THE

Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Vol. 1. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1837. No. 39.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by Lewis W. Durant & Co. at their Office in MASONIC HALL, head of King-street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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Weekly Almanack.

June.	R. Sun.	S.	Moon.	H.	W.
3 Saturday,	4 17	7 38	Sets.	11	40
4 Sunday,	4 16	7 39	9	32	Morn
5 Monday,	4 16	7 40	10	18	0 39
6 Tuesday,	4 16	7 40	10	58	1 13
7 Wednesday,	4 16	7 41	11	29	1 59
8 Thursday,	4 16	7 42	11	54	2 39
9 Friday,	4 15	7 42	Morn		3 19

New Moon, 3d. 3h. 0m.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poetry.

MORNING PLEASURES.

I love to walk the level lawn
With the earliest beams of morn;
I love to mark each pearly tear
On twig, on blade, and leaf appear;
And hear the sweet lark's matin song,
Re-echo'd by the birds among
The spreading boughs of yonder grove
Attuning all their hearts to love.

I love to wander by the stream
Now glowing with the rising beam;
And mark the insect's giddy play,
Or speckled trout surprise its prey;
And see the swallow dip its wing,
Then twitt'ring through the archway spring:
I love the breath of new-mown hay
Or wild rose opening to the day.

I love to trace that Mighty Hand,
That pow'r divine, at whose command,
All nature smiling sprung to life;
And gladly shunning noise and strife,
My grateful voice in transport raise
To bless His name and sing His praise.

Miscellany.

JOHN HOGS:

AN AGREEABLE TRAVELLING COMPANION.

On the day prior to my departure, last summer, from the beautiful, ugly, clean, dirty, nice, nasty, elegant, filthy city of Paris, I received a visit from Madame Genevaux, the mistress of the hotel at which I usually dwelt on my occasional trips to that capital. The purpose of the lady's visit was to congratulate me upon the circumstance of my having at least, one countryman as a travelling companion; for that Mr. Hogge (under which name he me disguise the party in question) had secured a place in the same vehicle. Mr. Hogs, she added, spoke not one word of French, for which reason she trusted to my complaisance that I would take charge of him, and act as his guide and interpreter. Indeed, to confess the truth, she had prevailed upon him to quit Paris a day earlier then he had intended, in order that he might avail himself of the inestimable advantage of my assistance, and I in return enjoy the delight of his society.

Having more than once suffered great annoyance from this kind of bear-leading, I was doubting whether or not I should decline the responsibility proposed to me; but ere I could decide, Madame Genevaux had shuffled out of the room, and returned again, leading in her interesting *protege*, John Hogs; and having introduced us to each other in the most intelligible bad English she could command, she left us together.

Mr. Hogs was a Leeds banker, who had been about some business to America, and was returning, via France, to his native town. He was a short, stout, clumsily-made man, with a square, flat, sunburnt face, an eye bespeaking craft and distrust, and a harsh, vulgar-toned voice. He wore a black coat and waistcoat (evidently not from the hand of Stultz,) brown breeches and gaiters, a broad-brimmed hat, and a dark-coloured silk handkerchief tied loosely round his neck. He stood with his feet wide apart from each other—Colossus-wise—his hands thrust down to the bottom of the pockets of the brown garment which I have once already called by its proper name, and his elbows protruded forwards. I do not intend to present him as a pattern of elegance in any way: I describe him as I found him.

"So; Miss-what-d'-ye-call-her, there, with her long outlandish name, tells me that me and you has took places in the same Diligence," was the introductory speech of my intended companion.

"I understand, Sir," replied I, "that I am to have the pleasure of your company on the journey."

"Why, as to pleasure, that's as it may turn out. There's no *parlyvoo* palaver about me. I'm a John Bull, every inch of me; so as to the pleasure we are like to have in one another's company, why, I'm never in a hurry to say 'yes' to what may happen to come up 'no.' 'As we're behav'd, so we shall be shav'd,' is my maxim: and there's no French flummery about that, eh?"

"Not a tittle, Sir," replied I.

"No, no; you may make sure of John Hogs on that score. I've been here six days, and I've enough on't. Place and people all alike. The nasty stuff one gets to eat, and the wishy-washy drink they gives one! And then such a lingo as they talk! Except when I've met a countryman of my own, hang me if I've understood a word that has been said since here I've been."

"Why, Mr. Hogs, if you don't understand the language, that is no fault of the people."

"O, pooh! pooh! who's to understand such a jargon as that? But I see how it is. You have been here so long, I suppose, that you're half a Frenchified chap yourself, and defends 'em. You'd defend *this*, perhaps—don't answer, for you can't. When I goes to a play at Leeds, or even when I sees one in Lummun, I knows all they're talking about; but here——! I went last night and paid two francs and a half at one of their play-houses, but devil a word of it an't. One wouldn't mind if there was any call for it, but it's all stuff and affectation. Why can't they speak plain English as we do?"

"How, Sir!" exclaimed I, with astonishment.

"How, Sir!" echoed Hogs. "Which is furthest off from England—France or Amerika? Tell me that, if you please."

"Why, Sir," replied I; "so far as my geographical recollections serve me, I should say America is the most distant by some thousands of miles."

"Well, then, I'm just come from there. Now, as that's so much further off, who has the best right to speak a foreign lingo—the French or the Americans, eh? But, no, no; them's a sensible rational people, as has got no nonsense about 'em; and I did'nt meet nobody there as didn't speak as good English as me. Aye, aye; next to us English, them's the chaps, take my word for it. No *parlyvoo* nonsense about *them*: chaps after my own heart. Before I'd been there four-and-twenty hours I felt myself as much at home as if I was in Leeds, hang me if I didn't."

After a pause of a minute, John Hogs looked at his watch.

"One o'clock! Now, what shall I do till dinner time? Stop!—well thought on. I haven't been to *Louver* yet to see the pictur's and stattys, and as they makes no charge for it one may as well go. I say, Mister What's-your-name, suppose me and you goes together, eh? We shall be company for one another."

I declined the invitation.

"Well then," continued Mr. Hogs, "I'll go alone. But what a set of bragging chaps these French is! They'd make you believe that, counting pictur's and stattys, one with another, they've got nigh two thousand on 'em. But John Hogs isn't the man to be done in that style. As they don't shut up till four o'clock, I shall have plenty of time to count 'em; so here goes. To-morrow at nine we starts, you know; so if me and you don't meet before, good-bye till then, Mr What-d'-call-it."

The road from Paris to Calais is not one at any point of which a traveller could honestly sing, "O, the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France!" and, certainly, the companion with whom I was threatened, promised no compensation for the dulness of the journey. I foresaw that my ease and comfort, during three dozen long hours, were in the power of one who was not likely to temper that power with mercy; and, but that an appointment in London of some importance rendered my departure on the following morning imperative, I would willingly have forfeited the sum I had paid for my place in the Diligence, if by such sacrifice I could have escaped from him. But this was not to be.

Next morning, at a few minutes before nine, I took my allotted place (a corner one) in the Diligence. The opposite seat was occupied by two Frenchmen and a German, and the other corner place, on the same side with me, by another German: thus leaving the middle seat, between the latter and myself, for Mr. John Hogs of Leeds.—My fellow-travellers and I instantly entered into conversation; and in a tone which promised good fellowship amongst us for as long as we might remain together.

At the last beat of the hour of nine, the Diligence was, with its usual punctuality, about to start, when I reminded the Conductor that there was yet a passenger to come. He civilly replied that he was aware of it; but that regulations of the *messageries* prohibited any delay beyond the appointed time for departure. Fortunately, at this moment, Mr. Hogs came running into the yard

"Hollo! you Sir! Conductor! Stop! Going without me, was you? I should like to have caught you at that. I'd have trounced you for it, hang me if I wouldn't. But stop a bit." Saying which he ran into the *bureau*. After reiterated calls from the Conductor, Hogs re-appeared.

"Here's a pretty set of scoundrels!" exclaimed he. "Yesterday, that chap in the booking-office gave me a bad franc in change, and he won't give me another for it; and I can't get neither impunity nor redress. The rascals! And when I spoke out like a free-born Englishman, and said they was all a set of cheats and rogues, they threatened me with the police. Should like to see their police meddle with John Hogs. A pretty country for a man to come to!—England, or Amerika, for my money. But they shall find I'm a real John Bull, and won't put up with the piece of rogury tamely. They little dream as I've got a *nevcy*, a clerk in the Foreign Office, and that the affair will come to light."

"*Mais montez-donc, Monsieur, s'il vous plait*," said the Conductor, in a tone of civil impatience, as held open the door of the vehicle.

"*Mounty!*" cried Hogs, placing one foot on the step. "That means get in, I suppose? Then why can't you say so?—But, stop! *this* won't do. I can't ride with my back to the horses, and I can't ride *hodkin*; or, as you don't understand English, I mean I can't ride in the middle 'twixt two others."

"*Mais, Monsieur, s'il plait*," again said the Conductor.

"You'll find it no play with me, if I'm to be treated in this style, that I can tell you." Then, addressing the German, in the opposite corner, he said, "You must go to t'other side, for I can't ride backwards, for love or money."

"*Che ne fous gombrends has, Mo'sieu*," politely said the German: "*barley-fous Frangzay?*"

"Don't parley-voo me: that won't do with John Hogs. But I say, Mister," (continued he, addressing himself to me,) "I say; I wish you'd settle this point for me. You've undertook to do the needful for me, so I look to you."

I entered upon the duties of my agreeable office by inquiring of my fellow-travellers, severally, whether they were inclined to accommodate Mr. Hogs by an exchange of seats with him; which they being unwilling to do, I explained to him that the places in a French Diligence were numbered, and that he having been the last of six persons to secure a place, the one which was reserved for him (numbered 6) was that to which alone he had a claim.

"Pooh! pooh! stuff and nonsence! cried Hogs: "numbered places in a stage-coach! the thing dose'nt stand to reason. We do no such thing in England, and we knows as much about coaching as them. I like it. I consider myself ill trea——" But Mr. Hogs' speech was curtailed by two very polite persons in blue uniform, who, each taking him by an elbow, quietly lifted him into the Diligence; and the door being closed upon him, we commenced our journey.

Hogs grumbled audibly, ringing the changes on the terms, "French rascals," "foreign scoundrels," "unpolite savages," "rogues," "brutes," &c.: none of which being understood by our companions, they fell harmless. At length Hogs addressing himself to me, said—

"I say, Mister, I wish you'd explain for me!"

"Explain what, Sir?"

"Why, I wish you'd just tell them chaps that they are a set of rascally, unaccommodating scoundrels, and that it would serve them right to give them a licking all around, one down and t'other come on."

"This wish I did not think it prudent to gratify. I told Mr. Hogs that as, in fact, there was nothing of which he could justly complain, I certainly should not make myself a party to the affair.

"Some people's pretty chaps to stand by an illused countryman!" As Mr. Hogs muttered these words just loud enough, but only loud enough to be heard, I thought it as well not to hear them.

Scarcely had we cleared the *Barriere St. Denis*, when Mr. Hogs said—"I wish, Mister, you'd just put your head out o' the window and order the coachman, or whatever they may call him, to push on. We shall never get to Calais at this rate, for, hang me, if I think he's doing more than five mile an hour."

"Mr. Hogs," replied I, "we are proceeding at the regulated pace, and no request on our part that it might be accelerated would be attended to."

"Would'nt it?" said my agreeable companion. "They don't know much of John Hogs, then. What's French for 'stop' Mister?"

"*Arretez*," replied I.

In an instant Hogs's body was half through the window. "*Retty, retty, retty*, and be d——d to you," roared Hogs.

Instantly the Diligence stopped, and down came the Conducter to enquire what was the matter.

"This won't do you, Sir, replied Hogs; "you must get on faster."

"*Comment, Monsieur?*" said the Conductor, with an inquiring look.

Hogs finding he was not clearly understood, resorted to the expedient of uttering each word distinctly, deliberately, and in a loud tone of voice:—

"You—*mus*t—drive—a—great—deal—fas—ter;" —bawling the last syllable into the man's ear as if he had been addressing one stone-deaf.

The Conductor shook his head and turned to me for an explanation. I explained.

"*Ah! bah!*" said the Conductor, shrugging up his shoulders; "*Il est fou, donc, ce Monsieur-la.*" And without further parley he resumed his seat on the *imperiale*, and once more we proceeded.

Presently we were passed by a slight carriage drawn by three horses of the *Poste-Royale*.

"This won't do," cried Hogs, and again he roared from the window, "*Retty retty retty!*"

Again the Diligence stopped and down came the Conductor.

"I wish Mister," said Hogs to me, "you would tell the fellow what I want."

"And what is it you do want, Sir?"

"Why, what I want is, that them chaps as has just passed us may just as well swallow our dust as its swallow theirs. So tell him to push on and get the start on'em, and, when he's got it, to keep it."

I explained to the Conductor the absurd demand of Hogs; and added that he had better not again disturb himself at the call of that gentleman, unless it was confirmed by that of one of the other passengers.

"*Bien oblige Monsieur*," said the man. "*Decidement il est foc, ce Monsieur-la.*"

Without explaining to Hogs the French posting-regulations, I merely stated to him that his wish could not be attended to, for that, in France racing on the road was not allowed.

"A precious country to live in! But I'm a thorough John Bull, and have nothing to do with their regulations."

Again he was about to rise to call to the Conductor, when I prevented him by assuring him that his appeal would be disregarded.

"Consider, Sir," added I, "that we are here in a strange land, and we must submit to its laws and regulations, as we should expect a foreigner to do to ours in our own country. Here we are foreigners."

"Foreigners!" cried Hogs; "foreigners! I don't know what you may be, Mister; but I'm a true-born Englishman, I'm a thorough John Bull, and no foreigner. No, no; John Hogs may be where he will, but d—n me if he'll submit to be taken for a foreigner in any country in the world."

"I fear, Mr. Hogs," said I, "that you and I shall not get on very well together. Here we are at *St. Denis*, the first stage out of Paris, and it will be to our mutual comfort, for the remaining thirty-and-odd, that conversation between us should should cease!"

"Come, I say! And what am I to do if I want somebody to ask for something for me, as I can't ask for myself."

"The best you can Sir."

The two Germans beguiled the time by occasionally singing in concert an *overture*! of Mozart's, perfectly well, from beginning to end; the two Frenchmen (actors going to fulfil an engagement at Boulogne,) by rehearsing the parts which they were to play together; and I, either by listening to them, or talking with them. Thus we five passed the waking hours of the journey very agreeably together, leaving John Hogs in a sulky and uncomfortable minority of *one*.

On the Study of Natural History as a branch of Education.—It has often been a matter of surprise and regret that the study of natural history, or of those physical objects which are perpetually before our eyes and daily strew our path, should not have taken deeper root, and even formed an elementary part of education in the scholastic institutions of Great Britain. Considering the subject on the score of amusement merely, it is assuredly one of the most delightful occupations that can employ the attention of human beings.

But it has higher claims to our notice; it leads us, as Mr. Jesse justly observes, "to investigate and survey the workings and ways of providence in this created world of wonders, filled with His never absent power: it occupies and elevates the mind, is inexhaustible in supply, while it furnishes meditation for the closet of the studious, gives to the reflections of the moralizing rambler admiration and delight, and is an engaging companion, that will communicate an interest to every rural walk." In fact, every object in the creation may truly be said to be worthy of regard in the philosophy of nature. They are all the formation of Supreme Intelligence; they are all created for some definite purpose; and we shall find, on a minute examination into the mechanism and structure even of the meanest reptile that crawls, the most obvious and nice adaptation of the means to the end; thus furnishing to our narrow understandings some faint conception of the powers of Infinite Wisdom.

But should these higher considerations fail to give an interest to the innumerable and infinitely varied objects that fill the universe, it might be supposed that the exquisite beauty of some, the intrinsic value of others, and the indispensible utility of many, would be sufficient inducement to lead to the investigation of their properties, habits, and economy; and to make the study of natural history a subject of systematic education. In all these respects the researches of each department will amply repay the labour of the student. The geologist, for instance, finds his reward in the knowledge he obtains of the formation on the crust of the globe we inhabit, and which, thin as it is, compared with the whole mass, supplies the precious metals that constitute the representatives of our wealth; the diamonds, the emeralds, the rubies, and all the varieties of precious stones, which add brilliancy to beauty; the marbles, and granites, and porpheries, which contribute to the strength and splendour of our public buildings and private dwellings. The botanist takes a deep interest in the contemplation of the vegetable world, from which we derive most of our comforts and our luxuries; our food, our clothing, and our fuel; "wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make him a cheerful countenance." The zoologist is instructed to what species of the animal part of the creation we are most indebted for assistance and security—which of them, while living, aid us most in our enjoyments and necessities—and which, when dead, contribute their share to our food and raiment.

It is, however, to the vegetable part of the creation that the great masses of mankind, inhabiting the equinoctial regions, are principally indebted for their sustenance; in the temperate climates, where grasses abound, man mixes animal food with the produce of his agricultural labours; and the nearer he approaches the Artic circle and the Polar regions, the more he has to depend on animal food; till, having arrived at the extremes of the habitable world, he disputes the possession of seals and whales with the bears and foxes, gorging himself with their flesh, with the avidity of those beasts of prey that prowl about in those desolate and inhospitable regions.—*Quarterly Review.*

Pedestrianism—Extraordinary Feats.—The people of Pesth, in Hungary, have been much gratified by the arrival in that city of the celebrated runner Mensen Ernst, of Norway, whose reputation has been diffused throughout Europe. This man has performed the most extraordinary and most incredible journeys in short spaces of time. He walked from Paris to Moscow in fourteen days, and is now on his return from Greece, which he succeeded in reaching in only twenty four days from Munich. Very lately he travelled from Constantinople to Calcutta, in the East Indies, and back, (1,124 German miles, 6,200 English) in fifty nine days. This latter performance would be incredible, but that it is attested by unquestionable certificates. The pedestrian has had to struggle with many privations, very often hunger and thirst; now wading through immense districts of marsh, then struggling through vast plains of sands. In the latter he always found his Norwegian pattens, three feet long, of the greatest service to him. From Constantinople he went by Scutari and Asia Minor to Persia, Babylon, and the Persian Gulf, to Calcutta. After stopping there for two days and a half, in order to procure the necessary attestations, he returned by Tatary, Teheran, and Persia, crossed the Taurus, and arrived at Constantinople, where he delivered into the hands of the Count Atteata, Envoy of Sweden, a letter written only eight days before. At Pera he publickly exhibited as a runner, and his performance was witnessed by many of the diplomatists. Ernst is a seafaring man, and served on board the Bucharest in the British fleet at Navarino. Feeling some curiosity from that circumstance for seeing the field of the last warfare between Turkey and Russia, he crossed the Balkan, visited Shumla, Varna, and Silistria, performed quarantine at Orzova, whence he has at last come to Pesth, where he has met with a complimentary reception. Although only a common sailor, he speaks, besides the Scandinavian, English, French, German, and a little Greek and Turkish. He proposes this year to start from England to Morocco, and to traverse Africa.

Time.—Time is the most undefinable, yet paradoxical of things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past even while we attempt to define it, and, like the flash of lightening, at once exists and expires. Time is the measurer of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the grand discloser of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space it is incomprehensible, because it has no limit, and it would be still more so, if it had. It is more mysterious in its source than the Nile, and its termination than the Niger; and advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest torrent. It gives wings of lightning to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain and lends expectation a crutch, but enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms, to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit, but denies it a house; it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend of truth. Time is the most subtle, yet the most insatiable of depredators, and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all, nor can it be satisfied, until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly flies, yet, overcomes all things by flight, and although it is the present ally, it will be the future conqueror of death. Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise, bringing all they dread to the one, and all they desire to the other; but like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even the sagest discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend, will have little to fear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy, will have little to hope from his friends.—*Lacon.*

Religion of a Dog.—The Rev. Henry Duncan, in his Philosophy of the Seasons, relates the following original anecdote of Burns. I well remember with what delight I listened to an interesting conversation which while yet a school boy, I enjoyed an opportunity of hearing in my father's manse, between the poet Burns and another poet, my near relation, the amiable Blacklock. The subjects was the fidelity of the dog. Burns took up the question with all the ardour and kindly feeling with which the conversation of that extraordinary man was so remarkably imbued. It was a subject well calculated to call forth his powers, and, when handled by such a man, not less suited to interest the youthful fancy. The anecdotes by which it was illustrated have longe escaped my memory; but there was one sentiment expressed by Burns with his own characteristic enthusiasm, which, as it threw a new light upon my mind, I shall never forget. 'Man,' said he, 'is the God of dogs. He knows no other, he can understand no other; and see how he worships him! with what reverence he crouches to his feet, with what love he fawns upon him, with what obedience he looks upon him, and with what cheerful alacrity he obeys him. His whole soul is wrapped up in his god; all the powers and faculties of his nature are devoted to his service; and these powers and faculties are enobled by the intercourse. Divines tells us that it ought just to be so with the Christian: but the dog puts the Christian to shame.'

Extraordinary Surgical Case.—Considerable interest has lately been excited in Edinburg amongst the members of the medical professions by the admission of a patient into the Royal Infirmary, who reported that she had swallowed a brass padlock. The patient's history was as follows:—About five weeks ago, whilst amusing herself with a friend, she put the padlock into her mouth, and it instantly slipped down her throat an emetic was soon after administered, which she found great difficulty in swallowing; vomiting took place immediately afterwards, accompanied with great pain in the throat and a discharge of blood. During the succeeding 24 hours she felt as if the padlock was wedged in her throat, and experienced a painful sense of suffocation, after which she felt little pain or inconvenience, and concealed the accident from her friends until Sunday the 19th ult. She was soon afterwards admitted into the hospital as a patient of Professor Lizar's, who, from the moment of her admission, was of opinion the woman's report was accurate; but, doubt existing in the minds of some of his colleagues, he defered performing the operation for the extraction of the foreign body, which in his opinion, was necessary to place the woman in safety. Saturday night the poor woman was attacked with violent vomiting, accompanied with a feeling of suffocation and great pain in the throat, which continued all night. Dr. Johnston, Professor Lizar's hospital assistant, was called at half past two on Sunday morning, and finding the patient in eminent and immediate danger, he instantly, and unassisted, introduced an instrument, invented for the purpose, into the gullet, and succeeded in extracting the padlock, to the immediate and complete relief of the sufferer; the padlock weighed upwards of six drachms (nearly an ounce,) and measured an inch and an eighth in breadth, and one inch and two thirds in length. With the exception of the iron part being covered with rust, it was no ways changed in appearance.—*London paper.*

A busy pay day.—A profligate young fellow, the son of a lawyer of some eminence in Rhode Island, on a certain muster or general inspection day, purchased a horse of an ignorant farmer and agreed to pay for it on the next inspection day. He gave a note—instead of inspection, he inserted the word *resurrection*—making it payable on the resurrection day.—When the next inspection had come, and the farmer unsuspicious of the trick, supposed the note to be due, he called on the young man for payment. The latter expressed great astonishment that he should call upon him before the note was out. 'But it is out,' said the farmer—'you promised to pay next inspection day, the time has come round and I want the money.' 'If you will look at the note again,' said the young man, coolly, 'you will find that it has sometime to run yet.' The farmer was sure his note was due, or ought to be; but on spelling it over carefully, he found to his astonishment that it was not due until the resurrection day. He remonstrated with the young scape grace; but all to no purpose, and finally laid the case before his father the lawyer. The latter took his son aside and told him he had better settle the thing at once—'for though the pay day is far off, you bid fair to have business enough on your hands that day without having notes to settle.' The advice was taken.

An old widow lady lately died in Paris in a house belonging to herself in the Rue du Temple, where she occupied only a single room, living in the most penurious manner. She has left a will bequeathing to three very distant relatives property to the amount of 30,000 francs (£1,200) per annum. A few days before her death she made her will, and after having signed and dated it, was on the point of sealing it up, when she suddenly recollected herself, and added the following memorandum:—"I think I remember that in the year 1814 my husband and I concealed about 40,000 francs in the wainscot above the alcove." After her decease, when all the preliminaries of the will had been settled, the heirs set to work to discover the concealed treasure. The panels were broken open, and behind the wainscot was found a pile of bags filled with five franc pieces. They were immediately counted in the presence of the Judge de Paris, and notaries, and instead of 40,000, amounted to upwards of 80,000 francs (£3,200). The heirs to this property were scarcely known to the old lady, and one of them was in so destitute a situation as to have taken refuge in the Depot de Mendicite of the Bicetre.

Almost a Tragedy. A singular exhibition of franic passion took place recently in the Superior Court of Yancey county, North-Carolina, the particulars of which, and the history of its origin, are thus related in the Rutherford Gazette:—

About two years since, a man by the name of John Wilson married Elizabeth Rey, of that county. They lived together about seven weeks, when some disturbance took place, which caused their separation. Six months ago the husband filed a petition for divorce, setting forth various causes, declaring that he was young and inexperienced when he married her, and was not acquainted with her true character; that her conduct, during the time they lived together, was insupportable, and by him could not be indured. She answered that they were raised in the same neighborhood, and had known each other from their infancy up; that he new her character and circumstances in life perfectly well, when he married her, and had taken her with his eyes open to all her frailties; she positively denied ever having been guilty of any misconduct, during the time they lived together, but that she acted towards him the part of an affectionathe wife. She further asserted that when he was about to leave her, he made no charges against her, but gave as his reason for separation, that he did not, nor had he ever loved her; that his friends had induced him to marry her merely for her property, and that he had ascertained he could not enjoy life with a woman he did not love.

At the last court an issue was made up and submitted to a jury. The petition and answer having been read, evidence was then introduced, which proved decidedly in favor of the petitioner. On the part of the plantiff, the cause was submitted without any argument; but the consul for the defendant resisted the divorce, by a long and feeling speech, in which he alluded to the solemnity of the marriage vow, the mutual duties it imposed on the parties, and the want of sufficient cause, in that case, to dissolve the bonds of matrimony.

During this investigation the parties were both in court. The husband was apparently young and simple, and, in fact, a mere boy, and there was nothing in the least prepossessing in his appearance. The wife seemed somewhat older, and altogether the superior. She is a fine looking woman, with dark hair, black eyes, and very expressive face. She manifested great interest in the trial.

The jury, after retiring a few minutes, returned a verdict for the the plantiff. The parties were still in their seats behind the bar, some six or eight feet distant from each other; the wife asked a gentleman by whom she was sitting for his knife, as if to trim her finger-nails; she felt the edge, rose to her feet, paused a moment, turned pale, her eyes flashed fire, and then suddenly sprang forward with the drawn knife, and aimed at her husband a deadly blow. But fortunately, a lady, who was standing by, saw her get the knife, and perceived from her countenance that she was meditating something of a desperate character, watched her until she saw the blow aimed at the throat of her unsuspecting husband, and instantly seized the arm of the infuriated wife, and diverted the weapon from the object at which it was aimed; but determined on her hellish purpose, she threw the knife with great violence at her husband, and turning, made a furious attack on her whose hand had arrested the blow, and thwarted the wicked design. The court ordered her into custody; she was arrested and borne out of court, making the most wild and frantic exclamations—calling on her husband in the most tender and passionate language, and seemed to be entirely deranged.

Her conduct was strange and unaccountable, but all who witnessed the scene agree that she must have loved her husband. She had listened attentively to the investigation of the whole matter, heard the pathetic speech of her consul, and then the verdict of the jury, pronouncing their final separation; she felt that she loved him above all others, and the idea that he was then at liberty to marry again (for that was said to be his object) was more than she could endure. Her heart was devoted to him, and sooner than see his pledged to another, she would see him die, and that, too, by her own hand, in the presence of the court, and the multitude that surrounded her. Of the consequences to herself she never thought, nor for them cared; they could not have been greater than death, and no doubt she felt, at that moment, that she would gladly take refuge in the arms of death. She remained in jail until the next morning, when she was brought before the court, and after being severely reprimanded, was sentenced to five days' imprisonment, for contempt of the court, and required to give bond and security for her good behavior for the next twelve months.

Distress in France.—The embarrassments of some of the leading merchants and manufacturers here and in many of the large towns of France have now assumed a very serious character, and the number of bankruptcies increases daily. This day's post from Lyons, Rouen, Mulhausen, St. Quentin, and other manufacturing towns, brings unpleasant accounts; and from Marseilles, Havre and Bordeaux, the letters are also unsatisfactory. At Lyons there are actually more than 10,000 workmen wanting bread, and 10,000 more in a state bordering on starvation. At Rouen many of the manufacturers have discharged their hands; and the rapidity of the fall in prices occasions great uneasiness and frequent composition with creditors. The government are alarmed lest this state of things should continue and lead to riots, particularly as there are evil spirits abroad stirring the multitude to tumult. The cabinet have been discussing the propriety of making a large public grant to the persons most distressed, as was the case under the ministry of M. Lafitte; but little good is anticipated from such a step, unless means can be adopted to render the distribution more general than was the case with the last grant which was absorbed by a few persons who happened to possess ministerial patronage. The royal family have expressed their intention of contributing, and it is proposed to get up a series of fetes, which would have the effect of reviving some of the manufacturers; but as this would fall upon the civil list, and not come out of the pockets of the royal family, the idea is not very popular. The King would, it is supposed, subscribe liberally; but in a very recent affair he committed a great blunder as regards the manufacturers. There is now in Paris a M. Richard, who formerly occupied more than 10,000 workmen in cotton manufactories, and who, from possessing a fortune of more than ten millions of francs, fell into sudden poverty by a decree in 1825, which to a certain degree opened the cotton trade. This M. Richard was originally a ploughboy, and rose to eminence by his skill and enterprise. He was the founder of the cotton manufactories in France, and was the protege of Napoleon. He is now 72 years of age and almost wanting bread. Some of his frieds are getting up a subscription for him with a view of creating a small income for the remainder of his life. The King being applied to, on the ground of this man's eminent public services, to head the subscription, offered 600 francs, which the committee have indignantly refused, as there are several private individuals ready to subscribe 1,000f. each, and who could not do so if the King were to head the list with only 600f. This circumstances is likely to do much injury to the King among the National Guards of which Richard was one of the chiefs, and in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where he at one time employed some thousand workmen, and is still much beloved. The cold here is excessive; the grippe has again appeared, and is making ravages. Several young persons have been carried off by it within the last few days.

Affecting Anecdote of an Algerine Captain.—An Algerine Captain had been taken during a piratical incursion by a French vessel, whose commander had treated him with marked humanity and kindness during his captivity, and had at last restored him to liberty. The Algerine recognized this officer in the person of one of the victims they were in the act of tying to the cannon's mouth. He instantly flew to the Dey, implored the Frenchman's pardon, and stated the motives which made him sue for his life. The ferocious Dey refused to listen to him, and ordered the cannon to be fired. The Algerine unhesitatingly threw himself upon the Frenchman, embraced him, and closely pressing him to his arms, turned to the gunner, and calmly said—"Fire! since I cannot save my benefactor, I shall die with him." All the spectators were affected at this sight; the gunner withdrew, and the people rescued the Frenchman in spite of the Dey, who, though unmoved at the scene, was unable to oppose any resistance.—*Campbell's letters from the South.*

Hitherto Great Britain has never raised an arm but to conquer. There was a prestige everywhere that a corps of Englishman was invincible; in Spain, more especially, it was almost a national instinct to doubt the impossibility of defeating British troops. But it is a monument to the praise of Vicomt Palmerston, that in two campaigns he has done his best to demolish the whole edifice of national glory raised by the Duke of Wellington in seven—and, as is truly, though invidiously, stated by a Royalist French journal, that the "British standard is put to fight by those whom Lord Palmerston calls a banditti." The whole world will ask, and has a wright to ask, how is England indemnified for such disgraces? has she made any progress in commercial prosperity through the favour of the Madrid government? has she by her notable adherence to the principle of "non-intervention" enabled Spain to advance one step towards internal peace, or towards fixed and stable institutions? has she gained one particle of good will, either from the French government or the French people in exchange for the universal hatred of the Spaniards? Has she the slightest hope of either terminating the civil war in Spain, with success, or of abandoning her share in it with honor, more than she possessed three years ago? Lord Palmerston will find that his personal share in these transactions is one of which the effects are likely to hang about him, and that the public feeling will not be set asleep so readily as a House of Commons audience when he addresses them.

Medical science has just lost one of its best ornaments by the death, at a very advanced age, of the celebrated physician Baron Dubois. The professional talents of the baron were great and general, but he had devoted particular attention to the obstetric branch, in which he was considered as having scarcely a rival in Europe. The deceased, it is generally known, was honored with the confidence of Napoleon in addition to that of the public. The baron was consulting surgeon to the king, clinical professor of the faculty of medicine of Paris, honorary member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and professor to the Lying-in Hospital.

Summary of latest News.

From the London Courier of April 15.

The negotiation between the Bank of England and the deputation from Liverpool and Manchester has terminated as almost every man of sense believed it would, and know it ought to terminate. The Bank refused to comply with the wishes of the deputation; and though some discussion took place upon the subject, we are assured that greater unanimity has seldom been witnessed in the Court of Directors than upon this occasion. It was, indeed, quite impossible that it should have been otherwise.

The deputies had no case whatever. They attempted, indeed, to make out an analogy between the case of the American houses and their constituents, and then contended that because the Bank assisted the one, she was, in consistency, bound to assist the other. But, in point of fact, the supposed analogy was altogether imaginary. In the case of the American houses, the Bank was called upon by the commercial world, who furnished her with a very large guarantee, to interpose to avert an impending bankruptcy on a gigantic scale, which would have thrown all the commercial and monied affairs of the empire into the greatest confusion; whereas, in the case in question, the Bank was called upon to do what?—to interfere with the natural causes that adjust the price of commodities, by enabling the importers of cotton to withhold it from the market!

The deputation, we are well convinced, never imagined that such a request would be complied with. If it had, the fair presumption—or rather we should say the certainty—is, that cotton would have immediately risen 2d or 3d per lb., so that the real effect of the measure would have been to enable the merchants, through the vicious instrumentality of the Bank, to pocket this much at the expense of the manufacturers! And supposing the Bank had taken such a step, where was she to stop? Are the importers of cotton the only losers? What claims have they to consideration more than the importers of tea, silk, indigo, and fifty other articles? But the whole thing is so utterly absurd that it is hardly necessary farther to notice it.

The deputation, and others in their interest, laid some stress on the assistance afforded in 1826; but in that year, owing to the prostration of almost all the banks throughout the country, no loans could be had on any terms, and produce was unsaleable at any price. At present, however, the banks are in full operation. Money is abundant, and may be had in any quantity by any one who has sufficient security to offer.

Our principal doubt as to the propriety of the interference of the Bank, in the case of the American houses, was founded on an apprehension that the increased issue to which it might lead would depress the exchange and hinder the influx of bullion. It was, however, contended, that the discredit was so great that there was little risk of this consequence being realised, and we are glad to have to state, that those who took this view of the matter would seem to have been in the right; for, if we are not misinformed, considerable quantities of bullion are now being brought from the Continent to the Bank; and it will, no doubt, be the object of the Directors, as it is their duty, and for the interest of the public, to do every thing in their power to prevent this influx being stopped till the Bank have accumulated a sufficient supply.

It is also for the interest of the Bank, and of all prudent commercial men, to take such steps as may, on consideration, seem best calculated to hinder the recurrence of such overtrading or commercial gambling, as we have recently witnessed. The suppression of all local notes is no doubt, indespensable to this end; this however is the affair of the Government and Parliament; and it is to be hoped, that they will be at length satisfied of the mischief and ruin that have been, and necessarily must continue to be, occasioned by upholding a system that throws all individuals, how destitute soever of character or fortune, to usurp the Royal prerogative, and to issue money without lot or hindrance. But whatever Parliament may do, the Bank has a good deal in her power: and, we are pretty sure, she would consult alike her own interests and those of the public, where she to notify that, in future, she would unhesitatingly and at once reject all paper drawn by or upon any house engaged in the American trade, be its partners who they may, that advanced money upon open credits, or otherwise than upon bills of lading, or that either bought or sold American securities. All such proceedings are either inconsistent with sound commercial principle, or they are (as in the case of the sale or purchase of securities) hostile to the public interests; and, therefore, they out to be, in as far as possible, put down and discouraged by the Bank.

CANADA.—In the House of Commons, after a long and serious discussion, Ministers succeeded in carrying the 5th of their Resolutions for the Coercion of Canada, by a Tory-Whig majority of 269 to 46. This resolution is by no means the most important of the batch. It simply states.

"That while it is expedient to improve the composition of the Executive Council in Lower Canada, it is unadvisable to subject it to the responsibility demanded by the House of Assembly of that province."

But the debate took a wide range, and touched upon all the main topics of Canadian discontent. Mr. Roebuck offered a compromise to Ministers. He proposed a scheme which he undertook to say would satisfy the just wishes of the Canadians, at the same time that it was in no degree derogatory to the dignity, or prejudical to the interests of the Mother-country. In the first place, he would entirely abolish the Legislative Council, the constitution and working of which were condemned by all parties—even by the Commissioners themselves. His next step would be to establish an Executive Council, to consist of ten Councillors, with the Attorney-General and Solicitor-general, all of them to be chosen by the Governor, and to retain their offices during his pleasure. This body should have the power to amend bills passed by the House of Assembly, but not to reject them; the privilege of rejection being given to the Governor alone. By this plan responsibility would be concentrated in the Governor; between whom and the Assembly there would not be, as at present, the shield of a Legislative Council, or irresponsible Upper House. Having thus provided a Legislature for the province, Mr. Roebuck suggested a mode of dealing with grievances in detail. The existing Government demands that the salaries of the Judges shall be voted for their own lives, or at any rate, for the life of the King; the House of Assembly refuses to grant this demand; but Mr. Roebuck would virtually concede it, if effectual means of controlling the judicature can be devised; and proposes that a Grand Assembly, consisting of five delegates from each of the Houses of Assembly of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, should be established; to sit four years, to constitute a tribunal before which Judges might be impeached, and to be a Court of Appeal, whose functions would in many respects be analogous to those of the Privy Council. The General Assembly would also be empowered to settle disputes between the different provinces, and to exercise of supervision and authority over roads, canals, railroads, rivers, and the post office. Very great care, mastery of language, and jurisprudential knowledge would be required to frame a law to define and state clearly the powers and duties of this body. Were this tribunal established, Mr. Roebuck seems no difficulty in voting the salaries of the Judges for ten years. With respect to finance, Mr. Roebuck claims the whole of the revenues, casual, territorial, and land, for the House of Assembly. Were the whole of these revenues given up, a civil list would be granted for seven or for ten years, for the payment of salaries to the Governor, Judges, Executive-Councillors, and the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. With respect to the much of dispute regarding the civil list proposed [illegible] that the Assembly should be answered at once and for ever; that the Exchequer should be had to go over was to extensive that the Assembly was diverted from the direct path there. He observed that the Tenures Act was virtually given up, and as to the Land Company, he recommended the Assembly to buy them off by a grant of land in Canada, or elsewhere, where they might found a colony instead of embarrassing one. In the course of his very elaborate speech, Mr. Roebuck took occasion to deprecate any collision between Ministers and the Commons, the danger and injustice of the Ministerial proceedings in which they were engaged; and he appealed to Lord Stanley, whether the tone and language, which, yielding to the impulse of an ungovernable temper, he had employed when speaking of Canada in the last debate on the subject, were such as befitted his station in the House and in the country, or one who had been Colonial Secretary, and might be again.

Lord Stanley, before the debate proceeded further, took occasion to correct a mistake into which he had fallen respecting the breach of faith he imputed to the Canadian Assembly in the matter of the civil list.

Lord John Russell then addressed the House. The substance of his speech was—that he would relinquish his resolutions; that he was prepared to bring in bills founded upon them; that if the measure he now proposed were not sufficient for his purpose, the Constitutional Act of 1791 must be abrogated; and that with regard to Mr. Roebuck's compromise, he doubted his authority to offer it, and whether if accepted by Parliament, it would be ratified by the Assembly.

The remainder of the debate contained little or no new matter. Mr. Robinson. Mr. Patrick Maxwell Stewart, and Sir Love Parry, repeated the old arguments in favour of coercing the Canadians. Mr. Ward, Mr. Grote, Mr. Leader, and Mr. Charles Buller strongly protested against the course adopted by Ministers; and the two former generally approved of Roebuck's scheme, with the exception of that part of it which gave the entire control of the lands to the Canadian House of Assembly. Mr. Ward thought that Parliament should have the controle of the Colonial waste lands.

Mr. Roebuck threatened the Government with a revolt in Canada, and the session of the radicals, as the consequence of their measures. He asked Sir Robert Peel, how he meant to act on this question?

Lord John Russell declared that he would not be deterred by Mr. Roebuck's threats from the performance of his duty. And Sir Robert Peel professed himself quite ready to admit, that he objected to the resolutions, as not going *far enough*; but that, having only a choice of evils, he should support Ministers.

The division having taken place, with the result already mentioned, the remaining resolutions were postponed.

The municipal reform bill for Ireland was carried, in the House of Commons, on the night of April 11th, by a vote of 302 against 247. Ministerial majority 55. The bill went up to the House of Lords on the 13th, where it was read, and the 25th named for the second reading.

We understand that the house of Messrs. Aton Lees & Co. of Manchester, which has several mills and employs 2,000 hands, and which stopped payment the other day, is expected to resume business again shortly.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The King has been thrown into a state of deep affliction, by the death of his eldest and favorite daughter, Lady De Lisle, who died at Kensington House, on the night of April 10th.

Much alarm was created in the neighborhood of the London docks, by the sudden death of two laborers, who had been employed on board a vessel from Trieste, laden with rags: it was feared that they had died of the plague, that terrible disease being known to exist at various points on the Mediterranean.—Several othe workmen had been taken ill.

Snow fell heavily, in several parts of England, on the 11th of April.

We copy the following from a London paper of the 13th:—

"The young lady to whom Mr. Forrest, the American tragedian, is about to be united, is Miss Sinclair, daughter of Mr. Sincnair the vocalist."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The advices from Paris are to the 15th, inclusive. The ministerial arrangements were not yet completed. A prediction of our own, uttered several months ago, was apparently in train of fulfilment, as we see it stated that the last offer of presidency of the council, was to the Duke de Broglie, whose intentions on the subject were not yet known. The task of forming a ministry was in the hands of M. Guizot. Nothing had occurred to disturb the public tranquillity.

Gen. Sebastiani is also spoken of as president of the Council.

Marshal Labau had been appointed commandant of the National Guards, of the department of the Seine.

A letter dated half past 4 in the afternoon of the 15th, says that the ministry is arranged. Count Mole being president and foreign minister, M. Montalivet minister of the interior, and Barthe, of justice. M. Guizot holding no portfolio.

The advices from Madrid are to the 8th, and from the frontier to the 11th, inclusive. Deep snow had prevented any hostile movement of consequence by either army. General Evans proposed to attack the Carlists about the first of this month. Another remittance of about 60,000 dollars had arrived at Bayonne, from Madrid, to be paid to the English auxiliaries.

The British government packet Lapwing, arrived at Falmouth from Tampico, April 14, had on board $900,000 in silver, $200,000 of which were for government account.

Count Damremont, the new Governor-General of the French possessions in Africa, arrived at Algiers April 3d.

An inquest had been held on the bodies of the two men supposed to have died of the plague. It was proved that they had not worked at the docks; one is stated to have died of apoplexy, the other of debility caused by a recent severe attack of influenza, and by destitution. A verdict of natural death was rendered.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

New Iron Steam Boat Benledi.—This steamer, which has within these few days commenced to ply between Newheaven and Alloa, and Sterling, in room of the Benlomond, has been making the run in (48 miles) to Stirling, within three hours, including stopping, landing, and embarking passengers at Alloa and the various other points. She is the latest of a series of iron boats built by Messrs. Tod & Macgregor, marine engineers of Glasgow; and the pre-eminent speed of the Tar and Express, on the Clyde, and the Benledi, on the Forth, is the best of all testimonies of their abilities. The machinery of the Benledi was made by the same parties, and is a beautiful specimen of the most recent construction of a marine engine of the low pressure kind, and an object of interest of itself; and as the principal moving parts are on deck, it can be examined while in motion with facility and safety. The very large dimensions of this steamer, (125 feet length by 16 feet beam) provide ample accommodation, of which separate dining apartments for the cabin and steerage passengers are not the least. The scope which her liberal proprietors gave to the architect in the plan and ornamenting of the grand saloon are fully justified by the magnificent effect of the tasteful, substantial, and splendid furniture and decorations.—To Stirling in three hours! Three years ago it took six and seven hours; at one time the fares were triple the rates by the Benledi. So much for the progress of improvement, and the effects of competition. The Benledi on Saturday, made the passage in two hours and fifty minutes.—*Edinburgh Ob.*

Horrors of the Slave Trade.—A young man on board the Thalia frigate, off the coast of Africa, in a letter to his sister, in Winchester, dated St. Helena, Jan. 3, says.—"In our last cruise we captured two slavers, one named Felecte, 611 slaves, on the 19th Sept. and one named Adalai, 119 slaves, on the 19th.—The Adalia had on board when she left the river, 300 slaves, but being chased by the boats of the Fylades, she threw them all overboard with the exception of 119 captured, a common occurrence with the slavers on this coast, in order to lighten their vessels, the better to effect their escape."

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 11.—*Horrible Catastrophe.*—One of those terrible accidents, but too common on the western rivers, occurred on Tuesday at one o'clock in the morning, by which about one hundred and fifty lives were lost. The steamer Ben Sherrod, captain Cantleman, left this place on Sunday morning, bound to Louisville, and at the time just mentioned, when about 30 miles below Natchez, she was found to be enveloped in flames, and out of 200 persons on board only about 50 or 60 were saved. The fire is believed to have originated from the wood used as fuel being piled up near the boiler. The story of the disaster was related to us by a young man who was a cabin passenger, and it is awfully interesting, and his own escape almost miraculous. When he awoke he put on his clothes, and leaped into the yawl which was hanging at the stern, and was followed by about 40 other men, one of whom cut the rope connecting the stern of the steamer to the bow of the yawl, and the latter canted over and hung in a perpendicular position, the bow towards the water. All on board were precipitated into the water and are believed to have been drowned, with the exception of the narrator, and he saved himself by clinging to the thwarts. In a few minutes about twenty of the crew made their way to the stern of the steamer and placed themselves in the boat, suspended as she was. One of them imprudently took out his knife and cut the rope which attached the steamer to the stern of the yawl, and she plunged, as might have been expected, full twenty feet under water. All that had been hanging to her were missing, except four and the individual who relates the story; he says when he rose to the surface, he found himself under the yawl and she lying bottom up. Being strong, active and expert at swimming, he worked his way from underneath and mounted on her bottom—where he was joined by the four other men who had saved themselves, and in this situation they floated twelve miles down the river, before they were picked up by the Columbus.

Captain Castleman, by vigorous exertions, saved his wife and two children—one of his children and his father were lost. A Mr. Smith also had the luck to save his wife and one child—and we add with pain that one of his children is missing.

There were some powder on board, in what quantity we know not—but the knowledge that it was there seemed to have paralyzed the efforts of the crew and its explosion added to the deep horrors of the scene. We are informed that there were nine ladies on board, only two of whom were rescued.

The survivors of this appalling disaster, unanimously concur in expressions of the warmest gratitude to Capt. Jones of the Columbus, for his activity in picking them up, and for his kindness while on board his steamer. The steamboat Alton passed downwards not long after the accident occurred, when many unfortunates were still struggling for life in the water. The survivors are not quite so eloquent in their expressions of gratitude to the commander of the Alton as they are towards Capt. Jones.

From the New Orleans Herald.

One gentleman, Mr. Cook, floated down the river some miles before he was picked up. He hailed a wretched and despicable character who had put off in a yawl from the shore, and begged his assistance. The infamous scoundrel, who was intent only on picking up boxes, &c. asked with the utmost sang, "How much will you give me?" To the entreaties of others for help, he replied, "Oh, you are very well off there! Keep cool, and you'll come out comfortable!" Whether the captain of the Alton deserves the censure that has been heaped upon him we know not, nor will we pretend to say positively until we have seen his statement; but it does appear to us that if the captain of the Columbus had acted in a similar manner to that of the Alton, there would not have been half a dozen souls left to tell the tale of the calamity.

Poor Davis the pilot, who was at the wheel during the fire, was conversing with a friend of ours just before he left this city, about the burning of the St. Martinsville, and the burning of her tiller rope, three or four years since; "If ever I'm in a boat that takes fire, (said Davis) if I don't run her ashore, it will be because I shall be burnt up in her!" Poor fellow, his statement has been verified; he was burnt up in the Ben Sherrod.

Out of nine ladies that there were on board, only two have been saved, the captain's wife and Mrs. Smith, of Mobile; their husbands threw ben coops into the river, jumped off the wheel house, the ladies followed their example and were saved.

One scene was distressing in the extreme; a young and beautiful lady, whose name at present we cannot learn, on hearing the cry of fire, rushed out of the ladies' cabin, in her loose dress, in search of her husband, at the same time holding her infant to her bosom; in endeavoring to go forward, her dress caught fire, and was torn from her back to save her life; after seeing her husband fall into the flames in the forward part of the boat, unable to reach him, she leaped with her child into the water, seized a plank and was carried by the current within 20 yards of the Columbus; but just as she had seized a rope thrown from the steamboat, both mother and child sunk to rise no more!

Our limits preclude the possibility of enumerating the various heart-rending sights that this calamitous affair occasioned. The captain, for instance saved his wife, but saw his two children perish. Mr. Smith saved his wife and one child, and saw the nurse rush madly through the flames with his daughter, and both perished. Mr. Gamble's wife, we understand, was burnt to death; he escaped, although very badly burnt. One young man who had reached the hurricane deck in safety, heard the cries of his sister, rushed back to the cabin, clasped her in his arms, and both were burnt to death. One of the clerks, one of the pilots, and the first mate, were burnt up. All the chamber maids and women employed on the boat perished. Out of 35 negroes that were known to be on board, only two escaped alive. The Ben Sherrod had the largest crew of any boat on the river, and by reference to the above list of names, it will be seen, that out of the 50 saved, over 30 belonged to the boat; and out of the 60 or 70 cabin passengers, there are but about 10 or 12 left alive. One of the officers of the boat assured us, that in addition to the cabin passengers, there were at least 60 or more deck passengers, of whom scarce six are saved.

Altogether this has been one of the most serious disasters that have happened in the annals of Mississippi steamboats: there being at least one hundred and fifty families deprived by it of some dear and beloved members—over one hundred beings hurried by it out of time into eternity, with scarce a moment's warning. And among those who are saved, many are said to be severely burnt; some, so much so, that their recovery is very doubtful.

We understand that eight different explosions took place on board the boat while burning—first, barrels of whiskey, brandy, &c.; then the boilers blew with a fearful explosion, and lastly, 59 barrels of gunpowder exploded, which strewed the surface of the river with fragments.

A large quantity of specie was in the boat on its way to the Tennessee banks; this was lost. One gentleman placed his pocket book containing $38,000 under his pillow, and though he escaped with life, he lost all his money. A great many more persons on board had very large lots of money with them, the most, or all of which, in the confusion was lost.

N. B. We have since learned that the four left at Fort Adams, are Messrs. James P. Wilkinson, G. Stanfield, Gamble and his son. Mr. Francis was burnt to death.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"*Honi Soit qui mal y pense.*"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITY GAZETTE.

SIR:—Long before I had any thought of visiting a British Province, I had heard the inhabitants of this Province praised, not only for their anxious desire to obtain information in every branch of modern literature, but also for their kindness and liberality to strangers: a character, which I now find they very justly deserve. I come here as the travelling or acting agent in this Province, for the sale of a book entitled "A Biography and History of the North American Indians."

On laying the prospectus of the book before the discerning public of New Brunswick, my subscription list was filled up with a rapidity, which I have never seen surpassed in my own country;—a circumstance, which, when we take into consideration the interesting matter, which the "Book of the Indians" contains, does unmeritly speak well for the taste of the people in general. Wherever I had the good fortune—and I very often had it—of meeting with a subscriber who had received a good education, I had the pleasure of seeing that person busying himself in recommending the work to his neighbors. And while I acknowledge that this was one principal cause of the rapid progress I made in obtaining subscribers, I should be deficient in every feeling of justice and gratitude if I did not here distinctly state that very little persuasion was necessary to induce the people to subscribe for a book, which their own general information, made them feel would be invaluable as a Text Book, on all subjects connected with the aborigines of that country, which they now occupy in peace and quietness, under an enlightened and liberal government.

To subscribers, therefore, whether subscribing of their own accord, or whether induced to do so by well educated neighbours, I now tender the hearty thanks which I feel I owe them for their liberality; being well assured that the "Book of the Indians" will afford them complete satisfaction both with respect to matter and price. For, a work containing the same number of pages, and these so closely printed, could not be got up in Great Britain for six dollars.

To two classes of friends I am under peculiar obligation. First—to those who, being well educated themselves, could appreciate the value of the work, and consequently could *honestly* recommend it: and secondly—to those, who, knowing I came from yankee-town, were resolved to play a yankee-trick in my favour.

To the former class I say nothing more than that I thank them for their friendship. They know me, and they know that my *gratitude* is sincere. Among the latter class, permit me Mr. Till, to rank you foremost. And though I sincerely despise what is generally called a yankee trick, yet I must confess that your manœuvre has gained me more *substantial* subscribers, than all the *honourable* endeavours of all my *honorable* friends put together. Your sagacious head has done wonders for me. You clearly saw that if all were inclined to *puff* the book, that the thing would become so insipid, as to endanger its popularity. You therefore most cunningly set to work to decry the book, under the pretence of warn people to "save their dollars"—taking good care at the same time, to give such data respecting the *size* and *price*, as could be *immediately contradicted*. Thus, while you had all the credit of sounding the tocsin of alarm among your fellow citizens, you played most admirably into the hands of a brother yankee—brother in sheaming you thought, if not in nationality. Permit me to congratulate you, Sir, on the consumate talent for plotting, which you have displayed in my favour, and to inform you of the complete success of your trick. Your artful phillippic was, I believe, copied into several of the papers in the Province, which gave me and my friends an opportunity of replying, and consequently of describing the real merits of the "Book of the Indians;" which, as interested persons, modesty, or at least good policy, would have prevented us doing. Thus subscribers were roused to judge for themselves. The work, containing nearly six hundred pages of clear and closely printed type, was brought on here from the place of publication. At the first glance it was pronounced a cheap book, and the *ruse* of the sapient Editor of the "City Gazette" was detected. Since therefore, Sir, your manœuvre has done all the good—and indeed more good than you anticipated; and since your powerful intervention in my power was wholly unsolicited by me; I beg leave for the satisfaction of all concerned, to state distinctly, that I never had, and never wish to have any connection with you. Indignantly I disclaim it. I repeat that I despise such paltry tricks. On the intrinsic merits of the book in question, I shall stand or fall.

One of your co-adjutors too, who calls himself a "True Briton," has followed in pretty nearly the same track as yourself. He has called a female, a HYPOCRITE, a CALUMNIATOR, a SCANDERER, a LIAR—with various other foul-mouthed epithets, which never were used by either a true Briton or a gentleman to any female. If he be the former, he must be the latter; but that he is either, I dare him to the proof. Let him give *his* name—here is mine.

W. S. SPENCER, *Acting Agent.*

St. John, May 19, 1837.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 2, 1837.

Our new Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, arrived in town on Saturday night, by several days earlier than was expected, and on Wednesday took his departure, under the usual salute, for Fredericton to be sworn in, in order to assuming the administration of the Government of the Province. During the three days His Excellency remained in town, he was waited upon by all the principal inhabitants of the city, and we are happy to learn that the impression made upon them is extremely favourable. Sir JOHN HARVEY undoubtedly assumes the government under very fortunate circumstances. Every important question which has distracted the country during the last few years has been disposed of: and the details of the great measure lately in agitation have been so far finally arranged that all that His Excellency has now to do, is to pass the Civil List Bill, with the improvements recommended by Lord GLENELG. To him it cannot, of course, be matter for either doubt or hesitation,—for whether right or wrong, good or bad, repugnant or not to four or even forty Acts of Parliament, the responsibility will rest upon other persons, not on him. Heartily do we hope, that the brightest anticipations which have been formed of Sir JOHN and his administration may be realized to their utmost extent.

Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL arrived in town from Fredericton by the steamer *Fredericton*, on Monday afternoon, on his way to England, having engaged a passage for himself and family in the *Mozambique* for London.

Sir ARCHIBALD was met at Indian town by a large body of our most respectable citizens, and a great concourse of persons assembled opposite the house of JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq. where His Excellency took up his temporary residence till the ship was ready for sea, and where the band of the 43d regiment, and a guard of honor were stationed to receive him: all of whom seemed anxious to offer every testimony of parting respect to a gentleman who has administered the Government of the Province for nearly six years.

Of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL as a military man, we need say nothing—when his brilliant achievements in the East are forgotten, we shall expect to hear that those of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula are remembered no longer. His character as a Governor may be summoned up in the words with which Lord GLENELG closes one of his latest despatches—"I am convinced, says his Lordship, that (every body) will concur with His Majesty's Government in thinking, that the conduct of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL has been influenced by no motives other than a strict sense of duty, and an earnest zeal for the good of His Majesty's service, and THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW BRUNSWICK." While as individuals we feel convinced, that the residence of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, and his truly amiable and charitable family in this country, will for years to come, be recollected with pleasure. We wish them with all our hearts a safe and pleasant voyage, and the full enjoyment in their native country of all the happiness which affluence, the reward of a long life spent in active and honorable exertions for his country's benefit can possibly bestow.

We are happy to learn that Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL has at last consented to deviate, from the customary mode of proceeding with respect to despatches which are marked "private." It will be recollected that it was currently reported that at his own table, when the Mayor of this City and three Aldermen had the honor of being his guests, Sir ARCHIBALD mentioned the receipt of a despatch from Lord GLENELG dated March 24. in which he expressed his approbation of his Excellency's conduct with respect to the Civil List Bill, and declined accepting the resignation of the Government which he had tendered, in the event of his proceedings not being approved of. The report we noticed in the then next number of the Chronicle, on authority which we now decline, for reasons (which will be obvious, again to name; the existence of this despatch was boldly denied, and a despicable faction sought to fix upon His Excellency the imputation of a deliberate falsehood. To relieve himself from the imputation so basely urged, and so abhorrent to every honorable mind, Sir ARCHIBALD has permitted a copy of the despatch, private though it be, to be taken, and it is now in the city open to the perusal of any one who may wish to inspect it. This is certainly a departure from what is customary with respect to such documents, but it is abundantly justified by the circumstances of the case. There are other despatches which ought to be made public, and we trust the time is not far distant when the whole of them will be given to the world. The conduct of Sir ARCHIBALD will then be placed in its proper light, and at the same time the imbecility and duplicity of Lord GLENELG exposed to the scorn which it deserves.

The Reverend ROBERT WILSON, whose agreement with the Elders and Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, in this City, for the term of five years, expired on the 3d ultimo, having been again nominated, was, on Thursday last duly elected by the pewholders, and male communicants, to the Pastoral charge of said Church.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—On Saturday last, Messrs. Joseph Brothers, in the 26th year of his age, and Jacob Brothers, in his 24th year, both sons of the late Mr. Joseph Brothers, of Carleton, started from the shore at that place, for this city, with a boat load of pickled fish, in barrels. The freshet being strong, they rowed the boat well into the middle of the river, for the purpose of avoiding the abutments of the bridge erecting across the river, but the tide running with great strength, and the boat being deep and rather difficult to manage, it was carried with much force against the abutment of the Bridge on the Carleton side, stove and sunk, and truly melancholy to state, the young Brothers were both drowned before assistance could reach them.—They were very industrious and worthy young men, and gave much promise of being highly useful members of society: but have thus in their youth, and in full health and vigour, been suddenly cut off from among the living, and from the bosom of their family and friends, who will long regret their loss.—Their bodies have not yet been found.—*Observer.*

NEW STEAM BOAT.—Arrived on Saturday from Granville, N. S. in tow of the steamer Maid of the Mist, the new Steam Boat *Nova-Scotia*, about 250 tons, 130 feet long on deck, and 20 feet beam,—built by Mr. W. Hall, for the "Annapolis County Steam Boat Company," and is pronounced by good judges to be well and faithfully built, and of a superior model for speed. She is to be propelled by two Engines of 45 horse power each, of the latest and most approved principle, from the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co., of Liverpool, which are hourly expected from that port.—We understand she is to be fitted up in a very superior manner for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and is to be commanded by Captain THOMAS REED.—We wish the *Nova-Scotia* and her owners every success.—*Ibid.*

NEW SHIP.—A new, superior built ship, of 500 tons, named the *Ruby*, owned by Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son, of this city, arrived this morning from St. Mary's Bay, Nova-Scotia, in tow of the steamer Maid of the Mist. She was built by Mr. C. Speight, of St. Mary's Bay."—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL AND FAMILY.—Last evening, His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Bart. G. C. B. with LADY CAMPBELL, his son-in-law Captain the Honorable A. A. SPENCER and Lady, Miss CAMPBELL, and Captain CAMPBELL, took their departure for London on board the ship *Mozambique*. As we have already stated, His Excellency arrived in town from Fredericton, on Monday last. During the few days in which he remained here previous to embarkation, every demonstration of respect and esteem, which could be exhibited, was spontaneously offered to himself and family, by all the respectable inhabitants of the city; and in that quiet unobtrusive manner, which could not fail of being extremely gratifying to any one, but more particularly to a gentleman, whose dislike of ostentation and display is so well known. A number of gentlemen of standing in the community, naturally felt anxious, to express their sentiments with regard to His Excellency, in the customary form of an address—but were deterred from proposing the thing, by their knowledge, that on several occasions Sir Archibald had declined such a compliment. On Wednesday afternoon however, he was asked if he would consent to receive one, and his permission having been obtained, a valedictory Address was prepared, and in a very few hours, received the signatures of nearly two hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of the city,—a number which, had a few more hours been allowed, might, and would have been doubled and trebled. At 3 o'clock, a considerable number of Gentlemen, Magistrates & Merchants, went in a body, with the Mayor at their head, to present it, and were received by His Excellency, in the kindest and most polite manner. His Worship read the Address which was in these words:

To His Excellency Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *Bart. G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

WE the Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, beg to approach Your Excellency on the eve of your departure from the Administration of the Government of this Province.

With feelings of the deepest gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign for his paternal care of us his loyal subjects, both expressed & extended to us on all occasions, we feel we should be wanting both in gratitude and affection to him, did we not in the most lively and public manner express our approbation of such of his public Servants placed in authority over us, as exercise the power vested in them with honor to our Sovereign and with advantage to the people of this thriving Province.

That Your Excellency has done so in the most strict and honourable sense of the word, and that your conduct has on all occasions been that of a straight forward, honorable British officer, and faithful servant of the Crown; it is both our pride and duty to acknowledge.

That the remainder of Your Excellency's days may be as tranquil in the bosom of your family, as your public life has been useful and glorious to your Country, as well as an anxious desire for the safe arrival of yourself, Lady CAMPBELL, and the other Branches of Your Excellency's family to the land of your birth, is the ardent and fervent wish of

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants.

The following was His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive this Address from the Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, with the most lively sentiments of gratification, and esteem.—Breathing as it does, the deepest feelings of respect and gratitude towards our most gracious Sovereign, it is doubly welcome to one, who, from his first landing among you, has had no dearer object than the inviolable preservation of the prerogatives of that Sovereign, and the glorious Constitution of which he is the Head—together with the advancement of the more local interests, and welfare of His Majesty's loyal Subjects in this thriving Province.—That my humble efforts towards the attainment of these desirable ends should have met with the approbation of so influential, and highly respectable a body as that which I now address, will afford me a lasting and most satisfactory reflection on retiring from the Government of a Province, whose rising prosperity I have watched over, for a period of nearly six years, with feelings of the deepest interest, and pride.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for the good wishes which you have so kindly expressed towards myself and my family—and in conclusion, allow me to offer my earnest and sincere hope that every blessing which a gracious Providence can bestow, may always attend you, and that your public and commercial undertakings may ever be crowned with the prosperity which your zeal and enterprise so justly merit.

St. John, 1st June, 1837.

After reading the reply, Sir Archibald added—"*I can only say to you, Gentlemen, that my reply to your Address, is but a vain effort, to express what I feel on this occasion, and I shall carry the recollection of this day to my grave.*" To this the Mayor answered, on behalf of those present, that he was *sure this day would never be forgotten by them.*

The Gentlemen composing the deputation partook of some refreshments with His Excellency and took their leave.

The embarkation was fixed for 7 o'clock: about 1 past 6, a guard of honor of the 43d Regt. under the command of Cap. Bell, marched to the place of embarkation,—the Band playing through the streets the appropriate air "*The Campbell's are coming.*" His Excellency walked down to the wharf, attended by a number of Officers and Gentlemen, the streets through which they passed being thronged with spectators. The ladies went down in carriages. The steamer Gazelle, was lying at Peter's Wharf, ready to receive the distinguished party, and there the guard of honor was stationed, who received his Excellency with the usual formalities; and as soon as every thing was prepared, Sir Archibald having given and received a farewell salutation from all around, stept on board, followed by his family, and as many gentlemen, as the deck of the boat could well hold, and with the band playing "*Old Langsyne,*" and the cheers of the Gentlemen on the Wharf, she moved off to take in tow the ship, then lying ready at her moorings. In a short time she was got under weigh, and left the harbour under a salute of guns from the batteries as he passed them.

The whole of these proceedings, were marked by the total absence of all display, of every thing at all *theatrical*,—it was a genuine exhibition, of sincere respect and esteem, for an individual, more eminent for his services to his King and Country, than any one who has ever yet set foot on the shores of this Province, and every way worthy of it; and it was as creditable and honorable to the City, as it must have been, and actually was, gratifying to the distinguished personage to whom it was offered. Sir Archibald carries with him, the fervent wishes of numbers, that he may be blessed with a safe and pleasant passage home, and a happy residence in his native Country.

The time has not yet come, when the administration of Sir Archibald Campbell can be reviewed with effect: but come it will, and we hope soon. At present, the materials necessary to put his conduct in its proper light, cannot be given to the world.

—*longa est injuria, longæ*
Ambages;—

and therefore, something more must be done, than to recite the mere summa fastigia rerum. The whole subject must be investigated: and when that is done, and done it will be, every honest minded man will not hesitate to concur with us, in saying, that no British Colony has ever enjoyed an administration, more upright, honorable, conscientious, and disinterested, than the Province of New Brunswick, while under that of SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, THE CONQUEROR OF THE BURMESE EMPIRE.

QUEBEC, May 22.—We understand that the Branches of the Bank of British North America, established in this city and Montreal, are paying in specie all claims existing against them at the time of the suspension of specie payments by the other banks. Their liabilities are not great, and consist entirely of deposits, they having as yet issued no notes. They receive the notes of the other banks as special deposits, and in payment of debts due them. We have heard some remarks made reflecting on them for having adopted a course somewhat different from that resolved on by the other banks; but they had no choice, but either to pay on demand in specie, all their engagements, or forfeit their charter,—that being one of the conditions upon which it was granted.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The whole of the banks in the United States throughout the extent of country that has as yet been heard from, have followed in the steps of the New York banks, and suspended specie payments. The suspension of the Boston banks, which were probably the best conducted in the United States, and the bank of the United States at Philadelphia, which has more specie in proportion to its circulation than any other bank, is decisive as to the course which will be adopted throughout the whole of North America.

It is a novel and most afflicting spectacle—a nation of fifteen millions of souls, in a country the most favourable for successful industry, actually bankrupt, and involving in its mismanagement and misconduct, not only its own people, but the inhabitants of other countries.

Parties in the United States differ as to the cause of the lamentable failure of so many persons to fulfil their engagements, which has involved so many of the industrious inhabitants in misfortune, arrested the progress of public improvement, and destroyed a great portion of the national wealth, beyond recovery. We fear that a laxity of moral obligation has become too prevalent among men of all parties. In the ardent pursuit of wealth, they have made too free with what was not their own. They have hazarded other people's property, intending to reap the profit, if there was any, and willing to let the loss fall on others, if loss was the result.

The United States have always been trading on borrowed capital; but of late years it has been carried to an excess beyond all former examples. The importations of 1836 are estimated at a hundred and eighty millions of dollars, most of which was advanced on a year's credit. Immense sums of borrowed money, of other countries, were invested in their stocks, in rail-roads, canals, and lands. Their payments were made by the exportation of their own produce, which has long fallen short of the amount of their imports, and in 1836 alone were estimated at sixty millions of dollars short. Like many vicious individuals, they were running riot on the property of others, and now that their payments and credits have failed, their apparent prosperity is vanished.

Their misfortune will be deeply felt by those to whom they are indebted; England particularly. That bee-hive of industry, where every thing depends on punctuality in fulfilling engagements, is likely to be the greatest sufferer; but every other country in the commercial world will also suffer. Bankruptcies proportionate to those which have occurred in the United States must follow throughout all the countries with which they had much connexion, and with crowded populations and much fewer means of recovering from a derangement of labour and industry than the United States, their sufferings must be more severe.—*Ibid.*

QUEBEC, May 4.—Some of the London papers, received yesterday, mention the very flattering manner in which His Majesty was pleased to express himself to Lord Aylmer, when investing that gallant Nobleman with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath, at the chapter of that most honourable Military Order, held at St. James's on the 17th March. His Majesty is stated to have said that—He never felt more pleasure in bestowing this mark of distinction upon any officer, for that the manner in which his Lordship had administered the Government of Lower Canada, and in which he had supported the dignity and prerogative of the Crown against a seditious faction deserved every praise. That he found the Colony in a state of sedition am

Society will meet with the strenuous support of all who belong to the Establishment; and likewise of those who feel that the Church of England is one of the great bulwarks of the Constitution, bequeathed to us by our fathers:—

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

PURSUANT to notices given in St. Paul's and St. George's Churches on Sunday last, a numerous meeting of their Parishioners and other friends of the Established Church, took place yesterday at the National School, for the purpose of forming a Diocesan Church Society. The Lord Bishop took the chair, and after invoking the blessing and presence of Almighty God for the undertaking, detailed the plan and objects of the Society. Its great design was stated to be the promotion of an intelligent acquaintance with the Evangelical doctrines and Apostolic order of the Church of England among her Members, and the excitement and furtherance of feelings of natural sympathy and attachment among them both towards one another. For this purpose the formation of a Society was proposed, (of which every Member of the Church contributing even 1s. 3d. yearly, should be a Member.) whose attention should be devoted to the furtherance of the following objects:—

1. Ministry visits to neglected places.
2. Upholding Collegiate Establishment at Windsor.
3. The instruction of deserving young men, who may require aid in their education at the Collegiate Establishment, at windsor, to qualify them for ordination.
4. Aiding Sunday and other Schools, in which due regard is paid to the principles of the Established Church, and the training and instructing of teachers for both.
5. Supply of books and tracts in strict conformity which the principles of the Established Church.
6. Aid to the building of Churches and Chapels, which may require it, under very particular circumstances.

And in order to afford a channel for the contributions of the benevolent who wish to aid the great work of conversion of the heathen, a special account was proposed to be opened for the reception of such contributions, in order to further

7. The Conversion and Instruction of the Heathen.

Committees of the Society may be formed in every mission or parish in the Province, or where more convenient. Several missions and parishes may unite in one Committee.

The Funds raised by these local Committees to be at the entire disposal of each Committee, being confined only to the enumerated objects; but it is recommended to those Committees to place as much of their funds as possible in the Treasury of the General Society, from whence they can be most conveniently and successfully applied. Not only these Committees, but any individual subscriber, may either contribute for the general purposes of the Society or specify the particular object among those which have been enumerated, to which it is wished that the contribution should be applied.

The plan thus briefly outlined, was most favourably and warmly received by the meeting, and unanimously adopted. The appointment of officers was then proceeded with, when it was resolved that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be requested to become the Patron of the Society, and that the patronage of the two great Church Societies in England, be also solicited. By the constitution of this Society, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese is its President, and the Archdeacon of the Province one of the Vice-Presidents. His Honor Chief Justice Halliburton, the Hon. C. R. Prescott, and Mr. David Hare, kindly accepted the office of additional Vice Presidents. The Rev. W. Cogswell was elected Secretary; Henry Pryor, Esq. Assistant Secretary, L. Hartshorne, Esq. Treasurer, and the following Gentlemen the Standing Committee for the present year, and until others are elected—Messrs. J. L. Star, Snelling, Leaver, Joseph Starr, Bartlett, J. G. A. Creighton, James Tremain, E. Pryor, Sen. W. Pryor, Jr. A. Richardson, R. Richardson, J. Tempest, C. W. H. Harris, Nepean Clarke, Glover, Capt. Kelly (83d), Gruber, Sawyer, C. W. Hill.

Subscription lists were opened at the place of Meeting, and about £110 were in a short time subscribed.

It must have been truly gratifying to the friends of the Established Church to observe the spirit of harmony and good will, and seeming earnestness for the great objects proposed by this Society, which pervaded the Meeting. And we trust that from this auspicious commencement a work may grow and prosper, which shall tend, under the blessing of the great Head of the Church, to the glory of His Holy Name, the furtherance of His Kingdom, and the salvation of souls.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR:—I observe that some low fellow who appears to be lost to all sense of decorum, has been scribbling in the last two numbers of the Observer under the signature of "S. T."; his style greatly resembling that of "One of the People." Will you have the goodness to give him notice to quit and inform him that if he does not stop, effectual measures will be taken to make him do so? R. S.

A Communication from the Archdeacon in reply to *Laicus*, came too late for insertion: it will be given next week.

MARRIED.

Last Evening, by the Rev. Doctor Gray, Matthew Holdsworth, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Mary Hammond, both of this City.

At Springfield, King's county, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev Elias Scovil, Mr. Robert Strong Bennison, to Rebecca Ann, daughter of Mr. Joseph M. Perkins.

On Thursday the 10th of May, at Annapolis, N. S. by the Rev. Geo. Johnson, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. William Hardwick, to Miss Elizabeth Simpson, all of that place.

On the 16th of May, by the Rev. S. Bushy, the Rev. Asahel Moore, of Calais, State of Maine, to Miss Charlotte A. M'Allister of St. Stephen.

DIED.

On Sunday evening, after a long and protracted illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and pious resignation, Mr. Peter M'Namara. Merchant, in the 60th year of his age, deservedly regretted by his relatives and friends.

At Granville, Nova Scotia, on the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Edward Thorne, Esq. in the 57th year of his age.

At Barrington, N. S. on the 14th inst. Joseph Homer, Esq. in the 81st year of his age. He held for a series of years the various offices of Collector of His Majesty's Customs, Collector of Colonial duties, Justice of the Peace, &c.—in which capacities he ever received the merited approbation of his superior officers.

At Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 4th inst. Hector George Leonard, aged 24 years, eldest son of the Comptroller of H. M. Customs for that port.

At his residence on the Windsor road, on the 21st ult. after a short but severe illness, which he bore with great resignation, Mr. John Fitzmaurice, in the 64th year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, May 26, arrived ship Albion, Carpenter, New York, 5—W. Delap, ballast.
Brig Lochiel, Heath, Cork, 46—W. M'Cannon, 83 passengers.
27th, ship Venus, Butters, Cork, 42—passengers.
28th, ship Mersey, Mather, Londonderry, 42—Hugh Doherty, 500 passengers.
Schooner Argonaut, Betts, New York, 7—assorted cargo.
30th, sch'r Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, Halifax, via Yarmouth, C. M'Laughlan, sugar and molasses.
Brig Matilda, Robinson, Newcastle via Stromness, 60—Hughson, coals.
31st, ship Lord John Russell, Clark, Waterford, 50—via Halifax, Passengers.
Sch'r Frances, Fields, Philadelphia, 8—Barlows & Ketchum, flour.
At Quarantine, Brig Leslie Gault, Hagerty, passengers.

CLEARED.

Ship Scotia, Risk, Greenock, timber.
Chiffa, Vaughan, Belfast, timber
Brig Kentville, Austin, St. Kitts, fish and lumber.
Sch'r Thistle, Gallagher, Boston, plaster.
Teazer, Jones, New York, molasses & honey.
Ann, Merry, New York, Plaster.
Louisa Ann, Cook, Montego Bay, (Jam.) fish and lumber.

Ship Stirling, Everitt, hence, at Liverpool 12th April.—Brig Fenwick Keating, M'Kenzie, hence, at do. 13th April.—Ship Branches, Huggins, hence at Belfast, 7th do.

Cleared at New York, 19th inst. barque Schelmelere, Miramichi.

Br ship Ann, Hall, from Liverpool at N. Y. in a heavy gale April 24, lat. 46 44, long. 31 32, rolled away mizzen mast, main topmast &c. and lost a man overboard. On the 25th threw over some iron and salt, and 2d inst. lost the long boat—she had 309 passengers, 6 of whom died on the passage. The capt. and mate are both sick.

Cleared at Savannah, May 10, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robertson, Liverpool; barque Adelaide, Bainbridge, St. John.

Ship Lord John Russell, from Waterford, at Halifax on Saturday last, in 41 days.—Spoke, on the 18th inst. lat. 47, 14, lon. 30, barque Frances, of this port, from Savannah, bound to Quebec.

Brig Stormonr, at Halifax, spoke on 14th instant, barque Mariner, from London for St. John.

Schooner Active, Caleff, cleared at Quebec for this port, May 20.

Brig Clara, Longmire, hence, at Quebec, May 21.

CRACKERS.

Landing this day, ex-Francis, from Philadelphia:—

50 HALF Barrels Soda Crackers.
50 do do Wine, do.
For Sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
2d June, 1837.

☞NOTICE.

THOSE Persons who have neglected to pay in their additional POOR TAX for last Year will be sued without further notice. *June 2.*

TO LET.

THE upper Flat of that pleasantly situated HOUSE in *Main Street*, at present in the occupation of Assistant Commissary General SWINNEY, consisting of three superior Rooms, a Servants Room, and a Kitchen in common. There is a good Frost Proof CELLAR; also a new furnished STABLE, and a large and convenient YARD. For terms and further particulars, apply to JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, June 2, 1837.

JAMES G. MELICK,
Watch and Clock Maker,
MARKET SQUARE.

Has just received per ship *Enterprise*, from Liverpool, a very elegant assortment of *Fancy Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c. &c.* among which are:

SILVER, German silver, steel and silk Guard Chains; German silver Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons; sauce Ladles; Dessert Forks; Salt and Egg spoons; sugar Tongs; plain and fancy Ear rings, Drops, and Finger rings; Gold seals and Keys; silver Thimbles; silver and ivory Pen Holders; cornelian Necklaces; silver Pencil Cases and Pens; Ladies' Bracelets of various description; gold Pins and Broaches (plain & figured); children's Coral & Bells, &c. with a large assortment of JEWELLERY of various descriptions which will be sold cheap for cash.
June 2, 1837.

☞NOTICE.

THE Tea and Wine business carried on by JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 12, King street, will in future be carried on by JOHN ALEXANDER, who is authorised to settle all accounts and pay all demands against the business.
JAMES ALEXANDER,
JOHN ALEXANDER.
St. John, N. B. June 2, 1837.

No. 12, King Street.

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

The STOCK at present consists of the following Articles:

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

Spices—of all kinds;

A choice collection of ***Spirits & Wines***, of all descriptions.

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

MOLASSES.

17 PUNS. Trinidad Molasses, now landing, and for sale at lowest rates.
June 30. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Saint John Bridge Company.

Contract for putting the MAIN TRUSS across the River Saint John.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to the Company, till 12 o'clock on Tuesday the sixth day of June next, for taking the TRUSS from where it bow lies, on the Bank adjacent to the site of the Bridge, and erecting it across the River—agreeable to a plan, and under direction of Mr. WARREN, the Engineer.—Parties tendering are required to state the sum for which they will undertake the work, and the time in which they will complete the same. Satisfactory security will be required for such contract as may be entered into.

W. H. STREET,
WM. HAMMOND, } COMMITTEE.
E. L. JARVIS,
June 24.

Schoolmaster Wanted.

AT COCAIGNE in the County of Kent, and eight miles distant from Shediac, a respectable schoolmaster is wanted. One competent to conduct a Sunday school in accordance with the principles of the established church of England would be preferred. The terms are £20 per annum from the Province, £20 in cash, from subscribers, with a prospect of an increase, together with comfortable boarding and lodging and the sole use of a private room.

Persons applying must produce proper certificates of moral character and competent abilities for instructing youth in the elementary branches of education. Apply to the Rev. Mr. Jarvis at Shediac, or to E. L. Jarvis, Esquire, at St. John.
Cocaigne, may 10, 1837.

For Sale,

80 M. Hewed SCANTLING;
70 M. Pine shipping Lumber;
150 M. sawed LATHS; 250 M. spruce and pine shingles; 20 M. refuse Lumber;
50 M. clear and merchantable seasoned Boards.
In lots to suit purchasers, for cash or approved payment. Apply to
May 10. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Samuel D. Street, Esq. deceased.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any claim upon the Estate of the said SAMUEL D. STREET, late of Saint George, in the county of Charlotte, Attorney at Law, deceased, are requested forthwith to send the amount and full particulars thereof, duly attested, to the subscriber, in order that the property thereof may be examined and considered; and in default thereof, all claimants will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit of the said Estate.
GEORGE D. STREET.
St. Andrews, May 17, 1837.

AUCTION SALES.

ON Saturday, the 10th of June next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber, at his Auction Room—Six CITY LOTS, viz: Nos. 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 755—all fronting on *Orange st't.* except No. 755, which fronts on Morris street, and butts on the rear of 732—the whole under a good fence, and pleasantly situated near Mr. Henry Whiteside's residence. Five of the Lots are held by Lease from the Corporation, at a small annual rent. *At the same time—*
PEW, No. 36, in the centre aisle, on the ground floor of *Saint John's Church.*
May 12. J. T. HANFORD.

HOUSE AND LOTS—BY AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th June next, will be sold by the subscriber, at his Auction Room.—Two City LOTS, situate in Morris street, 40 by 100 feet, known as Lots Nos. 767 and 768, and adjoining the property now occupied by Mr. Ferguson, Grocer,—together with the HOUSE on Lot No. 767, 30 by 40 feet, in the Cellar of which there is a *never-failing* well of *good* water.—The above Property is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the City, and is a desirable situation for person wishing to build.—*Terms at Sale.* JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, 30th May, 1837.

RAND'S
Improved Grand SOLAR
MICROSCOPE.

THIS splendid Instrument is now exhibiting at the MASONIC HALL, and will continue there for a few days only. It can only be put in operation when the sun shines. Its powers of magnifying are from ONE to FIVE MILLIONS of times larger than nature. The most minute insects appear of the most formidable and terrific size.

As the opportunity of looking into the hidden mysteries of Nature may not again occur in this City, Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to avail themselves of it.

☞Hours, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admittance 1s. 3d.; Children half price. May 26.

☞The proprietors of this splendid Instrument, would respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that they intend to leave the city in a few days, and as a similar opportunity of examining Nature may not again occur, they would recommend those who are curious in such matters, to avail themselves of the present chance.

Prince William Street,
Saint John, 26th May, 1837.

W. L. AVERY most respectfully begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has again commenced his business in that new building, adjoining the store of John Hastings, Esquire, where his former shop stood before the fire; and hopes by strict attention, to merit that patronage he has always so liberally received.

Just received: A few Boxes containing very superior Water Colours, Varnish Brushes, Camel Hair Pencils, Woods for Transfer Work, Fire screens and handles, &c.

On hand: Ledgers, Journals, Day, Letter, and other Blank Books, &c.

☞BOOK-BINDING executed with dispatch and neatness.

A general assortment of School Books and Stationery hourly expected from Britain.

Newcastle Coal Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first Meeting of the above Company, will take place at the ALBION HOUSE, Mr. John Hooper's, on Wednesday the 14th June. T. S. BEAUCHANT.
St. John, 26th May, 1837.

Received,

Per Enterprise, M'Cready, from Liverpool:

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

Also—per Sovereign, from Hull:

12 casks raw and boiled Paint OIL.
26th May. JAMES OTTY.

CONTRACTS for ERECTING
A BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received until the fifteenth day of July next, by the undernamed Commissioners, from persons disposed to contract for erecting and completing a BRIDGE, proposed to connect the town of Bathurst with the North side of Middle River Basin, in the County of Gloucester.

The Bridge required will be half a mile long, including the Abutments at both ends and the finishing of the same, by twenty-five feet wide: to be built on Hemlock Piles; the Piles to be driven not less than twelve feet deep through the mud or sediment (unless interrupted by rock,) and to be in rows of five deep: the span between the rows to be sixteen feet: the centre and side Piles to be thorough braced: the Piles to be capp'd by a single piece, which shall project eighteen inches over the side piles: each pile to be tenanted into the caps. The proposed site of the Bridge is a mud-flat, dry at low water, with the exception of a channel about two hundred feet wide, over which a gate or draw is to be constructed in the Bridge twenty feet wide, to admit the passage of small vessels; the whole to be planked with Hemlock plank, four inches thick.—A foot path of four feet wide to be raised six inches above the main floor on one side, and a hand rail to extend along the Bridge on both sides. All materials to be provided by the contractor.

A more particular specification, with the size of the Scantling and design of the proposed work, can be seen at all times at the Sheriff's Office, Bathurst.

The whole will be required to be finished on or before the first of September, 1838. Good security will be required from the contractor for the faithful performance of the contract.

Payments to be made as follows viz: 25 per cent. on executing the bonds and contract, 25 per cent. on the first of March 1838, 25 per cent. on the first of June following, and the remainder one month after the completion of the work.

JOSEPH READ. | HENRY W. BALDWIN,
CHARLES DOWCET, | WILLIAM END,
WILLIAM NAPIER, *Commissioners.*
Bathurst, Gloucester, 6th May, 1837.

Saint John Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per cent. is required to be paid in at the Secretary's Office, on or before Saturday the 13th May next, and a further Instalment of Ten per centum on or before Thursday the 1st June next. JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*
April 19, 1837.

Removal.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE subscriber has to inform the Public, that the above establishment is removed to the south side of Princess street, a few doors Eastward from the Post Office. A. R. TRURO.
May 5, 1837.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
AT THE
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, Nelson Street.

HUGH DOHERTY,

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

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

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

NEW STORE, Germain-st.

The Subscriber having taken the premises in Germain-street, recently occupied by A. R. Truro, Esq. as the Circulating Library, and nearly opposite Trinity Church, would most respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, he has lately received ex Barlow, from London, an assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which he solicits their attention:

—the above are now opening, and consist of—

BOYS flat brim'd Spanish Dunstable HATS; girls', maids' & women's Devon Bonnets;
Women's dunstable, tuscan, insertion & tissue, do.
Ladies' worked Muslin collars and CAPS;
Tambboured and worked Net, do.;
Parasols; Ladies' silk Hose;
White & random cotton, do.; Lace, printed and embroidered, do.;
Infants' Grecian Boots; White, colored Cotton Socks and Hose, do.;
Gents. Black and Fancy Neckerchiefs; Printed Pocket, do; Belt RIBBONS;
Blond, damask, chintz, printed gauze Handkerchiefs, Squares and Scarfs;
Fig'd Gauze Lutestring Ribbons; plain do.; love & Satin, do.; black & col. gro-de-nap Silks;
French black Turk Silk; black lace Veils;
Figured gauze Veils; Black Bombazine;
Black crape; Ladie's Kid and silk Gloves;
Quilling; thread and cotton Lace;
Small Morocco Shoes; Ladie's Kid, prunella, sealskin Shoes and Boots; lawn Handkerchiefs; Stays; Wadding; Pins; Needles; Reels cotton; black and colored Thread;
With a variety of other articles.

☞This being the first attempt on his own account, the Subscriber solicits that patronage so liberally bestowed on all new beginners.
12th May. DAVID H. DRAKE.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

Also—A few barrels superfine FLOUR, Boxes GLASS, 7×9 to 14×16, do. SOAP, CANDLES, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
26th May, 1837.

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.

Rum, Sugar, &c.

Now landing from Brig JANE, from St. Vincent:

12 PUNCHEONS RUM,
6 Hhds. Bright SUGAR,
8 Casks Molasses.—Will be sold low for Cash or approved paper, by
C. M'LAUCHLAN, No. 4 *Nelson-st.*

☞A few hundred barrels of Storage may be had: apply as above. 26th May.

WINDOW GLASS.

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

9000 feet 8x10
6000 feet 10x12
2500 feet 10x14 } WINDOW GLASS.
2500 feet 11x14
2500 feet 11x15
2500 feet 12x16
May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sale of Crown Lands.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned lots of land will be offered for sale by Auction at the Crown Land Office, on Tuesday the 27th day of June next.

YORK COUNTY.

Lots Nos. 6, and 7, Western tier of lots in Block 24 of Mahood's Survey on the Piskehagan, 200 acres.

Upset price 5s. per acre.

A Lot South of Lake George within A. G. Foster's five years licence, and adjoining the Grant to George West in the Magunday, 100 acres.

Upset price 5s. per acre.

CHARLOTTE.

Lot No. 19, second tier West of the Magaguadavic River (on Bonny River) adjoining the grant to Benjamin Condle, 200 acres.

Upset price 5s. per acre.

Lot No. 4, first tier Red Head Harbour, 100 acres.

Upset price 5s. per acre.

SUNBURY.

Lots Nos. 10, and 11, in the first and second tiers of Block number 5, in Kilpatrick's Survey on Little River and the Gore lot A., adjoining South of the above, 450 acres.

Upset price 5s. per acre.

QUEENS.

Lot No. 33, first tier Northeast of Pickett's cove Washademoak Lake above the grant to Wm. Maskel, Sen. 190 acres.

Upset price 5s. per acre.

Lot No. 3, Butternutt Ridge adjoining West of the grant to S. Mullin, 200 acres.

Upset price 5s. per acre.

KING'S.

Lots No. 1, 2, and 5, in the second tier Northeast of Studholm's Mill Stream between the grants to John and B. Belding, and others and B. Belding, and D. Mahany, 120 acres each.

Upset price 5s. per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Lot No. 32 (upper part of) South side of Renous River, in Jouett's survey, 50 acres.

Upset price 5s. per acre.

Lots 3 and 4, second tier Neguac, J. Davidson's survey, 50 acres each.

Upset price 4s. per acre.

Lot No. 3, South of Napan River, and adjoining the grants to Martin Kennedy, and Thomas Hannay, as surveyed by Deputy Peters, 50 acres.

Upset price 4s. per acre.

Lot No. 4, adjoining, west of the above 100 Acres.

Upset price 4s. per acre.

Lot No. 13, (rear part of) in the First tier of lots on the South side of Renous River, 55 acres.

Upset price 4s. per acre.

GLOUCESTER.

Lot No. 5, First tier, East of the road from Carraquet to Pocmouche 150 acres.

Upset price 4s. per acre.

Lot No. 4, adjoining the above 100 acres.

Upset price 4s. per acre.

An Island commonly called Sandy Island situate in the South Branch of St. Simon's Inlet, containing about 20 acres.

Upset price £100.

A Lot of Land on Miscow Island North of the third tract of land surveyed for J. Godfrey and on the west side of Little Mal Bay, 50 acres.

Upset price 5s. per acre.

CARLETON.

Lots No. 32, First tier, on both sides of the River Tobique, below, and Lot No. 18, North side, next above the tract of land surveyed for G. F. S. Berton, at the Red Rapids; No. 32 North side contains 50 acres. No. 32 south side, contains 174 acres. No. 18 contains 280 acres.

Upset price 10s. per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Lot No. 2, second tier, Jouett's survey, between the S. W. Miramichi and White Rapid brook, 106 acres.

Upset price 4s. per acre.

Lot No. 3, adjoining the above, 112 acres, and Lot No. 4, adjoining the above, 118 acres.

Upset price 4s. per acre.

A twenty one year's lease of part of Portage Island, at the entrance of Miramichi River, to commence on the East side of the Island, at the North East Point, to extend along the Shore, Southerly two miles; thence across the Island to include the same distance on the North West side, excepting thereout any meadow lands, that may now be occupied by French settlers or others.

Upset price £5 per acre.

At the time of sale a few lots, adjoining each of the above described Tracts, may be offered at the same Upset prices.

Terms of payment as in Notice of 30th March 1837.

By Order of His Excellency in Council.
Secretary's Office, 6th May, 1837.

RECEIVED

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

200 KEGS of BRANDRAM'S No. 1, White LEAD,
2 Tons of PUTTY, 3 chests soft INDIGO,
40 Tin cans Boiled and Raw OIL,
10 Bags Black PEPPER,
10 Boxes Wax wick mould CANDLES, short 6's,
1 Case "CHRISTY'S" Paris HATS,—
2 Cases Wood and Brass COMPASSES,
1 Case of BRUSHES. JAMES OTTY.
April 18, 1837.

NOTICE,

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

The plan can be seen at the Office of James Peters, Junior, Esquire.
CHARLES J. PETERS.
Saint John, April 8, 1837.

W.G. LAWTON

Has received per Barlow, from London, part of his Spring supply of GOODS, viz:—

PLAIN and Figured Gro de Naples,
Embossed and plain Sarsnetts,
Black bombazines, 4-4 and 5-4 black crape,
Gauze, satin, lutestring and sarsenet ribbons,
White and French white satins,
Gauze Veils, handkerchiefs and scarfs,
Barcelona and bandanna handerchiefs,
Rich filled centre shawls, with col'd grounds,
Chenille shawls and handkerchiefs,
Gents. black stocks, Parasols, umbrellas,
Sheet cane, Paste board,
White and colored stays,
Black, white and colored silk and lace gloves,
Beaver, berlin, and Kid gloves,
Plain and figured Nets, Quillings, Laces,
Edgings and Footings,
Blond Quilings in great variety,
Lace Veils and Lace collars,
Muslin capes, collars and Pelerines,
Worked Muslin Insertions,
Gimp Trimmings and Coronation braids,
Leather belts Table Matts, Moravian cotton,
Hair Pins, Thimbles, Needles, with a variety of small Wares, Blue and black broad cloths,
Six cases Gents. superfine London Hats,
Fifteen Trunks—containing Two Thousand three Hundred pairs Boots and shoes.
April 28, 1837.

Also by Ship Ward, from Liverpool:

PRINTED cottons and furnitures; cassinetts, cantoons, and moleskins; grey, white, and striped shirtings; Homespuns, checks, and ticks; Brown and black hollands;
Linens, Lawns, and French CAMBRICKS;
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Damask table linen;
Padding, canvas, and Osnaburg;
3-4 and 6-4 merinos: shalloons;
Red and White Flannels; Black and White Waddings; Valentia Vesting, in great variety;
Printed muslins and Regattas;
Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Musiln and cotton Printed Handkerchiefs;
Jacconet, Book, mull, and Nainsook muslins;
Bishops' Lawn and Scotch cambric;
Hair cord Dimity; Printed muslins;
Cotton Hank and cotton Balls;
A large assortment of Fancy BUTTONS;
Also—Ten cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats.
☞The whole of which will be disposed of at a very small advance. May 12.

Shingles, scantling, &c.

The Subscriber has just received:

90 M. OF very superior *warranted* and Merchantable Pine and Spruce SHINGLES;
—ALSO—
28,000 feet of prime hewed SCANTLING, among which is a frame for a *Building* of 40 by 25 feet. 500 M. of first quality *sawed* LATHS; 20,000 feet of clear and Merchantable Pine LUMBER, part of which was sensoned during the last summer, all of which, with his former STOCK, he offers for sale at reduced prices.
St. John, May 12. BENJAMIN GALE.

TO LET.

FOR one or two years, and possession given immediately, that elegant and spacious STORE, on the corner of King and Cross streets: the property of Mr. GEORGE BRAGG. Apply to
MICHAEL FRIEL.
Saint John, May 12, 1837. 3w.

COALS.

G. W. POTTER keeps on hand, a constant supply of House COALS, at his Yard, near the Post Office, entrance from Princess-street.—Family orders supplied on application at his Office North Market wharf, over W. H. Scovil's Store.
May 12.

Pimento.

30 BAGS PIMENTO, in or out of Bond;
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS, in prime order.
May 12. G. W. POTTER.

New Arrangement.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

THE Coach will leave St. John on *Tuesdays* at 7 o'clock in the morning, commencing on the 23d inst. and stop at the following places:
Ketchum's, Hammond River Bridge,
Hayes', Norton, *Cougle's*, Sussex Vale,
Holstead's, Petitcodiac, for the night;
Where good beds and every convenience will be afforded to travellers. The coach will leave at an early hour, and go to Amherst the same night, stopping at the Bend and Dorchester; will leave Amherst at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning on its return, and stop at Holstead's for the night, leaving the Bend at 3 o'clock, P. M.; leaving Holstad's at an early hour on Friday morning, and arrive at St. John the same night, stopping at Cougle's, Hayes', and Ketchum's.
St. John, 26th May, 1837.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

To Masters and Owners of Vessels navigating the River St. John.

NOTICE is hereby given that the '*Saint John Bridge Company*' are now erecting the scaffolding across the River for placing thereon the contemplated Bridge, below the Falls;—Masters and Owners of Vessels, and all other persons, are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.
JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*
By order of the Board.
May 5. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Crown Land Office,
Fredericton, 11th April, 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a sale of Timber Berths will take place at this Office, on Tuesday the 6th June next.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, with Berths in Gloucester, and proceed in rotation to Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland, Carleton, York and Charlotte, Sunbury, Queen's, King's and St. John; and continue from day to day, between the hours of 11 & 3, until all surveyed Berths applied for prior to the 20th of May shall have been offered.
THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner & Surveyor General of Crown Lands & Forests.

Ex Aid de Camp, from London,
The subscribers have received:

9 BBLS. Malaga Raisins; 20 boxes Chesne (Turkey) Raisins;
30 Boxes Bloom do.; 30 do. Muscatel do.
50 Drums pulled Turkey FIGS;
10 Pipes boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
40 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, Port, Madeira, sherry, Teneriffe, Bucellas, and santerne WINES; 10 hhds. cognac Brandy, Puncheons Old Rum and Batavia Arrack;
3 cases Hermitage and Burgundy;

And on consignment:

26 casks Malaga Wine; 1 pipe very old Bucellas, equal to Hock; 1 Pipe E. I. Teneriffe; 3 Pipes very choice E. I. Madeira; 70 barrels Dantzic S.F. Flour; 300 Bushels do. WHEAT.
W. H. Street & Ranney.
May 19, 1837.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

☞A few respectable Boarders will be taken.
May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

Per Aid de Camp, from London.
Just Received,

BOOKS, stationery, Perfumery, &c. &c. and for sale at the Circulating Library, Princess-st.
May 10. A. R. TRURO.

W. H. Street & Ranney,

Have received by the Scotia, from Greenock:

A FEW Pipes very choice Port and Sherry Wines; 24 doz. first growth Claret; A few Puncheons Cambleton WHISKY;

And on consignment:

600 gross Wine and Beer Corks; 400 do. Bungs; Which with their previous extensive stock, are offered for sale at a small advance.

St. John, May 5, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late THADDEUS SCRIBNER, of King's County, deceased, are requested to render the same within Four months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to JOHN W. SCOTT, City St. John.

JOHN NAPIER, King's Co.

St. John, March 21, 1837. *Executors.*

☞Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN DAY, late of this city Cordwainer, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims for adjustment within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to SARAH DAY, *Administratrix.*

Carleton, Dec. 26, 1836.

☞Notice.

THE Co-Partnership which has heretofore subsisted between the Subscribers, under the firm of *Ratchford & Lugrin*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be continued by the undersigned. *E. DeWolfe Ratchford*, on his own account, by whom also the Partnership debts will be received and paid.

E. DeW. RATCHFORD,
S. L. LUGRIN.

St. John, 1st March 1837.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of PETER PEDDIE, late of this city, are requested to make payment within three months: and all persons having demands against said Estate, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement. No accounts will be received after that period.

JOHN HOOPER, *Administrator.*

St. John, April 7, 1837.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them; and all those indebted, are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.

22d Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber has, as formerly, to intimate to his friends, that he has received by the *Saint Andrew*, GARRISON, from Liverpool, a further assortment of GOODS, consisting of 1 bale Merinos, bombazetts, shalloons, camblets, &c.; 3 cases Hats, assorted, and cloth caps; 3 ditto STATIONERY, viz: bill, cash, journal, ledger and quire books, &c. reams satin, wove, and laid post, pot, foolscap, and fine yellow satin Paper: reams blue, yellow, green, and red double crown Printing ditto; blotting do.; black, red and fancy sealing wax; Quills and Wafers; 3 bundles spades; 3 ditto shovels; 1 cask miners' ditto; 3 casks Hardware, consisting of Japanned coal scoops, dust pans with covers, candlesticks complete, brass-head, round joint fire irons, sailors' palms and hooks, drawing knives; plastering, pointing, and glazing trowels; plated candlesticks, silver mounted, &c. &c. which, with his former new and fashionable stock on hand, will be sold low. EDW. C. WADDINGTON.

2d December, 1836.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having taken the necessary measures for the importation, *direct from Canton*, of **5,000 Chests Tea**, contracted for to be of equal quality in the several denominations to the East India Company's best; and having despatched a Ship, which sailed for Canton in June last: Give notice, that the same will arrive at this Port about the 1st March next, and is to be sold at Public Sales, on days as will be declared appointed; which they trust will secure the confidence of the Trade, that it may by this means be supplied with an unexceptionable quality, and embracing advantages which the recent indirect importations have not afforded.

Early notice is thus given, in order that those who may intend ordering shipments from Europe, may be aware of having to compete with a direct importation, ordered under circumstances which give assurance that the quality will be the best.

The arrangement is intended to be continuous, for the importation of one or more cargoes annually.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS S. WARNE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.

ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DeW. RATCHFORD, } Trustees.
N. SMITH DE MILL,

St. John, 23d September, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Business,

in all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of *B. L. Peters*, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. DRAKE.

N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.

October 7, 1836.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, *Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine*, universally adopted by the Royal Navy.

Also on hand, Jewellery, silver, German silver, and Plated Tea Table, Mustard, salt Spoons and Sugar Tongs; silver and German silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; Double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses; Telescopes; Thermometers; Eight Day clocks, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,

Oct. 25. *Office Hours Corner.*

NEW BRUNSWICK,

House of Assembly,
Wednesday, 1st Feb. 1837.

WHEREAS it has been heretofore granted a return of Particular Duties on articles consumed by fire to such persons as were not insured thereon: And whereas it is expedient that all persons should know in what way applications of a similar nature would hereafter be received by the House; therefore

RESOLVED, unanimously, That this House will not in future entertain any application for return of Duties on articles consumed by fire, even though it should be made to appear that no insurance had been made on articles so consumed.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.

☞ *The Editors of the several Papers in the Province are requested to insert the above for three months.*

April 26

WEST OF SCOTLAND

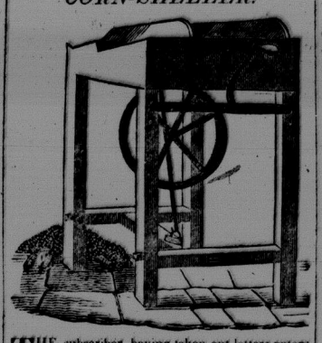
Fire and Life Insurance Office,

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that RENEWAL RECEIPTS for all POLICIES expiring on the 5th February, will be prepared and ready for delivery on payment of the Annual Premium.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding CORN-SHELLER.



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

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

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

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

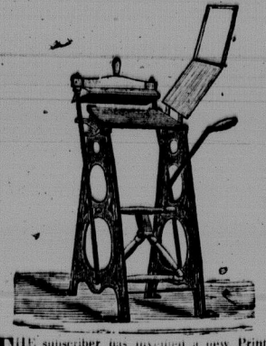
The prices are fixed at the lowest rate, $50 for the large, and $20 for the small sheller, the inventor relying on extensive sales for a fair remuneration.

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

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

Maxwell's Patent Job Printing PRESS.

Honored with the Diploma of the Mechanic's Institute.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. MAXWELL, 259 Bowery.

New York, May, 1837.

Rum, Sugar & Molasses.

10 HHDS. Bright SUGAR; 25 Boxes bright Havana ditto;
10 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
10 do Molasses. *Ex Barlow from London:*
500 Barrels superfine FLOUR—*fresh.*

April 21. JOHN ROBERTSON.

18th April, 1837.

Ex 'BARLOW,' from London.

97 PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, best Sherry, Madeira, Teneriffe, Marsala, and Claret WINES;
56 Puncheons and Hhds. Cognac Brandy and fine pale Rotterdam GENEVA;
Hhds. London Brown Stout,
20 boxes London Sperm Candles,
50 " " Tallow "
30 " " Yellow Soap,
4 cases Cheshire CHEESE,
200 gross wine and beer Corks,
100 do. Taps and Bungs,

—Which along with their previous stock of Champagne, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsala Wines, and a few chests superior Congo TEA, are offered for sale by

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

April 21.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Princess Street.

Per ships *Barlow* from London, and *Ann* from Liverpool, the subscriber has received an assortment of splendid ANNUALS, Juvenile Books, *Saturday Magazine*, &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. A. R. TRURO.

April 21, 1837.

RECEIVED

Per Ship SCOTIA *and* WARD, *and now landing:—*

2 BALES fine Scotch CARPETING,
20 Quarter Casks, } 2 Bales Unbleached COTTONS.
5 Half Pipes } Superior Sicily MADEIRA.
2 Pipes superior old Port WINE.
2 Puncheons prime malt WHISKEY,
60 Boxes mould and dipt CANDLES,
100 Boxes best hard yellow SOAP,
5 Hogsheads refined loaf SUGAR,
20 Bags Wine and Beer CORKS, &c. &c.

For Sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Saint John, 5th May, 1837.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.—50 barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour; 100 ditto ditto Corn Meal—now landing and for sale by

April 21. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

Dock street, opposite the Engine house.

March 31.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

"ex Barlow, from London."

36 CASKS, 3 Cases IRONMONGERY, *—comprising—*
4d 6d 8d 10d & 12d NAILS,
4, 4 1-2 & 5 inch Spikes, 2 1-2 inch flooring Brads,
Brass, Iron, and wood Door Locks,
Fancy brushed Collar Locks,
Brass brushed Padlocks, Rate Stock Locks,
Screw Hasps & Staples, Spring window Bolts,
Thumb Latches and Iron Door Locks,
T, HL, & Butt Hinges, 200 gross Screws, ass'd.
150 Casks sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Bronte Madeira **Wine.**

Which are offered for sale while landing at a small advance.

April 21. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Cheap Teas.

A FEW Chests Congo and Twankay TEAS and Boxes Hyson do. for sale very low by

E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

April 27th, 1837.

FRESH SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received ex schooner DILIGENCE, from Boston, a supply of Fresh GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, put up at the *New England Seed Store*, and warranted the growth of 1836.

—ALSO—

Small Boxes of Garden Seeds for private gardens:
Casks Red and White CLOVER;
Do. TIMOTHY or Herds Grass.

March 31. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Crown Land Office,
Fredericton, 18th April, 1837.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing Crown Lands, are required to transmit to the Crown Land office a description of such Lands, when if vacant and surveyed, it will be offered at an upset price at Public Sale, subject to the conditions published on the 30th March last, after due notice given.

The foregoing arrangement is intended to save the applicants for land needless trouble and expense

THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Lumber, Butter, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low while landing:

300,000 Ft. Pine & Spruce **BOARDS,**

50 barrels Pork; 30 ditto Beef; 23 firkins Butter.

Just received and for sale low while landing, by

April 14. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

☞Notice.

MR. EDMUND A. PRICE, having assigned to us all his Debts, in trust, for such of his creditors as will execute the deed of Assignment and Release, before the 17th day of July next. All persons in any manner indebted to the said Edmund A Price, are requested to pay over to us, or some one of us, who *only* are authorized to receive the same, the amounts which they respectively owe to him. All accounts remaining unpaid on 1st May next, will then be put in suit.

ROBERT RAY.
EDWIN KETCHUM.
GEO. WHEELER.

April 7, 1837.

FOUND lately, a POCKET BOOK, containing some money. Any person proving the property may obtain it on application to the subscriber, in Norton, King's County.

March 17. WM. DENNISON.

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 2 do. 1 inch, 2 do. 7/8 inch; 1 Chain Anchor 20 cwt. 1 do. 15 cwt. 1 do. do. 13 cwt.

Will be sold cheap if applied for early.

March 17. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Dry Fruit, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale on moderate terms, the cargo of schr. LEO, *from Gibraltar—consisting of:*

185 QUARTER casks WINE,
7,50 Boxes } 80 Jars GRAPES,
800 Half-Boxes } RAISINS,
100 Quarter-boxes }
130 Kegs ditto, of 50 lbs. each,
150 Drums FIGS; 13 Frails ALMONDS,
25 Boxes Florence OIL; 10 do Capers,
8 boxes and 3 Baskets CHAMPAIGNE.

Feb. 17. *J. T. HANFORD.*

☞CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any of my servants without my order, as I will not be answerable for debts of their contracting. JAMES NETHERY.

March 23, 1837.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS.

4 CASES "ROWLAND'S" Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted, for sale low by

March 10. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

PORK.

JUST received, on consignment, a few Barrels Prime Sussex Vale PORK, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.

March 24. E. C. WADDINGTON.

POTATOES, PORK, OATMEAL, BRICKS, &c.

Just received, ex ship *Saint Patrick*, from Londonderry:—

2000 Bushels POTATOES,
100 Barrels Prime ess Pork, *(Graham's Brand.)*
8 Tons Prime OATMEAL.
20 Pun's. full strength Patent Grain Whiskey,
70,000 good BRICKS;—to be sold low by

April 14. HUGH DOHERTY.

John Thomson & Son,

BEG to announce that they have recommenced business in the New Store, (built since the late fire) at their former stand in Water street, where they will keep a choice assortment of

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Liquors, Wines, &c.

At their usual low prices, and trust that those friends who may favour them with a call, will find their goods as genuine as any offered in this city.

☞ Coffee roasted and ground daily.

3d March, 1837.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, &c.

Landing, ex the Nestor, from Boston:

10 BOXES Oranges; 5 do. Lemons;
50 Drums pull'd Turkey Figs;
10 Dozen CORN BROOMS;
5 M Havana Cigars; 1 M. Principi do.
20 Kegs Water and Butter Crackers;
6 Half barrels soda do.
Bags soft shell Almonds; Kegs Honey;
Saleratus; Java Coffee, &c. &c.

For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.

March 17, 1837.

A FEW Cargoes of PLASTER OF PARIS, now ready for delivery at *Freeman's Creek*, (the Steamboat landing,) in Amherst, may be had on application to JAMES COATES, Esq. there, or to

March 24. E. DeW RATCHFORD.

CUT NAILS.

40 KEGS Cut Shingle NAILS, and Flooring BRADS, just received, and will be sold low by

March 24. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Cognac Brandy & Wines.

Now landing from on board the ship America, Mackie, Master, at the South Market Wharf:

10 HHDS, first quality Cognac BRANDY,
3 Pipes, 10 half pipes, and 10 qr. casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

For sale low from the Quay.

Feb. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Seasoned Lumber.

The Subscriber offers for sale the Cargo of the Schr. Jane, from Amherst—Consisting of—

CLEAR PINE BOARDS—Merchantable do.
SPRUCE flooring ditto—part of which has been sawn *two years.*

The Cargo will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers, if applied for before landing.

April 21. E. D. W. RATCHFORD

Received per Forth,

Reid, Master, from Liverpool:

2 HHDS. Ship Chandlery,—viz: Signal Lanterns, Speaking Trumpets, Fog Horns, patent Binnacle Lamps Brass & Wood Compasses, Forecastle Lamps, Tureens, Waterpitchers, &c. &c. 1 Case of 24 and 26 oz. Sheet Copper.

April 14. JAMES OTTY.

BRAZIL HIDES.—300 Dry Salted Brazil Hides, now landing, for sale by

April 21. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

OAT MEAL & CORN MEAL.—A Quantity of fresh ground OAT MEAL; also, 100 barrels CORN MEAL—just received and for sale by

April 28. *J. T. HANFORD.*

HAMS! HAMS!!

100 SUPERIOR cured CUMBERLAND HAMS, *for sale by*

April 28. JAMES MALCOLM.

Figs, French Plums, &c.

Landing, ex the ship 'BARLOW, *from London:*

50 DRUMS Fresh FIGS,
25 quarter boxes French Plums,
20 lbs. finest ISINGLASS,
Wax and Sperm Candles, &c. &c.

For sale by JAMES. MALCOLM.

28th April, 1837.

James Malcolm,

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

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

COFFEE, COFFEE.

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

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

Flour and Meal.

THE subscriber will continue to sell his present stock by retail, for Cash, as heretofore, say *Hamburgh FINE FLOUR* at 52s. 6d. per Barrel, and CORN MEAL, at 30s. per Barrel.

Jan. 27 JAS. T. HANFORD.

Twines and Lines.

The subscriber has on hand, of recent importations—

COARSE and fine Salmon Twine; seine, shad, and herring do; Herring Nets; Cod and Pollock Lines, of all sizes.

Jan. 13. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*

LANDING ex the Frances, from Boston:

A FRESH supply of Mocha, & Java Coffee, New RICE, soft Almonds, Walnuts, Honey, Butter and Water Crackers, Corn Brooms, Saleratus, &c.—For sale by.

JAMES MALCOLM,

Jan 27. *Dock street.*

Oranges, Cigars, & Cherry Brandy.

JUST RECEIVED:—25 Hundred fine Jamaica Oranges, in fine order; a few thousand choice Cigars:—and from *London* direct a lot of superior Cherry Brandy. Apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*, or *City Restorateur*, Water street

Nov. 25. JAMES. NETHERY.

FIGS.

150 DRUMS New FIGS.—Landing ex *Leo*, from Malaga. Apply to

14th Feb. JAMES MALCOLM.

Sugar and Rum.

3 HHDS. *very superior* Antigua SUGAR,
3 ditto Jamaica ditto,
9 Hhds. Demerara RUM.
A few puncheons *strong Jamaica RUM.*

For sale by the subscriber *very low for Cash.*

Feb. 10. *Ratchford & Lugrin*

Cognac Brandy, Hollands Geneva, and Superfine Flour.

Landing, ex the Hibernia, from Liverpool:

624 BRLS. superfine FLOUR:
10 hhds. prime Cognac Brandy, *(Martell's Brand.)*
10 hhds. prime Hollands Geneva, of first quality;

on sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

March 27 1837.

To Let,

And immediate possession given—

A FARM containing seven hundred acres of Land, one hundred of which is cleared, and from 30 to 40 tons of Hay annually. There are on the premises three log houses and two good barns. They would be let in separate Farms if required. To an industrious man they would prove beneficial, as produce would be taken for the rent. *Also for sale on the farm*, 25 tons first quality HAY. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church-st.

Jan. 6. JAMES NETHERY.

FARM & SHIP YARD

TO LET:—Possession given on 1st day of May next:—

50 ACRES of Land, with two Dwelling Houses, and an established Ship Yard, 8 miles from Town, on the Kennebeckasis, and now occupied by the subscriber. For particulars apply on the Premises, to

BENJAMIN APPLEBY.

Jan. 20, 1836.

Fresh Fruit.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber—

30 JARS Grapes warranted sound,
100 Boxes New Muscatel Raisins,
25 half do. do. do.
10 Cases Sallad OIL.

JAMES MALCOLM.

Feb. 23. *Prince Wm. street.*

Printing Presses.

THE attention of Printers is requested to the EAGLE PRESS, which was exhibited in operation at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at Castle Garden during the week, September 5th to the 11th inclusive.

The Eagle Press is manufactured by James Maxwell, Inventor and Patentee, No. 259, Bowery, New-York, and combines efficiency and durability, while its construction on scientific principles affords power and strength equal at least to any other, and with less labour. It weighs about 400 lbs. less than the lightest iron press now in use, while the heaviest single piece in it is only about 200 lbs. which renders it very portable and convenient for transportation. It is the cheapest iron press now in use, as may be seen by the following list of cash prices:

No. 1,—23 by 18 inches,		.	$160
" 2, 27	21 "	.	185
" 3, 32	25 "	.	210
" 4, 36	28 "	.	220

The credit price at six months is $30 in addition to the price above named for each size, the advertiser preferring a cash business with moderate profits.

In addition to the above, J. M. makes several sizes of a Press suitable for Job Work; the largest of which, at $75, will print a cap sheet; the smallest at $30, is intended chiefly for cards. Cast iron side-sticks, for newspapers, etc. of a new construction, uniting lightness with strength, and believed to be fully equal to the more expensive wrought iron article, and one-third cheaper.

Iron Presses for proving matter in the galley, thereby avoiding the tedious and type destroying method of the brush or plainer, made to any length or width. Price $75 for one of proving two columns, 36 inches, at one time; also very convenient for printing small bills, &c. &c. It is like his other presses, simple, compact, occupying small space, and not likely to get out of repair.

☞ Printers of Newspapers giving the above advertisement three or more insertions, and sending a copy of the paper containing the same, shall have a deduction of three dollars from the cash price when purchasing a small press, and five dollars on a medium or larger size.

He manufactures Straw and Leghorn Presses of different kinds, at various prices, for the use of milliners and hat pressers.

JAMES MAXWELL.

New York, November 19, 1836.

☞ Engravings may be seen at the Chronicle Office.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received from Liverpool, a large assortment of New Goods, among which are:

BLUE, black, brown, olive, and drab Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy stripe Buckskin; Molbourne rib do.; printed Muslins and calicoes; 4-4 Irish Linens; thibet, challie, silk, rockspun, and worsted shawls and Handkerchiefs; ladies and gentlemen's fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Muslin collars; Edgings, Laces, and Quilling Nets; ladies' and gentlemen's white and colored silk, woollen, and cotton Hose and Half Hose; white, black, & col'd silk Gloves; fancy Kid do. with and without spring cuffs; berlin, beaver, and cotton ditto; Moleskins and Fustians; bleached and unbleached cottons, check and Homespuns; jaconet, mull, book, cambric, cross barred, and swiss Muslins; plain and figured Bobbinnets, French Ginghams; gent's black and colored silk stocks, and fancy Muslin cravats, ladies satinett shoes; two cases of well assorted ribbons; and 2 do. Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, with a great variety of cutlery, Hardware, &c.

He also expects by the first arrivals from London another addition to his present stock; all which will be found on inspection as cheap as any in the city.

EDWARD DOHERTY,

Nov. 4.

More Valuable Goods.

Received per the ship *Liverpool*, Johnson, from Liverpool:

5 CASKS and 2 cases HARDWARE, consisting of Japanned Tea and Knife Trays; cake & bread Baskets; socket Lamps, &c.; bronze and lacquered Lustres—one, two, and three lights, with glass drops; candlesticks, tapers, spell cups, card racks and table Bells; telescope hearth Brushes; Hat and Umbrella stands; Patent candle Lamps with Glass and candles for ditto; Brass Fire Irons; Bed and table candlesticks; drawer and curtain Pins and Bands, Pullies, &c.; Chains for hanging or setting before fires; copying presses; Norfolk Latches; 2-foot Rules; cork drawers; Thomson's screw Augurs, from 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 inch.

1 cask of CUTLERY, viz:—sets of Balanced Ivory handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do Buffalo Forks; sets of tip, forebuck, white bone, buffalo and shaw buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fitted up Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butcher's Knives, from 7 to 10 inch; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; cards of scissors, tailors shears; a few pairs silver pickle Knives and Forks.

Also, a few cases (for children,) with Knife, Fork and spoon, plated on steel; German silver Pencil cases; plate powder, polishing paste, &c.

Also, 27 Bags Porter corks and taps;

5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;

Which, with his present stock on hand, with those daily expected, he offers to the public low for cash or approved payment, wholesale and retail.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

11th Nov. 1836.

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Calcutta.

PILOT Cloths, Petershams, superfine Broad Cloths, Kerseys, white and red Flannels, Salisbury do.; Blankets, Green Baize, Scotch Plaids Tartan shawls, Fill'd centre worsted and cotton do Plain and Figured Merinos, shalloons, shawl Dresses. Brown Holland, Linen Bed Tick, cotton ditto, Osnaburgs; checks, stripes, and Homespuns; regatta shirting, plain and twill'd Printed cottons; White and Grey shirting do.; Linen cambrics; rolled Jacconets, &c. &c.

JAMES [illegible]WES,

Nov. 11. *Market square.*

A Card.

THE subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues his usual Business in his former store, in Merritt's Brick building, No 1, *Water St* [illegible] where he offers for sale an Extensive Assortment of HARDWARE, CLOTHS, *Merinos, Cottons, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.*—Wholesale or retail.

ALSO—A few Barrels of Extra superfine Hamburgh FLOUR, *and prices as usual.*

Jan. 31. *E. C. WADDINGTON.*

PROSPECTUS

OF

Stories from Real Life.

THE entire and decided approbation with which the little volume, termed "Three Experiments of Living," (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity, has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a Periodical, that individuals and families, in distant, as well as neighbouring regions of the United States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these "three moral and well told stories."—The subject connected with the "means of living," being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical, will be "Stories from Real Life, designed to teach true Independence, and Domestic Economy." Each part or volume, will contain about 150 pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month.—Price 25 cents a Part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address.—Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the Three Experiments of Living—

Living Within the Means;
Living up to the Means;
Living Beyond the Means.

EIGHTH EDITION.

'It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.'

'We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.'

'It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is well told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.'

'It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.'

'We cannot too highly commend this work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lessons in an irresistible and interesting manner.'

'If this book should fall into the hands of novel readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told.'

'A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady: but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married she ought to be.'

'Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families, than by presenting them with the Three Experiments.'

'The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence.'

'It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in living within our means.'

Also from the Author of the Young Man's Guide.

'It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without out a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendancy.'

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

'I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply interesting was it to me.'

☞ Publishers who will insert the above Prospectus, and notices of the THREE EXPERIMENTS in their papers, and kindly give a short notice, will confer an obligation on the undersigned, and will be entitled to a complete series, which shall be sent to their address.

S. COLMAN, PUBLISHER.
121 *Washington Street,*
February, 1837, Boston, Mass.

W. H. Street & Ranney,

Wine Merchants, Agents and Commission Merchants,

HAVE re-established their usual business in the new Brick Building owned by Mr. MERRITT, fronting on Prince William and Saint John streets, where they offer for sale an extensive variety of excellent WINES; and the extensive premises they occupy, enable them to tender their services to receive Merchandize generally on commission, to be sold by Auction or Private sale.

St. John, 16th March, 1837.

FRESH TEAS.—*Per Renfrewshire.*

940 PACKAGES of fresh imported in June, from China,—consisting of Congo, Twankay, and Young Hyson TEAS.
4a Cases (2lb. Canisters) Young Hyson Ditto.

January 31. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

PER late arrivals: 300 boxes best LIVERPOOL SOAP; 50 do. Liverpool Wax Wick Mould CANDLES; 40 do. London ditto; 15 do. Sperm and Wax ditto; 25 ditto Dipped Candles.

Will be sold cheap for cash or approved Notes, apply to JAMES MALCOLM.

Feb. 10, 1837.

Superior Dressed Bear-Skins.

1 CASE of very superior dressed BEAR SKINS. For sale low by

Feb. 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bank Stock for Sale.

13 SHARES of CITY BANK STOCK; 9 shares Commercial ditto, if applied for immediately. JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 14, 1837.

PORK, BEEF, & BUTTER.

54 BARRELS PORK, of superior quality, 32 do. Beef; 23 firkins Butter;

Just received per schr. Tom Cringle, from Parrsboro, for sale low while landing.

March 31. *E. D. W. RATCHFORD.*

RAISINS.—66 Boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins, ex schr. *Diligence*, for sale low.

April 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE,

15 SHARES Commercial Bank Stock, apply to

March 31. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Per Roscway, from St. Kitts:

Just received and for sale by the subscriber:

16 PUNCHEONS high proof and good flavoured SPIRITS:

IN STORE,

A few hogsheads first quality Cognac Brandy;
Ditto ditto Hollands Geneva;
20 hogsheads Prime Retailing Molasses; and
5 hogsheads Jamaica Sugar.

April 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Cordage and Swedes Iron.

7 TONS assorted Cordage, of very superior quality; 4 tons Swedes Iron, flat and square, for sale by

April 1. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

THE subscriber has removed his store to Nelson street, next door to J. Kirk, Esq. where he will continue his former business, and has on hand a general assortment of—Superfine FLOUR, Rye FLOUR, CORN MEAL, SUGAR & MOLASSES, and

Groceries.

For sale at his usual low prices.

C. M'LAUCHLAN,
May 5. No. 4, Nelson st.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. BEDELL, "
[illegible] Vale,	Major EVANSON,
Shediac,	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton,	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT,
Gagetown,	W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews	W. KER, Esq.
Dalhousie,	[illegible]

POOR CO