THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

September.	H. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
1 Saturday,	5 23	6 37	1 27	10 1
2 Sunday,	5 24	6 35	2 42	10 52
3 Monday,	5 25	6 33	4 12	11 57
4 Tuesday,	5 26	6 32	rises.	morn
5 Wednesday,	5 27	6 30	7 16	0 10
6 Thursday,	5 28	6 28	7 39	0 57
7 Friday,	5 29	6 26	8 3	1 33

Last quarter, 10th, 5h. 25m.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Robt. F. Hazen, 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: L. H. Deveber.

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

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

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: W. H. Street.

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Miscellany.

THE YOUNG PHILANTHROPIST AND THE OLD BRUTE.

A STORY FOR THE TIME TO COME.

By J. B. Buckstone.

It was a bitter night in January; few and shivering were the pedestrians of the streets of London; icebergs floated on the river, a sharp north-easterly wind cut every half-clad and homeless creature to the bone; the chimes of Westminster Abbey tolled the hour of eleven; their very sounds seemed to tremble and die in the freezing air, as they were listened to by a figure leaning against the low wall that fees a gloomy and moated building on that side of the Thames called Milbank. The form was that of a woman: her face had been buried in her hand till the chiming of the hour roused her from her position; she looked earnestly towards the miserable building, walked or rather tottered a few paces, then turned and gazed again.

"Three weeks only gone," she exclaimed, "of the long, long year that must pass before I may ever see him again—I shall not live till the end of it—I cannot—I feel that I cannot;"—and she drew thin and tattered cloak closely around her, as the rattlesa wind swept by upon that desolate bank: the cry of a child was heard beneath her wretched garment: she strove in vain to hush it, till the cold-stricken infant's screams struck terror into the heart of its miserable mother.

"What can I do to help you, dear?" was her sobbing question. "You are cold, you must be, for I am shivering from head to foot—I have not tasted food to-day, and nothing have I for *you*, poor dear! where Nature teaches you to turn for nourishment; it were better that we both lie down to die—it we can but fall asleep on such a night as this, neither of us will ever wake again." And she sank by the road-side, exhausted.

The cries of the child were silenced for a time, and she appeared to strive to invite slumber; but in vain; for, suddenly starting up, she said, "He *will* be again at liberty! the bitter lesson he has known will make him more cautious, he will not again be the dupe of wretches; and if some good Christian would but listen to my sad story, and relieve me for a time, all may yet be well. No, no. I must strive against this affliction: though I could not help crawling, even on this wretched night, to look upon the dark walls that surround my husband, and the father of my child. God help me! for I am afraid none upon earth will."

She moved forwards with great rapidity, till she reached one of those lonely streets near the Abbey. An old man walked hurriedly by her, well wrapped up and defended against the weather—his mouth carefully covered to avoid a thick fog which had suddenly followed the subsiding of the wind. In spite of his precautions the foul air penetrated to his lungs, and a violent cough compelled him to pause. The woman whom he had passed, approached him, and exclaimed—"Pray, Sir, look with pity on the poor and houseless on such a wretched night!"

To his appeal no reply was given; the old man hastened on, the woman seemed to gain courage, and kept pace with him; he waved her back with his hand;—she stopped, uttered a piteous groan, and looked after the cruel one who had so repulsed her. He arrived at the door of a dirty old-fashioned house, knocked and rang. Before the door could be opened the woman was again at his side—"For heaven's sake, Sir," she said earnestly, "be charitable—I have no home, and this poor child"—He did not allow her to conclude the appeal, but in a harsh voice bade her "go away;" she sank on her knees to him: he laughed, muttered the word "impostor!" and again rang the bell. A severe-looking female appeared at the door, bearing a light. "Martha," said the old man, as he entered the house, "give that woman in charge to the police." The request, however, was not complied with, the door was instantly closed; the noise of bolts and chain was heard—and, as the morning dawned, a female, and an infant clasped in her arms, were discovered on the step of that door *frozen to death!*

Who can she be? anxiously inquired the crowd that gathered round the old man's house.

They were bearing away the bodies, when a person knocked to inquire if the inmate of the dwelling knew anything of the sad catastrophe. The old man appeared at the door; his hair and beard, the latter of a week's growth, were grey; his eyes were deeply set in his head, and overshadowed by white and bushy brows; and, as he thrust forth his withered countenance in order to reply to the question put to him, it assumed an expression of such ferocity, that the bystanders shrank in more fear from the face of that living man, than from the placid countenances of the dead before them. "Do you know anything about them?" was the question. "No," croaked the old man. "I do not, except that the woman was a beggar, and followed me last night as I came home late from the city: had my servant done as I desired her, this might not have happened. Now begone, and don't create a disturbance before my house."

He disappeared, the door was sharply closed, and the crowd bearing the dead passed on. "An old brute!" remarked one; "*he* gave her nothing, I'll be bound, and they say that he is worth thousands."

* * * * *

It was a lovely morning in spring; the fruit-trees were clothed in blossom, the graceful laburnum drooped in golden beauty, the birds sang gaily in the green hedges; the French windows of a small but elegant villa on the river side were open, and a young man walked forth upon the lawn, to enjoy that genial and delightful day; he was attended by his valet; and, basking in the rays of the sun, sipping his chocolate, took a letter from the pocket of his elegantly-figured morning gown, and, giving it to the man, desired him to deliver it in the course of the day as directed. "It contains," said he, "a trifle for the widow of the poor fisherman who was drowned last week;" and, added he, "see that my half-yearly subscription for the relief of the houseless poor be paid to-morrow;" and with a smile he gave his empty cup to the valet, and passed with an air of contentment into his garden, where his gardener was working: the young man approached him—"Are you happy now, Thomas?" was the question put to the labourer.

"Quite, Sir, and I shall ever bless the day that I met you. If you had not taken me without a character, my little family might have gone to the workhouse," was the reply.

"Well," added the young man, "whether the charge against you were false or not ———"

"Quite false, Sir," interrupted the man.

"Whether it was false or not, I hope that my kindness in receiving you into my service will make you grateful, and that your gratitude will teach you honesty while you are with me: I believe the charge of theft made against you in your last place to be unfounded, and trust that your good conduct here will prove it so."

"It shall, Sir, and Heaven bless you!" was the reply of the wrinkled gardener. And the young man passed on with a light step and a cheek flushed with the consciousness of a heart possessing every charitable feeling for human nature. He walked to the front of his villa, and hung over the gate opening to the high-road: while looking with satisfaction on all around, a beautiful girl approached the gate, carrying a letter: she blushed as she presented it to him. It was from her father, an industrious tradesman in the neighbourhood, who, in losing his wife, had, in his sorrow, suffered his business to be neglected. He became the inmate of a prison, leaving his eldest daughter, the bearer of the letter, and two young children, unprotected: his misfortunes reached the ears of the young philanthropist now hanging over the gate. The tradesman's debts were paid, and his family installed in their old house and business. This letter was one of thanks: he perused it with pleasure, asked the young girl into his house, directed the servants to offer her refreshment, and put a bank note into her hand as she departed. The girl trembled, curtsied, and went home.

The young man reclined in his easy chair, and, surveying himself in a *Psyche* before him, was, for the moment, the happiest man in existence; the blessings and praises of all who had experienced his kindness rang in his ears. "Everybody respects me," said he; "respects me! they love me!"—and, in the joy of his heart, he sprang into a light wherry that was moored at the extremity of his lawn, and pulled gaily with the tide down the river. "How delightful it is," thought he, "to have wealth and apply it as I do! How every one must talk of me! I should like to hear what they say; but that is impossible;" and, with a sigh, he landed at Chelsea, trusted his wherry to the care of a watchman, to whom he flung a guinea, and to "Poor Jack" a crown. Both started after him in astonishment. "I wonder what *they* will say of me?" thought he to himself.

His cab had followed him on the river-side; he leaped into it, his smart tiger hung on, behind, and his fine horse nobly stepped out towards town. He dined at one of his clubs, and reading over the advertisements in the newspaper after dinner, his constant custom, with a view to discover some new case of distress which he could delight himself by relieving, found one object of compassion perishing for want in the neighbourhood of Walworth. Not a moment was to be lost: he would fly to her relief; and ten minutes more found him crossing Waterloo Bridge in his way to the abode of wretchedness. The evening was as clear, and as calm, as the morning had been beautiful. He thought again, with heartfelt satisfaction, on all the good that he had done, and on that which he was going to do, and, as he complacently looked upwards to the brightly shining stars, "Oh lovely worlds," he exclaimed; "if you are the abodes of the blessed, surely I may hope to inhabit one of you, when it may be my lot to quit this less favoured planet!" His reverie was interrupted by observing a man ascend the parapet of the bridge within a few yards of him, who flung his arms wildly in the air, and seemed preparing to plunge into the rolling tide beneath: the young philanthropist rushed towards him, seized him by the coat—a shrill and unearthly scream burst from the frustrated suicide, as he firmly held him back. Three or four passengers crossed over to the spot from the most frequented side of the bridge; the man was dragged from the parapet, and flung upon the ground.

"He is drunk!" was the observation of the passengers as they passed on, leaving the young man alone with the desperate stranger.

"Why are you so rash? what is your trouble? Tell me, and I will relieve you if I can."

The man staggered exhausted against the balustrades; he panted for breath. The question was repeated.

'You can do me no service,' said the unknown. 'I wish to die.'

'Why?'

'Sir,' said the stranger, 'I am the manager of a theatre; to-morrow is Saturday, and I cannot pay my salaries;' and the would be suicide glanced at the philanthropist with a strange leer.

'What sum do you require?'

'A hundred pounds.'

'Is that all?'

'All!' added the manager with a look of despondence. "How can I face my people without that all? how many families will go dinnerless on Sunday, now that I am without that all!"

'Ha!' thought the philanthropist, 'how many families then will bless my name if I supply him with the means of paying them!' 'You shall have the sum that you require,' said the young man: 'lead me to a place where I can obtain pen and ink, and I will instantly write you a check.'

'You will!' replied the manager, rubbing his hands with glee. 'You have not only saved my life, but have sustained my character for punctuality in my payments, without which a manager, from having it in his power to be the pettiest of all petty tyrants, suddenly becomes the most insignificant creature on the face of the earth. Follow me, my kind, my best friend; it is a non-play night—the anniversary of Charles the Martyr: the actors only suffer for that event now-a-days—poor devils!' and the manager again rubbed his hands, and seemed to chuckle at something that tickled his fancy mightily. He led the way; they arrived at the theatre, entered it by a small door in a back street, and were soon seated in a dark and dingy room, the walls of which were hung with files of play-bills. An office table with a desk upon it occupied the centre of the apartment; some faded damask chairs, with dirty white and gold arms and legs, completed the rest of the furniture. On the table were several soiled manuscripts and paper parcels tied up and directed.

'These are rejected dramas,' said the manager, as he perceived his friend eyeing them. 'Every man to whom I return one of those parcels is henceforth my enemy for life.' He then threw himself into a chair, and assumed a look of vast importance. "There are pen, ink, and paper,' said he.

'And there,' added the young man, 'is the check.'

"Attend in the treasury to-morrow," said the manager, "and behold the gratified faces of my company; for," said he, in his ear, "they do not expect a halfpenny. You will hear what they say."

"Shall I!" exclaimed the philanthropist, and his face flushed with delight.

The manager now fixed his eyes on his friend, and seemed to read his very soul.

"I have no doubt," said he, "that you have done many kind actions like this!"

"Yes," replied the young man.

"And you find everybody grateful!"

"I think I do."

"And in your own circle of course you are beloved!"

"I believe I am."

"And the objects of your charity reverence you!"

"I believe they do."

"But you wish," said the manager, his eyes twinkling with an arch expression; "you wish, I dare say, to hear what is really said of you!"

"To confess the truth, it would greatly gratify me."

"Well, Sir," added the manager, "you have this night done me a great kindness; perhaps it is in my power to return the favour by giving you your wish."

"What!" exclaimed the young man; "give me to hear what is really said of me—is it possible!"

"Possible said the manager, and he burst into a laugh, so long and so loud, that the philanthropist doubted the sanity of the Thespian rider; but as he laughed so merrily, his countenance underwent a complete change, the clothes in which he was attired seemed to become uninhabited, like the dresses in the opening of a Christmas pantomime before the changes to the motley group take place—his head sank into his coat—his coat into his nether garments—they, in their turn, fell into his stockings, and, sitting on the ground before the bewildered young man, appeared an odd little figure, about three feet in height—his legs most grotesquely bowed, and supporting a very corpulent body. His head was large, his nose long and hooked, and a mouth that alternately extended from ear to ear, and instantaneously drew up into a small oval of the size of an egg; he held a brown tin ear-trumpet in his hand; his dress was a tightly-fitting suit of yellow, spotted with black, and, at the first glance, he looked like a huge frog; his face, however, was red and jolly, and his little black eyes seemed on fire with delight.

"Don't be alarmed," said he; "a theatre is the legitimate place for transformations, and where could I undergo mine in a more befitting locality? I am the embodied organ of inquisitiveness; many, many years ago I was an insignificant lump on the cranium of the last wife of the great Blue-Beard. At her death I was released from obscurity, and took my place amongst the myriads of liberated organs of every human passion that throngs the invisible air. These little eyes of mine, when I wish to pry into any matter that interests me, I can expand to the size of the crown of your hat." And he immediately gave an evidence of the truth of his boast, by fixing on the alarmed philanthropist a pair of immense black orbs, which he as suddenly reduced to their former twinkling dimensions. Again he laughed long and loud at the astonishment of the young man.

'Behold,' said he, pointing to his tin tube, 'when I apply this instrument to my ear, I can plainly distinguish all that is said of me amongst my companions behind my back.' He placed it to his ear: —"That's right,' said he, with a grin. 'Go on—defame!—detract!—backbite!—I can hear you—those infernal organs of destructiveness and philoprogenitiveness are giving me a fine character. I know that I am far from a paragon of excellence, but really not such a wretch as my friends wish to make me out. Ah! now I see you have an inkling to try my trumpet: take it, my friend:—don't be alarmed, it won't bite you.'

He handed his tube to the young man, who instinctively applied it to the proper organ—he immediately turned pale.

'What do they say?' ejaculate the philantrophist.

"My friend," said the little gentleman, in the suit of spotted yellow, 'What's the matter?'

'I hear a dozen voices reviling me.'

'Indeed! what do they say?'

'I relieved a fisherman's young widow this morning, and her friends are persuading her that I have a base motive for my charity.'

'And she believes them, no doubt,' said the ex-manager.

'She does: her reply is, 'who'd have thought it?' and I plainly hear her simper of satisfaction.'

Another peal of laughter from the bow-legged gentleman shook the apartment.

'Try again,' said he; 'better luck next time.'

The young man's face once more paled with rage.

'What now?' inquired the owner of the tube.

'My gardener, that I took into my service without a character, is talking to his wife. The man was accused of theft, was starving, and I took pity on him.'

'Well, what does *he* say of you?'

'His opinion is, that as I seem so rich, and have taken him without a character, if I don't work a private still, he is almost sure that I am one of the swell mob, and he shall begin to look about him—a wretch!'

The little gentleman rolled about the floor in ecstasies: again the tube was at the eager ear of the young man, whose countenance reflected his vexation.

'What now?' inquired the man with the mouth, in a burlesque tone of commiseration.

'A party of friends, to whom I gave a splendid dinner last week, are discussing my charitable disposition.'

'And what do they say?'

'They attribute all that I have done to ostentation. Even my subscription to the Society for the Relief of the Houseless Poor cannot escape their sneers. 'Poor young man!' says one, 'he feels gratified at reading his name among the list of subscribers.'

'Ah!' responded the owner of the tube, with a profound sigh:—'How bitter it is, sometimes, to listen to the truth;' and then he grinned again from ear to ear, his mouth immediately afterwards assuming its oval form, as he cast a sidelong glance at the mortified philanthropist. 'Can you hear anything further?' said he.

'Yes.'

'What?'

'The tradesman whom I released from prison is talking to his daughter—a beautiful girl who brought me a letter of thanks from her father this morning.'

'Indeed! You are the subject of their discourse, no doubt. What may they say?'

'The father is asking his girl how I behaved to her; she replies, 'most kindly, and that she thinks I pressed her hand at parting, when I presented her with money.'

'And the father, what says he?'

'Pooh!—psha!—no such thing.'

'The father says so?'

'No, no, his my reply to his ridiculous assertion.'

'And what is that?'

'He tells his daughter, that if she minds how she plays her cards, she may be my wife; and ascribes all my kindness to him, my releasing him from prison, my paying his debts, and re-establishing him in business, to——to———'

'What?'

'Being smitten with the girl's charms. He desires her to be constant in her attendance at church—to take her little sister only with her, and he has no doubt that some afternoon I may offer my arm, which she must timidly take.'

'Oh, dear—oh, dear!' sighed the owner of the tube, 'what a world it is!'

The young man's face now turned red with fury.

'Anything more?' asked the embodied organ. 'Who is speaking of you now?'

'The man by the river-side, to whom I gave the care of my wherry, and Jack-in-the-water; they are gossiping over a cool tankard at the Adam and Eve—they are speaking of me.'

'What do they say?'

'The devil!' exclaimed the philanthropist, and he dashed the tube on the ground; it seemed to fly into a thousand pieces—a loud clap of thunder shook the building. The young man received a violent blow, and fell stunned upon the floor. On recovering, the white lines with which the shutters of the room were ruled told him that it was break of day. He groped about in fear and astonishment, and, when recollection of the incidents of the past night returned to him, he anxiously sought the door of the apartment, and explored his way thence through the dark wings of the play house:—the night-porter had opened the stage-door, and was surveying the state of the weather on the pavement. The philanthropist darted unobserved into the street, called a hackney coach, and in two hours was stretched upon his bed, with a aching head, and a heart bursting with vexation.

* * * * * *

Forty years and more glided away. The Young Philanthropist of the elegant villa on the banks of the Thames, and the Old Brute of the lonely street near the Abbey, were one and the same person, changed only by years and a matured knowledge of the world.

GATHER RIPE FRUITS, O DEATH!

BY THOMAS RAGG.

Gather ripe fruits, O death!
Strew not the pathway of the grave with flowers;
Invade not children with thy withering breath:
Pass on, and touch not youth's bright, sunny bowers.

There are enough for thee
Of hearts that wish for thy serene repose—
Of hearts that with the lowly fain would be—
Pierced deep with festering wounds that will not close.

Go to the desolate,
Whom thou hast robb'd of every star-bright thing,
On whom the smiles of hope no longer wait,
Whose loves have pass'd upon the morning's wing.

Go to the wearied frame
That seeks to slumber on the grave's cold breast,
That finds life's pleasures but an empty name,
And longs to "flee away and be at rest."

Go to the saints of God,
Whose souls are weary of the world and sin,
Who long to tread the path their Saviour trod,
And greet the tomb that lets heaven's glories in.

Take these, take these, to rest!
But smite not childhood in its mirthful play;
Snatch not the infant from its mother's breast;
Steal not the loved and loving ones away.

They leave a void behind—
An aching void no other form can fill;
Their absence plants a cancer in the mind,
Whose pains are careless in this world of ill.

But there's another scene,
Where youth may sport amidst ungathering flowers;
Childhood laugh wild beneath a sky serene;
And infancy be free from joyless hours.

And thou must teach us all,
That this polluted realm is not our home;
That *Sin* has placed us neath thy harrowing thrall,
And *deathless love* is for the world to come.

From the Student.

Napoleon in his Library.—I was impatient to get to Bonaparte's room, which was a moderate-sized library, with a very large table in the middle. Upon this table the old porter told us Bonaparte fought battles beforehand. He had it covered with maps of the countries that were to be the seat of war. Upon these maps were placed little figures resembling his army in miniature, and all the different positions were marked with pins or pegs, so that when he actually came upon the ground, there was nothing new to him. Under these circumstances he was never taken by surprise. The portion of time necessary it be consumed in accomplishing the marches and counter-marches of the different corps was accurately calculated, the provisions required, and the facilities of the country through which the army might pass, carefully noticed for the purpose of getting supplies. Thus were Bonaparte's campaigns formed and fought in his library. The table at which he wrote still remained there, and the habit which he had of cutting and scratching on the table was exhibited by marks of his knife.—*Memoirs of Sir William Knighton.*

Not at Home.—"Is Mr Blaster within?" enquired a gentleman.—"No, he is out of town," answered the servant.—"When can I see him?"—"Have you any special business with Mr. Blaster?—"Yes there is a small bill which I wish to settle with him.—"Well," said the servant, "I don't know when he will return this week or not."—"But I wis to pay the bill, as I am to leave town immediately."—"Oh! you wish to pay him some money!—he is up stairs I'm thinking—I'll call him. Please to walk into the drawing-room—take a chair sir,—your hat if you please—Mr. Blaster will be with you in moment.—*Exit. Servant in haste.*

APHORISMS.

1. Use choice words, when choice words are as expressive as plain words—but never sacrifice sense, or strength of meaning, to silky sentences or to rigid rules.

2. All studies, even those that apparently are the most insignificant, may lead to some advantage.

3. There is no fixed scale to measure beauty by, every mind having its own standard, or, as another maxim has it, "every eye makes its own beauty."

4. The eye is the mind's window, for those who look on it may frequently see the mind take cognizance of outward operations.

5. A dull eye deadens, and almost deforms the fairest complexion or most regular features, whilst, on the contrary, a bright, lively, intelligent eye adds brilliancy, and almost gives beauty, to plain features and swarthy skins.

6. Physiognomy is the mind's short-hand writer, but all who look on the characters cannot decipher them.

7. Science first unravels the apparent complexities of nature, and then interweaves the simplified materials into admirable and beneficial results.

8. Reason shuns sin, sin shuns reason.

9. When matters go well with us we think this world a Paradise, but, when matters go ill, we think there is no Paradise to be found but in Heaven.

10. Wit is to the mind what dainties are to the palate.

11. Kindness often converts enemies into friends, unkindness frequently transforms friends into enemies.

12. Wit, like wine, should be taken whilst its sparkles, for wit's essence, like wine's spirit, will evaporate, and become vapid and flat, if not secured whilst racy and fresh.

13. It is well for society that guilt is purblind.

14. Joy's unalloyed coin was never issued from the mint of providence.

15. Temptation is the midwife at the birth of dishonesty, whilst conscience stands by striving, and sometimes succeeding, to strangle the new-born imp: but whenever dishonesty escapes from the grasp of conscience, it is for a while nursed by impunity of detection, which, with the fruits of felonious success, afford it nourishment until Providence seals its doom.

16. Content is the father, and cheerfulness the mother of happiness.

17. When the power of enjoyment goes, the inclination for it soon follows.

18. From every particle of sorrow's dross something valuably beneficial may be extracted.

19. Many persons find a face of brass more valuable than a purse of gold.

20. Money is made more by economical tact than by brilliancy of intellect; genius is often found in poverty, and many a drowsy dunce becomes the petted favourite of fortune.

21. The man who robs woman of her honour would rob her of life also, were he not deterred (in the latter case) by fear of ignominious punishment.

22. A woman should dread loss of life less than loss of honour.

23. If laughter be one of the distinguishing marks of the superiority of human over brute intellect, how is it that foolish simple people are the most addicted to laughter.

24. We always *tell truth* at pillow shrift.

25. It is error that generally draws on us misfortune's wounds, and obstinacy in error that irritates those wounds, into gangrenes.

The Duke of Wellington.—In my first series of "Random Recollections of the House of Lords," I stated that the Duke of Cumberland, now the King of Hanover, was the most regular in his attendance in the house of any noble lords and had he been still in this country, in the capacity simply of a Peer of the realm, I have no doubt that he would have continued to retain the distinction. His mantle has fallen, as regards regularity of attendance, on the Duke of Wellington. He is almost invariably to be seen among the first who make their appearance on the opening of the doors, and he is usually among the last to quit the house. He is generally wrapped up, close to the mouth, in a narrow brown cloak which does not reach the length of his knees. He is a man of whom the Tory party may well be proud. He is in every respect a credit to that party. Most assiduously and heartily does he labour in their service; not, indeed, with the view of promoting party purposes, but because he deems Toryism to be heaven-born, and consequently most conducive to the interests of the empire. I have no idea that any other consideration than that of a persuasion that he is acting for the welfare of the country would ever operate on his mind. I cannot conceive that anything but genuine, even if misguided, patriotism could induce such active exertions in a man who has attained the advanced age of seventy; a man who has so distinguished a reputation; and who is, moreover, so advantageously circumstanced in reference to pecuniary matters as the Duke. It is no less gratifying than surprising to see a man who has reached such an age, and undergone so much anxiety of mind, and great physical fatigue, looking so well and in such excellent spirits. Nothing but an extraordinary energy of mind, and a constitution of the most robust kind, could have enabled the Duke to survive the circumstances in which he has been placed and the hardships he has undergone. There he sits, night after night, with his arms usually folded on his breast, and his right leg thrown over the left, listening most attentively to everything which is passing in the house, and looking as fresh and vigorous as if he were still in the prime of life. His grey hair, approaching to whiteness, is the principal if not the only index to the accumulation of years which has gathered on his head, which his personal aspect affords. If one might judge from present appearances—though in such matters we all know how deceptive appearances often are—the conclusion would be, that the Duke is destined to live for many years to come.—*Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons; New Series.*

I Don't like to see—A dirty shirt covered with a clean dickey; a workman who has two hats wearing the best every day; windows patched with paper, rags, or hats; a hearse standing at a landlord's door; a sweep passing through a crowd; a woman's boot-lace dangling low; orange-peels thrown on the footpath; good meat thrown to the dogs; a woman beating her child because it had nearly been run over; two men fighting a pitched battle on a Sunday afternoon; a man, after breaking a square of glass in a window, running away to escape detection; a child crying for hours together in a cradle; a poor lad going to the factory very much out of health; a man stuffed with rich food until his legs are obliged to be tied up; a bed room comb left full of hair; a servant waiting at the table with dirty hands; a woman slipping in at the back door of a public house, with a little jug at tea time; a beggar, exhibiting his wounds and deformations on the road side; an old man of 70 and a girl of 17 going to the church to be married; a drunken coachman driving his horses at full gallop down the street; obscene and immoral prints in a bookseller's shop window; poor men pressing into the shop where the most violent newspaper is to be sold; clothes lying to be moth eaten, while there are so many backs without covering; a coach-horse with bleeding shoulders; children's shoes unbuttoned, and ur[illegible] heels; an umbrella on a windy day with two broken bones; a shop with dirty windows; a poor ragged wife seeking her husband at twelve on a Saturday night.—[Educational Mag.

Universality of Sentiments of Justice.—So far as a limited experience has enabled me to judge, I have everywhere found, not only the same nature but a common innate sentiment of justice that seems universal; for even amidst the wildest scenes of violence, or even the most ungovernable outrages, this sentiment glimmers through the more brutal features of the being. The rights of property, for instance, are everywhere acknowledged; the very wretch who steals whenever he can, appearing conscious of his crime, by doing it clandestinely, and as a deed that shuns observation. All seem to have the same general notions of natural justice, and they are forgotten only through the policy of syste[illegible] irresistible temptation, the pressure of want [illegible] result of contention.—*Cooper's "Homewo[illegible]*

Johnson and the Fishwom[illegible] lexicographer, once made a bet w[illegible] he would go into a fish-market, an[illegible] gate woman into a passion, without [illegible] that she could understand. The doctor commenced by silently indicating with his nose that her fish had passed that state in which a man's olfactories could endure their flavour. The Billingsgate lady made a verbal attack, common in vulgar parlance. The doctor answered, "You are an article, madam." "No more an article than yourself, you villain." "You are a noun, woman." "You—you—you," stammered the woman, choking with rage at a list of titles she could not understand. "You are a pronoun." The beldame shook her fist in speechless rage. "You are a verb—an adverb—an adjective—a conjunction—a preposition—an interjection," solemnly continued the doctor, applying the harmless epithets at intervals. The mute parts of speech completely conquered the old woman, and she plumped herself into the mud, crying with rage at being attacked in a set of unknown terms, which, not understanding, she could not answer.

TO THE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

NO. II.

My Lord,—The grief which your Lordship is reported to have expressed in the House of Lords a few nights ago, at the execution, in Upper Canada, of the traitors, Lount and Matthews, coupled with the admiration of Republican institutions, which your Lordship so emphatically avowed on a former occasion, will, coming from an ex Lord High Chancellor of England, I know, excite throughout our British North American Colonies, a feeling of such universal indignation and dismay, that I feel I am performing an act of kindness, rather than of hostility, in again respectfully bringing these unfortunate expressions before your Lordship for re consideration.

In my former letter, I endeavoured satisfactorily to explain to your Lordship, that if you were to travel in the slave States of America, and argue as you argue in England, you would be hanged, and that if American customs were to be introduced into England, your Lordship, on the 25th of April next, having then attained sixty years of experience, would lose your pension, which, in order to enable you to support the dignity of your high professional station equals the salary of ten American Judges.

I now beg leave practically to make known to your Lordship the sort of language which not only your Lordship, but all our British Judges would be required to use in our Courts of Justice, in case the cheap, popular, or Republican form of Government, so warmly extolled by your Lordship, should be substituted in the British Empire, for that under which I have the honour and happiness to exist.

Your Lordship is, probably, aware, that, two years ago, a black man, named M'Intosh, residing in the County of St. Louis, in the United States, not only killed Deputy Sheriff Hammond, who was in the act of arresting him, but also wounded Deputy Constable Mull.

The American people in the vicinity being incensed at the conduct of the black man, chained him to a tree, and surrounding him with wood, deliberately burnt him alive.

The address of the American Judge to the Grand Jury, whose duty it was to investigate this act, was so justly admired for the sound Republican doctrine which it promulgated, that, at the request of the Grand Jury, the Judge printed it.

The whole of this most extraordinary document (in which your Lordship will with astonishment remark, that the death of the Deputy Sheriff is invariably termed "murder," while that of the black man is mildly termed "destruction,") is now lying before me. It is much too long to be wholly inserted, but the following exracts will sufficiently expose its principles:—

CHARGE OF JUDGE LAWLESS.

St. Louis, *May* 20, 1836.

"John O'Fallon, Esq. Foreman of the Grand Jury of the County of St. Louis.

"Sir,—In compliance with the request of the Grand Jury, contained in the Resolution, dated the 16th inst. which you have handed to me, I now have the honour to furnish you with a note of the charge delivered by me to the Grand Jury, on the first day of the present term.

"Inasmuch as I did not write out my charge previous to its delivery, I do not mean to give you this report, as precisely exact. I think, however, that it will be found to be, substantially, as I delivered it

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"L. E. Lawless."

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,—I would here conclude my observations, did I not think my fellow-citizens might well expect from the Judge of this Court, a special notice of the dreadful events that have so recently thrown a gloom over our prosperous and generally peaceful city.

"You will, at once, perceive that I refer to the murder of our late respected fellow-citizen, the late Deputy Sheriff Hammond—to the wounding, with an intent to murder him, of another meritorious officer, the Deputy Constable Mull; and lastly to the destruction of the murderer himself, a free coloured man, whose name, I understand, was M'Intosh, by force unauthorized by law, and by a mode of death forbidden by the Constitution—by a cruel and unusual punishment—by chaining the prisoner alive to a tree, and burning him to ashes.

"The general question presented by these events is, whether, and what action of the Grand Jury is called for by them.

"Were I to leave the Grand Jury to their own unassisted deliberations on this question, my silence or reserve might possibly be attributed to a timid or cautious policy, which I consider unworthy of a Judge. To prevent the possibility of such misrepresentation, and in order to co-operate with you as it is my duty to do, in the proper administration of criminal justice, I shall frankly and in as few words as possible, submit my view of what your oath and functions, as Grand Jurors of this County, require of you to do, or abstain from doing under existing circumstances, and with reference to the occurrences to which I have adverted.

"And first, as to the murder of the lamented Ham[illegible] attempt to murder the deputy con[illegible] in these crimes no action remains [illegible] The murderer is no more—his [illegible] attered to the winds. Let us hope

that the dreadful retribution which he has met with in this world, may plead for him in the world to come. Secondly, as to those persons who effected the destruction of the murderer. What ought to be the action of the Grand Jury upon them?

"This seems to be a question of novel and important character, and depending for its solution on considerations not generally influencing the decisions or proceedings of a Grand Jury. Indeed I have been unable to find a parrallel case on record. I know of none in which a Judge of a Criminal Court and a Grand Jury were called to deliberate on facts precisely similar. It is a case which appears to me of the first impression and to adopt a rational action upon which, it becomes necessary to take into view principles of even higher import to the community than those which govern the ordinary march and administration of criminal law.

"The difficulty which presents itself is not one arising out of any ambiguity in the nature of the act—the destruction of the wretched murderer.—The difficulty arises as to the possibility and expediency of visiting on the perpetrators of that act the penalties of the law.

* * * * * *

"But, gentlemen, while this is our view of the mode adopted to punish the murderer of our respected fellow citizen, the question still recurs, what ought the Grand Jury to do, with respect to those who inflicted the dreadful punishment?

"I have reflected much on this matter, and, after weighing all the considerations that present themselves as bearing upon it, I feel it my duty to state my opinion to be, that, whether the Grand Jury shall act at all, depends upon the solution of this preliminary question—namely, whether the destruction of M'Intosh was the act of the few or the act of the many?'

"If, on a calm view of the circumstances attending this dreadful transaction, you shall be of opinion that it was performed by a definite, and, compared to the population of St. Louis, a small number of individuals, seperate from the mass, and evidently taking upon themselves as contradistinguished from the multitude, the responsibility of the act, my opinion is, that you ought to indict them all, without a single exception.

"If, on the other hand, the destruction of the murderer of Hammond was the act, as I have said, of the many—of the multitude, in the ordinary sense of those words—not the act of numerable ascertainable malefactors, but of congregated thousands, seized upon and impelled by that mysterious metaphysical, and almost electric frenzy, which, in all ages and nations, has hurried on the infuriated multitude to deeds of death and destruction—then, I say, act not at all in the matter: the case then transcends your jurisdiction—it is beyond the reach of human law!

"The attempt to punish it would, in my opinion, be fruitless, and perhaps worse than that. The foundations of society might be shaken—the social elements in this city and county thrown into most disastrous collision. For, how are we to indict—upon what evidence—two thousand or three thousand offenders? How try them, if indicted—how convict them, if guilty—how punish them? I repeat, if the thousands congregated round the fire were the actors in the fearful tragedy, it would be impossible to punish, and absurd to attempt it.

"Nor can we select a few, and hang them by way of example; if one is indicted, all who are known must be indicted. An autocrat, a despot a dictator might order his guards to seize and put to death, by the shortest process, any given number, as a warning to the rest. Not so here, where we have to deal with two thousand or three thousand American citizens—these cannot be decimated.

"Again, if an indictment be preferred against any of the persons who assisted in the burning of M'Intosh, the indictment, in my opinion, must be for murder. By the common law the act would be the highest degree of felonious homicide—unqualified murder. By our criminal code, as amended at the last session of our Legislature, the homicide would be murder, at least, in the second degree.

"The punishment for the first degree of murder is hanging; the second degree, ten years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

"I would here refer to the impunity which has followed on popular outrages in other cities of the old and new world, to show how nerveless and impotent the arm of the law becomes in such a case. The well-known case of the murder of Capt. Porteous by the population of Edinburgh—the insurrection of the London populace in 1780—and lastly, in these United States, and within these few years, the burning, by a fanatic mob, of the Ursuline Convent at Charleston, Massachusetts, sufficiently demonstrate the difficulty of making the multitude responsible to the ordinary criminal law.

"In cases to which I have referred, it seems to me that the impelling cause of popular outrage was, apart from the violation of law involved in this act, in itself essentially base, vicious, and ungenerous. In those insurrections the people acted not as ministers of justice, punishing in a summary manner an atrocious and flagrant crime, but as instruments of cruelty and persecution. In those cases, the horrid spirit of sectarian bigotry alone actuated the multitude, and under that degrading influence, they rushed into all sorts of violence and injustice.

"Not so here; the people were comparatively under the influence of a generous excitement. When it was recollected that their respected and beloved fellow-citizen, slain in the performance of his duty, lay dead before them—when they saw another worthy father of a family, and faithful public officer, severely wounded—the pavement streaming with the blood of these two unfortunate men—when they heard the shrieks of the widow and her desolate orphans—and, added to all this, when their feelings and understandings were assailed and outraged by the atrocious and savage demeanour of the murderer himself, after he had committed these crimes, and within the grasp of the Sheriff—is it to be wondered at that the people should be moved? Is not something to be allowed for human sympathies in these appalling circumstances? Is there not some slight palliation of that deplorable disregard of law and constitution which is now the object of our deliberations?

* * * * * *

"When we take into view those lessons of history, and all the other considerations of practical good and social expediency to which I have directed your attention, it seems to me, as I have already recommended, that if you arrive at the ultimate conclusion that the death of M'Intosh was the act of the multitude, you will pursue the safest and wisest course in declining all action with respect to it."

My Lord, it was a detestation of the un-British principles disclosed in this Address which induced the militia of Upper Canada, unassisted by Her Majesty's troops, to leave their farms in the depth of winter to put down rebellion in their land, and then to rush to the frontier to repel the invasion of the American people. It was a detestation of the un-English principles disclosed in this Address, which have induced the Legislatures of our splendid North American Colonies to unite together in one band to maintain their connexion with British institutions; and, my Lord, it will be from a detestation of the un-British principles disclosed in this Address, that the inhabitants of these loyal Colonies will, I feel perfectly confident, receive your Lordship's late observations in favour of the Republican institutions, and of the traitors who endeavoured to introduce them into the Canadas, with indignation and dismay.

As the chief patron of useful knowledge, your Lordship may deem it necessary that your brilliant talents, like the sun, should in rotation shine upon all the people of the globe, successively leaving in utter darkness those, who a few hours ago were seen basking in meridian splendour. The wonderful nimbleness with which your elastic mind bounds forward from one theory to another, may thus satisfactorily be accounted for; but my Lord, so long as your Lordship enjoys the pension of an ex-Lord High Chancellor of England, there exists in the paradise of this world one tree which your Lordship must not, without loss of character, attack, "for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

To the latest moment of your existence your Lordship is retained by your country to be the advocate and defender of British institutions; and in the great cause which is pending between Monarcy and Democracy, surely the people of England are justified in insisting that your Lordship should only appear before them as "counsel for the Crown."

It is with deep regret I have subm[illegible] your Lordship's serious consideration, [illegible] under a slight veil, which, should your Lordship require it, I will not decline to remove.

Before the public, however, I desire only to appear as your Lordship's faithful and most obedient servant,

A British Subject.

London, June 9, 1838.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The North American Boundary Question. By Captain Yule, R. E.

An able little *brochure* has just issued from the press, from the pen of Captain Yule, of the Engineers, on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary of New Brunswick, which ought to be in the hands of every person who desires to make himself acquainted with all the bearings of that important question. The subject was elaborately discussed when the British and United States Governments prepared to submit their respective claims to the arbitration of the King of Holland, in 1830-1, but has never been brought before the public, as resting solely on the basis of the fulfilment of the treaty of 1783. Captain Yule has supplied the deficiency, and has superadded a view of the points in dispute, which, from its novelty and good sense, is entitled to high consideration. Captain Yule shows how gradually, but steadily, the United States have, by their importunities obtained nearly every point in dispute.

1. In October, 1798, we yielded them the main branch of the St. Croix, and accepted the Eastern branch as the boundary, although the Western branch had always been considered as the main one. This act of conciliation, instead of facilitating the subsequent arrangements for the fulfilment of the treaty, increased the difficulty. By this concession, Brother Jonathan was enabled to jockey us out of a considerable tract of country, which he had no idea of resigning. 2. The next point we yielded referred to the line of boundary which was to proceed from the Lake of the Woods, "in a due west course to the river Mississippi," but even the sources of that river lie south of the latitude of the Lake of Woods. We assented, however, to the proposal of the United States Commissioners, that the natural object, the Mississippi, should be put out of consideration, and that the line due west of Lake of Woods should be the boundary; yet, when a similar rule of construction was proposed by us, for determining the North-Western boundary of New Brunswick, they refused to be governed by their own principle. 3. We yielded Barnhart's Island, on the river St. Lawrence, of which it commands the navigation. 4. We yielded Grand Isle on the river Niagara. 5. We consented to yield (according to award of the King of Holland,) the territory belonging to us, as north of the true line of latitude 45 degrees, although by so doing, we gave up an important military position, Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, which they began to fortify. 6. We consented to yield, according to the same award, a large portion of the still disputed territory, not only south, but north, of the river St. John, thus submitted to be cut off for ever from direct communication with Quebec, the difference by the circuitous route from that city to Fredericton, being upwards of seventy miles. 7. At the peace of 1814, we restored the valuable Territory of Michigan, which had been ours, by conquest, from the commencement of the war, in 1812. 8. We restored, at the same time, Eastport, Castine, &c. also taken during the war. There are other points, such as privileges connected with the fisheries, which we have yielded. "What," says Captain Yule, "have the United States yielded us in return?"

"Having made no conquest, notwithstanding their boastful projects and repeated attempts last war, in which they were foiled "by a few British troops, and by the loyal and brave Canadians, who, on one occasion, unsupported by a single soldier of the regular Army, drove back the enemy from their territory;" never having been able to retain, for any length of time, a spot of ground on our side of the frontier, a great extent of which is an imaginary line; at the peace they had no conquest to restore.

Since the peace, we have yielded every point in discussion, excepting that which forms the subject of these remarks, but the United States have, in return, yielded nothing; and the result of our over yielding and their never giving way, is, that a territory which has never ceased to be under British jurisdiction, is pronounced, in one of their official documents, to be under "a foreign Government;" and their "unoffending citizens" are "said to have been dragged from their rightful homes, in time of peace, and to have 'imposed on them the indignities of a foreign gaol.'"

These "unoffending citizens," however, presumed to exercise the rights of sovereignty, in a territory under British jurisdiction, by proceeding to make elections, in August, 1831, under the authority of the State of Maine, for which they were awarded the just punishment alluded to, owing to the promptitude and firmness of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, then Governor of New Brunswick."

The pretensions of the United States, Captain Yule shews, to be of comparatively recent origin, admissible only from the circumstance of their ever having been entertained at all.

"The whole course of their proceedings has been admirably calculated to gain their point with a nation so proverbially facile as ours has been in the negotiation of American affairs.

First, they persuade our Commissioners, in the year 1798, to yield only a branch of an insignificant river—a trifle to our magnanimous nation; then they make no immediate objection to our Commissioners making Mars hill the termination of the north line, but receive it as a point to be discussed, although sensible of its incompatibility with the conditions of the treaty, so that, at any future and suitable time, its absurdity could be rendered available in argument, by the easy proof of its weak character.

One untenable point being argued on, its necessary abandonment by us, weakens the whole cause, and renders the opposite view of it more popular with our antagonist, who may thus, with good show of reason, complain of the spirit shown by us towards the fulfilment of the treaty.

The United States have a very convenient mode of negotiating with a foreign power. If it is any object which they claim—the indemnification by France, for a recent instance—they are unanimous; their national honour is touched; but, when they are asked to yield, then we hear of "State rights;" "You must understand our Constitution;" We "do insist that no power is granted by the Constitution of the United States to limit or change the boundary of a State or cede part of its territory without its consent."

The General Government calls these "constitutional difficulties insuperable," and the individual State "never will concede the principle that its territory can be transferred;" will allow of no award, and declares for the whole claim and no modification of it.

With the bravado of any seperate State, the British Government have nothing to do; it may, however, be considered as a species of feeler, which can be disclaimed, according to circumstances, by the General Government.

"The conduct of the Americans," says Captain Yule, "forms a striking contrast with the frank and friendly spirit evinced by the British Government in their various negociations."

"After the award of the King of Holland, in 1831, we did not cease, during a period of three years, to express our readiness to abide by it, notwithstanding its very disadvantageous nature to us, although the Americans at once showed a disposition not to do the same.

At length, seeing the inutility of waiting until the United States would become actuated by a like conciliating spirit, we reluctantly abandoned the hope of having this question terminated, as of right it ought to have been, as the result of the meditation of the King of Holland.

With respect to the territory itself, its possession is to be regarded in several points of view; either as a means of attack and defence; as a matter of national honour; or one of mere marketable value.

It is obvious that any war carried on in North America, must be purely defensive on our side, and while we should be weakened by the loss of this ground, the position of the United States would not, by possessing it, be affected as to the power of defence, but would be greatly enhanced in its means of attack.

As to the point of national honour, neither party is touched; it has been hitherto treated only as a matter of local interest.

Whatever confidence we may have in the justice of our claim, yet since it has so long been considered as a matter of doubt and negotiation, which never would have been the case had we known the country, as it was our bounden duty to do, and schemes of enterprise having been directed towards this territory south of the river St. John, more by the American people than by us, it has been suggested, in order to assist the General Government of the United States, to idemnify the State of Maine for the loss of that which was looked upon as a mere than prospective gain, and which (however in a public point of view unfounded) may be so considered, with respect to individuals—that a sum of money amounting to the value of land in the adjoining part of the State of Maine at this time, should be advanced, for the purpose of contributing towards the purchase of lands for that State in the Western Territory.

It has been asserted, by high authority in the United States, that the territory in dispute is of no use to them. As a mere matter of opinion, from such a quarter, it is of importance.

But it is of value to us.

Where, then, would be the spirit of the treaty inculcating it, as the duty of the two countries, to establish such an intercourse as may secure to both perpetual peace and harmony? Would it be shown in their insisting on acquiring a tract of country which has always been under British jurisdiction? And in retaining which, we are entitled to consider ourselves secure from the posibility of imputation of being influenced merely "by a desire to acquire territory;" the belief of which, however, is disclaimed by the United States Government—(Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Bankhead, Washington, Feb. 29, 1836.)—the said tract affording to the United States no additional defence in war, the yielding the claim to which affects no national feelings; while, on the other hand, their possession of it would cut off the intercourse between our Colonies during peace—in war, would deprive us barely of the means of defence, but none of attack.

On our side, the object is peaceable; it is security against attack, which every nation has a right to insist on in its negociations during peace; on the other side, the object of its possession by the United States is hostile, ambitious—holding over us the power, not merely to invade, but to stop our intercourse with the Canadas, at the very commencement of hostilities, before they might be even known in England."

A sketch of the disputed territory, as well as those points which have already been yielded, is supplied by Captain Yule, which will be found an useful adjunct to his remarks. His pamphlet contains the most concise and intelligent view of his important question which has yet fallen under our notice; and we sincerely trust that his suggestions will meet with the attention to which they are entitled.—*United Service Gazette.*

Troubles in Havana and Porto Rico.—The steam ship Natchez having been detained at Key West for want of fuel, a schooner was despatched to Havana to procure a supply of coal. The officer sent in command of the schooner stated, on his return to Key West, that there had been some serious disturbances among the troops at Havana. The circumstances and particulars had been kept a secret as far as possible, by the public authorities, so that nothing certain had transpired as to the cause or origin of the affair.

This much is ascertained; that a conspiracy was detected among the troops and officers of several regiments garrisoning the Moro Castle, through the treachery of one of the individuals implicated. They were, it was supposed, dissatisfied with the removal of Gen. Tacon; but this is all conjecture. The discovery of the treason led to the most vigorous measures, on the part of the new Governor, Espleta, to crush it in the bud. The gates were immediately shut upon the regiments in their barracks, and the fort which they garrisoned converted into their prison. Eighty of the ringleaders were seized and executed on the spot, and as many more detained under arrest, awaiting a confirmation of their guilt. From the frequent and heavy firing heard from the Fort, it was supposed that a severe conflict took place between the conspirators and the Government force. In Havana, the disturbance produced among the inhabitants great agitation and excitement, heightened by the mystery with which it was shrouded. On the departure of the schooner all was quiet; the insurrection having been effectually put down by the energy and promptitude of Gov. Espeleta.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

From the New Orleans Com. Bulletin, Aug. 10.

The Conspiracy at Havana.—A letter received by a commercial house in this city from a correspondent at Havana, confirms the account published in the Bulletin of yesterday. The writer says that a Carlist conspiracy had been detected among some of the regiments stationed at Havana, and many arrests and executions had taken place. From this it would seem that we were mistaken as to the cause of the revolt, as originating in dissatisfaction with the removal of Gen. Tacon. The object of the conspirators was to wrest the Government of Cuba from the Queen, and place it in the hands of Don Carlos.

Disastrous Fire at Bangor.—We received by steamboat, this morning, the following letter:—"Bangor Whig Office, Sunday Eve, Aug. 19. I have just time to say to you that our city was visited this morning, about 2 o'clock, by a most destructive fire. It took on Wall-street, in a building occupied by Nathaniel Johnson, copper-smith, and Henry Call, tinplate worker. It was not discovered until the roof of the building fell in; and the fire had then made such headway, that before the Fire Department could make the necessary preparations to play upon it, the buildings adjoining, being of wood, were all in flames, and five of them on Wall-street were destroyed. In rear of these buildings in a block of brick stores, (the upper stories occupied as dwellings) which front on Main-street. The flames extended to the roof of these, and so difficult was it to bring the engines to play upon the roof, that three of these tenements were destroyed before the flames could be got under. I have endeavoured to ascertain the names of the sufferers, and the following particulars are the result of my inquiries:—

On Wall-street: Henry Call, tin-plate worker. He lost his entire stock, which, including the building, amounted to from 2000 to $2500—no insurance. Nathaniel Johnson, copper-smith, lost his entire stock, valued at $1000—no insurance. Charles K. Rice, baker: loss $200; building owned by Richard Treat, valued at 800 to $1000—no insurance. Andrew Smyth, variety store, lost in stock $1500—no insurance. J. M. Prince, store in the same block with Andrew Smyth. His goods were principally removed. The building was owned by Mr. Prince; loss $3000—no insurance. Mr. McKenney, dwelling-house owned by Mr. Symth, valued at $150.

On Main-street: There were three tenements in the Arcade buildings, valued at $12,000. One owned by Benjamin Richards, insured for $1700, and occupied by Albert Noyes, stove dealer; he lost in goods that could not be removed, about $1000. Mrs. Newhall, milliner, occupied two chambers over Mr. Noyes's store—stock saved. One tenement, owned and occupied by Isaac Dennison, for a dwelling and dry goods store, was insured for $3000; his goods and furniture were saved without material injury. One tenement, unoccupied, owned by the heirs of the estate of the late George Starret—no insurance. Some furniture, owned by Dr. S. B. Straw, now absent from the city, stored in this building, amounting to about $300, was saved."—*Boston Courier.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

KING'S COLLEGE AND THE BAPTIST SEMINARY.

In my last communication, I brought down the history of King's College, to the end of the session of 1826: in the succeeding session, Sir Howard Douglas sent down to the Assembly by Message, dated March 6, 1827, a report from the Governor and Trustees "of the College of New-Brunswick, 'of the contract entered into, by them, for the erection of a College Building." This report, on motion of Mr. Parker, was referred to a Select Committee; and Mr. Parker, Mr. Simonds and Mr. Johnston were the Committee. In their report submitted, March 15, they gave an account of the proceedings of the College Board, with reference to the plan and probable cost of the building; and concluded with the following paragraph.—"The Committee viewing this, as an object of the utmost 'importance, to the present, and future interests of 'the country; and considering, that the liberality 'of Her Majesty's Government, has been evinced, 'in a very extraordinary degree, not only in the 'sums granted for the erection and endowment of 'the College; *but also in the promise of peculiar and 'important privileges, to be secured by Royal Charter;* '(which has been obtained, through the paternal 'care, and unremitting exertions of His Excellency 'the Lieutenant Governor;) think it material for 'the House to consider, whether, in order *to secure 'these great advantages*, it will not be advisable to 'increase the sum at first proposed for the buildings. 'The additional sum will be £2,300." In Committee of Supply on the 16th, £2,500 was granted to the Lieut. Governor, towards the erection of the College: and when that Committee had risen, Mr. Parker moved a resolution, *which like all others passed unanimously.*—"It appearing expedient, under 'the particular circumstances of the case, that the 'public should make provision, for the additional 'sum required: thereupon resolved, that this house 'will make provision for the said sum."

All the proceedings up to this period were adopted, antecedent to the publication of the Charter.—On 27th March, 1828, Sir Howard Douglas sent down to both Houses, by Message, a "copy of the 'Charter received by the last Mail from England, 'for the College of New-Brunswick. The House 'will perceive, he says, that the pledge of a Charter 'by which no religious tests should be required of 'students, either on matriculation, or admission to 'degrees is fully redeemed: and he trusts that a 'foundation is thus laid, which, under the gracious 'patronage of our beloved Sovereign, and the fostering care of the Legislature of the Province, 'will prove a source of great, and permanent benefit to New-Brunswick." The only notice taken of this Message was, that the Assembly, the next day *unanimously* granted the usual annual sums of £250 and £75, together with the additional sum of £2,300 required for the buildings, "for which the House stood pledged by former resolves."

Now here it is worthy of remark, although the Assembly sat *seven days* after the receipt of the copy of the Charter, that during that period, with the document lying upon the table, not one word of dissatisfaction, with any one of its provisions, was expressed by any one of the members,—yet five Presbyterians were members of the House, and the whole number of dissenters was at least a dozen. And it is equally worthy of remark, although the Charter was printed and extensively circulated that neither at that time, nor during the subsequent session, before the Charter was accepted, did the Church of Scotland, or either of the other dissenting denominations offer the slightest objection to it, in any of its parts. Objections were, however, made to the acceptance of the Charter, in consequence of some of its provisions; but these objections, strange to say, came from the very persons who are now charged by Q. Luther and others, with *bigotry, intolerance, narrowness of mind and bitterness of spirit,*—because they are determined to uphold an Institution, the constitution of which was forced upon them, by the Liberals of that day, with the passive concurrence of the dissenters. It is unnecessary to state the grounds of all their objections; and equally so to mention all their names It will suffice to name the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, who wished for an incorporation of the College with that at Windsor: the late Archdeacon Best, who objected to the annexation of the office of President, to that of Archdeacon of the Province: and Chief Justice Chipman, who disapproved of the Professors being members of the Council, and was desirous of having the Charter more liberal in some few respects, than it is, although the liberals and dissenters themselves, were perfectly contented with it. So much for *Church bigotry!!*

The Session of 1828—29 commenced Dec. 9—Sir Howard Douglas in his speech called particular attention to the Grammar Schools, and that part of his speech was referred to a Committee, consisting of Mr. Parker, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Miles, Mr. Crane and Mr. Campbell. The Committee report Jan. 9: but on the last day of the year, the House adjourned over New Year's day, that they might, in a body, attend the ceremonial of the inauguration of the College, and acceptance of the Charter. The members of the Council who accepted the Charter, were Sir Howard Douglas, Chancellor; Chief Justice Saunders, Mr. Speaker Simonds, Mr. Attorney General Peters, Mr. Solicitor General Parker, and Mr. Secretary Odell. The Archdeacon, Mr. Justice Botsford and Mr. Justice Chipman were absent.

The report of the Education Committee was chiefly taken up with the County Grammar schools; and expressed the opinion, that the sums provided by law, were larger than the circumstances of the country, and state of the revenue would admit, and recommended a reduction. Mr. Parker, as soon as the report was accepted, brought in a "Bill for the Endowment of King's College;" and another in "amendment of the several Acts for establishing Grammar Schools." They were both read a second time the next day; and on the 12th, an order passed for referring the College Bill, to a Committee of the whole, on the morrow; this order was however repeatedly discharged, but the School Bill was agreed to in Committee of the whole on the 17th."

On Jan 16th, on motion of Mr. Colin Campbell, the following resolution passed unanimously—"Whereas doubts have arisen, as to the true meaning of that part of the Charter of King's College, which relates to the qualifications of professors of the said College: and whereas, it is highly desirable that all doubts respecting the same, should be removed—Therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying, that he will be pleased to make known to this House, whether the College Council are of opinion, that persons, other than members of the Church of England are eligible, by virtue of the said Charter, to be professors in the said College; and also, whether permanent situations, with the accustomed honors and emoluments, are, by construction of the said Charter, to be conferred on persons other than of the Established Church of England and Ireland."

The Governor on the 19th, sent by message, the answer of the Council, viz. the "College Council have no hesitation in expressing their unanimous opinion, that, by the terms of the Charter, any persons of suitable character and qualifications, are eligible to the office of Professors in the college, whatever may be their religious tenets or professions; and that, all the honors and advantages to be conferred by the college, under the charter, are open to persons of every religious persuasion, as fully and freely as to members of the Church of England, *with the single exception of the Degrees in Divinity*, signed John Saunders, Charles Simonds, Robert Parker, W. F. Odell."

On the 21st, Mr. Taylor moved, that, as it was expedient, that the House should be informed, as to the yearly increase of the College previous to the endowment of it, the Lieutenant Governor be addressed for such information. This information having been furnished, the Endowment Bill was agreed to in Committee, and the report accepted on the 23d: Yeas. Messrs. Simonds, Parker, Crane, Chuch, Partelow, Ward, Weldon, Barlow, Taylor, Ketchum, M'Kay, Hayward, Wyer, Campbell, Allan, Miles. Nays. Messrs. Humbert, Palmer, Harrison, Gilbert, Scott, Freeze, Rankin, Munro, Dow.

But though the Endowment Bill was then agreed to in committee, the passing of it was delayed, by the opposition made in the Legislative council to the Grammar School Bill, who threw out two bills, sent up to them for concurrence. On the 6th Feb. an entry in their Journals was read in the House, to the effect, that being of opinion, that the provision for the Grammar Schools was too large, they would "at all times be ready to concur in a Bill, to introduce retrenchment, *provided such Bill is perpetual.*" The Endowment Bill on motion of Mr. Chandler was recommitted the next day; and the Grammar School bill incorporated in it. It finally passed Feb. 7, the Nays being Mr. Harrison, Rankin, Munro, Dow, Freeze, with Mr. Ketchum & Wyer, who had both voted for the acceptance of the report, when first committed.

It should also be noticed, that a petition was presented from Messrs. James Taylor, senr. & Co. and William Cross, for remuneration for losses incurred in building the College, and £1000 was granted them, the division being 18 to 6. The Yeas on the first division for giving them £1500, being Mr. Simonds, M'Kay, Ketchum, Hayward, Miles, Allen, Cunard, Rankin, Wyer, Munro, Dow, Campbell and Clarke.

The account of the proceedings of this Session may be closed, with an extract from an address to the Lieutenant Governor, on his departure "unanimously agreed to by the House." In which they say,—"To the persevering exertions of Your Excellency, we are indebted for the establishment of 'an University, upon such *enlightened principles*, as 'cannot fail to make it eminently useful in promoting Literature, so conducive to the happiness of 'mankind."

In the course of this year, the Rev. Dr. Jacob who had been selected for the office, arrived from England, and assumed the duties of Vice President of the College. This event is thus alluded to, by Mr. President Black, in his speech to the Legislature, at the opening of the Session of 1830. "I am happy to acquaint you, that some time ago I had the peculiar gratification to see opened for instruction, 'on its new and liberal foundation, that noble institution, King's College. From the eminent and 'sterling abilities of its accomplished Principal, and 'the other learned Professors, with the auspicious 'number of students already under their charge, 'that important *Colonial* object, I feel confident, 'will, with the Divine blessing, in due time realize 'the good and salutary purposes of its establishment, to the fullest expectation of its warmest advocates, and reflect great and imperishable honor 'on the Legislature of New-Brunswick, which, I 'am sure, will vouchsafe to it, and our other seminaries of Education, the cordial continuance of 'their fostering care and patronage." The reply of the Assembly was—"It is our earnest hope, that 'the wishes and expectations of your Honor and 'the Country, with regard to King's College may, 'to the fullest extent, be realized. The auspicious 'commencement of its operations, under the able 'direction of the Vice President, aided by the zeal 'and ability of the other Professors, leaves no room 'to apprehend any impediments to the successful 'progress of that *noble Institution.* This and all our 'other Institutions of Education shall have our anxious and unremitted attention."

This will be a convenient place for another break in the history of King's College, I shall, therefore instead of proceeding, refer to what has been stated already. It will be seen that the College, was the child of the Assembly: the project of a Royal charter was started by them, and every preliminary arrangement made by them, and the whole credit of it belongs to them; and that throughout, the Legislative Council was entirely passive, concurring in every measure of the Assembly, without even the formality of a debate, requiring nothing, but that the acts repealing the *perpetual* acts for establishing Grammar Schools, should itself be perpetual. This is a most important point, and serves to place the subsequent extraordinary conduct of the leaders of the Assembly, particularly that of Mr. C. Simonds, in a most odious light. It will also be seen, that not one step was taken by the College council, in the erection of the buildings, without the previous consent and approbation of the Assembly—the plan and estimate, and the tenders having been submitted to their consideration; and that in the acceptance of the charter the Assembly concurred, attending the ceremonial in a body, and their Speaker being a member of the Council, as their representative.

(*To be continued.*)

R.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, AUGUST 31, 1838.

North Eastern Boundary.—If reports in some of the American papers be correct, the Surveyors will commence, To-morrow, September 1st, running the Boundary Line, agreeable to their definition of the Treaty of 1783.—Other American papers state, that the state of Maine Commissioners, are already running the Boundary Line and will have expended their appropriation about the 1st of September. Whichever report shall prove correct, we hope, that John Bull will not *again* be found asleep, but that some of his *special commissioners* will also be found fully prepared to run a contrary Line, as long as appropriations can be found to support them.

We this day publish Letter No. 2. addressed to Lord Brougham, by a *British Subject*, the writer of these letters, is *Sir Francis Bond Head*, a name which will be ever endeared in British North America. We earnestly recommend these excellent letters to the perusal of every British Colonist.

Theatre.—"The Merchant of Venice," with the Farce of the "Highland Boy," performed for Miss Angelica's Benefit on Friday last, drew a fashionable and crowded audience, and the performances gave great satisfaction.

Maturin's celebrated Tragedy of "Bertram," was performed on Monday for the first time, the bursts of applause, so repeatedly given by the audience, we think would fully warrant a repetition of this most excellent Tragedy. Mr. Harrison as *Bertram*, performed the character in a masterly manner, and Mrs. Harrison as *Imogine*, though unsupported by *Clotilda*, was every thing that could be desired. Mrs. Tessier, was announced in the Bills of the day, to perform *Clotilda*, but through some factious or capricious conduct on the part of the lady, she did not make her appearance, which consequently threw a heavy and greater task on Mrs. Harrison. We hope that the public, will not be again so trifled with, when Performers names are announced in the Bills, they ought invariably to make their appearance on the Stage, unless prevented by ill health. Petty jealousies or disputes one with another, can form no excuse for public disappointment.

Shakespear's celebrated Play, "Macbeth," was performed on Tuesday for Mrs. Anderson's Benefit, Mr. Harrison did ample justice to the character as *Macbeth*; Mrs. Anderson sustained her part well, and was loudly applauded in her character of *Lady Macbeth*. In the Farce of the "Lottery Ticket," Miss Angelica as *Susan*, was rapturously applauded, and Messrs. Bellamy and Nickinson, in the characters of *Wormwood* and *Capias*, kept the audience (as usual) in highly exhilarated spirits.

Mr. Raffile's Benefit took place on Wednesday, when "Othello" and "Black Eyed Susan" were performed for the second time, the performances went off well, and the audience appeared highly pleased.

Mr. Bellamy's Benefit takes place this evening, the pieces selected, are the Irish Melo Drama of "Brian Borhoime," and the Farce of "Teddy the Tiler." From the general satisfaction, expressed on all occasions, of the performances of Mr. Bellamy, as a good actor, we anticipate a *Bumper*. The pieces chozen are such, as cannot fail to produce a mirthful hour, and we think that the public will agree with us, when we say that Mr. Bellamy well deserves a full house.

Mr. Harrison's Benefit will take place on Monday evening next, on which occasion, Col. Goldie has given special permission for the attendance of the Band of the gallant 11th regiment. Mr. Harrison's excellent performances, and superior talents having gained him the applause of the community, we think, there can be no doubt, of a full and fashionable audience on Monday evening.

Another Fish Affair.—The schr. Tusket Lady, Capt. Sullivan, last Monday fell in with a large black Whale, apparently not long dead, which she towed into the Tuskets. Capt. S. expects to get about fifty barrels of oil out of the carcase.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

The N. E. Boundary.—Governor Kent of Maine, with Gen. Wool and Major Graham of the Engineer Department, have fixed sites for fortifications on the Eastern frontier and at the mouths of the Penobscot and Kennebec—as if the north-eastern boundary question might become quite serious yet. The Main commissioners are, it seems, now running the north-eastern boundary line, and will expend the present appropriation about the 1st of September.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.*

Mr. Foulis repeated his Introductory Lecture to a course of Chymistry on Monday, to a highly respectable audience. We understand that the Chief Justice, who was present, expressed great approbation, and at the conclusion complimented Mr. F. on his adroitness in performing the various interesting experiments. We sincerely hope that this useful Institution may flourish.—*Observer.*

A labouring man named Edward Toole, while returning to his dwelling in Duke street, on Monday evening, was struck by some person on the forehead over the left eye, with a stick, and the bone fractured. He lies in a precarious situation, though his life is not yet despaired of. The person who gave the blow has not yet been taken.—*Ib.*

On Thursday morning, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of Benjamin Roberts, late mate of the brigantine *Napoleon*, from Philadelphia, whose death was caused by accidentally falling from the foot rope of the fore yard in attempting to get on board of that vessel at low tide last evening.—Verdict accordingly.

An Inquest was held at Partridge Island on the 15th instant, on the body of Thomas Evans, who had been knocked overboard from the schr. Victory on the 5th June last, by the foresail. Verdict accordingly.

Launched, on Saturday, from the Building yard of Messrs. C. & S. Smith, a copper-fastened Ship, 565 Tons old measurement, called the "*Gleneagles*" owned by Hugh Doherty, Esq. of this City. She is built on the same model of the *Strathaine*, launched by them last year. All who have inspected her, agree in the opinion that she is the stoutest and best finished ship ever turned out of these Provinces. We had with pleasure the progressive improvement in the model and finish of our vessels, and feel satisfied that it wants only a few such examples to prove to British ship owners that in Marine architecture we can successfully compete with the best efforts of our American neighbours. Another advantage to be obtained by aiming at superior strength and fastenings in our ships, is the more favourable position which, if properly represented, they will be entitled to on Lloyd's List. The *Strathaine* was placed on letter A. I. for seven years; a period, we believe, never before accorded to any vessel built in British America. It is to be regretted that some authorised agent of Lloyd's is not resident here, who might inspect vessels in frame, and thus assure them of the qualification to which their build might entitle them.—*Communicated.*

The trial of Capt. Longmire, accused of murdering Smith, late cook of the Brig Clara, on the high seas, came on in the Court of Vice Admiralty, specially convened for that purpose, last Wednesday. We were unable to attend, but understand that after a fair hearing of the accusation and defence, the jury left the box and returned in a few moments unanimously pronouncing Capt. Longmire *not guilty*. He was therefore immediately acquitted.—*Acadian Recorder.*

Liverpool, July 20.—"Canada produce has not improved since our last report. Timber is heavy.

West India produce is on the decline. The sales to-day were heavy. The Stocks are increasing.

Our Grain markets are looking firm, notwithstanding we have had beautiful weather for the crops, which it is expected will prove below an average.

British North America Bank Shares are at 2 1-2 per cent. premium"—*Quebec Gazette correspondent.*

Lewiston, Aug. 15, 1838.—*The Short Hills Convicts.*—It may be a matter of interest to your readers to be informed of the fate of the sixteen state convicts, sentenced to be executed on the 25th.

Three of them, Chandler, Watt and McLeod, are to be executed on the 25th agreeably to their sentence.

Eight others, including Miller and other Americans to be transported to some one of the British colonies for life. Three others, to the Penitentiary for three years.

The case of the remaining convict, Waggoner, has not yet been decided—great efforts having been made by his friends to procure his banishment to the States.

The trial of Beamer, who led a body of lancers at the affair of the Short Hills, will come on to-day or to-morrow; and the general belief is that he will be convicted, and sentenced to [illegible]—*Albany Argus.*

Montreal, August 14.—We learn from the *Courier* of this morning, that the *Quotidienne*, one of these mushroom journals which almost daily make their appearance amongst us, has published a statement reflecting upon the conduct of several officers of the 73rd regiment, towards a few Canadians, while on their passage, in the steamboat *Canada*, from Quebec to this city. The statement, as might be expected, proved to be an utterly false one; and has been positively contradicted by Colonel [illegible] of the 73d, in the following letter. We cheerfully to find that means have been taken to trace the author of the infamous libel:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—Preceiving in a paper published in this city called *La Quotidienne*, of the 11th inst., the motto of which is "*Moralite, Paix, et Bonheur*," a paragraph under the head of "Military Outrages" that reflect upon the character of the Regiment I have the honor to command; I beg you will permit me through the medium of your respectable journal, to contradict most decidedly, (and which I can safely do on the authority of every officer who was on board,) the whole of the statement alluded to, as a contemptible, base, and most calumnious fabrication, which could only have been invented by some vile and mischievous person for the very worst of purposes, that of endeavouring to create a bad feeling between the Canadians and British subjects, at a time when it is desirable for the happiness of the country, that the greatest harmony should subsist.

Measures will be taken to trace the author of the libel; in the meantime, I shall feel obliged by your giving circulation to the contradiction.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient, humble servt.

H. F. Love,

Colonel Commanding 73d Foot.

St. Helens, Aug. 12, 1838.

Quebec, August 17.—Yesterday afternoon their Excellencies Major General Sir Colin Campbell, and Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, arrived in H. M. steamship *Medea*, and landed at the Queen's wharf, under a salute from the Citadel. They were received by a Guard of Honor from

years and honour, in which it is natural he should wish to return amongst his kindred and friends, and receive in his native land the homage due to his reputation and services. His desire to be relieved from the duties of his military charge here was signified to the Home Government during the Administration of the Earl of Gosford; but the breaking out of the rebellion last autumn with the necessity of active operations in the field against an armed enemy, rendered compliance impossible, nor would Sir John have abandoned the command at a moment so critical. Sir John is understood to have entered cordially into the views of the Earl of Durham, and has frequently expressed his desire to promote them to the utmost of his power before he finally quits the country, and it is owing to this honorable desire on his part that his stay has been prolonged to the present period. Whenever Sir John shall depart from this land he will leave behind him honorable recollections of a long course of active and zealous services which have been appreciated at home, and recently rewarded by the special notice of the Crown. And, it will not fail to be remembered that the soldier who had grown grey in the battlefield shed no blood in judicial executions.

Sir John Colborne entered the army in the year 1795, and rose through the progressive grades till he attained the rank of Colonel, on the 4th June, 1814, and was made Aide-de-Camp to the King.

He was at Corunna in 1809, with Sir John Moore, on whose Staff he served as Military Secretary, and was thus remembered by the gallant Chief when he was fast sinking under the fatal wound which terminated his existence—" Remember," said the dying General, to his friend and aide-de-camp, Colonel Anderson, " Remember that you go to ———, and tell him that it is my request, and that I expect he will give Major Colborne a Lieutenant Colonelcy: he has long been with me, and I know him most worthy of it."

In the Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington, Sir John was at the battle of Albuhera, at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where his services were particularly conspicuous, and he had the distinguished honor of being twice mentioned in the despatch of the Great Captain, respecting the affair of the 9th January, in which the Duke declared that he could not " sufficiently applaud the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Colborne and of the detachment under his command." On a subsequent day, that of the final and successful attack upon the same fortress, Sir John Colborne was struck by a musket ball which passed through his epaulette and inflicted a severe wound in his shoulder, from the effect of which he has ever since suffered, and by which his health is often seriously affected. He, however, did not allow it to withdraw him from the active duties of his profession, and he was present at the battles of Nivelles, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse, and shared in the great day of Waterloo; he was honorably mentioned on all these occasions and his services and talents highly esteemed by the Great Duke. His civil and military services in these Provinces are too generally and too freshly remembered to render it necessary to mention them, more particularly at this time.

Sir John Colborne wears the honorary distinctions of a cross and two clasps, with the Waterloo medal. Whilst yet Colonel he was created a Knight Companion of the Bath, and since he has been in this command, the Grand Cross of Hanover and Grand Cross of the Bath have been conferred upon him for his distinguished services.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We copy from the *Mercury* of yesterday a letter addressed by the Chief Secretary to the Governor General, on the subject of the arrest of Capt. Davidson, Paymaster of the Huntingdon volunteers, at the instance of a man named Paddock, some particulars concerning which were published in the Gazette of the 10th inst.

Castle of St. Lewis.
August 13, 1838.

My Lord,

In obedience to your Excellency's directions I have enquired into the circumstances attending the arrest of Mr. Davidson at Fort Covington, as stated by his brother, who came here to demand the interference of the British Government in his behalf.

It appears to me, as I have explained to Mr. Davidson, that this is a matter in which this Government cannot at present communicate officially with that of the United States. The latter Government has not as yet interfered. An American citizen in his private capacity, has instituted proceedings, to which his Government or its Magistrates are no parties. He has sued out a writ and commenced an action on most unjustifiable grounds. But in the United States as in Great Britain, the Government and its Magistrates have no discretion in such matters. Writs in civil suits are issued as matters of course: nor can the Government in either country interfere to stop any proceedings which an individual may think proper to institute thereon. The British Government has no reason to presume that Mr. Davidson will not receive the utmost redress that its own laws offer in similar cases: that the Courts of the State of New York will not acknowledge Mr. Davidson's plea that he acted under the authority of the Government of Canada, and amerce his vexatious prosecution in costs, or entertain a counter action against him. When the Courts of Law in the United States decide that the authority of the British Government is insufficient to maintain the acts of its officers in its own territories it will then be time for it to interfere.

In the mean time Mr. Davidson must, as I have advised him, give bail to the action,—a step which instead of amounting as he seems to imagine to a confession of the justice of the proceeding, shews that he means to dispute it. It is not however just or polite that the British Government should allow its subjects to be harrassed by the expense of vexatious prosecutions for acts done under its authority. I have therefore informed Mr. Davidson that should it appear on the trial that these proceedings are instituted on the ground of acts legally done by him in the discharge of his duty as a British officer or subject, the Government will indemnify him for any expences incurred by him in this affair. I have given directions to adopt any measures that may be calculated to aid Mr. Davidson in procuring the most full and efficient defence.

The circumstance is, no doubt calculated to create much excitement on the frontier. A singular perversion of the civil law of neighbouring states seems to have been attempted for the purpose of harrassing and terrifying those who most efficiently do their duty to Her Majesty. But I should hope that the feeling must have been calmed by the perception of the fact that nothing has yet occurred to preclude all those thus aggrieved or menaced from trusting to the usual but effectual relief from the ordinary course of justice in the State of New York.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servt.
CHAS. BAGOT,
Chief Secretary.

We understand that Sir JOHN COLBORNE leaves for England in the course of the ensuing month, but that his successors had not been appointed up to the date of the last despatches. Amongst the officers rumoured as likely to succeed Sir JOHN, the names of Lieut. Generals the Rt. Hon. Sir FREDK. ADAM and Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN are mentioned.—*Quebec Gazette.*

"Montreal, Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 14.—There is nothing new to day.

"Among the *on dits*, it is said that James Stuart, Esq. is to be elevated to the Bench in the room of Chief Justice Reid, who wishes to resign.

"A New York paper says that the steamboat *Tiger* is daily expected there from England. She was to take the place of the *Sirius*, and will bring dates to the latter end of July, as it was mentioned in a paper brought by the *Great Western*, that she was fitting up at Liverpool, and would be ready to sail about a fortnight after that vessel."

"Montreal, Tuesday evening, August 14.—The Upper Canada stages have arrived. Sir G. Arthur was to arrive at Kingston to-day to inspect the troops and fortifications. From thence he will proceed through the Rideau Canal, and return by the St. Lawrence, stopping to see the St. Lawrence Canal on his way."

It is stated in the *Quebec Gazette*, that the Hon. Captain Villiers, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor General, has been appointed Private Secretary to his Lordship, in the room of Mr. Ellice, whose private affairs demand his residence at Beauharnois. This latter circumstance will afford great satisfaction to the inhabitants of that extensive seigniory, with whom both Mr. and Mrs. Ellice are great favourites, and with whose residence on the seigniory, they express themselves delighted.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MONTREAL, August 13.—Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the 71st Regiment, and two Companies of the 73d Regiment, paraded on the Champ de Mars, for the *inspection* of John Forsyth, Secretary of State to Mr. Van Buren. The 7th Hussars and Royal Artillery, are also to be *reviewed* by the said Secretary, at a quarter past 10 this morning.—*Courier.*

There has been a cricket match at Toronto between eleven officers of the 43d and 85th Regiments and Royal Artillery and eleven civilians, members of the Toronto Club, which terminated in favour of the latter. The officers scored 44 at the first innings, and 49 at the second innings, total 93; the civilians scored 90 at the first innings, and 4 and the wickets at the second, making a total of 94. The weather was favourable, and the ground was attended by a great many ladies and gentlemen.

We understand that a match is talked of in this city of twenty-two officers against the same number of civilians, which we hope will come off.—*Her.*

From the Cleaveland, Herald, C. C.

GREAT PROJECT.—It would appear by the following addressed to Bronson & Crocker, of Oswego, that Lord Durham seriously entertains the project of connecting the Lakes with the Ocean by ship navigation. Think of it: British shipping at our wharves, delivering the choice fabrics of the Old World, and receiving the rich products of the New!

Toronto, July 21.

"Captain McAuly, who is at the head of our Engineer department, told me yesterday that Lord Durham is determined to make a ship canal to Lake Erie, from the sea, and that the navigation of the Welland will not be impeded by the construction of the new canal. This I believe is certain.

Yours, very truly JAS. BROWNE."

Fredericton, August 29, 1838.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and suite left town on Wednesday last, on a visit to the Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, which His Excellency was prevented from accomplishing when at Miramichi, on his return from Quebec.

Furious Driving and loss of Life.—On Saturday last a party of our townsmen with their wives and families, crossed the river and proceeded some distance up the country, in three waggons, on a pleasure excursion, and on returning homeward they hit upon the rash and dangerous experiment of urging forward the horses at their full speed in order to gain a small sum of money which was offered to the driver who should first reach the Ferry landing, by which means the foremost waggon upset, and the next in succession, coming in collision with it, the inmates of both were thrown with great violence to the ground. Several of the persons, male and female, were more or less bruised, and we regret to say, that Mr. John M'Lauchlan was so much injured from the effects of the fall, that he survived but a few hours after the accident occurred. Mr. M'L. was a respectable inhabitant of this town, and his sudden and lamentable death, has occasioned much regret in the community. He has left a widow and three children an aged father and mother, and a numerous circle of relatives to lament their loss. His remains were interred on Monday last numerously and respectably attended.

We cannot close the above remarks without stating that the public good requires that the Law should be rigidly enforced upon all who are in the habit of racing on the streets and highways; for this dangerous practice has become so frequent and notorious that it is matter of astonishment to us that more lives have not been sacrificed by the wanton disregard of the wholesome regulations which are in existence to prevent this crying evil, and which we hope ere long to see made more penal.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Sunday last on view of the body of Mr. J. M'Lauchlan. *Verdict*—"Accidental Death, occasioned by imprudent driving on the highway."

The weather during the last few days has been excessively warm; on Friday at one o'clock the thermometer stood at 93 in the shade.—*Royal Gazette.*

CHURCH SOCIETY.
MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
AUGUST 13, 1838.
Extract from the Minutes.

The Archdeacon lays before the Meeting a communication from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, dated July 4, 1838, in reply to the application made by the New Brunswick Church Society, for aid in providing Missionary visits to neglected places in the Province, stating that the Society had Resolved,

"That it will use its best endeavours to engage "four travelling missionaries to be employed in the "Dioceses of Quebec and Nova Scotia, and will allow to such Missionaries salaries of £150 a year, "provided that all the actual expences of travelling "be defrayed from local funds."

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved,

"That the Archdeacon do express the heartfelt "gratitude of this Committee for this new instance "of the Society's benevolent attention to the wants "of the Church in this Province, and assure them "that, to the full extent of the means already at their "disposal, and of whatever additional means they "may be enabled by the most strenuous exertions to "procure, the Church Society of this Archdeaconry "are ready to assist in this most useful and necessary "work. They gladly and thankfully engage to pay "the travelling expences of such clergyman as the "Society shall appoint for this duty, and earnestly "pray that the appointment may be made as soon as "possible."

The Committee then took into consideration the applications which had been forwarded for assistance to Sunday Schools; but as a few only of these were found to have been sent in agreeably to the notice issued by order of the General Meeting, and contained in the 6th page of the second report, they felt themselves obliged to direct that further information be requested from several of the local Committees, and to defer till the arrival of that information the appropriation of considerable part of the sum placed at their disposal for this object. They resolved that the sum of £20 should be divided in equal portions among the Sunday Schools of Kingston, Springfield, Saint Stephen's, Sussex Vale, and Fredericton.

It was further resolved,

That the Archdeacon be requested to adopt such measures as may appear to him best calculated to procure speedy payment of the subscriptions to this Society which are now in arrear, and to procure further subscriptions, and also to impress upon the Clergy of the Province the necessity of exerting themselves in their respective missions to the same purpose.

To Correspondents.—"Phronesis" No. 3, has been received, and will appear in our next.

MARRIED,

On Friday last, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Charles McDade, of Magaguadavic, to Miss Sarah Young, of the Parish of Portland.

At Carleton, on Wednesday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Francis Smith, to Miss Isabella Bond, both of the Parish of Saint John.

At Amherst, N. S., on the 23d inst., by the Rev. George Townshend, Mr. Howard Chapman, to Celia, third daughter of J. D. Wells, Esq., of Jollicure, Westmoreland County.

Also, same day, by the same, Mr. John Wells, to Miss Jane Trenholm, both of Jollicure.

At Dumfries, on Thursday the 23d inst., by the Rev. Charles Wiggins, Mr. William Collicott, to Miss Eleanor Estey.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. George Miller, to Miss Mary Estey, all of Dumfries.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening last the 28th instant, aged 15 years, William, second son of James Walker, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs.

On Tuesday last, George Henry, infant son of Mr. John W. Smith, Jr. aged 5 months and 17 days.

On Friday evening last, Charles Augustus, youngest son of Mr. C. Wade, aged four months.

On Friday morning last, in Portland, Margaret, wife of Mr. Patrick Murray, in the 36th year of her age, after a lingering illness of twelve months, which she bore with christian fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine will.

At Fredericton, on the 20th inst., Catharine, Infant daughter of T. R. Robertson, Esq. aged 4 months and 4 days.

At the east side of Chebogue River, on the 7th inst., after a short but distressing illness of 20 days, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs. Mercy Perfitt, wife of Mr. Thomas Perfitt, aged 62 years and 5 days.

At New Plymouth, N. S., on the 16th instant, Thomas Denis, infant son of Mr. John Woods, aged 8 months and 4 days.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, August 25, brig Condor, Robbins, Londonderry, 40—R. Rankin & Co. flour, bread, and passengers.
Schr. Lucy, Chandler, Eastport,—R. Rankin & Co. staves.
27th, brig Napoleon, Calif. Philadelphia, 10—D. C. Perkins, assorted cargo.
Garden, Homer, New York, 4—assorted cargo.
29th, Ship Hebe, Wright, London, 42, Barlows & Ketchum, Merchandize.
30th, Schr. Joseph Smith, Boston, Quebec, 40, D. & P. Hatfield, beef and pork.
31st, Schr. Jon. Hammond, Halifax, 8, sugar, &c.
Schr. Armide, Smith, Halifax, 7, rum & sugar.
Brig Eliza, Graves, Porto Rico, 20, S. Wiggins & Son, sugar.
31st, H. M. Schr. Skipjack, from a cruize.

CLEARED.

Brig Britannia, Pye, Sligo, lumber.
Eliza Ann, Bogart, Dublin, deals, &c.
Edwin, Potter, Dublin, timber.
Schr Caroline, Eldridge, New York, plaster.
Gardner, Hamer, Lubec, ballast.
Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, plaster.
Teazer, Greenlaw, Eastport, plaster, &c.
Amethyst, Larkin, Boston, coals and salmon.

The schooner *Enterprize*, Capt. Landers, of Wilmot, N. S. was driven on shore at De St. Croix's cove, on the Bay shore, last Sunday night, and became a total wreck. A small schooner belonging to Mr. Gilbert Chute, was lost the same night, within half a mile of the same place; providentially no lives were lost.

Barque Pollock, Purdon, 33 days from Port Glasgow, arrived at Miramichi, 17th inst., on her second voyage this season.

Arrived at Greenock, 5th July, ship Alan Ker, Tait, St. John.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ESQUIE, OF LIVERPOOL.—The ship Vestula, arrived last evening from Turks Island, has on board six seamen—part of the crew of the ship Esquie, of and from Liverpool, and last from St. Andrews, bound to Jamaica, which vessel was totally lost on the night of the 23d ult. on Grand Turk. Part of her cargo of machinery, lumber, &c. was saved.—*New York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 18.*

Yarmouth, Aug. 21.—Reported, *Wednesday*, brig Industry, Lovitt, from Bermuda, to St. Andrews.

The Industry spoke on Tuesday last, off Seal Island, ship Mercy, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool.

Corporation Contract.

IN consequence of the time limited in the former advertisement for the completion of the Boat for the Steam Ferry Boat in this Harbour, being found too short, the Common Council have decided upon again requiring tenders for that purpose.

TENDERS will therefore be received at the Mayor's Office in this city, until Wednesday the 12th day of September next, for the building and completion of a Boat for the Steam Ferry Boat, according to the Model, Plan and Specification to be seen at the said office.

Such Boat must be launched and ready to receive the Engine, on or before the 1st day of March next, and completely finished according to the said specification on or before the 1st day of April.

Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

By order,
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*
St. John, 30th August, 1838.

Passage to London.

THE BARK
EMELINE,
BETTINGELL, Master;
Having superior accommodations, will sail about the 8th September next. Apply to the Master on board, or to W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 31st August, 1838.

FOR GREENOCK—DIRECT,
To sail 12th September,
The new copper fastened Ship
GLENSWILLY,
W. HILL, Commander.
For Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or at the Office of
30th August. H. DOHERTY.

New Books.

Just received, and for sale at the "Phoenix Book and Stationery Warehouse:"

A SELECTION of very elegant PRINTS, including a number of "Our Virgin QUEEN." A few copies Martin's Illustrations of the Bible; Bulwer's Siege of Grenada; Confessions of an Elderly Lady; Flower Garden; Rebellion in the Canadas, &c. &c.

Recently published and for sale at reduced prices: Dilworth's Spelling Book; Murray's do.; Murray's Introduction to the English Reader; Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant; Hink's Introduction to Geography; and a School copy of the New Testament.
August 31. D. M'MILLAN.

WANTED TO CHARTER: A Vessel of 200 to 250 tons, to load a Cargo for a Port in the English Channel.
August 31. J. T. HANFORD.

To Blacksmiths.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, will hear of an excellent situation on application at the *Circulating Library.* August 31.

Flour, Glass, &c.

RECEIVED, per schooners *Lazy* and *Mary Jane* from Quebec: 250 bbls. Canada Fine FLOUR, 4000 feet 8x10 GLASS.

Also, per schr. Eleanor Jane, from Boston: Peas, Apples, and Onions.

August 31. CRANE & M'GRATH.

HAVANA CIGARS, Currants, Walnuts, Cocoa, &c. &c. now landing ex schr. *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston, for sale by
August 31. JAMES MALCOLM.

Madeira Wines, Brandy, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber:

1 PIPE } 2 hogsheads, } Blackburn's Choice Old London
2 qr. casks, } PARTICULAR MADEIRA
20 qr. casks, each 30 gallons Cognac BRANDY;
10 Half pipes Fine Hollands Geneva.
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.
31st August, 1838.

Tobacco.

13 KEGS No. 1 Richmond, just received and for sale by
Aug. 31. THOMAS HANFORD.

PORK.—50 barrels Hamburg Prime Mess Pork, per schooner *Lazy*, for sale by
Aug. 31. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Classical & Mathematical Academy

CHARLOTTE STREET.

THE Business of the Academy conducted by MR. WATSON, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, will be resumed in a commodious Apartment situate in a large and airy yard connected with Charlotte street, on Monday the 13th instant.

The Branches of Education taught by Mr. Watson, are Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics, together with those comprised in the Elementary instruction of Children.

St. John, August 10th, 1838.

A CARD.

MISS ANGELICA takes this opportunity of returning her sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John for their kind patronage shown to her at her BENEFIT on Friday last.

Being a native of England, and almost unknown to this community, she feels doubly proud in returning her grateful acknowledgments for the generous support given on her first appearance in a British Colony. *August 31.*

A CARD—THEATRE.

MR. HARRISON respectfully announces that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY Evening next, September 3d, being the *last night of the engagement of himself and Mrs. Harrison.*

Colonel GOLDIE has (FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,) generously permitted the attendance of the talented BAND of the XIth Regiment.

The Evening's Entertainments will comprise a *Sterling Legitimate Play* and a popular Afterpiece; —the whole performance interspersed with the most admired Musical selections by the Orchestra.

☞ The Pieces selected for the occasion are Millman's Tragedy of *Fazio* or the *Italian Wife*, with Shakspeare's Comedy of *Katherine and Petruchio* or the *Taming of the Shrew.*

St. John, August 31, 1838.

ON the 1st September will be published by Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, Montreal, and at the Office of the *Quebec Gazette*, Quebec—PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF MAJOR RICHARDSON, as connected with the unprecedented oppression of that Officer while in Spain, by Lieutenant General Sir De Lacy Evans.

The above work, founded on official documents, and embracing a variety of public correspondence with Lieutenant General Evans and Brigadiers Shaw, Chichester, &c. is intended for publication with a view of being submitted to the British House of Commons, before whom the questions at issue have already been partially agitated, and to whom the Volume will be inscribed.

Quebec, August 17.

School of Arts.

R. FOULIS proposes to establish in this City, a SEMINARY, for the Instruction of Youth, in the rudiments of MECHANICAL and EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY and the FINE ARTS; also for instructing by popular Lectures and Experimental Illustration, an EVENING CLASS for Artizans, where the practical application of the Sciences to the useful Arts will be demonstrated.

A residence for many years in this City has convinced R. F. that the period has arrived, when such an establishment as the School of Arts, will not only confer individual, but public benefit, by infusing into the minds of our youth a taste for studying the popular branches of Philosophy and the Fine Arts, thereby engaging the intellectual faculties in the pursuit of a healthful exercise, for the want of which, the latent powers of the mind, too often languish in obscurity, or are absorbed in some frivolous and unprofitable pursuit. As this attempt is intended, to enable the young and uninstructed, to keep pace with the progress which the modern system of Education is making so universally, in every enlightened populous community, the patronage of the Public is confidently expected.

The School will open with a course of Lectures and Experiments on PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. The Lectures will be continued weekly for three months in Mr. T. Hay's building, Prince Wm. Street, where Admission Tickets may be procured.—Transferable Tickets for the course 20s.—Artizans' Tickets not transferable 5s.—Free tickets will be given to a limited number of Young Men, on their producing a recommendation from a Subscriber. Ladies who accompany their friends admitted without tickets.

☞ The First Lecture will take place on Wednesday evening next, and will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. The Subject, Hydrogen and its combination.

St. John, August 24.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
Ex Emeline, from London.

50 CASKS London double brown STOUT, (*4 dozen each.*)
15 Barrels superfine Dantzic FLOUR,
11 Bales 1-2 bleached Coker Canvas,
1 Bales Seaming Twine,
Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks London particular Madeira WINE:—*Also in Store:*
60 Pipes, Hhds. & Qr. Casks Sicily Mad. Wine,
151 " " " Teneriffe,
40 Hhds. Schiedam GENEVA,
60 " Cognac BRANDY.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
August 24, 1838.

Pork, Beef and Flour.

Received per Horatia & Mary Jane, from Quebec:

50 BBLS. Prime PORK; 50 do. prime Mess BEEF;
50 Bbls. Fine Middlings FLOUR;—for sale low from the Wharf by
August 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Candles.

LANDING ex ship *Emeline*, from London: 75 boxes, 50lb. each, London Mould Candles; 55 do. do. do. Dip: do.; 20 do. 25lb. each, sperm do., for sale cheap by
24th August, 1838. JAS. MALCOLM.

Moffatt's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

For sale at the Circulating Library, and at Messrs. Peters & Tilley's Drug store, King street.
August 24th, 1838.

Chains & Anchors.

2 CHAIN CABLES, of 90 fathoms, 1 5-8 and 1 3-4 inch;
2 Chain ANCHORS, of 15 cwt. each;
1 ditto of 15 cwt.; all nearly new—will be sold *very low*, if applied for early.
Aug. 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PORK.—52 Barrels Prime and Cargo PORK landing ex schr. *Lazy* from Quebec, will be sold *low* from the wharf, by
Aug. 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Chains, Cordage, Oakum, &c.

Received per "Liverpool."

300 FATHOMS 5-8 Inch best Short linked CHAIN:
140 fathoms 7-16 inch short linked Chain,
100 " 1-2 " "
100 " 9-16 " "
150 " 5-8 " "
100 " 3-4 " "
100 " 7-8 " "
10 ANCHORS, assorted sizes,
10 Gin Wheels, do: 2 doz. Crow Bars, for timber,
12 dozen Timber Boat Hooks.
20 Coils thread Rattline,; 40 do. Spun Yarn,
10 do. Houseline and Marline,
20 do. 3thread White Rope,
20 do. Deep Sea Lines,
20 Dozen Hand Lead Line; 20 do. Log Lines,
1 Bale Sail and Roping Twines,
1 do. Warrington Boiled Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
1 do. Bleached Ducks; 1 do. Oznaburgs,
2 Tons best parish picked Oakum, in 1-2cwt. Bundles; 2 Matts White Oakum.
JAMES OTTY.
August 7.

WANTED TO CHARTER.—Several small VESSELS, to carry Lumber from St. Andrews to Halifax. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
17th August.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
7, Saint Helen's Place, London.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a Half-Yearly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. being at the rate of *Six per Cent.* per annum, on the paid up Capital of this Bank, will be payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, at the several Branch Banks, viz.: at

Montreal,	Lower Canada.
Quebec,	
Toronto,	Upper Canada.
Halifax,	Nova Scotia.
Saint John,	New-Brunswick.
Saint John's,	Newfoundland.

On the 15th September next, between the hours of 10 and 3, according to the locality of the respective Branch.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling Money on the amount paid up, viz: £20 sterling per share, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current, on the 15th September next, to be then fixed by the Local Boards of the respective Branches.

The Transfer Books will close preparatory to the Dividend, on the 31st day of August, between which time and the 15th day of September, no transfers of Shares can take place at any of the Branches. GEO. DEBOSCO ATTWOOD.
London, June 12, 1838.—3w. *Secretary.*

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.	Barbice,	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.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,
HORSFIELD STREET.

WILLIAM RAMSAY, returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, and trusts that by unremitting attention to the verbal and written orders of his Friends and Customers, will to merit a share of public patronage.

SHIPS' WHEELS made to order, with neatness and despatch.

N. B.—W. R. having engaged an experienced Workman from London, will also furnish at the shortest notice Venetian, Parlour and Shutter BLINDS; window shades, Flower stands, and all articles connected with this branch of business.

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.
St. John, August 3d, 1838.

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.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken a convenient Yard in Lower Cove, would intimate to Shipmasters and others, that he can supply both rough and ready made SPARS to order. Keeps always on hand at his old stand in Water street, Lovett's slip, Built and Morticed BLOCKS of all sizes: PUMPS furnished at the shortest notice.
July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

IRON, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex ship "Chester," from Newry:

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch Pig IRON;
10 do. English Iron, assorted,
5 do. Refined do. do.
4 do. Swedish do. do.:
100 boxes Tin Plates, IC. IX. DC. DX & DXX;
12 Anvils, assorted: 80 bundles blister Steel,
19 pairs Forge Bellows; 1 cask Rivets,
1000 Pots, assorted, 1-2 to 20 gallons,
754 Pans, do. 10 to 17 inches,
139 Bakepans and Covers, 10 to 16,
300 KETTLES, assorted, 0 to 4,
1 cask Smoothing Irons,
2 bundles sheathing COPPER,
200 bars Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 and 1 inch,
50 sheets Brass, 57 ingots block TIN,
18 bundles sheet Iron, 18 to 22,
134 Sock Plates, for Ploughs,
20 dozen Ballast Spades; 60 do. Common do.
4 casks steeled Shovels; 5 cases Irish LINEN,
40 bundles 5-16 Round Iron, 80 do. 3-8 do. do.;
20 do. 1-2 do. do.; 200 brls. prime Oatmeal;
10 pans Irish Whisky; 1 cask 7-16 Coil Chain,
100 chaldrons Liverpool Coals.
WM. CARVILL.
St. John, May 11, 1838.

New BRIG for sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale a new BRIG, of about 260 tons, now on the stocks in Parrsboro, N. S. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 90 feet; keel, 82 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet. Built of birch, Bay spruce, and pine, and in point of model and workmanship equal to any in this Province. She will be launched in all next month, and sold low on accommodating terms, if early application be made to Messrs. W. A. & J. H. BRODERICK, the builders or to RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
St. John, 17th August, 1838.

IRON! IRON!!

The Subscriber is now landing ex barque "Beverley":

55 14 BARS Brush IRON, assorted from 5-16 in. to 3 inches, round;
From 1-2 inch to 1 inches Square;
From 1 1-4 inch to 3 by 3-8 inch Flat;
From 1 1-4 inch to 4 by 1-2 inch do.;
From 2 1-2 inch to 3 1-2 by 5-8 inch do.;
One Chain CABLE, 1 1-4 inch,
—Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for good payments.
June 15. WM. CARVILL.

St. Andrews Grammar School.

WANTED, on the first day of November next, a MASTER for the above School. Any person applying for the above situation, must be fully competent to give instruction in the Greek and Latin Languages, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History and Mathematics. The emoluments are, One Hundred Pounds per annum from the Province, with tuition money, under the direction of the President and Directors. Testimonials as to moral character and ability will be required.—Apply to the Rev. Dr. ALLEY, President.
St. Andrews, July 26, 1838.

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.

17th August, 1838. WILLIAM BARR.

English and Classical School.

THE subscriber would respectfully give notice that he has removed his SCHOOL from the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting House, to that very commodious School Room at the corner of Union and Charlotte streets, formerly occupied by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and called the *Hemberfield Academy*,—where, by his undeviating punctuality in attendance, combined with his experience in Teaching he anticipates that patronage which he hopes to merit.—He will give instructions in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Astronomy, Intellectual and Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, and Algebra, with the Latin and Greek Languages. The studies of Geography, and Astronomy will be illustrated with the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes and Orrery.—*Terms liberal.*

JOHN K. LASKEY.
St. John, 17th August, 1838.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of this 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.

FINE BOHEA.—50 Boxes Fine BOHEA of superior quality. Apply to
August 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Murray's English Spelling Book.

THE Subscriber offers to the Public, a very neatly re-printed Edition of "*Murray's English SPELLING BOOK*," carefully corrected.—It is his intention to re-print all the School Books which are principally used in the Province, and thereby render the article cheaper than any hitherto offered to the Public.

N. B. A liberal credit made to retailers if required or a Discount allowed for cash.
Aug. 17. W. L. AVERY

Hay, Molasses, &c.

50 TONS prime HAY, in bundles: 10 puncheons choice retailing Molasses; a quantity of clear and refuse BOARDS, and 400,000 DEALS, just received and for sale low by
July 27. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

ALBION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Business in that well known shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Hooven. Having it fitted up with neatness, and a supply of Choice Wines, Syrups, and Liquors of all kinds, hopes by unremitting attention to merit a share of the public Patronage. Gentlemen favoring him with a call can have cold LUNCHES, and Pastry of all kinds, at the shortest notice.

Also a few cases of superior Skeidam GIN, and a few fresh OYSTERS in good order.
July 27, 1838. WM. NETHERY.

Lumber.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the Lumber Yard formerly occupied by SOLOMON HERSEY, 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. 14 inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,
Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.
ALEXANDER M'AVITY.
August 3, 1838.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, wishes to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of Entertainment to that neat and commodious two story house, immediately opposite his old stand in Dorchester. He has made several additions thereto, and fitted up the same in a neat style: has also erected on the premises, a large and superior Barn, with stabling for forty horses: has engaged a first rate Groom and stable Boy, who are constantly in attendance, having their rooms over the stable; and he trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public patronage.

ANDREW WELDON.
Dorchester, Co. Westmorland, 1st July, 1838.

☞ Horses and Carriages, with competent Drivers, may be had at all times.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in Mill street, (York Point,) where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Just received per ship Jane Walker, from Liverpool:
150 Bbls. superfine sweet Hamburgh FLOUR—(*a superior article*);
10 Tons fresh OATMEAL;
100 Firkins prime Irish BUTTER;
3 Puncheons patent grain Whiskey, 25 O. P.
2 do. Malt, do. 11 O. P.
The whole of which will be sold low for Cash or approved paper.
St. John, July 12

Just Received, a Fresh supply of

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

☞ A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of this great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can then, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent health JOHN MOFFAT,

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certified instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared rarely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their mild and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endued them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The Proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

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

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

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

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

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fails in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. This indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy result. For further paticulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 546, Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box: and the Bitters for $1 to $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, *Piles, injuries fom the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended

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

☞For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale, and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4, King street.

☞Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters: At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Gagetown, Mr. J. H. Bonnell; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esqr. Sheduiac; Oliver Vail, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake,) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter McClelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman.

St. John, April 13, 1838.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EVAN'S CAMMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS. These valuable Medicines were introduced under the direction of the "Society for the Restoration of Health," in London, and having gained in England great celebrity by innumerable well authenticated cases of cure, have recently been introduced into this country and are now offered to the Publick, with confidence that their highly distinguished character will stand the test of the most thorough scientific investigation.

It cannot be denied that whilest many medicines which are recommended to the public, have not even the negative merit of harmlessness, there are others which it would be great injustice indeed and suicidal prejudice to involve, in a common condemnation. And when a medicine, comes endorsed with all the great names that have adorned the annals of the medical profession, and warranted by the seal and signature of long and uniform success, the proprietor makes no unreasonable demand upon public confidence, when he claims for it a superior consideration.

The Cammomile Preparation of Dr. W. Evans is undeniably entitled to this enviable distinction; for whilst no medical authority in existence condemns it, every medical work which alludes to it, and every medical practitioner that is acquainted with it, freely acknowledges its pre-eminent virtues; and that the latter should do so in opposition to their personal interests must be attributed either to their candor and love of truth, or to their unwillingness to fly in the face of all observation, and the testimony of thousands.

Aware that great imposition is constantly put upon the public in the shape of *deleterious drugs*, it is deemed important that it should be known that they are a *Vegetable Medicine*, and that they are regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in New York, Philadelphia, Albany and other cities in the Union where they have had an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the Country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend, for instance, that either his *Cammomile* or his *Aperient Pills* will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, the Lungs and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver.—These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physican. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action; and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coat of the stomach, and leaving it in flacid prostrate weakness: and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of us for digesting wholesome and solid food, and thus impovish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blamed for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs; it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet, or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? so the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or either prostrating causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No; these vital organs are never effected by the blood, until after the blood has been effected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. EVANS' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or seperately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them:—Dyspepsia, in all its forms, Bilious and Liver affections, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nauseas incicent to mothers; Flour Albus; Fever and agne; Incipient Consumptions or Declines, whether of the Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Inebriation, or Detirium Tremens; spasmodic Affections of all kinds, Rhumatism, whether Chronic or Inflamatory, Nervous and Bilious Fevers of every variety, scorfula, salt Rheum and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin, Restlessness at night and daily irritability mealancholy, the summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons, Worms and Flatulency with bad breath, Chlorosis, and Palpatation of the Heart or Head, Changes of Female Constitution: and for impared and disorganised constitutions in either sex which have been permanently relieved by any other medicine. A single trial of Dr. W. EVANS' Medicines to any of these cases will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and introduce sucah use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine of the authorised Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions.—For further particulars, he respectfully requests the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Among the multiplied Certificates that have been given to the Public the following are given.

PARALOTIC RHEUMATISM.—*A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans.*—Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth st. Williamsburg, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months,—during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees, and ankles, an aggravation of the pain towards night: and for the most part all times from external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia & ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and feels able to resume his ordinary business.

MRS. MARY DILLON, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North sts. completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. EVANS, 7 Division st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twiching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciations, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited for by her friends which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefits she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. *Wm. Evans'* celebrated *Cammomile and Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills* in alleviating afflicted mankind. Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery or bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar acid matter mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is now enjoying perfect health, and returns his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefits he has received.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green just above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impared appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremeties, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, night mare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, langor and assitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however, as his afflictions had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. W. EVANS' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of perfect health.—Persons desirous of further information will be satisfied in every particular of his astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evan's Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

LIVER COMPLAINT, Ten Years' standing.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North sixth st. near Second st. Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. W. EVANS.

Symptoms—habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of apetite, ecruciating pain of the epigatric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, mordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an' aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but yet received but little relief from their medicine till Mr. Brown procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

Joseph Browne, of Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is just and true.

J BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day January, 1838.

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

BY DR. WILLIAM EVANS.—If the medical maxim be true, that "the knowledge of a disease is half its cure," how greatly is it to be deplored that the knowledge of those prevalent diseases which annually carry off millions of the human race, is not more generally diffused. How lamentable is it that so few of the great human family possess any information upon a subject in which, of all others, they are most vitally interrested. It will probably be an incredible marvel of future generations of the world that the past should have been acquainted with every thing except that which it most concerns them to know.

To convey this knowledge more extensively than has yet been attempted by any other practioner, and to direct the attention of the afflicted to those few and simple remedies by which many of the most prevalent diseases may be arrested and removed, is the object of Dr. Evans in this and other pathological summaries which he will publish, upon the authority of the highest medical writers of the age. His instruction will necessarily be brief, but its accuracy will be undeniable.

CONSUMPTION.—Of this disease, in one or other of its forms, four thousand persons have died in the city of New York within the last seven years; this is proved by the city bills of mortality; and its victims throughout the country, have been in almost the same proportion to the population. Consumption (or Marasmus Pthisis) is of three kinds, the Catarrhall, the Apostematous, and the Tubercular. In catarrhall consumption, the cough is frequent and violent, with a copious excretion of a thin, offensive, purulent mucus, sometimes, but not frequently, streaked with blood. There is generally a soreness about the chest, with transitory pains shifting from side to side. Its ordinary cause is a neglected cold, and is therefore a common kind of consumption in a climate subject to such sudden and extreme changes as ours. 2. In Apostematous Consumption, the cough returns in fits, and is for some time dry, with but very little expectoration, and that very difficult. There is often in this kind, a fixed, dull, circumscribed pain the chest, which is increased by lying upon the side.—The dry cough at length changes to a copious expectoration of purulent matter, which occasionally threatens suffocation, although many other painful symptoms are temporarily relieved. At this stage, the disease is rarely if ever cured. 3, In Terbercular Consumption, the cough is short and trickling, and is often an excretion of the watery, whey like sanies, sometimes tinged with blood. The pain in the chest is slight, and there is an almost habitual elevation of the spirits. This variety is usually the result of a scrofulous taint in the system generally, which when thus seated in the lungs, can seldom be arrested in its fatal progress unless met in its first advances.

Each of these three, varieties of phthistical consumption, begins with the following common symptoms, by removing which, it may certainly be cured. The patient is sensible of an unusual langor, breathes with less than his usual freedom, and consequently with more frequent resparations, which sometimes induce him to relieve himself by making a deeper respiration similar to a sigh. When he does this he usually feels an uneasiness across the chest; and as these symptoms increase, they are attended with more than ordinary perspiration at night, so as to leave him unfeebled in the morning, disinclined for exertion, and affected with more or less of headache. He coughs occasionally without complaining of the incorrenience, but if his sleep be not disturbed by coughing, he usually coughs shortly after waking in the morning, gradually becoming debilitated, and experiencing an aggravation of all the above symptoms. This is the first stage of consumption in general, and this being the only step at which there is any reasonable hope of being cured, Dr. Wm. Evans will not go on to describe the truly melancholy and dreadful symptoms by which its further fatal stages are characterised. To do this, would be unprincipled and unfeeling quackery, for he pretends only that his medicines cure it in this early stage, however much they may relieve it when more advanced.

The above Pills are sold by Mr. D. M'Millan at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Ware House, in this City; Robert Chestnut, Esq., Fredericton; Chas. Connell, Esq. Woodstock; Ingersol & Putnam, Houlton; John Beckford, Eastport; Brewer & Smith, Calais.

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

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.

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

Gentlemen's Boots, &c.

JUST received per ship *Henry Bliss*, from Liverpool, a large assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the following low prices, for Cash only, viz:

Gents. best Wellington Dress Boots, warranted good, at 27s. 6d.
Do. „ Clarence do. do. do. 18s. 9d.
Do. second do. do. do. do. 15s.
Do. best Eldon do. do. do. 16s. 3d.
Do. 2d & 3d qualities do. do. from 9s. 6d.
Do. Shoes and Pumps of all qualities, from 6s. 6d.

L. & S. K. FOSTER. *King-street.*

N. B.—No article will be sent from the Store without an order. *15th June*, 1838.

WHEAT & OATS.—4000 bushels superior red and white WHEAT, 500 bushels good OATS. For sale by

August 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

400 Pairs

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks for past favours, begs leave to state that he has now on hand, Four Hundred Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of almost every description—among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco and Waterproof Boots. The whole of the above have been manufactured under his immediate inspection, with the greatest care to render them neat and substantial. From twenty years experience in the above Buisness, in this City, he is confident they are the best assortment of domestic manufactured work offered for sale here within that period.

N. B.—Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to measure, at the shortest notice.

DAVID PATERSON,

Sign of the Golden Boot, Dock street, a few doors from the Market-square.

St. John, 20th April, 1838.

Warehouse to be Let.

THREE Floors, each 30x30 feet, of a new building fronting on the Alley between Messrs. Ratchford and Kirk's stores, in Nelson Street, and in rear of the subscribers' on the North Market Wharf.

The tenant will have a separate entrance and the exclusive use of a Purchase Wheel. Apply to

March 16, 1838. E. L. JARVIS & Co.

Wanted to Purchase,

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 16x9x3. Apply to

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

SHOE STORE.

Fashionable Boots & Shoes.

THE subscribers have received per ship *Edward Thorne*, from Liverpool, part of their Spring supply of Ladies and Gent's Fashionable Boots and Shoes, amongst which are:

Ladies best black Prunella Adelaide Boots;
Ladies second quality and low priced do;
Ditto best Prunella Boots, galoshed;
Ditto coloured ditto and Valencia Boots;
Ditto superior French and English kid slippers, *newest style;*
Ditto do. Prunella and Kid Opera do. do.
Ditto do. Prunella slippers and walking shoes;
Ditto do. white and black satin slippers;
Ditto Russia Kid slippers and Walking shoes;
Ditto Morocco and seal skin ditto ditto;
Misses' French English, and Russia kid slippers.
Ditto Prunella, Russia kid and seal ties;
Ditto French kid and Prunella Opera slippers,
Children's Boots and shoes of every description and quality;
Youths' and Boys boots and shoes, ditto ditto;
Gent's best Dress and Dancing Pumps:
Ditto ditto Wellington, Clarence, and Coburg Boots, of a warranted quality;
Ditto dress and walking shoes, of various patterns,
Ditto coloured Morocco House slippers;
Gentlemen's Galoshes and clogs;
Women's fin'd Web slippers; Men's do. do;
Women's strong leather Boots and shoes;
Girls' and boys' ditto ditto;
A large lot of very low priced shoes, for men, women, boys and children.

L. & S. K. FOSTER.

May 18. *King street.*

Look Here!

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

Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

☞Notice.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in Business, will in future transact under the Firm of JAMES WHITNEY & CO.

JAMES WHITNEY.
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May 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.

☞NOTICE.

JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER having this day entered into Co-Partenership, the Business previously carried on by John Alexander, will be continued under the firm of

John & James Alexander.

JOHN ALEXANDER.
JAMES ALEXANDER.

Saint John, April 14, 1838.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public, that in addition to the Business of a General Commission Agent, he will from this date undertake that of a MARINE INSURANCE BROKER, and solicits a share of their countenance.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

Confectionary, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a good supply of the above Article, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest rates.

MIXTURES.	CANDIES.
Sugar Almonds,	Striped & White Cream,
Sugar Plumbs,	Barley Candy,
Cinnamon Strings,	Cinnamon „
Cassia Buds,	Ginger „
Carraway Comfits,	Clove, „
Peppermint Drops,	Winter Green,
&c. &c.	Horehound,

Cakes, Pastry, Maccaroon, Naples Biscuit, Ginger Nuts, Rice Cakes, &c.

BOARD AND LODGING.

A few respectable Young Men can have comfortable and convenient accommodation, in the subscriber's house in Cross-street, near the Market square; and LUNCHES may be had at all times. Terms moderate.

April 27. THOMAS GARD.

Deals & Boards.

100 M. Bright DEALS; 150 ditto, Pine Boards for sale cheap by

May 18. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

22 PUNCHEONS Molasses; 18 Cases Port Wine; 20 Chests fine Congo TEA; 40 Bbls. TAR; 100 Kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD; 50 Kegs Green Paint; 50 Kegs Yellow do.; 50 Kegs Black do.; 3000 Bushels Liverpool SALT 2000 do. Coarse Salt; 2 Tons Oakum; 2 Casks raw Linseed OIL; a few Bags of best live geese FEATHERS;

Bbls. Flour; Bbls. Corn Meal; 7×9 8×10 10×12 Window Glass. CRANE & M'GRATH.

8th June, 1838.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

India Rubber Manufactory.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, North side Market square:

100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;

20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.

India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and cushions, nurses' aprons, travelling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capes, &c made to order.

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

☞The above articles are manufactured of the pure Gum Elastic, in such a manner that they do not crack or chafe by wear, and are very light and durable.

ALSO FOR SALE: 200 pairs India rubber shoes; Oil skin Jackets and Trowsers, Trunks, side and back combs, raisins, saleratus, pepper, sugar, candles, tea, soap, tobacco, earthenware, and leather.

All which will be sold at very low rates for cash or approved paper.

☞The highest price given for old india rubber shoes, &c. JOHN HAWKESWORTH.

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

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

M. H. PERLEY,
for the Lancaster Mill Company.
HARRIS & ALLEN.
I. & J. G. WOODWARD.
HENRY SCOVIL.
J. D. EZEKY.
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.

10th January, 1838.

☞Notice.

THE undersigned having this day entered into Partnership, the Business heretofore carried on by E. D. W. RATCHFORD, will henceforth be continued under the Firm of

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD
C. E. RATCHFORD,
A. F. RATCHFORD.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

REMOVAL.

JAMES MALCOLM, has removed his TEA, Coffee, and Grocery Warehouse, to the New Building, corner of Prince William and Church streets, opposite the Brick Building erecting by Mr. Sands. May 4.

More Paper Hangings.

JUST received, per *Argonaut*, from Philadelphia, an additional supply to the subscribers' splendid assortment of Fashionable Paper Hangings, for sale cheap.

☞Orders from all parts of the country will meet with prompt attention. L. & S. K. FOSTER.

June 1, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, ex the ship Clyde, *from Liverpool, ships* Regulus, and John M'Cubbin, *from London, his Spring supply of Fancy and domestic Goods, as follows*—

BLACK, Blue, and Brown superfine Broad CLOTHS; plain and ribbed Buckskins; plain and striped Cassimeres, Kersey's, Cassinetts and Sattinetts; cotton Warps and Bedticks; white and red Flannels, Welsh do; rose and whitney Blankets; plain and printed Moleskins; white and grey Cottons; regatta shirts and shirtings; check'd and strip'd shirting Cottons; a large assortment of printed Calicoes and Muslins; book, jaconet and swiss mull Muslins; bishops Lawn and Imitation Cambrick's, French ditto; rich Dhallia Dresses, sewed muslin, do; rich worked muslin and Lace Collars, ditto Capes, Tambboured ditto; sewed muslin Trimmings and Insertions, Thread ditto; thread Edgings, Quillings and Laces; Lace Caps; trim'd silk, challie, and muslin Aprons, India Rubber do; plain and figured Silks, do. Poplins; figured Tabinets, black Bombazines; Damask cloak Patterns, Parasols; Victoria and Altona Shawls; plain printed and embossed Canton Crape, ditto; do. Handkerchiefs; plain and filled centre shawls and Handkerchiefs; silk, do.; Thibet Wool and Worsted do; black and white lace Veils; black, white and green Blond ditto; blond gauze scarfs and Handkerchiefs; blond lace Quillings and Edgings; black, white & coloured silk lace Gloves and Mitts; black, white and colored Silk do.; do. Kid Gloves in great variety; men's black, white and colored, assorted; black and white lace Cotton Hose, black, white and painted ditto; black, worsted and lamb's wool, do; black, white and printed Merino do; Men's grey lambs wool, and worsted Hose; men's worsted, lamb's wool, and