable Judge Carter and Lady, via U. States; and Colonel Rice Jones,

Princess Victoria, and their presence served to prevent that summary justice being inflicted on Vigers and his brother rebels, which our conciliatory government is afraid to carry into execution, even when sanctioned by a legal tribunal.—*Herald.*

MONTREAL, May 28.—On Sunday morning the American Government steamboat Oneida, armed to the teeth, and filled with Yankee troops, came into Brockville harbor, and took up an insulting position before the town. Colonel Worth, who was on board, then sent on shore a message, demanding the restoration of the schooner Weeks, with a threat, that unless it was given up, together with the cannon, he would take them *by force*. He gave the authorities *four hours* to deliberate upon his demand. The town was consequently in a high state of excitement; the militia had been disbanded some weeks, but in an instant every man became a militiaman. The small detachment of the 73d Regt. stationed at Brockville, was called out, and every preparation made to chastise this Captain Bobadil, had he dared to put his threat into execution. The very best feeling prevailed in the town. In the midst of all this, some influential men there discovered all at once, that the schooner had been wrongfully seized, and, it is said here, bullied the Custom House Officer, until he consented to relinquish his prize.—This effected, they made immediate preparations to satisfy the clamorous demands of the Yankee Bully by returning the schooner and the gun:—when lo! as if the British name was not to be thus insulted, the British steamboat Traveller, Lieut. Harper, R. N., and the steamboat Kingston, having on board detachments of the 83d Regt. hove in sight. This changed the aspect of affairs, particularly as the first act of Lt. Harper was to order the Yankee vessel out of British water into the middle of the stream, which order was complied with in double quick time. We wish we could end the story here, but alas! what follows must be also told. The wretched and cowardly policy that actuated the Brockville authorities was persevered in after this act of Lt. Harper, and the schooner and the gun were delivered up to this Capt. Bobadil Worth, with which he sailed away in triumph!

We assert, and we defy contradiction, that a seizure once made, the Custom House Officer had no liberty to relinquish it until the action of the Executive is known; and it seems clear to us, that he has subjected himself to the loss of his situation by so doing. He should not have suffered himself to have been bullied out of his sense of propriety:—his duty was to have held on; he had the men of the town to back him, and the hearts of all Canadians would have cheered him for his resolute conduct. But to allow the cowardly Yankees to have triumphed in this manner is insufferable.—*Ib.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a Communication under the signature of "*A Queen's County Farmer*," giving a deplorable account of the state of the Church in the Parish of Gagetown. We have no personal knowledge of that part of the country, or of its affairs civil or ecclesiastical, but from all that we have heard, we believe the account therein given to be a true one. The language of the letter is also perfectly temperate and respectful to all the parties concerned. Although we cannot bring ourselves to believe, with our correspondent, that a newspaper communication is the *best* means of bringing the grievances complained of under the notice of the *Heads of the Church*, we should certainly have given it insertion, if we could ourselves see the remedy for it, or if the writer had pointed one out to us—The unhappy condition of the Church at Gagetown, with the exception of the "indistinct utterance" of the worthy Rector, "an infirmity" as our correspondent says, "which though great, he poor man, cannot get over," is that of by far the greater number of our country Parishes. There are, we are informed less than twenty Clergymen, and upwards of Fifty Churches. It is therefore physically impossible, that they can all be kept open on the same day, except Laymen be called upon to assist in the business. If we are correctly informed, the Rev. Gentleman referred to has three churches under his care. There can be only one remedy for this unhappy state of things: that is, an increase in the number of the Clergy:—but where and how can this increase be obtained? The Province itself cannot furnish it; and so great is the demand for clergymen in England, that it cannot be expected from thence. This Parish has for nine months been without an Assistant Minister, although every exertion has been used to procure one; and our churches have depended during that time upon occasional assistance from the neighbouring Ministers, or upon the services of Laymen. The same, we are told, has been the case with respect to one of the Parishes in Halifax. If such is the difficulty in obtaining Clergymen for wealthy Parishes, and large congregations like St. John and Halifax, the difficulty of making suitable provision for a place of inferior importance would be infinitely greater.

When the salary allowed our Clergy from home was large enough to afford with reasonable economy a comfortable subsistence, their number was increasing; and there was every prospect of the increase of the clergy keeping pace with the increase in the population. But when the salary was reduced, till it fell below the wages of an inferior mechanic, or common labourer, no one would be so unwise as to think of giving his son the expensive education which is required for the ministry, or of bringing him up to a profession which would consign him to hopeless poverty or bitter privation.—There is only one way for benefitting the Church, and that is by restoring the country clergy to the moderate salaries which they once enjoyed; and when the country livings are made what they ought to be, *livings*, not *starvings*, their number will be increased, and the means of religious instruction will keep pace with the wants of the country. If that be not done, the number will go on decreasing, till in the end the country churches will be left wholly unattended to. We fully agree with our respected correspondent, that something ought to be done to remedy the present state of things, and gladly will we devote our columns to the furtherance of so laudable an object; and accordingly we invite public attention to it, and request our friends in all parts of the country to favour us with communications upon it. To our Queen's County friend we would merely ask whether it would not be better to have a Rector with an indistinct utterance, than to have no Minister at all? for looking at the difficulty which is found to procure a clergyman for places like St. John and Halifax, that seems to be the only alternative.

☞ *Mr. M'Lachlan's Communications came too late for insertion this week.*

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. James Dunphy, Mr. John Hogan, to Miss Mary Ann M'Gee, both of this City.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. William N. Williams, to Miss Elizabeth Dunham, both of the Parish of Lancaster, County of St. John.

In this City on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Alexander R. Winchester, of Eastport, to Miss Abigail Marks, of this city.

Same evening, by the Rev. A. Desbrisay, Mr. Nathan Rider, of Brunswick, Queen's County, to Miss Mary Catherine Tolson, of the Parish of Portland.

At St. Andrews, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Allan Gilmour, Esquire, of Glasgow, to Agnes, fourth daughter of the late John Strang, Esquire of St. Andrews.

At Prince William, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Thos. Saunders, Mr. John Pickard to Miss Margaret Jones, and on the 29th ult. Mr. Eli Frost to Miss Livina Weeks, all of that Parish.

DIED.

Suddenly, at Portland Village, on Sunday morning, the 9th inst. Mr. Benjamin Davidson, aged 52 years.

In this City, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Eleanor Read, relict of the late Mr. James Read, aged 51 years.

On Wednesday morning, after a long and painful illness, Jemima, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Davidson, formerly of this city.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, June 4, ship Ruth, Randall, Whitehaven, 28; C. M'Pherson & Co. ballast.

Brig P. I. Nevins, M'Leod, New York, 9; D. & P. Hatfield, assorted cargo.

Mary & Margaret, Hoffman, Quebec, 28; R. Rankin & Co. flour, pork and beef.

Martha Grace, Cole, New York, 20; Estabrooks & Bing, flour.

Eleanor Jane, Rankin, Boston, 10; Fields & Harrison, assorted cargo.

7th, ship Rebecca, Drake, Cork, 22; Milby & Thomas, passengers.

Brig Sir Allan M'Nab, Press, Londonderry, 30; H. S. Gault, 73 passengers.

Harmony, Baillie, Dublin, 23; G. D. Robinson & Co. 109 passengers.

8th, schr. Lazy, Fletcher, Quebec, 21; J. T. Hanford, flour, pork, beef and glass.

Ship Defender, Duncan, New York, 11; John Robertson, ballast.

Brig Gipsey, Taylor, Digby, ballast.

Schr. Augustus Lord, Haley, Philadelphia, 12; flour and meal.

9th, brig Elton Joss, New York, 9; to order, ballast.

Schr. British Token, Spence, Boston; flour.

James Clark, Beck, Boston, 3; assorted cargo.

Constant Johnston, Philadelphia, 7; B. Tilton, flour.

10th, schr. Valiant, Ireland, Washington, N. C., 11; Thomas & Sandall, tar, pitch, &c.

Thomas Lowden, Lingley, Boston, 3; tobacco.

11th, brig Harmony, Bailie, Dublin, 24; G. D. Robinson & Co. coal.

13th, Whale ship James Stewart, Dougherty, New Zealand, 24—C. C. Stewart, 2200 bls. black oil; 400 do. sperm, do.; 24000 lbs. bone; shipped 600 bls. to London, in March, 1837—absent 21 months.—March 24, left at the Bay of Islands, Whale ship Pacific, of this port, with 1250 bls. sperm oil.

13th, brig minstrel, Cutlerbridg, Philadelphia, 5; B. Tilton, assorted cargo.

Schr. Star, Nickerson, Halifax; B. Tilton, butter.

Brig Eliza, Banney, New York, 5; order, ballast.

Schr. Bever, Falver, Quebec, 34; flour and glass.

Fair Dealer, Young, Norfolk, 16; R. Rankin & Co.

CLEARED.

Ship Venus, Richards, Quebec, ballast.
Atlantic, Hardenbrook, Newry, timber.
Prudence, Phillips, Londonderry, timber.
Odessa, Vaughan, Dublin, timber.
Brothers, Poole, Dublin, timber.
Agnes, Bainbridge, Liverpool, timber.
Warrior, Severight, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Lerwick, Currie, Liverpool, timber.
Clara, Cook, Barbadoes, fish and lumber.
William, Park, Ulverston, timber.
Saphire, Cook, Nevis, fish and lumber.
Schr Elizabeth, Williams, Boston, salmon.
Irene, Crowell, Halifax, limestone.
Britannia, Smith, Halifax, molasses.
Rosier, Foshier, Halifax, molasses.
Hannah Smith Beyea, Cork, deals.
Augustus Lord, Haley, Boston, coals.
Compeer, Lincoln, New-York, plaster.

The brig Isabella, of and from Yarmouth, for Liverpool, was spoken by the Allan M'Nab, latitude 42, 30N. long. 58W.

Ship James Stewart, reports off the coast of New Zealand, 25th January last, Erie, Dennis, 700 bbls. Warren, of Warren, 2400 bbls. 350 sperm; Adeline, of Newburyport, 1450 bls.; Luminary, of Warren, 2400 (400 sperm); Navy, of Newburyport, 2250, 150 sp.; Samuel Robertson, M'Kenzie, 2000, 400 sp.; sterrmack, of Newburyport, 3200, 350 sp.; Fortune, Plymouth, 1900; Jaspar, of Fairhaven, 2400, 800 sp. Left at Bay of Islands, march 10th last, Alexander Barclay, of New Bedford, 4500, 60 sp.; Hercules, of New Bedford, 2800 bbls. full bound home; Helvisha, of Hudson, 2700, 300 sp. Henry Astor, of Hudson, 1600, 1000 sp; Dartmouth, N. Bedford, 1000 sp. 700 whole; Baelina, 600 sp.; Lexington, of Nantucket, 1500 sp.; Pacific st. John, N B. 1250 sp.; martha, Fairhaven, 400 s. samuel Enderberry, of London, 1700 sp. 19 months out. Spoke off Brier Island, 12th inst. Brothers, Poole, hence; schr. Amaranth, of Halifax, lat. 17, 50, long 49 30, 26 days out.

Off Cork, 14th may, ship Mozambique, 26 days from St. John, and proceeded to Dublin.

Arrived at Bristol, 13th may, ship Lord John Russell, Hubert, from this port.

The George, Hippesley, from Gloster for this port, sailed from Kingsroad, 16th ult.

Arrived at Quebec, 2d inst., barque James Lemon, from Liverpool; ship Frances, Armstrong, 12 days from New York.

Ship Lucy Ann, Brown, cleared at Philadelphia, for Richibucto, 1st inst.

Cleared at Charleston, 31st may, ship Ann Hall, for Liverpool.

Brig Napoleon, Calif, of this port, arrived at Hamburg, on the 18th April, from Jamaica.

TO LET,

THAT commodious and well finished HOUSE, lately occupied by Major Richardson of the 11th Regiment situated in Lower Cove, opposite the Ordnance Office. For further particulars apply to Mr. JAMES M'CONNELL, on the premises.

☞ A large quantity of Fish Barrels and other Cooperage, on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. June 14.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has now landing ex schr. Lazy, Captain Fletcher from Quebec:

250 BRLS. Canada Fine Middlings, equal to American 'Scratch' Flour, 25 Brls. very thick Mess PORK, Prime Pork and Beef.

—ALSO—

100 Boxes Window Glass, 8×10, 10×12, and 10×14. For sale by J. T. HANFORD.
June 14, 1839.

BUSTEED,

Naval, Military, and Fashionable

Merchant Tailor.

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of St John, and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the above line at No. 16, King street, and hopes from his well known punctuality in the execution of any orders entrusted to him, as well as his natural experience in every branch connected with the trade, to merit a share of their patronage.

N. B.—A few good Journeymen, of sober and steady habits, will find immediate employment—none others need apply.
June 14th, 1839.

PORK, PORK, &c.

The subscriber has just received ex brig *Sir Allan M'Nab*, from Londonderry:

100 BBLS. Prime mess Irish PORK; 50 half barrels ditto; 36 bbls. Planters' ditto; a superior article, put up expressly for families; 23 empty Puncheons. Which he offers for sale low while landing, for satisfactory payments.
June 14. HENRY S. GAULT.

LANDING, ex *British Tar*, 120 Barrels Philadelphia Fine FLOUR.
June 14. J. MALCOLM.

Children's Boots and Shoes.

AN extensive assortment of Children's Leather Boots and shoes just opened.
June 14. JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

Notice.

A MEETING of the Members of the Executive Committee of the *Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick* is requested, on Saturday, the 22d of June, in *Christ Church*, Fredericton, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE COSTER,
Archdeacon.

WANTED,

A FEW steady BOARDERS, who can be accommodated with respectable quarters at a reasonable rate. Application to be made at the *Chronicle* Office.
June 7, 1839.—tf. [Courier.]

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLAR has just received, per ship *Hebe*, from London, a supply of new and fashionable MILLINERY, which is now opened for inspection.
Market Square, 31st May, 1839.

AUCTION SALES.

Extensive AUCTION SALE

AT THE STORE OF

James Lockwood & Co.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th instant, at 11 o'clock:—

1,000 PIECES printed CALICOES; 200 pieces french GINGHAMS;
250 pieces assorted colours and qualities of Broad CLOTHS:
250 do. Plain and fancy Cassimeres;
250 do. „ „ Buckskins and Pantaloon Stuffs,
400 assorted printed Cambric and Muslin Dresses,
150 Moushe de laine Dresses, } of the newest
150 Crape, do. } styles.
500 pieces Grey and white COTTONS,
200 do. 6-4 Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
200 do. Check, mull, book and fancy, do.
200 ds. Rol'd Jaconets, assorted colours & quality,
50 do. Cott Ticks; 50 do. Osnaburghs;
100 do. plain and printed Moleskins, 50 do. Ducks,
100 do. 4-4 Union and Cot Checks,
50 do. 6-4 Black Merinos;
200 do. black and coloured plain & fig. Grodenaps,
100 do. rich satin & gauze Bonnet & cap Ribbons,
250 do. Lutestring, do. do.
100 do. fancy Bandana Handkerchiefs, assorted,
35 dozen Ladie's Stays, ass'd size and quality,
100 do. Gauze Handkerchiefs and Veils,
250 do. assorted Hosiery,
500 do. fancy printed Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
1 Case of new and rich Shawls,
1 Case of Crape de Lyon, a new article,
35 pieces assorted CARPETINGS—Brussels, Kidderminster and Scotch;
6 Cases Men's Summer HATS;
2 Casks Gossimer, do.
200 Bundles COTTON WARP;
300 Bolts best Warington's CANVAS;
4 Bales assorted Summer Slops;
250 Reams foolscap, pot and letter PAPER;
150 do. extra large Wrapping Paper;
200 do. small, ditto,
50 Dozen Dilworth & Universal spelling Books;
1000 Quills; 200 boxes Liverpool Soap; 3 cases of Indigo; 20 bbls. red venetian paint [Powder];
60 Bundles Oakum; 10 Crates of Earthenware, assorted; 20 bags of Pepper; 100 boxes Raisins;
50 barrels Rye FLOUR.

Terms—All sums over £30, 3 months; over £100 4 months; over £200, 3 and 6 months; over £300, 3, 6 and 9 months—Approved endorsed Notes.
June 14, 1839.

NEW LONDON CLOTHING and Fancy Warehouse,

No. 16, King street.

THE subscriber begs most respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of St. John, and the Public in general, that he has just received at the above Establishment, from London—A large assortment of the most Fashionable CLOTHING, of the best description—Also, superfine West of England and Saxony CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Buckskins, Vestings, and various articles of the finest fabric for Ladie's and Gentlemen's wear, together with a variety of Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c., which he offers on liberal terms for cash.

Expected daily in addition to the above, a large supply of splendid Goods of all kinds connected with the trade.
June 14. N. W. BUSTEED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received from Leith:

6 BUTTS very choice Sherry WINE; 4 pipes very choice PORT WINE;
2 Puncheons Cambleton WHISKY;
—Which with his previous extensive importation from London, are offered for sale at his Warehouse in st. John, and at his Branch establishment at Fredericton. W. H. STREET.
June 14, 1839.

MOLASSES, SUGARS, &c.

Landing for the subscriber, and on Sale—

100 PUNS. Choice Retailing MOLASSES; 50 hhds. 20 brls. superior bright Sugars; 20 chests Company's Bohea TEAS.

—ALSO—

30 casks of First Quality London Brown Stout, in quarts and pints;
30 casks Warren's Liquid BLACKING;
20 bags of PEAS.
June 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

MOLASSES & SUGAR.—100 Hhds. choice Cuba Molasses, (in bond); 50 do. St. Kitts ditto; 60 hhds. excellent Cuba Sugar, (in bond) For sale by J. T. HANFORD.
June 14, 1839.

For Quebec.

THE schooner "*BEAVER*,"—John Lefevre, Master, will sail for the above Port on THURSDAY next. For Passage or light Freight. Apply to the master, on board, at Tilton's Wharf, or to RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
June 14, 1839.

Steam Notice.

☞NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer Nova Scotia

WILL, on and after Monday, 10th inst. run to Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens, returning on Tuesday.

Tuesday Evening—To Windsor, leaving St. John two hours before high water, returning on Wednesday.

Friday—For Digby and Annapolis, returning on Saturday.

For further particulars, apply to Capt. REED, or at the Office of
7th June. E. BARLOW & SONS.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE,

Digby, N. S.

THE Subscriber having taken that central and extensive premises recently held by Captain RUGGLES, for a General Boarding Establishment begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that as Digby presents many local advantages and inducements to Families and others to visit it for the improvement of health, &c., his establishment he trusts will combine every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of those who may favour him with their patronage and support. DAVID EDGAR.
June 7, 1839.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Cordials, choice Brandy and Wines, he has added that of an ordinary or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms.
JAMES NETHERY.
St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.
N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

Vessels Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to Charter 2 or 3 Vessels of 150 to 400 tons, to carry Lumber from St. Stephens to the West Indies, for which fair freight will be given. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
June 7, 1839.

BACON, HERRINGS, &c,

1 TON prime BACON; 400 boxes Smoked HERRINGS;
80 bags Fine SALT.—Lately received and for sale low by THOMAS HANFORD.
17th May, 1839.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

AT this, the commencement of another season, the Subscriber in addressing the Inhabitants of this City and the neighbouring Towns, he does so with thanks and gratitude for the past, and liveliest hopes for the future; and has now the pleasure of, announcing the arrival of his

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Ex ships *Sophia* and *Hebe*, from London, *Atlantic*, *Ward*, *Orbit*, and *Samuel* from Liverpool & Greenock AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins,
MEDLEY CLOTHS of every make and colour,
Black Cloths of an extraordinary fast dye, which can be strongly recommended;
A substantial and serviceable stock of Second and Third class CLOTHS, and TROUSERING of all kinds to correspond, suited to the present season,
WAISTCOATING of all kinds, from the richest embroidered Satin to the lowest priced Marseilles; Bright, Black and coloured GRO DE NAPS;
Plain and figured Silks, Satinets, Irish and French Poplins;
Mouseline de Laine, Plain and figured Challi Dresses;
Plain and fig'd Satins and Levantines for Bonnets, with RIBBONS to suit;
London Printed Cambrics, Muslin and Swiss Prints of the newest and most fashionable designs; Sewed Capes, Collars and Cuffs;
Tareul, Lisle and Gimp Edging and Laces;
Nets in all the different colours, breadths and qualities;
HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety;
Parasols, Ribbons, Blonds, Flowers and Caps—of these the variety is ample and comprehensive—combining beauty with utility, and novelty with economy;

WITH AN EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

SHAWLS, of the newest designs.

Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool, Merino and Angola Vests and Drawers;
Gents. Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Collars, Shirts and Braces;
French and English STAYS and UMBRELLAS;
2200 Pieces Printed CALICOES; 825 pieces Printed DRESSES;
250 Do. FURNITURE, with Linings to suit;
430 Pieces Grey Cottons and Sheetings; 120 Do. Striped and Check'd Shirtings,
170 Do. Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Which together with his present assortment will embrace the best Stock for extent and variety ever before offered in this Province, and as they have been all selected in the best markets with the utmost care, they will be offered at such prices as will be appreciated by the most rigid economist—His Cash system and the extent of his purchases give him advantages unapproachable by Minor Concerns.

To enter in detail through the almost endless ramifications of his extremely diversified Stock, would be a fabious operation. The subscriber therefore in expressing his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has already received, trusts that his untiring exertion to merit their continued support will as hitherto not go unrewarded.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jr.

St. John, June 7th, 1839.

HAWSERS, &c.

PER *Ellen Bryson*, from Greenock, the subscribers have received the remainder of their Spring supply of CORDAGE, consisting of 5, 5½, 6, and 7½ inch Hawsers; Coils 6, 9, and 12 thread Ratline; 2 and 3 yarn Spunyarn, &c. &c., which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.
June 7. *ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.*

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at the Chronicle Office.
☞ A lad from the country will be preferred.

WINDOW GLASS.—The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Window Glass, from 7.9 to 12x18, which he is now selling at greatly reduced prices, by the box or retail, for cash only.
June 7. S. K. FOSTER.

The Subscriber,

Offers for sale the following Articles, just arrived in the schooner *Gaspe Packet*, from Quebec, viz:

115 BARRELS Prime PORK; 60 do. Prime Mess do.
70 Barrels Prime BEEF; 36 Do. Prime mess do.
16 Ts. Cargo do.
100 Bs. Fine FLOUR; fresh ground, and stated to be of very superior quality.
June 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Canada Beef, Pork & Flour.

JUST arrived direct from Quebec:—50 Barrels Prime BEEF; 50 do. do. PORK; 50 do. Prime mess Pork; 100 do. Fine FLOUR—for sale by
June 7. *RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.*

JAMES MALCOLM,

Has received by the *Ellen Bryson*, from Clyde:—

496 REAMS Wrapping Paper, all sizes, 25 packages Confectionary, ass'd.
60 boxes best Yellow Soap; 18 do. White do.;
6 firkins SOFT SOAP, a new article in this market, peculiarly economical for family use.
30 bags Barley; 2000 Bath Bricks;
400 lbs. Lampblack; 2 Barrels SODA;
20 Packages BLACKING; 12 do. Pins;
20 Ditto Pipes; 1 hogshead VINEGAR.

Also, on Consignment—

10 Puncheons best MALT AQUA.—All for sale at his usual low prices. *June 7.*

BRIGHT SUGAR.

25 HHDS. Bright Sugar, now landing and for sale low by the subscriber.
June 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SHOE STORE.

Ladies' Fashionable Shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of this City, generally, to his new and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, just received per *Allegro*, from Liverpool, amongst which are—real French and English, Spanish and rich Patent Leather SLIPPERS, Dress and Walking SHOES, *of the latest London fashions*; White and black satin and Prunella opera shoes and Adelaide slippers; Russian Kid, seal and Prunella slippers, Ties, and Walking shoes; black prunella Boots of every quality and price.

—ALSO—

Girl's Prunella and seal skin Boots; Prunella, Russia and French Kid slippers and Walking shoes; Prunella and Russia kid shoes, with Ankle ties, and various other kinds.

Children's black, coloured, and fancy Figured Adelaide Boots; Prunella, seal, Russia kid, and morocco shoes, with ankle ties; Boots of every size colour and quality.

Gentlemen's rich Patent Leather Pumps of the latest fashion; Calf skin Pumps and Dress shoes; Clarence boots; black and colored seal, roan, and morocco house slippers, &c. and a large lot of very low priced shoes of every description.

These Goods are direct from the manufacturers and warranted to be of the very best description.—For sale wholesale and retail.

ALSO—A few very superior English made *Travelling PORTMANTEAUS*, built on Iron frames.
STEPHEN K. FOSTER.
June 7. *King street.*

Molasses.

90 PUNS. very superior Porto Rico Molasses, now landing ex *Kenrelle*, for sale by RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
June 7. 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Is now landing ex brig *Allegro*, from Liverpool:—

25 Chests Fine CONGO TEA,

AND HAS ON HAND,

10 Chests CONGO; 10 do. BOHEA,
1 Tierce refined Loaf Sugar;
6 Barrels Porto Rico do.; 10 Jars Grapes;
3 Casks Whiting; 60 doz. Palm Leaf Hats;
150 Boxes Dipt Candles; 25 Boxes SOAP.

All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for good payments.
HENRY S. GAULT,
31st May, 1839. 27, south M. Wharf.

Just Arrived,

A CHOICE selection of Tuscan, Luton, Dunstable and Rutland STRAW BONNETS—which are now ready for inspection.
May 3, 1839. *JOS. SUMMERS & CO.*

LOAF SUGAR.

LANDING, ex *Allegro*, from Liverpool:—10 Hhds. double and single refined SUGAR, 50 Coils Cordage, &c. for sale by
June 7. JAMES MALCOLM.

Millinery! Millinery!!

Per "Sophia," from London;

MRS. MILLAR has received her spring assortment of Pattern BONNETS, Dress Caps, Turbans, Collars, Collarette, &c. &c., to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John, by whom she has been so liberally patronised.

Also, a choice assortment of FLOWERS, suitable for the season. *May* 10.

WINE, INDIGO, &c.

Landing ex Ship SOPHIA, *from London—*

4 PIPES superior Old PORT, 3 hhds. best London Particular MADEIRA,
4 qr. casks case Madeira and Port,
10 baskets CHAMPAIGNE,
2 chests INDIGO; 1 case Bombazines;
For sale by
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
May 10. *Nelson-street.*

TO LET—Three LOFTS for Storage and commodious Store on South Market Wharf, owned by I. & J. G. Woodward—to be let separately or together, as may suit applicants. A. B. & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Having removed to the commodious Fire and Frost Proof Warehouse and Cellars fronting on the East side of *St. John Street*, one door North of Mr. WALKER'S, with additional entrance from the Arcade,

Offers for sale a very extensive stock of—

WINES, BRANDY, GENEVA, WHISKEY, Porter, Teas, &c., with all his usual variety of choice Bottled WINES, comprising Port, East India, and L. P. Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Marsella, Bucellas, Hock, Champagne, &c.
20 Cases London Brown Stout and PORTER, [illegible] and 4 dozens each;
100 Packages Congo, Souchong, Hyson, Gunpowder and Twanky TEAS, and
by early expected arrivals will receive a very increased addition to his present Stock.

Agency and Commission business transacted as heretofore.
May 3, 1839. W. H. STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just received and for sale at the lowest Market prices:

40 BOXES and half boxes best MUSCATEL RAISINS; 6 bbls. Water Crackers;
5 Barrels PILOT BREAD,
20 Kegs soda and sugar BISCUIT,
5000 Best HAVANA CIGARS,
10 Drums Turkey Figs.

Also on hand—Barrels Rye Flour, do. Corn Meal, 3 Chests best Congo TEA, 15 Quintals Codfish, 6 Kegs superior Mustard, together with a general assortment of Groceries.
CHARLES P. BETTS,
May 21. *No. 8, King Street.*

☞All orders from the Country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Brandy, Gin, Bacon, Pork, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex barque *Edward Reid*, from Newry:

25 HHDS BRANDY; 13 ditto GIN; 4 Casks Irish BACON, 45 cwt.
25 Barrels Irish Mess Pork; 1 Cask Irish Hams;
50 Tons No. 1 PIG IRON;
60 bundles and 1185 bars Iron, assorted, 20 Tons,
21 Bars Blister Steel, 10cwt. 0qrs. 24lbs.
78 Sock Moulds, 19cwt.
45 Doz. Farmers' Spades; 2 Tons Oakum.
May 31. WILLIAM CARVILL.

On Consignment,

EX *Hebe*, from London:—50 hogsheads Fine Pale Scheidam GENEVA,
50 Barrels, each 3 doz. London Brown Stout,
2 Bales London made Slops,
4 Cases London made Ladies' Boots and Shoes,
1 Case London made Gents. do. do.
2 Bales Tabbinetts; 1 case Mousline de Laine.

Which the subscriber offers for sale at a low rate for satisfactory payments.
May 31. W. P. RANNEY.

☞NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid any Person or Persons from cutting Timber or in anywise trespassing on a certain Lot of Land, known by the name of the *Granger Grant*, (except all those who have a proper title thereto,) situate at Letete, near St. Andrews, Province of New-Brunswick.
JOHN C. AUSTIN,
One of the Heirs of said Grant.
Clements, N. S. May 7, 1839.

SUGAR,

Per brig Morris, from Cuba—

66 HOGSHEADS, 15 Barrels, 30 Boxes, } Prime SUGAR,
Which will be sold low, (in Bond.)
May 31. *CROOKSHANK & WALKER.*

Madeira Wine.

Just Received per Sophia from London:

13 HHDS. BLACKBURN'S choice Old London Particular MADEIRA—warranted superior, the order being put up in Madeira.
JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,
May 10 No. 12 *King-street.*

THEATRE.

By Permission of His Worship the Mayor.

Stage Manager, - - MR. CHAPMAN.

FRIDAY Evening, June 14, will be performed Tobin's Comedy of

THE HONEY MOON.

COMIC SONG, *Mr. Hall.*

To conclude with the musical Farce of

NO SONG NO SUPPER.

BOXES, 4s. PIT, 2s.

Tickets to be had at the principal Hotels, and at the Box Office of the Theatre, where places may be taken and Seats secured from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Doors open at half past 7 and Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Smoking strictly Prohibited in all parts of the Theatre.
St. John, June 7.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia LAND COMPANY.

PARCELS or pieces of *GOOD LAND* on the Royal Road, partly cleared and now in a fit state for burning off, to be Sold or Let on reasonable and advantageous terms.

ALSO.—To be Sold, 30 LOTS of LAND, (average quality) containing 100 Acres each, about five of which are cleared, and on which there is a Log House.

These Lots are situated on the Fredericton and Stanley Road, and are from 12 to 20 miles from the former place, and will be offered at from three to seven shillings per acre, inclusive of the Log House thereon.

With a view to the encouragement of agricultural pursuits amongst the settlers on the Company's Lands, SIX PRIZES will be given annually for the best crops, stock, farm, management, &c. &c.; the awards, which will be made by competent judges, and disinterested parties, to consist of *Farm Implements, imported seed or cash prizes, from ten to thirty dollars.*

The Company have on hand imported Seed.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, St. Mary's, or at Fredericton or Stanley.

Also—At the Office of JOHN V. THURGAR, the Company's Resident Agent at Saint John.
R. HAYNE, *Commissioner.*

N. B & N. S. Land Company's Office, Saint Mary's, may 30, 1839.

Spring Fashions.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

Have just received an assortment of very superior articles of Dress, suitable for the season;

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH *African's*; Gro de Ulon; Duchapes; Gro de Nap; Mouseline de Laine; Satins, silks, Ribbons, shawls; Point Blonde and Thread Lace; Edgings; Muslin Edging and Insertion; Collars and Collaretts; Tuscan, Dunstable, and Rutland straw BONNETS; Kid, Prunella, and Russia Shoes and Boots; Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Cotton shirting, sheetings and Table Linens; Towelling, Furniture Prints; Trimmings; Fringes and Orris Lace; Combs & Brushes; CARPETING; Hearth Rugs, Flannels; Chamois, Cotton, and Merino shirts and Drawers; Black Bombazines, French ditto, Paramatta Crapes; Real old Brown Windsor SOAP; PERFUMERY, Hosiery, Gloves, Rich satin and silk stocks, India Bandanna Handkerch'fs, &c. &c. May 31, 1839.

Continental Wines.

THE subscriber has received by the *Hebe*, from London, a choice assortment of Continental WINES, comprising—sparkling Hock, San Peray, Chablis, Muscatel, Moselle, sparkling Revisattes, Brawnberg Moselle, sparkling Moselle, &c. &c.
May 31. W. P. RANNEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING removed from No. 15, to No. 8, *King street*, (formerly occupied by Mr. Blatch) will as usual keep a general assortment of

Family Groceries,

and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public patronage.
May 24. CHARLES P. BETTS.

ON SALE,

Per schooner Britannia, *from Halifax—now landing at the North Market Wharf:*

50 BARRELS Prime Mess Canada BEEF,
27 Bbls. Cargo, do.
21 Bbls. Nova-Scotia, do.
132 do. Canada Fine FLOUR.

Ex ship *Mozambique*, Gillis, Master, from Greenock—now landing at the subscriber's wharf:

100 Bundles OAKUM; 200 boxes best St. Rollox Yellow SOAP, 580 Pots & Camp Ovens,
4 Hhds. Tinned Tea Kettles;
20 Bales sheathing Paper,
250 Pieces bleached Canvas; 150 Brown ditto,
20 Hhds. and Tierces Refined Loat SUGAR,
2 Anchors, 20cwt. 2qrs. 0, and 22cwt. 1qr. 4lbs.
100 Bolts (Muir's Martin's & Co.) best boiled Canvas: 100 coils Cordage, 1½ to 7½ in.
30 Hawsers from 3 in. to 8 inches,

The above articles will be sold low if taken from alongside the Vessels.
St. John, April 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

MR. WHITNEY has removed to Mr. Flagler's House, in German-street, immediately opposite the residence of Wm. Scovil, Esq. where he may be consulted as usual, from 9 till 5 o'clock each day, in the various departments of DENTISTRY. *St. John, May* 17.

Wanted to Charter, immediately,

TWO VESSELS of 200 Tons each, or one of 400 Tons, to take a cargo of DEALS to a Port in Ireland. Quick despatch will be given. Apply to
HENRY S. GAULT.

On Hand—100 Boxes Dipt CANDLES. Apply as above. *May* 10.

Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of the following articles:—

Old Port, best London M. Madeira, Sherry, Teneriff, Claret, Sauterne and Champagne; Pale & Coloured BRANDY, Old Rum, Whisky, Gin, and a few cases of real Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Pickles, Anchovies, Sauces, and London Porter, which he offers for sale either by large or small quantities.
H. JACKSON.
Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, May

PILES. HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.—The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "I acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured.—These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents*.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most credulous.—The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health.—Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR,

Is the greatest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

THIS never-failing remedy has been used many years with distinguished success, at the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Dr. Scudder, and confidently recommended as an extraordinary and wonderful remedy for either partial or complete deafness in all its stages.

By the timely use of this pungent Oil, many who have been completely deaf have been restored to perfect hearing after using from three to ten flasks. This may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true. The Acoustic Oil is not presented to the public as a nostrum, but as the prescription of one who has turned his attention exclusively to the Eye and Ear, and who pledges his professional reputation upon the success of this remedy.

Dr. Scudder has numerous certificates, but hesitates to publish them, as he considers them unnecessary to so truly valuable an article as the Acoustic Oil. Its immense sale is the fairest proof of the estimation in which it is held. It is presented as a public blessing, enabling the aged parent to mingle in conversation with his children, and to reply to their numerous questions with a facility from which he had previously been debarred by a distressing partial or complete deafness.

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

Composed of herbs and roots principally, and has been found by long experience to be highly useful for the cure of the various diseases to which horses and cattle are subject, viz. distemper, hidebound, drowsiness, loss of appetite, inward strains, yellow water, inflamation of the eyes, fatigue from hard exercise, &c. It carries off all gross humours, prevents horses from becoming stiff or foundering, purifies and cools the blood, &c.

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

An agreeable cordial, and effective Remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, Colds, Pains in the Breast, Influenza, Hard Breathing, and Difficult Expectoration.

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

Applied morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling or the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contractions of the limbs and will take swellings down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises and sprains.—It gives immediate relief; it strength ens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.—A few drops on sheep's wool applied to the ear of deaf persons, will, by constant application, cause them to hear in two month's time.

West's Patent Chlorine Cosmetic and Pills, for the cure of the most inveterate Ring Worms, Salt Rheum, and all eruptions and disorders of the skin.

Eustace and Temple's invaluable Gonorrhœa Mixture, for the cure of the most obstinate chronic and common cases of Gonorrhœa in five days.

All the above Medicines for sale by Comstock & Co., New-York, and at the Circulating Library, Princess Street.

Jan. 4, 1839. A. R. TRURO.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned having formed a connection under the firm of

ALEXANDERS, BARRY, & CO.

have taken that Building lately erected by John Robertson, Esq., fronting on Nelson street, where they will transact a *Wholesale Importing & General Commission Business.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, Jun.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN H. BARRY.

Saint John, N. B. April 5, 1839.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make advances on Cargoes of LUMBER, consigned to his Friends in Barbadoes, to amount of $8 per M. on Merchantable BOARDS and PLANK, and $2 per M. on long Pine and Cedar SHINGLES, by Drafts at 90 days on Cavan, Brothers & Co., London, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New-York, on receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance. The vessels will, after touching at Barbadoes, be allowed to proceed to St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, and Trinidad, provided the Markets at these Islands are better than at Barbadoes.

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

NOTICE.

A DISSOLUTION of the Co-partnership between the Subscribers, heretofore subsisting under the Firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, having by mutual consent this day taken place:—The Stock of the said Firm will continue exposed for sale at the usual place of business till the first day of May next. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims, to exhibit the same for adjustment.

W. H. STREET,
W. P. RANNEY.

St. John, 1st April, 1839.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to that new store in King street, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Scott, *now the red front.*

Reference to former advertisements.

April 26. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

NOTICE.

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

☞Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

☞*NO CURE, NO PAY.*

New-York, September 15, 1838.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS.—Gentlemen:—Feeling deeply indebted to you for the valuable service you have rendered me, I do most cheerfully inform you that my wife is entirely cured of the Salt Rheum by the use of your Remedy and Syrup of Sarsaparilla. She had been very severely afflicted with the disease, in her face, for six years; had tried various medicines, both internal and external, but without producing any good effect, until by the advice of a friend who was cured by your medicine she was induced to use it, and, I am thankful to say the result has been a perfect cure.

Your's, respectfully, JOHN CHAPMAN.
79 Chatham st.

From this and numerous other certificates of its virtue received by the Proprietors, (which will be exhibited on application) every person can see the superior efficacy of this valuable medicine on diseases of the skin. Salt Rheum, Jackson or Barbers' Itch, Ringworms, Tetter and Scald Head, &c. are effectually cured by it. In rising 3000 cases it has not failed in one; and in all it is warranted to cure, or the money will be refunded. Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York.—Sold at wholesale and retail by special appointment by A. R. Truro, Circulating Library, Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

REMOVAL OF
Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal support received since commencing business in this City, and would respectfully inform them that he has removed his Cabinet and Upholstering Establishment to a part of the premises owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Hay, as a Chair-making Establishment, situated in Prince William Street, a few doors South of the Bank of New-Brunswick, and nearly opposite the residence of Wm. Jarvis, Esquire: and trusts, from his usual attendance to, and experience in business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

☞Every article in the Cabinet and Upholstering business executed with neatness and dispatch.

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for past favours, begs to state, that he has now on hand a general assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, amounting to upwards of 600 Pairs, among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco, Doeskin, and Opera Boots—the latter a beautiful article for summer wear; Gent's. Morocco and Doeskin Bootees, Oxonian shoes and Pumps, Galoshes, &c.; strong Boots and Shoes in variety.

In point of style, quality and variety, the above stock cannot be excelled by that of any other Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Establishment in the Province.

D. PATERSON,
Sign of the Golden Boot, Dock street, a few Doors from the Market Square.

☞Every article in his line made to measure, with despatch.

April 19, 1839. 6m.—Sent. Sw.

17th MAY, 1839.

JUST received per *Sophia*, from London, and *British Queen*, from Liverpool:—ONE THOUSAND Gentlemen's Fashionable HATS, from 5s. upwards. Also—SIX THOUSAND pairs BOOTS and SHOES, from 1s. upwards.

W. G. LAWTON.

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

City Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public for the liberal support afforded him during a period of five years, begs to inform them that he has fitted up that Shop in *Prince William Street*, one door South of Dr. Walker's, formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Ginley, as a Dry Goods store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of *BOOTS and SHOES*, of every description, which shall be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He would also state, that as he is now furnished with first class workmen, and determined that every article in his line of business shall be made of the best materials and in the neatest manner, the public may rest assured that no attention on his part will be wanting to secure their support and patronage.

JAMES HINDS.

☞Wanted immediately, two or three Journeymen Shoemakers.

22d March, 1839.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
114,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do. do. do. two inch Planks
76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
36,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, assd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

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.

Spanish Cigars.

JUST received, at the *Hibernian Hotel*, 1,000 Spanish CIGARS, a superior article, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also on hand—A stock of good LIQUORS; and a Table with *Substantials* always ready from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 11 at night:—a good supply of fresh Oysters, and plenty of good *Cannishoreen* to wash them down.

The subscriber pledges himself that every attention will be paid to those who may honour him with a call.

JAMES NETHERY.

Hibernian Hotel, Nov. 16, 1838.

CARD.

THOMAS GARD has been induced for the convenience of the Public, to remove part of his stock of CONFECTIONS, &c. to the Market square, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Joseph Summers & Co., where he intends to keep a General Assortment of first rate articles in his line together with the delicacies of the season.

The patronage of the Ladies' is respectfully solicited, and all orders will be punctually attended to.

Ginger Beer, Lemonade, &c.

St. John, May 3, 1839.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his place of business to the South Market Wharf.

May 3. WILLIAM CARVILL.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, are requested to make payment to Mr. W. H. Street, the duly authorized Member of the Firm to settle the Co-Partnership Accounts, and to discharge any claims against the same.

W. H. STREET.
St. John, May 10, 1839. W. P. RANNEY.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

Per 'Jas. Lemon.'—3d. Jan. 1839.

NAVY BOLT CANVAS.

17 BALES containing 300 Bolts best double boiled Navy CANVAS;
2 Bales Sail Twine.

The above is a consignment and will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PAPER HANGINGS,

Velvet Borders, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received per schooners "*Union Jack*" and "*Amethyst*," from Boston, and Brig "*Norfolk*" from PHILADELPHIA, his season's supply of

FRENCH & AMERICAN
Paper Hangings,

with COMMON and *VELVET* BORDERS of every width and color, to match. His assortment now contains

Ten Thousand Pieces,

and comprises all the various quantities, from the *CHEAPEST* to the *VERY BEST* ever offered for sale in this City.—*Prices run from 10d. per piece upwards.*

STEPHEN K. FOSTER.
Corner of King & Germain streets.

St. John, April 26, 1839.—3m.

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Brandy,
GENEVA, &c.

Landing ex "Sophia," from London:

PIPES, Hhds, and Quarter Casks choice old PORT;
Butts, Hhds. and Quarter Casks Brown, Pale and dark golden Old Sherry; Pipes E. I. Madeira;
Pipes, Hhds. Qr. Casks MADEIRA—(*Blackburn's brand.*)
Pipes & Hogsheads Madeira—(*Houghton's brand.*)
Hhds. Calcavelhos, Lisbon, Sauterne.
Pipes & Hhds. dark & pale BRANDY—(*approved brands.*)
Hhds. best Scheidam GIN;
Puncheons very old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. London B S. PORTER;
Hhds. London PALE ALE; Clarets, La Rose, Latour, Chatena Margaux, Haut Brion;
and for sale by

W. P. RANNEY.

In addition to the above the Subscriber offers for sale at his Establishment in Prince Wm. Street, an extensive and well selected Stock of—

PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, BRANDY, GENEVA, WHISKEY, &c. and a large variety of Bottled WINES—comprising—E. I. Madeira, L. P. Madeira, L. M. Madeira, Sherry, Port, CHAMPAGNE, Burgundy, Hock, Hermitage, CLARET, Barsac, Sauterne, Bucellas, Marsalla, Teneriffe, Catalonia, Cherry Brandy, &c. &c.

London Bottled PORTER;
90 Packages—Congo, Souchong, Gunpowder, Hyson, Twankay TEAS; *of the Clifton's cargo.*
Refined SUGAR, in casks and tierces.
20 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT.

Also, expected by the *Hebe*, from London, a further supply and a choice assortment of Continental WINES, in Bottle.

Agency and Commission Business transacted as heretofore.

May 10, 1838. W. P. RANNEY.

Paints, Paint Oil, &c. &c.

Received per ship SOPHIA, *Risk, from London.*

60 CWTS. No. 1 London White Lead, 28lb. kegs; 20 cwt. best Black PAINT, 28lb. kegs; 20 cwt. best Yellow Paint, 14lb. and 28lb. kegs; 10 casks best Boiled LINSEED OIL; 8 do. Raw, 2 chests INDIGO; 60 Brass Compasses, assorted sizes; 60 Wood do., 6 doz. Log Glasses, 14 and 28 seconds, 2 doz. square Binnacle Lamps; 50 Superfine Ensigns, from 3 to 7 yards, 40 do. Union Jacks, 2 to 3½ yards, 1 doz. half hour Glasses.

May 10. JAMES OTTY & CO.

CONFECTIONS, &c.

THOMAS GARD has on hand a few Boxes superior CONFECTIONS—*consisting of*—

Mixtures.

Sugar Plums, Almonds, Stomachic Carroway, Cassia Buds, Acidulated, Peppermint, Lemon Drops, &c.

Candies.

Barley, Winter Green, Horehound, Cream, Striped, Kisses, &c. &c.

Lozenges.

Peppermint, Cayenne, Cinnamon, Ginger, Toulou. Fancy Cakes, Pastry, Jellies, Blancmange, as usual.

A few respectable young men can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, and every attention paid to render them comfortable.

Cross Street, St. John, April 26.

RECEIVED

Per the ship "Ward" from Liverpool and "Atlantic" from Glasgow:

5 PIPES BRANDY—"Martell's brand,"
20 Bags Pot Barley, 1 cwt. each:
16 Bales Cotton Warp; 20 pieces Bunting, assorted colours;
70 Kegs Wrought Nails from 4dy to 24dy.
2 „ Pump Tacks—*Iron*,
1 „ Copper Pump Tacks,
1 „ „ Nails, 2 1-2 inch,
125 Bags Spikes from 3 to 9 inch,
18 Doz. Paint Brushes, assorted; 5 do Clamp do.
4 „ Long handled Tar Brushes,
4 „ Short ditto,
8 „ ships Scrapers; 4 do Mops & Handles,
2 „ Box Coffee Mills;
4 „ Speaking Trumpets;
3 „ Japaned Bread Baskets;
3 „ „ Water Pitchers;
3 „ „ Wash hand Basins;
3 „ Block Tin Tea Pots, assorted sizes;
3 „ Coffee Pots, „
4 „ Tureens; 6 do. Water Dippers;
5 „ Cooks Lanterns; 6 do. Signal do.
4 „ Forecastle Lamps; 2 do. oil Fillers;
4 „ Tin Candlesticks, with snuffers;
6 „ Tinder Boxes, complete;
6 Gross Sail Needles, assorted sizes;
6 Dozen Palms.

JAS. OTTY & CO.

St. John, May 10, 1839.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Property in *GAGETOWN*, formerly owned and occupied by JAMES BLIZZARD and at present tenanted by James Mays, as a Public Establishment.—The premises are admirably situated for business of any kind: and a Wharf having recently been erected on the property, next the public landing, will add much to its former advantageous situation.

Apply to JAS. T. HANFORD.

St. John, May 10, 1839.

For Sale or to Let,

For one or more years, from 1st May next:

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling House in Queen Street, formerly owned and occupied by the Rev. Dr. BURNS. The premises consist of six rooms, with fire places; a number of bed rooms, and an excellent well of water in the cellar.—There is also a fine Garden attached to the premises. For further particulars, apply at the subscriber's store, North Market wharf.

March 8. JOSEPH M'PHERSON.

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately:—Apartments in the House owned and occupied by Mr. WILLIAM MAJOR, in Prince William street.

May 3.

TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately, the Dwelling Apartments over the store occupied by the subscriber, in King street.

May 10. JOS FAIRWEATHER

TO LET—Possession given 1st May next,

THAT well known stand, the "*Nova-Scotia Hotel*," consisting of one half of the House, with good Shop, &c. Store in the rear, with frost proof Cellar, and other appurtenances, on application to

JOHN M'GARRIGLE,
January 25. *on the premises.*

NEW GOODS,

Just received per ship WARD from Liverpool.

—CLOTHS.—

SUPERFINE Black, blue, brown, olive, and invisible greens,
Do. black, blue, and fancy Cassimeres,
Do. grey, &c. &c. (cheap.)

—*Bronzed and Lacquered Ware,*—

Lustres, Glass Drops, one, two and three lights; Candlesticks, Candle lamps, Table do., Card Racks, Tapers, Bells and Inkstands.

—*German Silver and Plated Ware,*—

Table, dessert, tea, mustard, salt, and caddie Spoons; table and dessert Forks; silver mounted Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, ivory handle Butter Knives, Fish do., plated Castors, Liquor Frames, &c.

—*Japanned Ware,*—

Cash, tinder and spice Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Bread Baskets, Ink Stands, Slop Buckets, Tea Cannisters, Nursery Lamps, &c.

—*Britannia Ware,*—

Tea and Table Spoons, tea and coffee Pots, toddy and soup Ladles, Water Plates, Bed Pans, Ink Stands, &c.

—*Brass Ware,*—

Toddy Kettles, Candlesticks, wire Seives, Racking Cocks, Butt Hinges, door buttons, Curtain Bands, do. Pins, Knobs, Cabin Hooks, Escutcheons, Fire Irons, Till Locks, Cupboard do., Pad do., Stair Rods and eyes, Weights, Window Pullies, &c.

—*Hardware,*—

Large and small Sad Irons, C. S. Hand Saws; trying, smoothing and jack Planes; iron paste *Jiggers*, plastering Trowels; rim, pad, cupboard, chest, till, mortice, and drawer Locks; Norfolk Latches, H L Hinges, square Bolts, wood Screws, iron and tin'd Kittle Ears, Hat Hooks, Fire Irons, counter Weighing Machines, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Italian Irons, Flanch Coffee Mills, Box do., iron squares, iron Weights, Dish Covers, block Tin and Wire, iron Butts, Carpenters' Brads, iron Candlesticks, Cork-screws, Mill Saw, taper and pit saw Files, flat bastard do., shoe Rasps, carpet Tacks, French Latches, Carpenters' Rules and pointed Compasses, Nails, from 2d'y to 4d'y; shoe Nails and Tacks, iron Shovels and Spades, &c.

Ladies' Rose Wood Work Boxes.
Do. do. do. Dressing Cases,
Gentlemen's do. do. do.
Writing Desks, Tea Caddeys.

—*Cutlery,*—

Setts ivory handle Knives and Forks, black do.; ivory Table Knives, do. Carvers, do. Steels, setts buck and stag handle Knives and Forks; Dessert do. do., buck handle Carvers, pocket Jack Knives, Putty do., Shoe and Butcher's do.; cards fancy Scissors, Raisers, in cases; pickle Knives, &c.

Combs.—Side, back, ivory and dressing Combs.

Brushes.—Hair, hat, nail, tooth, comb, room, carpet, hearth, paint, scrubbing, stove, counter and bottle Brushes; fancy Telescope do.

Baskets.—Setts Ladies' fine Work Baskets, fancy French Reticules, Scotch Hands, fancy black and white willow pocket, setts China pattern, Knitting do, Toy Reticules, paper do., Clothes Bottle Baskets and other Baskets.

Butter Pats in cases, boxes Soap, mould and dipt Candles, Hair Seives, &c., and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold low for *prompt payment* at the Store of the subscriber, Prince William Street.

E. C. WADDINGTON.

May 10, 1839.

James Lockwood & Co.

(North Market Wharf,)

HAVE received per ship *Hannah Kerr*, part of their Spring Supply of MANCHESTER GOODS, which they are opening, and offer for sale on liberal terms.

☞Their LONDON GOODS, by the *Sophia* and *Hebe*, are daily expected, also the remainder of their MANCHESTER GOODS, by the *Marchioness of Bute*, from Liverpool.

St. John, 30th April, 1839

CARD.

JAMES HOWARD, MERCHANT TAILOR, &c. takes this opportunity most respectfully to return his very sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their past patronage of him; more especially to those Gentlemen who have recently come forward so liberally to his assistance, thereby enabling him to resume, in a manner to him most gratifying, his business: to which, by the most untiring assiduity and attention, J. H. assures those friends, that their confidence in him shall not be abused.

For the variety, the fineness of texture, and the most fashionable shades, his supply of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c. &c. is at present without competition in the City; which, with acknowledged skill in his ART, J. H. confidently trusts to a discerning public for a share of their patronage and support.

Prince William-street, May 17th, 1839.

☞Fifteen Journeymen Tailors are wanted immediately. None need apply but the very best workmen, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Received per ship "Mozambique," from Greenock.

60 PIECES Grey COTTON; 70 do. White Cotton;
2 Bales Cotton Lamp Wick; 1 bale Thrums,
12 Bales Sheathing Paper,
8 Casks PUTTY, in 14 lb. bladders,
30 Boxes Soap; 20 boxes Mould Candles,
20 do. Dipt Candles; 1 bale Pump Leather,
20 Dozen (Thomson) Screw Augurs,
5 Hhds. Loaf SUGAR,
420 Pots from ½ gallon to 10 gallons,
160 Bake Pans and Covers.

Also—In Store:

36 Kegs Wrought Nails 10dy to 20dy,
40 Cwt. Sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 in.,
45 Coils 2 and 3 yarn Spunyarn; 50 do. Marline and Housline; 75 coils Ratline;
80 do. CORDAGE, from 1 to 4 inches,
8 Bags Black Pepper; 20 pieces Russia Duck,
50 Barrels Canada Fine FLOUR,
1 Pun. Malt Whiskey.

April 5, 1839. JAS. OTTY & CO.

SPRING GOODS.

Just received per ships Mozambique, Evergreen, and Wakefield:

140 BOXES Mould and Dipt Candles, 35 cwt. Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes Glasgow SOAP,
20 hhds. GENEVA; 1 hhd. Blacking,
50 puncheons Treacle,
31 hhds. fine crushed SUGAR,
10 do. Refined do.; 66 boxes Caper TEA,
200 Ladies' CLOAKS,
1400 Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
200 Mousline de Laine DRESSES,
100 pieces Chintz and striped Muslin Garments,
60 do. Chintz Aprons,
500 do. Grey and White Shirting,
500 do. Prints and Stripes; 150 do. Checks,
Bales and boxes Moleskins, Shawls, Drills CLOTHS, Handkerchiefs, Ticks Jaconets, &c. &c.

Apply to JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,
No. 12, King street.
Or ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
5th April, 1839. *Nelson street.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale: Woodstock, John Bedell, jun. Esq: Andover, (Co. Carleton,) Mr. Jon. P. Taylor: Gagetown, W. F. Bonnell, Esq: St. Andrews, Wm. Kerr, Esq: Chatham, (Miramichi,) Geo. Kerr, Esq: Bathurst, William Napier, Esq: Dalhousie, A. Barberie, Esq: Norton, Mr. John Elliott: Sussex Vale, Major Evanson: Richibucto, William Layton, Esq.; Londonderry, N. S. Mr. James K. Fulton: Amherst, Mr. J. A. Chipman: Canning, (Queen's County,) Mr. Reuben Hobin: Sheffield, Mr. N. H. DeVeber: Wilmot, N. S. Mr. Lawrence Phinney: Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, Esq; Digby, Post Master: Annapolis, Mr. Lawrence Hall.

FIRST LESSONS IN

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

JUST re-printed by the Subscriber, from the Twentieth London Edition, and for sale by the Gross, Dozen, or otherwise.—"*First Lessons in English Grammar*," with Questions and Exercises adapted to the capacities of Children from six to twelve years old; designed as an *Introduction to the Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar.* Together with a collection of Arithmetical Tables at the end.

"Perhaps nothing can be immediately done more practicably useful, than to simplify Grammar, and to lighten, as much as possible, the load that is laid upon the memory."—EDGEWORTH.

"A judicious teacher will vary the form of the questions, and add to them at discretion; never forgetting, however, that the power of attention must not be taxed beyond the strength."—HAMILTON.

A very useful little Book '*to teach the young idea.*'

May 24. WM. L. AVERY.

Building, Pasture, or Farm Lots.

To be Let at Phillis' Creek,—the Property of the HON. THOMAS BAILLIE.

THE greater part of these Lands having been carefully prepared for Crops this Season, present most eligible advantages to Householders in Fredericton.

The Farmstead on the Hanwell Road has been arranged without regard to expence, and the Offices being of the first order, is worthy the attention of practical Farmers.

The other Lots vary in size from about nine acres downwards.

Possession of the above Premises will be given immediately.

Early application to be made at the Office of Messrs. STREET & MILLER.

Fredericton, April 29, 1839.—3w.

SHOE STORE.

Corner of King & Germain streets.

JUST received per ship *Fingalton* from London, SEVENTEEN PACKAGES, containing Ladies', Misses, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, *of every description, Color, Quality, and price that can be named, from the cheapest to the best in the City*; Gentlemen's and Youth's summer Dress Shoes and Boots; Pantaloon Straps of every kind; Fleecy Cork Soles; Children's Waist Belts; Straps for Clogs, &c. Silk Laces; Silk Ferrets, Galloons and Seaming; and a variety of other articles.—For sale Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—Further supplies shortly expected from Liverpool. STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

May 3, 1839.

Palmetto Braid.

310 PIECES Palmetto BRAID, a superior article, for sale at the store of

April 19. CRANE & M'GRATH.

New Vessels for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the following Vessels, now on the stocks, and which will be completed in July and August next, or earlier if required, viz:—

A BRIG of about 240 Tons, say 84ft. 6in. keel, with 7 feet rakes, 23ft. 9in. beam, and 15ft. hold.

A Brig of about 140 Tons, say 68ft. 6 in. keel, 6ft. rakes, 20ft. 9in. beam, and 12ft. hold.

A Brig of about 240 tons, say 85ft. keel, 7ft. rakes, 24ft. beam, 14 1-2ft. hold.

The two first have Hackmatack transoms, stern posts, sternheads, nightheads, and top timbers; red pine waterways, and are being built at Parrsboro' N. S. from whence they can be towed by steamers at a small expense. ☞Persons wishing to view them, can be landed at the ship-yard from the steamers going to Windsor. The latter vessel is being built at Bay Verte, and has Hackmatack stern, sternpost, apron, transoms, toptimbers, wales, and topsides. These Vessels are copper fastened, and no pains or expense have been or will be spared in their construction. They are under the superintendence of shipwrights of high standing and will bear the strictest scrutiny and comparison with the best vessels built in either Province.

For terms and further particulars, apply to the Hon. F. RATCHFORD, at Parrsboro, Mr. JOHN CAREY at Bay Verte, or to

April 12. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

☞Cargoes of Deals will be furnished (if required) for each vessel.

TO BE LET.

And possession given immediately.—

A PART of that desirable Property in Prince William, 24 miles above Fredericton, the family residence of the late Lieut. G. West, R. N. The premises are beautifully situated, and possess most of the conveniences which a Country Gentleman could desire. If an applicant wished the premises for a term of years, the proprietor would not object to allow the Dwelling House, &c. being used as a Public one, for which it is eminently well situated, fronting as it does on the new Road to Woodstock, and adjoining that to the rear settlements on Lake George, Pokiok, Magundy and Maguadavick.

The property being well known, a more particular description is deemed unnecessary.

Persons desirous of taking a part, or the *whole* will please apply to Mr. SPAFFORD BARKER, at Fredericton, or JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, 19th April.

Per Ship British Queen, from Liverpool:

10 HALF Pipes, 20 Qr. casks, } AND FOR SALE LOW: Pale Sherry WINE,
10 Hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY—superior,
100 Half, and 100 Quarter Drums FIGS,
100 Boxes HARD YELLOW SOAP,
100 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
50 Coils Ratline and CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 threads to 3 inch,
2 Casks Salmon, shad, and Herring Twines.

April 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Cordage, Oakum, &c.

Received per ship British Queen, *from Liverpool:*—

300 COILS CORDAGE, from 6 thread Ratline to 4 inch;
60 Coils MARLINE and HAUSELINE