THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanach.

February.		R. Sun.	S. Sun.	Moon	H. W.
16	Saturday,	6 58	5 30	8 56	1 24
17	Sunday,	6 56	5 31	10 10	2 2
18	Monday,	6 54	5 32	11 31	2 43
19	Tuesday,	6 53	5 33	morn.	3 30
20	Wednesday,	6 52	5 35	0 51	4 28
21	Thursday,	6 51	5 36	2 11	5 44
22	Friday,	6 50	5 38	3 17	7 21

First quarter, 20th. 3h. 19m. eve.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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Marine Assurance Company.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Miscellany.

THE MONK OF LA TRAPPE.

BY THE HON. MRS. ERSKINE NORTON.

(*Concluded.*)

About noon, the magnificent equipage of the Count of Altenberg drove up to the gate, and the brothers alighted. Augustus proceeded straight to the chapel, and, having robed in the vestry, took his station with the other officiating priests. It was the first time he had been in this chapel since, four years past, he himself had enacted the part of bridegroom to the beautiful girl he was now about to bestow on another. The chapel was illuminated and decorated precisely in the same manner, and the whole of that scene of painful mockery presented itself strongly before him. He remained absorbed in gloomy reverie; a chilling doubt, a secret discontent, clung, in spite of all his efforts, to his thoughts. Why should he be denied the enjoyment of the best, the purest affections of his being? The ideas, if not the words, of our sublime Milton, were present to his mind; and he felt, for the first time, a secret abhorrence of those hypocrites who 'austerely talk.'

'Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and, commands to some, leaves free to all.'

He felt, that to this ill judged attempt to force our imperfect nature on too lofty a pinnacle, was owing its disgraceful fall among the class of men to which he belonged. Such an impracticable elevation, he began to regard as a sort of spiritual Babel, which, like the Babel of yore, lay crushed in its own weakness, folly, and presumption.

Augustus heard the heavy carriages thunder one after another through the paved archway; the trampling and neighing of horses, an occasional note of music, or a peal of laughter, met his ear. On a sudden, however, these sounds ceased; an unusual stillness reigned around, and, somewhat startled by the contrast, Augustus raised his head from the folds of his robe. He thought his clerical companions seemed surprised; distant doors were banging, and footsteps were hurrying to and fro; several menials, pale and alarmed, looked into the chapel and disappeared. At length came the sound of many voices in rage and lamentation; a crowd seemed approaching the chapel; the voices, mingled and confused, grew every moment louder, till the count rushed in like a madman, gnashing his teeth and tearing his hair, followed by the Baron of Elsenheim, his sons, and several other noblemen, all trying in vain to appease him.

At the proper time, the bride had been sought for in the oratory; two hours had elapsed, and it was now no longer possible to conceal that there was no bride to be found.

The scene that ensued baffles description. Augustus at length, partly by force, partly by entreaty, succeeded in conveying his brother home. The wondering guests slowly dispersed. The baron, with the female part of his family, shut himself up; while his sons and vassals scoured the surrounding country, threatening vengeance and destruction to the unhappy girl, and all who might be concerned in her flight.

Wilhelmina was pointed out by Emmeline's sisters as an object of suspicion; and to her cottage did the brothers first direct their steps. She had already returned from the castle, whither she had gone early, arranged in all her finery, to assist at the toilet of the bride. They found her seated on the floor, sobbing and crying bitterly. She steadily disclaimed all knowledge of Emmeline's intentions, who, she allowed, had visited her of late more frequently than usual; but it was her habit never to pass the cottage upon any occasion without doing so. She said she had observed that Emmeline *looked* melancholy, but had never heard her express any aversion to her approaching marriage; and when she (Wilhelmina) spoke of it in terms of joy and pride, she had never been checked by Emmeline. She unhesitatingly denied having seen her on the close of the preceding day. This was all that Wilhelmina could or would reveal. Strict search was made within and about her cottage, but in vain.

Augustus delayed as long as possible his departure to Suabia, partly to console and support his brother, partly in the hope that a short time might discover the retreat of Emmeline, and that he might act as mediator between her and her family, trusting, at least, to ameliorate the severity of her punishment. This for others; but in his own bosom he carefully locked up feelings far more acute even than those he sought to console. He acquitted himself, it is true, of ever having in word, in look, or even in thought, encouraged the love of Emmeline; that love, so full of truth and of despair, which, in despite of obstacles utterly insurmountable, had seemed to grow with her growth, and strengthen with her strength; that love, for which all wordly blessings, amply as they were showered on her head, had been rejected, and for which she was now a houseless and desolate wanderer! Where was she? what had become of her? Could he imagine that young and delicate form condemned to want and labour! or had it found a lingering death in the depth of some concealed cave? or been dashed from the brow of the precipice? or did it lie congealed in the mountain torrent? Alas! how willingly would he have braved the scorn of the world, and the severe injunctions of his religious creed—all that till then he had dreaded or held inviolable—to have wrung from her tresses the cold dews of night—to have warmed her on his heart—to have given his love for her love, his life for her life!

To all but him the events was as inexplicable as it was astounding: he alone held a clew, slight but certain, to the desperate step she had taken. In the inmost recesses of the woods, and along the lonely margins of the lakes, he called upon her name; and surrounded by their gloomy solitude, gave way to the heart-rending grief, which, from the eyes of his fellow-men, he was forced to conceal.

At times he almost hoped that Heaven had taken her to itself. What would it avail her to be found! My brother's love is turned to gall; her very mother would refuse even a tear to her supplications; and if she took refuge with me, she would find in my arms but disgrace and misery, without the power, even of protecting her against the vengeance of her family, and the offended laws of her country. No, Emmeline! thy pure and suffering spirit has fled where it will find pardon and peace! I have but a little time yet to struggle on, and then shall we meet where it is no crime to love.

A few weeks passed away, and by degrees all hope of recovering the lost Emmeline, or of ascertaining her fate, was given up. Her eldest brother, Rudolph, a harsh and haughty man, had already departed for the wars in Suabia; whither Augustus became now exceedingly anxious, according to his orders, to repair. The brothers, therefore, parted; Augustus, accompanied by a numerous armed train, to Ulm; and the count to Vienna, where he hoped amid gaieties and pomp, and above all, by a suitable marriage, to heal the wound that had been inflicted on his love and his pride.

Augustus found Suabia even in a more state than he had apprehended. The peasants were in all directions rising *en masse*; and the imperial army, though brave and well-disciplined, was, owing to the poverty of Charles the Fifth, small, and ill supplied. It is not necessary to remind my readers, that the priesthood at that time not only influenced the councils of armies, but often personally engaged in their contests.

The zeal, energy, and ability of Augustus, joined to the unbounded confidence placed in him, rendered his presence of much importance. About a month after his arrival, a desperate conflict took place near Ulm, in which the Imperialists were successful; but, while in pursuit of the flying peasantry, a body of the latter suddenly rallied, and discharged the few fire-arms they possessed. Augustus received a wound in the shoulder, sufficiently severe to prevent his proceeding; his horse, at the same time, being killed under him. Unwilling, however, to draw a single follower from the pursuit, he retired to the bank of a small, clear stream, where he attempted to stanch the blood and bind the wound; but heat, fatigue, and over-excitement, had done their work, and he fell exhausted, without being able even to refresh himself by a draught of the water that bubbled past him.

On recovering, he found himself supported by some one who was bathing his temples and the palms of his hands, and who, on seeing him able to hear it, applied himself with great skill, coolness, and delicacy of touch, to the dressing of the wound. Augustus looked up, and beheld a thin, pale boy, apparently not more than twelve or thirteen years of age, and arrayed as a page, but by no means handsomely. When he had finished dressing the wound, he gave his patient a draught of the cool water; and making him up a pillow of moss, assisted him to lie down, covered him with his military cloak, and then went to the road-side to watch for some of his returning followers.

The first demand Augustus made, when awaking on his own bed at Ulm, was for the stranger-boy who had so providentially succoured him, and, perhaps, had been the means of saving his life. The boy was immediately brought forward; and Augustus, dismissing those about him, inquired who he was.

'I am,' replied the youth, 'the son of Wilhelmina, a vassal of your brother, the count; but who has resided on the lands of the Baron of Elsenheim, since she nursed my foster-sister, the Lady Emmeline.'

'Indeed!' exclaimed Augustus, with great interest; 'you are the son of Wilhelmina! But, how came you here? I thought you were in the train of the young Ulric of Elsenheim.'

'I was so,' replied the boy; 'but my mother felt herself affronted at the suspicion cast upon her by the family, on the occasion of the Lady Emmeline's disappearance, and she has gone back to Altenberg. She has also sent me word (for she cannot write) to quit the Lord Ulric, to make the best of my way to Ulm, where I should find you, and to proffer you my services, as to the brother of my liege lord. I have had a weary travel all the way from——; but, thank God, I came in good time.'

'Undraw that window-curtain a little, and let me look at you.' The boy did as he was ordered. 'I forget your name.'

'Theodore, my lord.'

'Poor boy! you do, indeed, look worn and fatigued! You appear younger than your foster-sister.'

'Yet we are as near as may be the same age.'

'She is taller than you are.'

'No, my lord, we are about the same height; but a lad of sixteen will hardly look so old or so tall as a young lady of that age.'

'True,' replied Augustus thoughtfully, with his eye still fixed on the youth.

'I have been considered,' continued Theodore, colouring a little and drawing himself up, 'to resemble the Lady Emmeline. My mother was very proud of that resemblance, slight as it was, and made every body remark it: but I fear you, my lord, do not discover it, I am now so much altered for the worse.'

'Yes; I think there is a likeness, though I am scarcely a judge (and Augustus sighed deeply,) as I have only seen the Lady Emmeline once, for a few minutes, during the last two years. Your hair and complexion are darker; and the slight resemblance you bear will wear off as you grow up and get more manly.'

'I am sorry for it,' said Theodore looking a little disconcerted; at which trait of youthful vanity Augustus could not suppress a smile.

He liked the frank, yet modest and simple manner of the boy so much, that he took him at once into his service as page; and although his want of birth would prevent his rising higher, it would be easy, he thought, to provide for him in a few years in some other department of the household. Theodore accordingly was, to his great apparent delight, soon arrayed in the handsome and becoming, but somewhat fanciful, dress of a page in those times. He looked so well in it, and a few days' rest had made so favourable an alteration in his appearance, that the resemblance of which he had boasted, began to strike Augustus more forcibly, and secretly influenced farther to notice and favour the boy. He was timid, gentle, and apparently in delicate health; his habits were exceedingly reserved; and when not with his master, he would retire into the little room assigned him, and would there read, write, or practise on his lute,—an instrument on which he excelled, and which, he said, he loved, because his dear young Lady Emmeline had herself given him his first lessons. The sound of the war-trumpet made him turn pale; but he was remarkably prompt and skilful in attending to the wounded. Augustus, in his hours of rest and relaxation at home, was never without Theodore, whose cheerful smile, interesting and intelligent conversation, lute, and song, only waited a glance from his master; to whom he soon became as a young and cherished brother. Placed on a stool at his feet, even when Augustus was occupied in writing, or in deep thought, or in conversation with others, would lean his head unreproved upon his knee, and look at or listen to him with that affectionate devotion, that mixture of love and veneration, we feel for a beneficent and superior being.

At first, the name of the Lady Emmeline was sometimes naturally on the lips of Theodore, but it always produced an expression of so much pain on the countenance of Augustus, that the page, apparently presuming he had not recovered from the indignity his brother, the count, had received, forbore to dwell upon it.

Rudolph of Elsenheim, the eldest brother of Emmeline, had also taken up his winter quarters in Ulm. A civil, but distant, intercourse took place between him and Augustus; for, amongst other ill effects of the strange event that had occurred, the alienation of the two families could scarcely be prevented. Twice, on the occasion of a ceremonious visit made by Rudolph, Theodore effected his escape in much agitation; for which Augustus rather reproved him: 'You need not be alarmed; you and your mother are our vassals; and your having been so long in the service of the Elsenheims, was a matter of courtesy on our part, and not of right on theirs.

The winter months were passing away, during which the Imperialists had received great re-enforcements; and it was confidently expected that early in the spring the insurrection of Suabia would be annihilated.

Affairs were in this situation, when, on the occasion of a great church festival, at which Augustus was to preside, he, for the first time, pressed Theodore to accompany him.

'You have hitherto,' observed Augustus, 'pleaded delicacy of health, and the effect of cold in church, as excuses for not attending its service; but your health now is quite restored; for I can scarcely recognise,' continued Augustus, smiling, 'the thin, pale boy that tended me so providentially by the river-side; and you well know, Theodore, how almost rigid I am in the discipline of my household, and how much I insist upon their strict observance both of public and private worship.'

'I am ready to attend you, my lord,' replied the boy meekly, but dejectedly, 'at high mass this evening.'

The church was magnificently ornamented and illuminated; and the celebration of mass, in the absence of the bishop, devolved on Augustus. Great numbers of all classes of people were present. Among the nobles who stood near the railings of the altar, Augustus remarked, not only Rudolph, of Elsenheim, but also his younger brother, Ulric, who, it seems, must have just arrived; and their numerous followers, easily known by their badge, were dispersed about the church. The same was the case with the armed followers of Augustus; but his household stood together, and among these was placed Theodore. Augustus could not help remarking, in the intervals of the ceremony, that the looks of the two brothers were fixed on himself with a peculiar expression; it partook of scorn, triumph, and revenge. He felt surprised, and occasionally, in his turn, looked full at them, with his dark, stern, and penetrating eyes; but they did not quail beneath his gaze; and a sort of contemptuous smile, at such moments, slightly curled their lips. Their looks were never moved from off him, except to settle on his household group; to which Augustus also directed his. Theodore was almost hid behind the ample cloak of the seneschal, and seemed scarcely able to support himself. Not far from the brothers, and wearing their badge, stood a fine, dark, sturdy youth, whose looks were also often fixed upon the same group, with an uneasy and almost terrified expression.

'There is some mystery,' thought Augustus, 'hanging over that boy Theodore: I am convinced he has left the Elsenheims without leave, and has cajoled me with falsehoods. This accounts for the whole of his singular conduct; but, before I sleep, I will know the truth.'

After the service, Augustus retired into the vestry, to unrobe, and was a little surprised to find that Theodore, who had come to the church with him, was not among the attendants who remained to escort him home. It appeared that he had already departed with the rest of the household.

In honour of the festival, the streets were lighted, and the houses mostly opened for the reception of company: many gay scenes, and sounds of music and merriment, caught the eye and ear of Augustus, but he anxiously proceeded homewards. His saloon was also lighted, and a few clerical visitors were assembled, whom he managed to dismiss as soon as possible. He then inquired for Theodore, and was told that he had appeared unwell the whole evening, and had retired to his room immediately on his return home; and also that there was a young man just arrived, who anxiously begged permission to speak with the page: 'Should he be admitted?'

'Certainly,' replied Augustus; and, in another instant, the young follower of the Elsenheims, whom Augustus had observed at church, was ushered in.

'You wish to speak to my page?'

'If you please, my lord.'

'You may do so; but I have my reasons for being present at your conference. Follow me.'

The young man did so unhesitatingly; and Augustus proceeded to Theodore's room. The door was fastened.

'Open the door, Theodore!'

There was a pause—a delay.

'Excuse me, my lord—I will come out presently—in one moment—but—I—I am undress.'

'Pshaw!' exclaimed Augustus, now quite incensed; and with one thrust of his foot the door flew open, but he himself stood rooted with astonishment at its threshold.

By the single table-lamp, a figure was perceived standing in the centre of the little chamber: it was, and it was not the page of Augustus. Evidently preparing for repose, it was shrouded in a single long white robe; the fair and beautifully rounded arms were uncovered nearly to the shoulder, and both trembling hands were employed in gathering together the folds of the dress, so as to conceal the room; the small white feet were bare on the cold pavement; and, veiling the figure almost to the knees, fell a profusion of bright brown hair, partly in folds, and partly in plaits, which had not yet been undone, and in which it had evidently all been arranged, for the purpose of concealment, beneath the tunic of the page's dress; the night's ablutions had removed from the face its light brown tint, and paled as a lily, it drooped over the clasped hands, with eyes closed from excess of shame and terror.

Augustus was immoveable; but the young stranger rushed by him, and without any appearance of surprise, addressed the figure in a hurried tone: 'My poor mother is dead, and, on her death-bed, confessed *all—all!* Fly, for Heaven's sake! You are in the utmost danger—delay not a moment! I give you this warning at the hazard of my life!'

Then, turning, he was about to escape from the room, when the athletic grasp of Augustus seized him.

'Who are *you?*' he asked in a voice of thunder.

The boy struggled to free himself, while he answered: 'I am Theodore, Wilhelmina's son!'

'And this?' said Augustus, pointing to the figure.

'Oh, my lord! there is no time for jesting,' replied the true Theodore; 'when every instant increases the danger of the Lady Emmeline!'

Augustus let go his hold, and the boy was down the stairs, and out of the house, in an instant.

With strangely mingled feelings of the keenest joy and the deepest despair, Augustus closed the door, and approached the yet motionless form of Emmeline. She suddenly retreated.

'Come not near me! For the sake of her who bore you, have pity on me, unworthy as I am!'

'Emmeline!' he replied, with a look and voice replete with tenderness, 'misjudge me not: deem me not so undeserving of all thy love, thy sacrifices, and thy sufferings! Confide in me; would to God thou hadst done so sooner!'

As he spoke, he unclasped the light mantle which he wore. 'There is no time to dress; let me wrap you in this, and I will convey you to a subterranean passage, where you will be safe for a few hours. My people shall be on guard for the night, and, by early dawn, some scheme shall be matured for your future concealment.'

'For my concealment,' replied Emmeline, pleadingly, 'but not—not for my separation *from you!*'

'No, my love—*my wife!*' whispered the now entirely subdued Augustus, as he impressed on her lips one long and fervent kiss; '*God hath joined us together, and no man shall put us asunder!*'

Alas! were not these the words of impiety?

He carefully wrapt her in the mantle, and, lifting her in his arms, prepared to convey her to her retreat.

The emotions of the last few moments had been so overwhelming, that neither Augustus—'so fondly to overcome with female charm'—nor Emmeline had heeded a low and peculiar murmur of voices, nor the sound of advancing footsteps. Before they themselves had reached the door of the apartment, it was flung open, and the two brothers of Emmeline, armed to the teeth, with about twenty followers, and a civil magistrate, stood before them. It was the work of a moment for Augustus to spring back with his trembling burden, place himself against the opposite wall, draw a double-edged poniard from his girdle, and stand on his defence.

'All here are friends and brother's,' said the magistrate; 'let there be no blood shed but the blood of our enemies! My Lord Augustus of Altenberg, resign to the legal authority of her family, the unhappy and misguided girl now sheltered in thine arms!'

'Never!' replied Augustus, 'but with my heart's blood!'

'Now, shame on thee, priest!' retorted the magistrate. 'Thou, so famed for sanctity; the very model of purity: the very pattern of our holy church; to stand, as thou dost at this moment, braving the world, with that wanton in thine arms!'

'By the soul of my father!' exclaimed the enraged Augustus, 'if she be a wanton, so are the daughters of thy blood and the wife of thy bosom!'

At that moment he heard, to his great relief, the gathering of his household, and the advance of such followers as the only esquire, who was at home on this festival-night, could collect. Augustus never allowed a sentinel about his house; and this irruption had been made so boldly, yet so quietly, that it had completely succeeded.

'On your guard!' said Ulric to his men; who immediately faced to the landing-place to receive those who were ascending the steps to the attack.

'Yield her, thou devilish hypocrite!' exclaimed the infuriated Rudolph, waving his sword, and gnashing his teeth.

'I will *never* yield her!' was the reply. 'On! on! my brave fellows, to the rescue! Cut down these night marauders—these cowardly house-breakers!'

A cheering shout from his advancing followers without answered this appeal. The clash of arms, and the yell of the meeting foes, were heard.

'Then, priest, thy blood be on thine own head!' And, as Rudolph spoke, he drew, and fired a pistol full at Augustus: but rage and confusion had caused his hand to waver. Emmeline made a sudden bound in the arms of her protector; he felt a warm torrent gush over his breast, and he heard the cries of, 'You have killed *her*—your sister!' The strong spring of his mind gave way; images of darkness, streaked with flames and blood, danced before him; for a moment he was mad, and the next he was insensible.

It was midnight: the tumult had ceased; not a step was heard, save those of the guard who patrolled the street; every window and door in the terrified neighbourhood had been closed, and a melancholy calm had succeeded to the fury of the affray.

'He is recovering,' said the physician, anxiously bending over the yet inanimate form of Augustus.

'Thank God!' was repeated from lip to lip of the many who were watching him. The eyes of their master opened heavily; but, after a pause, he started up, and looked wildly round: then clasping his hands on his forehead, remained quite motionless for a few minutes: at length, he slowly withdrew them, raised his head, and, looking at the leech, asked in a low firm tone, 'Is she dead?'

The physician bowed his head, without reply.

'And the body?' he inquired calmly.

'We would not, my lord,' answered an esquire, 'permit the body to be removed from hence without your permission. When the ruffians fount what they had done, they retreated, almost without striking another blow.'

'Where is she?'

'My lord,' said the physician, 'the corpse has been well cared for by the seneschal's wife and daughters; and prayers will presently be said over it.'

'Lead me to her chamber!'

'Pray, let us dissuade you, my dear lord!' pleadingly repeated several voices.

'Peace, and obey me!' He attempted to rise; they assisted him. 'Order the women to leave the chamber, and let none intrude while I am there.'

And, in a few minutes, Augustus was alone with the dead Emmeline.

The couch had been drawn to the centre of the little room, and a few lights had been placed round it; from the pavement had been carefully erased all marks of the contest, but in a corner, over a chair, had been thoughtlessly flung the perforated mantle, still slowly dripping with the blood of Emmeline. The body lay shrouded in linen, white as snow, from which it was scarcely to be distinguished in complexion: the women had, with melancholy pride, laid out every long bright tress, and in the folded hands were placed a few winter flowers; the face was beautifully placid; she looked as if about to awaken with a smile.

'So fair, so calm, so softly sealed,
The first, last, look, by death revealed.'—*Giaour.*

He bent over her, and touched with his lips the serene and virginal brow.

'O maiden!' he murmured, 'how deep, how faithful, how pure, has been thine ill-requited love! how enduring, and yet how hopeless! tried by thy suffering, and sealed with thy blood! *Is such, indeed the love of woman?* Pray for me, thou martyred saint; and the union which has been denied to us on earth, will be granted in Heaven! If, here, our love contracted aught of sin, may all that remains of my life be accepted as an atonement; *then* will I follow thee, my own, my loved, my murdered Emmeline!'

His grief, for a moment, lost its calmness, and a few burning tears forced their way. He lifted up one of those lovely and motionless locks of hair, severed it with his poniard, and placed it in his bosom; then stooped again to press her lips, but started from them in horror—how icy chill! Where was the fragrance, the warmth, the life, the love, with which, in a first, last, kiss, they had met his a few hours before? He retreated—one look—one long, long, look—and he was gone.

Augustus of Altenberg was never seen from that hour. It was supposed that he made use of his knowledge of the subterranean passage to effect his escape.

In two months after, a letter was received by the emperor (who much regretted his loss,) and one by his brother, the Count of Altenberg, detailing, exactly, the circumstances that had occurred. Augustus evidently considered such an explanation due to the memory of Emmeline, and to his own.

By Wilhelmina's death-bed confession it appeared, that it was not until the evening before the intended marriage with the Count of Altenberg, that she was at last induced to yield to the supplications of Emmeline to assist in her concealment and flight: had she done so sooner, Emmeline would not have delayed her disappearance, till the day fixed for her marriage. Wilhelmina further declared, that nothing could have induced her to comply, had she not been under the conviction that Emmeline would have put an end to her existence, rather than become the wife of the count.

About half a century from the time these events occurred, on the removal of a monastery of La Trappe, by the command of De Rance, the regenerator of that order, a grave, apart from all the others, by a rough stone, was observed; on the stone, the name of 'Augustus, was rudely carved. On farther examination, the body of a monk was found, and underneath his sack-cloth shroud, bound round his waist, and knotted over his heart, was a long tress of woman's hair.

Rio de Janeiro, January, 1836.

Conjugal Pastimes.—We heard of an old Blue Beard of a fellow, who enjoyed infinite sport in tickling his wife to death, in which manner he made away with about as great a number as that notable personage himself. A gentleman in the upper part of this city, though not with the same diabolical intent, thought to have a little amusement at the expense of his lady, and so proposed to give her an elegant silk dress, if she would hold her finger ten minutes in a mixture of salt and snow. The offer was readily accepted, and the experiment commenced. "It is cold," said the lady. "Take it out then," said the husband. "But the dress?" "Ah, you will lose it," said the husband. "I must have it:" said the lady, and she persevered most heroically till the ten minutes expired, when on withdrawing her finger it might have been as easily broken off as any finger on the hand of Lot's wife, being completely frozen; and the husband has the double amusement of paying a round bill to his doctor. The perseverance is excelled only by that of the lady who threatened if her husband refused her request to attend an entertainment, to cut off one of her fingers, and on his refusal actually carried her threat into execution; both abundantly proving the truth of the old couplet concerning women, that

"When she will, she will—you may depend on't.
When she wont, she wont, and there's an end on't."

Turkish Ladies.—Nothing can exceed the courtesy of the Turkish ladies to strangers; they always appear delighted to converse with an European female who seems disposed to meet them half way, and they do so with a frankness and an ease which at once destroy every feeling of *gene* on the part of the stranger. In five minutes every thing they have is at your service,—the fruit of which they are partaking, and the scented sherbet that they have prepared with their own hands. To make acquaintance with them you only require to be cheerful, willing to indulge their harmless curiosity, and ready to return their civility in as far as you are enabled to do so. There is none of that withering indifference or that supercilious scrutiny which obtains so much in Europe to be dreaded from a Turkish gentlewoman; but there is, on the contrary, an earnest urbanity about her which is delightful, and which emanates from the intuitive politeness so universal among the natives, coupled with a simplicity of feeling and a sincerity of good nature that lend a double charm to the courtesies of life. Nor is the eye less satisfied than the heart in these moments of agreeable although brief communion; for the graceful bearing of an oriental female greatly enhances the charms of her ready kindness, and her self-possession and dignity of manner render her superior to the paltry affectation of assumed coldness, while they convince you, that she would be as prompt to resent impertinence as she had been to proffer courtesy.—*Miss Pardoe's City of the Sultan.*

The Science of Begging.—We met many tribes of gipsies in Hungary, but princely fellows in comparison with those we see in England; for they usually possessed a very fair stud of horses; and if one might be permitted to judge from the quantity of pots, pans, gridirons, and other culinary utensils, which hung conspicuously among the rest of their goods and chattles, I should say that they understood what good living was as well as other people. They are, I believe, originally from Thibet, and still preserve many of their Eastern customs, among the rest that of prostrating themselves and kissing the ground over which you are about to pass which really is such an insinuating attention—such a full and captivating acknowlegment of your dazzling grandeur, and their own superlative unworthiness, that I scarce think I could refuse them the very last farthing I possessed on earth. Now this is the whole art and mystery of begging: almost all of us are open to flattery, let it be ever so clumsily administered.—*Ross's Three Months.*

From a work by the Rev. C. Trelawney Collins.

PERRANZABULOE;

OR, THE LOST CHURCH FOUND.

The Church of St. Piran's, so celebrated in Cornish annals, disappeared in the most remarkable manner. The overwhelming weight of the great Western sea advanced, and invaded, year after year, the fruitful district in which it stood, and at length the Church was buried in the sand. The overflowing surge had so effectually done its work, that not a trace remained to mark the place of its entombment, save a swelling mound. Yet the neighbouring tinner, as he passed the spot, seemed to feel a religious awe as he journeyed by. Their children bowed—they uncovered heads, and with quickened pace and suspicious look, ran past on the other side.

Centuries rolled away, the sands deepened, and the winds and waves further encroached, so that this persecuted * parish too well brooketh his surname † in sabulo: for the light sand, carried by the north wind from the seashore, daily continueth his covering, and marring the lands adjoinant; so as the distresses of this deluge drave the inhabitants to remove their Church." And we find from another ancient historian, that more than three hundred years ago the parish was "almost drowned with the sea sande, that the northwest wind whirleth and driveth to the lande, in such force as the inhabitants have been once already forced to remove their Church; and yet they are so annoyede as they day ley loose their lande."

Such has been the melancholy condition of Perranzabuloe nearly from the time of the Norman invasion; though there is reason to believe the Church itself was not entirely buried till the twelfth century.

Many have been the attempts made from time to time by enterprising individuals to clear away the overwhelming mass, and to restore to the light of day so interesting a relic of the piety of their forefathers. At times the work seemed to prosper in their hands; and at the moment when success had almost crowned their labour, their old enemies, the waves and the winds, would mar the enterprise, and the Church slept on in her sandy bed.

At length approached the year 1835, the glorious tercentenary of the unlocking of the Bible from the tongue in which it had been hidden from the people. It is a curious and memorable coincidence, that in this same year another treasure, precious to every Cornish Protestant, has also been unlocked by the single effort of a spirited individual: Perranzabuloe—the lost has been found—the bound has been set free. A gentleman of singular enterprise and perseverance, neither deterred by difficulties, nor intimidated by former failures, resolutely put his hand to the work: and though the waves foamed on the neighbouring shore, and the winds with more than accustomed fury, "drove and whirled" around him the densest clouds of suffocating sand, yet, nothing dismayed, the work advanced, every obstacle was overcome, till at last he had the unspeakable honour and happiness of laying open the ancient British Church, and of presenting it in all its simplicity, simplicity, to the wonder of antiquarians, and the gratitude of Cornish men.

The sand that for centuries had been accumulating, was carefully removed, and every part of the sacred building, though deeply encrusted with the penetrating dust, was easily restored to its original state, so that, with the exception of its roof and doors, it was found to be as perfect as when first erected. ‡ The masonry of the walls is remarkably rude, but as remarkably solid and compact, and without doubt is one of the earliest specimens of stone-building that superseded the mud-wattled walls of the British Churches. It appears never to have contained more than one small window, and probably never possessed a roof, or otherwise at that early time service might have been performed by the light of tapers; for we learn from an early historian, that in Achaia, in Thessaly, and Jerusalem, it was the custom to go to prayers when the candles were lighted—and likewise that in Cappadocia, Cyprus, and Cæsarea, the bishops and presbyters did not expound the Scriptures till after the candles were lighted. This early practice was afterwards converted into two distinct offices in the Greek and Latin Churches: in the former it was called *lucernikon*—in the latter, *lucernarium*. It is possible, therefore, that this custom of some of the eastern Churches might have been introduced at Perranzabuloe, and may thus account for the absence of windows.

The doorway is in high preservation, neatly ornamented with the Egyptian zig-zag, or arrow, having on the key-stone of its sound-headed arch, a tiger's head sculptured, and two human heads on the corbels of the arch. On entering the interior, it was found to contain none of the modern accompaniments of a Roman Catholic place of worship. Here was no rood loft for the hanging up of the host, nor the vain display of fabricated relics; no latticed confessional; no sacring bell; no daubed and decorated images of the Virgin, or of saints. There was nothing found that indicated the adoration of the wafer, or masses for the dead. The most diligent search was made for beads and rosaries, pyxes and agnus dei's, censers and crucifixes; but not the remnant of one could be discovered.

At the eastern end, in a plain unornamented chancel, stands a very neat, but simple stone altar; and in the nave are stone seats, of the like simple construction, attached to the western, northern, and southern, walls. The Church originally contained a very curious stone font, which fortunately has been preserved, having been removed before the building was buried in the sand. This font was transferred to the second Church mentioned by Carew and Norden, and now stands in the third, or present parish Church of Sambourne. On removing the altar, three skeletons were discovered; one of gigantic dimensions, the second of moderate size, and the third apparently of a female. No doubt the former is that of the old saint Piranus himself; and the latter, his aged mother, Wingela. They were carefully replaced in their narrow cell—there, let us hope to remain undisturbed till that day when "the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible."

Such are the particulars attending the discovery and restoration of Perranzabuloe—a discovery most interesting to the lover of antiquarian lore—a restoration invaluable to those who are within the pale of the Established Church. Legibly can we read in its history, now that it is secured and cleared of what so long had defaced its ancient characters, the image and superscription of our pure and reformed Church; it illustrates, in a manner most literally and strikingly true, the actual condition of the long-lost Church of England at the time of the Reformation, when it was not rebuilt, but restored, purged, and cleansed from those monstrous errors and encrustations which the Church of Rome, the great Western tyrant, had spread over the walls of our Zion, and by her repeated encroachments had at last entombed in the very dust and depth of her own abominations.

* A bell rung before the host.

† The ground around the Church is now covered with human bones, which from time to time have been uncovered by the winds, and lie bleaching on the sand.

‡ "In sabulo positum S. Pirano, sacellum."

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, January 31st, 1839.

APPROPRIATIONS.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the following sums, to pay meritorious old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of the same class of persons, in indigent circumstances:

To James Whitehead, the sum of £20; To Jane M'Cardy, the widow of the late Samuel M'Cardy, the sum of £30; To Mary Banks, the widow of an Officer of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £20; To Angus M'Fee, a Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10; To Hezekiah Lyons, the sum of £10; To John Underwood, the sum of £10; To James Flint, the sum of £10; To Joseph Madgett, the sum of £10; To Isaac Adams, the sum of £10; To Enoch Groom, the sum of £10; To Donald Clark, the sum of £10; To Donald M'Donald, the sum of £10; To David Bruce, the sum of £10; To Gershom Bonnell, the sum of £10; To Michael Dennison, the sum of £10; To Holden Turner, the sum of £10; To John Baldwin, the sum of £10; To Ruth Baird, the sum of £10; To John Dunlap, the sum of £10; To Cornelius Ackerman, the sum of £10; To William M'Pherson, the sum of £10; To Alexander M'Kenzie, the sum of £10; To George Sunnett, the sum of £10; To Charity Ricketts, the sum of £10; To Thomas Ferguson, the sum of £10; To Patrick Van, the sum of £10.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again. *Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions engrossed and leave to sit again granted.

Friday, February 1st, 1839.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having gone into further consideration of the business referred to them, had passed a number of Resolutions, which he read, and they being handed in at the Clerk's Table, were there again read, and are as follow:—

To the Sheriff of the County of Restigouche, the sum of £10, to compensate him for expenses incurred in returning a Member of Assembly to represent the said County.

To Elizabeth Briscoe, the sum of £20, for teaching a School in Saint Andrews, for the year 1838.

To William H. Robinson, and the Committee of Management of the Infant School at Saint John, £25, in aid of individual subscription, towards that Institution.

To Mrs. Isabella Hailes, and the Committee of Management for the Free School at Fredericton, for the instruction of poor female children, the sum of £20, in aid of individual subscription, towards the support of that Institution.

To William Watts, £10 for his services as Crier or Usher in the Supreme Court for the ensuing year.

To John Gregory, £10 to prepare an index to the Laws of the present Session.

To Matthew Brannen, of the Secretary's Office, £25 as a mark of approbation for his long and faithful services in that Office.

To Elizabeth Carchild, of the City of Saint John, the sum of £20 for her services as a Schoolmistress in the City of Saint John.

To Doctor G. P. Peters, Surgeon to the Vaccine Institution, Central Board, Saint John, the sum of £20 for his services for 1838.

To the Committee of Correspondence, such sum as will procure Bills of Exchange on London for £200 sterling, to be remitted Henry Bliss, Esquire, Province Agent, for his services during the year 1838.

To the Adjutant General of the Militia Forces, the sum of £75 for his services in the year 1839.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £30 for a Tide Waiter at Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche for the year 1839.

To Mrs. Kennedy, widow of the late William Kennedy, of Saint Stephen, who faithfully served his Sovereign as a non-commissioned Officer during the Revolutionary War, £10.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £30 for a Tide Waiter at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, for the year 1839.

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, £150 towards the support of a Free School established in the said City, unconnected with the Madras Board.

To John Simpson, Queen's Printer, the sum of £275 for printing the Daily Journals of the House and Legislative Council, the present Session.

To John Simpson, Queen's Printer, the sum of £150 towards printing the Laws of the present Session.

To B. C. Chaloner, Gauger and Weigher at Saint John, the sum of £200, being in full for his services for the year 1838.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £20 for the services of a Tide Waiter at Richibucto for 1839.

To the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the sum of £150 for the present Session, and to each and every Member of the House of Assembly the sum of 20s. *per diem* during the present Session: provided that no greater amount than £50 be drawn by any one Member for any such attendance also to each and every Member for travelling charges, the sum of 20s. *per diem* for each and every day's travel, to be certified by the Speaker, agreeably to a Law of the Province.

To Mary Ann Smith, for upwards of forty years a Schoolmistress at Saint John, the sum of £20 in consideration of her services in that capacity.

To Charity Williams, the sum of £10 in consideration of her long and faithful services as a Teacher in the Parish of Fredericton.

To Deborah Ann Lugrin, widow of the late G. K. Lugrin, many years King's Printer in this Province, the sum of £25 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again; *Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions engrossed, and leave to sit again granted.

Tuesday, 5th February 1839.

Read a second time the following Bills:—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace in and for the City and County of Saint John, to make compensation to the Assessors of Taxes for the City of Saint John, for the year 1838:—A Bill to regulate the Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies:—A Bill to repeal an Act, intituled "An Act for the more effectual prevention of Fires Within the City of Saint John:" and A Bill to regulate the inspection of Flour and Meal.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William Eagles, Samuel Reynolds, and 66 others, praying that some enactment may be made for the regulation of the Landing at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland and County of Saint John; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beardsley, a Member for the County of Carleton, brought under the consideration of the House a question of Privilege, and in doing so, stated that an action had been instituted against him, one of the Attornies of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Province, at the suit of George Jarvis Dibblee that a copy of the Bill, purporting to have been filed in the office of that Court, and under an envelope, had been delivered to him on Saturday last, when in his place on the floor of this House, by William Payne, who had stated to him, Mr. Beardsley, that he was aware of the contents and purport of the said document at the time of its being so delivered; whereupon—On motion of Mr. End,—*Resolved*, That William Payne, one of the servants of this House, by serving a decarstion on Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, Esquire, one of the Members of this House, within the walls of this House during the present Session, is guilty of a breach of the Privileges of the House; and further—*Resolved*, That the said William Payne be forthwith called to the Bar.—And upon the question for adopting the Resolution, the House divide as follows:—

YEAS.—The Hon. Mr. Crane, The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Allan, M'Almon, Palmer, Stewart, End, Hanington, Jordan, J. M. Wilmot, H. T. Partelow, Woodward, Connell, Partelow, Freeze, M'Leod, Hill, Brown, Wyer, Owen, Rankin, Hayward, Gilbert.

NAYS.—Mr. Street, Weldon, Barberie, Wilson, L. A. Wilmot.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative;

On motion of Mr. End,—*Ordered*, That the said William Payne, be forthwith brought to the Bar to answer to the said offence.

The said William Payne being brought to the Bar in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and questioned as to the said paper so delivered to Mr. Beardsley, stated, that it was put into his hands by Andrew Rainsford, a Student in the office of Messrs. Berton and Dibble, in a letter unsealed, directed to Mr. Beardsley. He did not know the contents, nor did Mr Rainsford acquaint him therewith. Mr. Rainsford desired him to be particular in delivering it; that he handed the letter to Mr. Beardsley as a servant of the House, in the manner in which he had been heretofore accustomed; that he never made any affidavit of the service of the paper, and did not nor does he expect to receive any fee or reward for delivering the said paper.

William Payne, the Prisoner, was then ordered to be taken from the Bar; and—On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot,—Whereas William Payne, a doorkeeper of this House, having been brought to the Bar, and interrogated by His Honor the Speaker as to his knowledge of the contents of the paper given to Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, Esquire, on Saturday last, and it appearing by the answers of the said William Payne that he had no knowledge whatever of the contents of the said paper, but gave the same to the said Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, Esquire, in discharge of his duty as a servant of this House;

Resolved, That the said William Payne be now discharged.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,—Whereas a breach of the Privileges of this House has been committed on the person of Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, Esquire, by the service of a law paper on him within the walls of this House: And whereas it has been shewn that the said paper came to a messenger of the House by one Mr. Andrew Rainsford; therefore

Resolved, That the said Mr. Andrew Rainsford be brought to the Bar of this House for the purpose of ascertaining who is the person that has been guilty of the said breach of Privilege.

To which Mr. Weldon moved as an amendment, to expunge the whole of the aforegoing Resolution, and substitute the following:—

Whereas from the statement of William Payne, it appears that he was not acquainted with the contents of the letter delivered to Mr. Beardsley, a Member of this House, containing the declaration alleged to be served upon him; therefore,

Resolved, That no further proceedings be had respecting the same.

Upon the question for adopting the amendment the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.—Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Barberie, Wilson, Weldon, Street, Rankin.

NAYS.—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, The Hon. Mr. Crane, Mr. Allan, M'Almon, Palmer, Stewart, Hanington, Partelow, End, J. M. Wilmot, Jordan, Woodward, Connell, Freeze, M'Leod, H. T. Partelow, Hill, Hayward, Brown, Wyer, Gilbert, Owen.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.—The question being then taken upon the original resolution, the House again divided—YEAS, 22.—NAYS, 6.—And it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—*Ordered*, That Andrew Rainsford be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and brought to the Bar of this House.

The Sergeant at Arms having reported, that he had the said Andrew Rainsford in his custody in obedience to the order of the House, thereupon—

Ordered, That the said Andrew Rainsford be brought to the Bar.

Wednesday, 6th February.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

"NEW BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly 4th February.*

"J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

"The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, in compliance with their Address, a detailed account of the expenditure during the year 1838 of the sum of £14,500 granted to the Crown for the payment of a Civil List in exchange for the surrender to the Province of the proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenue; and with reference to the office of Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, and that of Auditor General, the Lieutenant Governor acquaints the House, that he is in correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, to which he has made suggestions, which, if adopted, will have the effect of materially reducing the expenses of those offices, without impairing their efficiency. The Lieutenant Governor hopes to receive the decision of Her Majesty's Government on those points by the next Mail.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard Ketchum, Esquire, and 46 others, the Magistrates and Grand Jury of the County of Carleton and other inhabitants of the said County, praying that the duties on Timber cut from Crown lands may be collected at the port where the same may be shipped; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave presented a Petition from John Ward, Nehemiah Merritt, James Kirk, John V. Thurgar, Daniel Scovil, and 198 others, Merchants, Shipowners, and Traders of the City and County of Saint John, setting forth that large investments have been made in the construction of Mills for the manufacture of Flour and praying the interposition of the Legislature with the Home Government to prevent the existing duties on Foreign Flour being withdrawn; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee, appointed on the 26th January, to take under consideration the several documents communicated to the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to abolishing the duties on salted Provisions and Flour, to report thereon.

Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Lindsay, Nehemiah Marks, and 76 others, of the County of Charlotte, praying that no Act may pass imposing an export duty on Timber and Lumber shipped from this Province; which he read.

Ordered, That this Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave presented a Petition from Samuel Gould, Nehemiah Merritt, William H. Street, Robert Rankin and Company, John Walker and 51 others, Merchants and Traders at the City of Saint John, praying Legislative protection to the trade between this Province and the British West Indies, by placing additional duties on Foreign Sugars, or in such other way as to the wisdom of the House may seem meet; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from George M. Porter, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be allowed to surrender to the Crown a part of certain lands purchased by him and to retain so much thereof as will be equivalent to the instalment paid on the said purchase; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Hill, also by leave, presented a Petition from Neal D. Shaw, of Calais, in the State of Maine, setting forth that in the year 1825 he made purchase from sundry persons of various tracts of Crown Lands in this Province, and that in consequence of the very depressed state of the money market, he is unable to comply with the terms of the purchases, and praying to be allowed in the names of the original purchasers from the Crown to surrender certain parts of those purchases, and to apply the instalments that have been paid on all the several tracts to the liquidation of the balances due on certain of the said tracts, and that Grants may pass to the original purchasers from the Crown to the lands so redeemed.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and lie on the Table, the House divided—YEAS, 11. NAYS, 12. Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. End then moved—That the Petition of George M. Porter, which was previously presented, received by the House, and ordered to lie on the Table, be reconsidered.

And upon the question for the reconsideration, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.—Mr. Palmer, M'Almon, Barberie, Hanington, End, Partelow, Jordan, J. M. Wilmot, L. A. Wilmot, Wilson, Freeze, M'Leod, Stewart, Rankin, Weldon, Gilbert.

NAYS.—The Hon. Mr. Crane, The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Street, Taylor, Woodward, H. T. Partelow, Fisher, Hayward, Hill, Wyer, Brown.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

The Petition of George M. Porter being then again before the House, and the question being again taken, whether the same should be received and lie on the Table, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.—The Hon. Mr. Crane, The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Street, Taylor, Woodward, H. T. Partelow, Fisher, Hayward, Hill, Wyer, Brown.

NAYS.—Mr. Palmer, M'Almon, Barberie, Hanington, End, Partelow, Jordan, J. M. Wilmot, L. A. Wilmot, Wilson, Freeze, M'Leod, Stewart, Rankin, Weldon, Gilbert.

And so it was decided in the negative.

MR. BARBERIE—*on the Civil List Bill.*

Mr. Barberie was very much alarmed by the expressions that had just fallen from the learned and Hon. Member for York. (Mr. Wilmot); the outpourings of the phial of his wrath were really terrific—he saw the dark cloud gathering on his brow, and sat in fear and trembling, lest it should burst and hurl its thunders amongst the committee, or fall on the unfortunate head of some individual of the Executive Government: fortunately however, the denunciation of the learned and hon. member like his arguments he had used, all ended in smoke and vapour, which led him (Mr. B.) to the conclusion, that the learned and hon. member was more in the habit of dealing in the marvellous than investigating the probable. Had he shown one jot or tittle of reason why the Civil List Bill should now be made perpetual, that there was a necessity for passing such an important measure ere the country had time to give its operation and bearings a sufficient trial? What was the argument used by the advocates of the Civil List Bill when that important measure was under discussion, and how were the minds and opinions of individuals lulled to sleep on that occasion, was it not upon the faith of having ten years experience to test its workings? and that the Provincial Government could at the expiration of that period either confirm or reject the measure, or bargain (as honourable members have pleased to term it.) What stronger proof is required of the fact, than, that amongst the most strenuous supporters of the Civil List Bill, are *now* to be found the opposers of making that act perpetual; at all events until time shall have been taken to consider its bearings and workings. Independent then of the reasons already given, there are other and more important reasons why time should be had before perpetuating the Civil List Bill. Serious changes are in contemplation respecting the general system of disposing of Crown timber, or the manner of levying and collecting the duty—Bills are now before the house which have not however come under discussion, but which from their very nature are of the most paramount and vital importance to the interests of this Province; the present working of the disposal of Crown Lands and timber berths are far from being satisfactory, and instead of encouraging Emigration and the settlement of the country have a direct tendency to the contrary—How is it possible that poor settlers can pay for wilderness land an enormous sum now exacted of three shillings per acre down, and the expense of surveying which they cannot defray; at the worst of times under the old dispensation, two shillings was demanded, by instalments, and in particular cases for actual settlement, less, by which means the poor settler had a chance, time was given him, until he could (by the produce of his hard earnings) raise money to pay the instalments. The learned and hon. member (Mr. W.) had said that there must be a reduction in the salaries now chargeable on the Civil List, which would before long probably amount to £2000, and that the bill provides that this surplus shall be expended for the benefit of the Province, if we may be allowed to judge from the expenditure of the present surplus! Who, he (Mr. B.) would ask, has the controul of this surplus? is it not this moment expended in a manner directly opposed to the wishes of the House? what more proof do you want of the just claim of the celebrated Audit Office? did not this house last session disapprove of that measure, and of the enormous sum swallowed up (or as his hon. and learned friend would say filtered away) by that office—but says the learned and hon. gentleman, if members are not satisfied or dislike the manner in which it is expended when the annual amount of the expenditure is laid before them, let them there speak out boldly: he (Mr. B.) would ask had not the house almost unanimously done so, and yet *to the contrary thereof notwithstanding*, the money is expended and can the house prevent it? The child so fondly ushered into the world nursed and cradled by the learned and hon. gentleman and his colleague, as he tells us is scarcely matured sufficiently to become of age, to take to cares of this sinful world upon its head; it is still an infant, and the learned member and his brother delegate would be doing a manifest injustice to the infant, by thus sending it abroad clothed with the experience which it ought to have, but which it has not—The learned and hon. member seems to think that unless the Bill is made perpetual now, that another years may be too late, nowor never is the word—notwithstanding the ten year bargain, we are now called upon in two years to make the act perpetual. If this were the last hour of its existence there might be reasons for pressing the measure; but the hon. and learned gentleman had given an reason for pressing the Bill now, that he was fearful a proposition would be made to Parliament to appropriate the surplus fund to the formation of a consolidated fund, for the purpose of encouraging Emigration, that if the bill went home now it would set the matter at rest as Government have the greatest respect for their engagements! He (Mr. B.) believed Government would always have a respect for its engagements, and if so, there was no danger of the plea of the statute of limitations, as much respect would be paid to the engagement in ten years as in two—but the hon. gentleman has told us, notwithstanding the ten year bargain in black and white, and notwithstanding the report of the delegates thereon, there was an understanding between Lord Glenelg and the Delegates, that it was to be made perpetual at once, and that he was astonished to find the Bill come out filled up with ten year. This is certainly information that the country was not before in possession of—The people were led to expect that the ten years were given gratuitously, and if at the expiration of that period the Provincial government thought proper to give it up, it was proper to do so—now we are told to the contrary; why not prepare peoples minds at first with this information? but no, this was kept secret until a convenient time, lest the infant should be unmasked! He (Mr. B.) wished time to deliberate on such a grave question, the Country should have an opportunity of knowing what their representatives were doing—As to the delegation to Quebec to confer with Lord Durham on the visionary views of His Lordship as to a Federal Union, he did not conceive it had anything to do with the present subject—the very term Federal was obnoxious to him, and he hoped it would never be applied to a British Province—he could not see the necessity for urging the bill through the house at so early a day and would therefore support the motion for reporting progress and asking leave to sit again—When he saw his learned and honorable friend from Kent so particularly anxious to pass the bill through the house, he (Mr. B.) was the more desirous of taking time to inform himself.

House of Assembly, Nova-Scotia, January 26, 1839.

Mr. Holmes spoke to the following effect:—Mr. Chairman, the question now before the House, according to the abridged edition of the hon. gentleman for the County of Halifax is,—"whether we are to be British Subjects or *Slaves*." The question, Sir, which produced from the gallery that unceremonious acclamation which greeted so harshly our own ears, and forced from the Chair the reproof so justly merited. I confess the question produced in my mind a train of serious thoughts. I took a cursory glance at my own condition, and that of my neighbours, to see if there existed the shadow of a foundation for such an enquiry; but I found none. A Slave, Sir, according to the general acceptation of the word, must be labouring under oppression and grievances, and the fruit of his labour must be destined for another. Not so with the inhabitants of this Province. If a former wrests a field from forest, he enjoys the benefit of it without being forced to give any portion of its production to another. If a merchant follow his calling and is successful in business, he alone will be the recipient of the proceeds. And so with every other class which compose the community at large. Every man has liberty of conscience to serve his creator under his own fig tree, none making him afraid. A man sir, may be a slave to his own irritable nature and propensities. A man may be a slave to an envious disposition, when he cherishes in secret a grudge at the prosperity of his fellow creatures, like Tam O'Shanter's wife,—

Gathering her brows like a gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm,

A member of this house may be a slave to his constituents, when he enters these Halls fettered and shackled, bound hand and foot, pledged to certain measures and reforms, which are better wanted than obtained. I came into this house anxious to reform all that was necessary to reform as any man in the Assembly, but my notions of reform are different from many. I may say from the majority of this house. I think with Dr. Franklin, that the man who lays out to be rich in the course of a year, will in six months be a bankrupt. Similarly circumstanced will be the reformation hurriedly brought about. It will be like Jonah's gourd, the growth of a night, and the victim of the first scorching heat. Let us take a slight view of the reformation already achieved in this house,—let us begin with the Council. The first was crushed to make room for another, has that given satisfaction? The address will tell. Let us look at the Dalhousie College, 1,200 has been taken. I must not I presume say, unjustly, from the County of Pictou, and transferred with the Rev. Professor to that building—has that given satisfaction? So far from it sir, that one of the aiders and strenuous supporters of the measure, declared on the floor of this house, that he would rather see a barrel of powder placed under it to blow it to a thousand atoms, than that it should continue as it is said to be. The honourable gentleman did not advert to the damages likely to arise to the adjoining buildings, the danger of lives and limbs, which would unavoidably happen by such a catastrophe. Persons who are too precipitant in their propositions are not the most likely to consider the results. Be that as it may, every thing which is obnoxious to the honourable gentleman's notions of things, must disappear like the baseless fabric of a vision, and leave not a wreck behind. The string of Resolutions now before the house, are brought forward by the honourable gentleman from the town of Halifax, who in the beginning of his speech advanced an untenable position, and placed it in front of the grievances by himself enumerated, I mean the coal mines of Nova Scotia.

If the British Government has done an act of injustice in withholding from us the coal mines, we are equally culpable in receiving our lands, under the express condition of such reservation. Complaining, therefore, of taking from us what we never had, is an unjust complaint.

What could be expected of a delegation, Sir,—they would go to London, and take fine lodgings, and saunter about Town, and call at Downing Street a few times. What could they do that a committee of the house could not do much better? The grievances, if any, were trifling, and indeed would not be seen by most persons except they were carefully pointed out. I would recommend the appointment of a committee, who should sit down, and examine, and make out a list of grievances, if any there be. Some things there are, which if brought to the notice of Government, would be readily arranged.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Your much read and highly prized journal has just communicated to us of this remote district, the account of the opening of the Legislature. As a literary production, no doubt, the Governor's speech would rank high; with that, however, I have nothing to do, nor am I a judge. It is the soundness and policy of the measures recommended in such productions that we are principally to regard. But sir, its ominously *republican* length, coupled with the almost *tory* extravagance which its extensive recommendations must produce, if they receive obedient attention, are a little startling to a plain man. The length of the speech is well enough perhaps, and not altogether out of keeping with the times: for we have been only saved from republicanism by the bold despotism of an oligarchy; and perhaps, as the sittings of the Legislature cost us annually, ten or twelve thousand pounds, it is as well for His Excellency to give the House plenty to do. But sir, or, good Mr. Chronicle, as John Gape says, are all our plans of economy and our boasted retrenchment to end in the revival of the extravagance and expence of the *obnoxious Royal Road*? Shall we calmly contemplate the destruction of our public buildings, the cost of which, was such a ground of clamour with the *outs* of a few years back; and now, that they have got into office will they tear them down to build greater: that these measures are supported, perhaps suggested, by those Executive Councillors who are members of the House of Assembly, can hardly be doubted. I am afraid they are like some of Queen Elizabeth's Ministers, whom she informed, when complaining of the scantiness of their accommodations, "that they had fed at the public stall till they had grown too great for their lodgings"—or are they not like upstarts in general, unable to keep a shilling by them; surely the House of Assembly is, at least, a fit accommodation for all the wisdom collected in it at present; and I thought that the Public Documents were well secured in the Crown Land and Secretary's Office: What more can be wanted? Perhaps a house more commodious and better suited to the dignity of the Supreme Court may be requisite, but surely that is all; and when it is built, I hope it will be on no niggard scale, nor without proper plans. But, dear Chronicle, do lift your voice against any other *jobs*. In the present state of the Province, we can only look for jobs, and their fearful consequences—the frittering away the accumulations of the Casual Revenue, and the certainty of raising by direct taxation, at no distant day, the £14,000 per annum, which we must pay for the honour of bothering the Queen's Government, in the granting of her own lands, and the placing some of our Representatives in the Privy Council of the Governor, which is and will be the means of destroying the independence of the Lower House.—Just tell the public, dear Chronicle, in your own pithy way, the blessings of having Executive Councillors in the House of Assembly, connected with the appointment of members of that House to expend the public monies. How dignifiedly the Councillor can slide into the House from the Council—with patronizing affability take by the button A. B. an obstinate country member, who cannot see public measures with the *Honorable's* optics, tell him that there is a certain new road to be laid out, adding, "for this there will be £4000, my boy," you understand these matters as well as any man of the day—why should'nt you have the expenditure?" O dear sir, says the modest A. B., I understand Road making well enough, but dear me, I don't go with the Government-house party, and I have nobody to recommend me. Never mind my good fellow, says the honourable—merit never wants friends; the next Council Board shall have your name and be told of your merits—fear not. I thank you, dear sir, you are too good. O no, you deserve more than we can do for you—sorry there has been nothing to throw in your way before—the Government is now the People's—quite patriotic; if it do expend a little more than usual, or is absolutely necessary, it is all for the public good—good bye, we must now to our seats: a word however, before you go—to-morrow that important question—I will see you in your place; I hope for all the aid of your well known patriotism and intelligence—good bye. The poor member takes the bait; a councillor's smiles flatter him, and the expenditure of £4000, giving the, to him immense sum of £400 for a few months' work, blind his eyes or force him to see every measure through the councillor's glasses.—Dear Chronicle, tell the public that as long as we have Councillors in the Lower House, and that Members of that house are appointed to expend the public money, we may as well let the Executive Councillors vote it themselves, and save the £12000 a year which the Legislature costs at present. The good old tory, Sir Archibald Campbell, saw this, and would never appoint a member of the Assembly to expend public money, although there were no privy Counsellors in the House in his days,—he forbade it solely because members voted the money and passed the accounts. He thought it too monstrous that men should *audit* the accounts of money expended, for the public, by *themselves*. He did not understand the policy of Government half so well as the principles of common sense and justice, by which it ought to be directed in all its measures.—Had he but chosen Councillors from the Assembly, and allowed them to nominate out of that body the Commissioners for expending the Public money, he might have had a Council obedient to his nod, for the sake of the patronage, and an House of Assembly that would have thought it an honour to *register his decrees*. O dear Chronicle, the old man was blinded by his honesty against the light of policy; he was only fit to fight the Burmese, not to govern *enlightened Patriots*. A word and I have done for the present. As long as Councillors can appoint Members of the House to expend the people's money, so long will they be able to get that money voted, to any amount and for any purpose; nor will the case be much altered if the members be allowed to nominate their own friends and grant the expending of large sums to one individual; call then upon the people to vindicate their own rights, to refuse in future to elect as their representatives any members of the Executive Council, and strenuously to resist the abuses and corruptions which are rapidly increasing under the present administration, and will, unless checked in time, entail on the Province the accumulated evils of poverty, taxation, and discontent.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Westmorland, 28th January.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sirs,—The sympathy we intuitively cherish for our friends, induces us to guard their reputation with solicitous care; and a neglect to yield them that respect which is the reward of merit, has a powerful tendency to lessen in our estimation, those whom we otherwise would regard and honour for their integrity and charitable zeal.

The above thoughts were suggested to my mind by observing in the papers of last week, a notice of the Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Those who were present on that interesting occasion will remember, that besides the interest excited by the impressive speeches of the Reverend Gentlemen in connection with the Methodists, the pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by an appropriate address from the Rev. Mr. Ronnison, of the Baptist denomination. But why the name of that gentleman was not mentioned among the other speeches, I am quite at a loss to determine. He advocated no sentiment incompatible with the principles that animate the Methodist, nor mentioned with disrespect any institution under the controul of that body, but supported that which has called into operation the exertions of all the Christian Denominations of the present day. The Baptists have never been wanting in christian charity, nor have been behind in the grand enterprize of evangelizing the heathen world, and the names of distinguished Baptist Missionaries are enrolled among the brightest ornaments of our race. It then could not have been detrimental to the respectability of the Methodist, to have the name of a Baptist Minister among those of their own preachers, nor might the mere differing in a few points of doctrine influence those who pride themselves in the liberality of their sentiments. But be the cause of this gross neglect what it may, it cannot fail in making an improper impression upon the minds of those who were at the Anniversary: inasmuch as the conclusion will be, that the Address was prejudicial to the interest of the Society, and consequently unworthy of notice. But whatever effect the address may have had upon the committee; I am confident that many of the audience were individuals capable of judging for themselves, and however prejudice may operate upon the ignorant, those free from its influence will not withhold the mead of approbation.

By giving the above a place in your valuable paper, you will much oblige your humble servant.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. STOCKWELL, of the St. John Hotel, being a Proprietor in the Victoria Line of Four horse Stages between St. John and Fredericton, wishing that the Public may more fully understand his motives and interest in connection with this line, as well as with the two horse Mail stage between the two places, would respectfully submit to the public the latter clause of a Petition presented to the Honorable House of Assembly at their last Session, in justification of the course he has taken. Trusting that a candid public will not accuse him of unwarrantable motives in doing what he considered to be his honest duty to the public, after receiving their money, that he did not convert this money to his own private use, but has faithfully expended it for the public accommodation as he promised to do, and that the other gentlemen receiving their share of this grant have often been requested by him to join in fulfilling the condition of said Petition, but have as often declined:—

"That your Petitioners are desirous of establishing next season a four horse Mail Stage on this route, to run three times a week, similar to those now employed on the Saint Andrews and Woodstock routes, and for the purpose of enabling them to do so, they humbly pray that a Legislative grant may be made to assist them in the undertaking—And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

(Signed) JAMES BRADLEY,
CYRUS STOCKWELL,
JAMES GREEN,
THOMAS CORRIGAN."

Mr. Stockwell has no wish to interfere with the management of other companies, but as he, *on his part*, has fully complied with the prayer of the Petition, and is now in full operation, with a line of four horse stages, he trusts that himself and company are entitled to a share of Legislative aid, if any should be given.

Tobique Mill Company.

AN Assessment of One Pound per share, on each and every share of the Capital Stock of the Tobique Mill Company, is ordered to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, at his Office in Fredericton, as follows:—Ten shillings on each and every share, on or before the 15th day of February next, and Ten shillings on each and every share, on or before the fifteenth day of March next, Whereof notice is hereby given, and payment thereof required accordingly. Dated the eleventh day of January, 1839.

WM. JAS. BERTON, *Secretary.*

Situation Wanted,

BY a person competent to take charge of a sett of Books (who has for the last ten or twelve years experienced a general knowledge of the business of this city,) would for a short time be desirous of employment. Enquire at this Office.

January 25.

Interesting to the Afflicted.

FOR sale by PETERS & TILLEY, Apothecaries, No. 4, King street, St. John, that powerful and excellent article, called JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE, and imminent or improved Liquid OPODELDOC; prepared equally for internal and external use; especially for hard dry cough, hooping cough, hoarseness and common colds, pain and soreness in the lungs, stomach and sides; for sprains, asthma, influenza, sore throat, weak lungs, &c. &c. Externally it has the most happy effect in all cases where any other Opodeldoc would be used, particularly for Horses and Oxen, where they are cut, bruised, strained, or chafed by the harness; for ringbones, hoofale, &c. and it possesses more than double the power of any other Opodeldoc.

☞ Satisfactory evidence of its virtues, and the name of the inventor and proprietor accompany each bottle. *October* 12. 6t

Robbery—$40 Reward.

WHEREAS the barn of the subscriber was forcibly entered on Saturday night or Sunday morning last, and a quantity of Whisky and other articles taken therefrom. The above reward will be given to any person who will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the offender or offenders.

January 16. JAS. NETHERY.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, FEBRUARY 15, 1839.

Her Majesty's Frigate, Inconstant, Capt. Pring, arrived at Halifax on Thursday the 7th instant, in 21 days from Cork, with detachments of the 37th and 69th Regiments.—By the arrival of the Inconstant, we learn that a tremendous hurricane was experienced on the coasts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from the 5th to the 8th of January; causing great destruction of property, and the loss of very many valuable lives.—Some particulars will be found in our columns.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.—Recent accounts inform us, that the English and French Fleets are assembled at Vera Cruz, for the purpose, (as the American papers state,) of uniting their forces in making fresh demands, and to enforce compliance from the petty Mexican Government. That England would descend so low as to unite with a foreign nation, in attempting to crush an already enfeebled infantile State, we can scarcely believe; for whatever commercial differences there may exist between England and Mexico, we feel assured that England is sufficiently able to arrange her own affairs with honour to herself and with magnanimity towards the Mexicans.—For our own parts, we are not very desirous of seeing *another union* of the English and French Fleets for hostile purposes, as the last union of the kind reflected no great credit on the authors, and which caused the greatest Captain of the age to exclaim, that it was indeed an UNFORTUNATE EVENT: we mean the Battle of Navarino, a battle which England fought for others, but not for herself.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—DR. GESNER'S First Report on the Geological Survey of the Province has been kindly handed to us, and for which we feel much obliged.—Dr. Gesner has exhibited in his Report a pleasing picture of the internal resources of our highly favoured Land: he has shown that his labours of research have been indefatigable, and we hope that they will eventually prove a permanent benefit to the Province of New-Brunswick.

INVASION OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Information has been received at Head Quarters, that a large party of armed persons to the number of *two hundred, or more*, from the State of Maine, have invaded a portion of this Province, on which British Lumberers were cutting Timber; had succeeded in driving off the Lumberers and seized their property. In consequence of this aggression on the part of the Americans, a large number of the Lumberers came into Woodstock on Monday night last between 10 & 11 o'clock, and carried away 120 stand of Rifles and Muskets, 40 Carabines, and 4 kegs containing 2000 rounds of ball cartridge, with a determination to repel the invaders of British soil. It is stated, that the lumberers had relays of horses every 10 miles, that they came down to Woodstock to the number of 60 or 70 teams, and were under the command of an *old veteran* of the gallant 104th regt. and other equally brave and determined fellows. Before the following morning they were far on their route from Woodstock, and it was supposed, they would reach the scene of action in the course of yesterday, and in all probability, ere this, some blood has been shed on both sides.—It is to be regretted that any circumstances, should have driven the Lumberers to commit the illegal act of taking the arms &c. without permission; and His Excellency the Governor has very properly issued his Proclamation condemning their proceedings and commanding the return of the arms and ammunition so taken. The feelings and sufferings however of the Lumberers, when considered, will we trust have some weight in mitigating this high handed offence: it is probable, that their whole autumn and Winter's earnings are at stake, and consequently their means of subsistence for the ensuing summer; in addition to which, it is stated that the *Invaders* have orders not to molest *American* Lumberers under license from the State of Maine; but that all British lumberers were to be expelled and their properties taken from them. With all their faults, we cannot withhold our hearty wishes for their complete success in recovering their properties, and in expelling foreign Invaders from our rightful soil.—His Excellency Sir John Harvey, is determined to repel Foreign invasion, and is acting with great promptitude; upwards of Twenty teams of Soldiers have already proceeded from Head Quarters, and more are preparing for the same destination if required.

Fredericton, 15th February, 1839.

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

JOHN HARVEY.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have received information that a party of armed persons, to the amount of two hundred, or more, have invaded a portion of this Province, under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Government, from the neighbouring State of Maine, for the professed object of exercising authority, and driving off persons stated to be cutting Timber therein; and that divers other persons have without any legal authority, taken up arms with the intention of resisting such invasion and outrage, and have broken open certain Stores in Woodstock, in which Arms and Ammunition belonging to Her Majesty were deposited, and have taken the same away for that purpose,—I do hereby charge and command all persons concerned in such illegal acts, forthwith to return the Arms and Ammunition, so illegally taken, to their place of deposit, as the Government of the

yet in dispute, should remain as they were, yet under the sole jurisdiction of Great Britain. We are aware of the endeavours of the Executive of this Province to prevent any trespassing upon the property in question. Public notice has been given that lumber made in that quarter would immediately be seized on its arrival at the mouth of the Restigouche. But Uncle Sam seems determined to have a good slice of the spoils by some means at least. Not contented with finding fault with lumber being smuggled over the line with the connivance of the authorities of this province as he says, [which is a very erroneous idea]: he not only authorises his subjects by *permits* to cut and carry off the timber, but actually sends troops to protect them while thus engaged, and with positive orders to apprehend all persons, and to seize all teams engaged in the same business, on the same premises.—How will Sir John Harvey like this? who in his correspondence with Gov. Kent on the subject of the exploration of the topography of those "public lands," observed that, "it is incumbent upon me to add, that it will be my imperative duty, not to suffer any infringement of the possession and jurisdiction which Great Britain holds in the territory in dispute, until the question of right is decided."—We trust such steps will at once be taken, as must convince our neighbors that such proceedings cannot pass with impunity.—*Times.*

Civil Appointments.—Wilford Fisher, Esquire, a Commissioner for solemnizing Marriage on Grand Manan.

Thomas Wyer, Alfred L. Street, and George D. Street, Esquires, to be added to the Board of Education for the County of Charlotte.

SUPREME COURT.

Hilary Term, 2d Victoria, 1839.

Wellington Hatch, Charles E. Millidge, Patrick Coughlan, and Charles F. Beardsley, Gents., Attornies of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

James Stanley Morse, and Theophilus Deveinsy, having produced the requisite certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, pursuant to the Rule of Court, (Mich. 1st Victoria) are admitted sworn and enrolled Attornies of this Court.

We are requested to state that the New Brunswick Artillery, will practice with service (Ball) Cartridge on Saturday next the 16th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on a Lake about three miles from Fredericton, on the new Nashwaak road.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, it is expected, will be present on the occasion.—*Royal Gazette.*

Two Companies of the 69th Regiment arrived here yesterday in H. M. S. Crocodile from Barbadoes. The remainder of the Regiment was to leave in a few days after in the Transports Eliza and Nuna. The detachments landed this day at two o'clock. Passengers.—In H. M. S. Crocodile: Capt. Thomas, Lieuts. Gossack, and Magnay, and Ensign Edgar, 69th Regt.—*Halifax Journal.*

Charlotte-Town, Jan. 29.—On Monday the 21st inst., Mr. James Clark, a young man about 22 years of age, son of William Clark Esq. of Darnley, left home in pursuit of a fox, and has not since been heard of, and there is too much reason to fear that he must have lost his way, and perished through the inclemency of the weather.

Our absent Brethren.—We are happy to hear that the Rev. *F. Uniacke* feels himself so much benefited by his residence in England, that he fully expects to resume the charge of St. George's early in the Spring. The Rev. *Gilbert Wiggins* is much better in health, and is settled on the curacy of Kent.—*Colonial Churchman.*

Halifax, Feb. 9th, 1839.

Arrived on Thursday, H. M. frigate *Inconstant*, Capt. Pring, Cork, 21 days—with detachments of the 37th and 69th Regiments. The Inconstant sailed from Cork on the 16th January, and was reported here on the morning on the 6th instant—she was only 11 days to Sable Island.—The harbour is frozen up a little below George's Island; the Inconstant is lying off York Redoubt—weather is bad, and cannot land the troops.—It moderates to-morrow, the troops will be put on shore at Point Pleasant.—*Keefer's Reading Room.*

Lockeport, Jan. 11.—We continue to receive additional accounts of the ravages which the late gale has committed. Twenty-five of the bodies of the ill-fated passengers of the *Lockwoods* have been brought here mutilated, disfigured, and despoiled. The crew of the boat which conveyed them have been arrested, as it is suspected they have stripped the persons of the drowned passengers of every article of value which they could clench. The pillage which the hordes of heartless wreckers who infest our coast have committed on board the packet *Pennsylvania*, is wholesale. The state room of poor Capt. Smith has been absolutely stripped. It was his intention to have resigned his appointment, at the completion of this voyage, and had on board many articles for his house in New-York, of these the packet has been robbed. The wreckers, who were about the hull in boats, did not hesitate to break open cases containing linen and woollen goods, from which they tore off the distinguishing marks. An efficient body of police have been despatched to the scene of desolation, and the villainous aggressions of the lawless marauders will doubtless be suppressed.

The *Favourite*, for Loghern, sailed on Sunday, is supposed to have perished, as her papers and parts of the cargo have floated ashore at Blackpool.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 11.

Twenty-three bodies, taken from the wreck of the Lockwoods, were brought to Liverpool last evening, and deposited in the workhouse. Four bodies remain entangled in the rigging of the vessel, which lies on the North Bank.—11 emigrant passengers saved. Among the passengers saved from the Lockwoods were two children, one an infant only seven weeks old, whose mother had perished.

Jan. 11.—11 a. m.—We have not, happily, any addition to make to the melancholy list of disasters already published as having befallen the shipping on the contiguous coast. The weather continues quite calm.

The conduct of the wreckers has been most disgraceful. The wreckers of the *Pennsylvania* and the *Lockwoods*, being on the banks, a fleet of wreckers surrounded these ill-fated ships and plundered them of every thing they could get into their boats. The wretches actually tore up the deck of the Pennsylvania to get at the valuable cargo, which they carried off. The Lockwoods shared the same fate, and plunder was the order of the day, there being no person in authority to prevent it.—The *St. Andrews*, being on the main, escaped the depredations of these scoundrels.

Campbelltown, Jan. 7.—The whole coast, from Maclinhawie Bay to Taynstone Point (about 14 miles), is strewed with logs and deals, apparently American timber, of 8, 9, and 12 feet long. The only part of a vessel to be seen is a piece of timber about 12 feet long, apparently the water ways of a vessel of 200 or 300 tons, a few planks with diamond headed nails evidently of the quarter deck, and a few pieces of shattered timber.

The Tabert Castle, steamer, from Inverary, is wrecked on the rocks off the Coval shore, crew and passengers saved.

Death of Lord Castlemaine.—This lamented nobleman was killed during the storm on Sunday night. His Lordship was fastening a window in his bed room when it was forced open, and he was thrown so violently upon his back, that he instantly expired.—*London Times.*

Central Criminal Court.—The fifty-first Session of the Central Criminal Court commences this day. The calendar contains the names of about 150 prisoners, and the trial which will excite most interest is that of John Hannon, for having in his possession an engraved plate of the Toronto Bank Notes, and whose case has repeatedly been before the public, from his examinations at Bow Street Police Office.—*Morning Post, Dec. 17.*

The Spy in the Palace.—At the Queen's square police-office yesterday several applications were privately made to the Magistrate who had heard the case (Mr. White) on the subject of the boy being found in Buckingham Palace. A communication was made in the early part of the day by Lieutenant Tracy, Governor of the Tothill-fields Bridewell, but the result did not transpire, although it was understood that the boy's account was a tissue of falsehood. A person whose name was stated to be Griffiths, a plumber, had some minutes conversation with the Magistrates, no part of which was made public, but it is said that he is the boy's master, and that the lad absconded from his employment last Tuesday morning. A tailor named Jones, residing in York-street, Westminster, whose son has been missing a week, applied at the office, and was directed to proceed to the prison to ascertain if he could identify the lad. He did not return until the office had closed but he afterwards stated that the boy charged with being found in the palace was his son; that his name was not William Cotton, as he had given it at this office, but Edwin Jones; and that his age was sixteen. Jones then further added that his son had absconded from the service of Mr. Griffiths, of 28, Coventry-street, Haymarket, and had refused answering his father's questions as to his motive for going to the Palace.

Sir William Molesworth has written letters to the Radical Association of Leeds, and other towns in Yorkshire, calling upon the members to adopt the Earl of Durham as their leader.—*Sheffield Iris.*

Colonel Thompson has written letters to the general bodies of the Radicals in Hull, &c., warning them from placing any trust in the Earl of Durham as a friend to their party.—*Ib.*

The *Pilot* of last Wednesday declares, in the most emphatic manner, "that unless there be an infusion of liberality into the Cabinet, affairs will shortly terminate in *a total split between the present Government and the Irish people.*

The Lord-Lieutenant has approved of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Governor of the Bank of Ireland, being appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Dublin city.

Six Inspectors-General of the Prisons in the West India Islands are to be appointed, at a salary of £500 a-year each.—*Globe* (Ministerial Paper.)

The Board of Admiralty have issued orders, to the Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, Captain Phipps Hornby, C. B. to commission the Acheron, a splendid first class steamer, lately launched from Sheerness-yard, of 130 horse power, to which Lieutenant Kennedy (1815), late of the Spitfire steam vessel, on board which Lieutenant Shomber, K. S. F., and K. L. B., of the Lightning Admiralty steam yacht shifted his pendant; the latter gallant officer being superseded as first lieutenant of the William and Mary Royal yacht; Captain Hornby, C. B. by Lieut. C. Williams (1815) late of the Beacon surveying vessel, who is to command the Lightning, which is borne on the William and Mary's books as her Tender, and Lieutenant Williams hoisted his pendant on the day accordingly. The Salamander steam frigate, one of the largest steamers in the Royal Navy, is to be immediately commissioned by Commander A. W. Midward (1835). The Acheron and Spitfire are destined for the Mediterranean station.

The Chevalier Benkhausen, the Russian Consul General in London, and a Captain in the Russian Navy, who is one of the Chiefs of the Department of Naval Architecture, at St. Petersburgh have arrived at this port, and during the last three days have been actively engaged in inspecting and purchasing vessels for the transport service, on account of the Russian Government.—*Newcastle Journal.*

Royal Navy.—Portsmouth, Dec. 15th.—The Britannia, flag ship, in this harbour, has five hundred supernumeraries on board, for general service, who are daily exercised; they are principally intended for the Canadian lakes.

The Army.—11th Regt.—Assistant Surgeon P. Brodie, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Chermside, promoted to the 23d foot.

36th.—Brevet Major T. L'Estrange, to be Major, without purchase, vice Crosse, deceased; Lieut. J. M. Holmes, to be Captain, vice L'Estrange; Ensign J. Nugent, to be Lieut. vice Holmes: Gent. Cadet H. W. Palmer, from Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Nugent.

Canada.

Toronto, January 25.—His Excellency returned on Wednesday from his Western tour, and all the brave Militia of Upper Canada will rejoice to hear that his meeting with Colonel Prince was most cordial, friendly, and kind. We hear that a cabal has been raised in Sandwich against that worthy gentleman and gallant soldier for shooting four of the villainous pirates; the real subject for grief is, that any of them escaped. If the enormous gang had but *one neck*, sure we are that many an honest New York whig of the *old school* would, like the Liverpool sailor, be proud to boast that

"I up with my sword and I cut off his neck."

Col. Prince, we hear, had an opportunity of meeting his maligners *face to face*, in presence of His Excellency, when he covered them with confusion; and when afterwards as the Western Herald informs us, they would have Shampooed His Excellency, their address was indignantly returned unread.—*Patriot.*

Justice is at length overtaking the Rebels of the Lower Province—several have been hung, and among them, we are happy to say, four of the murderers of Mr. Walker. One of the murderers of Chartrand, we understand, is in custody, and will of course suffer. We want now the remainder of his assassins, the murderers of Weir, Bill Johnson and his incendiary crew, Wm. Lyon McKenzie, and a few more, and Justice may probably be satisfied.—*Ib*

Amherstburgh, Jan. 13.—For the last three days, a very unusual degree of bustle has been produced in our usual community by the presence of Sir George Arthur. His Excellency arrived late on the evening of the 10th, and received at sunrise the following morning a salute of seventeen guns. On the 11th he inspected the 34th Regiment, and dined at their mess. Next day he visited Sandwich and Windsor, returning to sleep at Amherstburg. There is, it appears, rather a split among the inhabitants of Sandwich—Colonel Prince having waited on his Excellency with an address, couched in very strong language, and demanding an immediate declaration of war, while Colonel Elliot was desirous of presenting a counter address of a milder character. A curious scene of mutual recusation and recrimination is said to have taken place between the opposition deputations, both of whose addresses the Governor, in consequence, declined receiving, at the same time censuring the want of unanimity that seemed to prevail among the townspeople. To-day Sir George attended divine service twice, and early to-morrow morning is to leave for Chatham on the *Thames.*

I have now put you in possession of so much of His Excellency's proceedings in this place, as are patent to the public. As the objects of his visit, I am afraid I should not give you much information by repeating the *on dits* current regarding them. It seems, however, generally believed, that His Excellency's visit is rather of a warlike than a pacific character, and that Sir George at present, contemplates the possibility of a naval contest with the United States. This supposition seems in some degree countenanced by two rather suspicious looking orders; one addressed to the Commissariat, desiring them to lay in their stores, without any reference to the force at present employed in the Province;—the other to the Engineers, directing them to construct hutted bivouacs on the Lake Shore, between the Welland Canal and this place. In the event of a war, the latter precaution will be very useful, for as there is no doubt of the Americans being at present able to command the naval superiority of Lake Erie, it is absolutely necessary, if a defence of this frontier is to be seriously attempted, that our land communications should be certain and easy.

Sir George Arthur left this place at eight, this morning. It is reported that Colonel Elliot, of the Militia, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—His Excellency Sir George Arthur returned to town yesterday, having extended his journey westward as far as Sandwich and Amherstburgh, reviewing the troops stationed in the different places which he passed. His Excellency also visited the Niagara frontier, and reviewed the troops stationed there.

Execution.—Albert Clark, one of the Brigands, was executed at London on Monday, the 14th instant.

Quebec, Feb. 1st.—The February Term of the Court of King's Bench for civil causes opened today, when the Honorable Chief Justice Stuart took his seat for the first time since his appointment. Mr. Justice Bowen being also on the Bench.

A little before 8 o'clock last evening a man of the name of J. Bte. Corneau going down Cote St Abraham, met with three lads ill-using a dog attached to a sleigh: having stopped to reprove them for their cruelty, and receiving abuse from one of them, Fr. Xavier Touchette by name, about 15 years of age, he (Corneau) exasperated struck the lad with the back of his hand on the side of the head, upon which Touchette drew a knife from his pocket and struck Corneau twice, once on the chin and the other thrust at the breast, of which latter wound he died about 11 o'clock, that is within three hours. The names of the other two boys are Joseph Languedoc between 14 and 15 years of age, and Louis Seroutin aged 13. The three were taken shortly after by one of the police Patrol, and they have been lodged in gaol by the Inspector of Police. The Coroner's inquest will be held on the body of the deceased this afternoon at 4, at the house No. 33, St. Valier Street.

Cold.—The Thermometer was again down this morning to 20 below zero. The snow and drift was severe yesterday. The snow in the woods is fully three feet deep, in the fields it is about two; and the ground not in the least frozen. The Bees were humming yesterday under two or three feet of snow.

Montreal, February 4.—At the adjournment of the Court-Martial on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock the defence of the prisoners Nicolas, Narbonne, and others, was not concluded. One of the witnesses was committed on a charge of High Treason, in consequence of his own admission, while giving his testimony in favour of the prisoners.

More Insult from the Yankees.—On Friday morning last, three companies of the 85th Regt. marched up as far as Windsor, and on their return were fired at by some person or persons immediately opposite, a little below the city of Detroit. A young gentleman, who was a short distance ahead of the advance guard, heard a ball whiz past his face; he said it came within an inch of his nose. The ball was found lodged about an inch deep in the post of a fence. He marked the house from whence the above and several other shots were fired and says that it is occupied by French people. We can assure the immediated authorities and citizens of Michigan, generally, that the time is fast approaching when these aggravated insults will be borne no longer without "prompt retaliation on our part."

On Wednesday night last, about 12 o'clock, the Field officer of the night, in going the grand rounds heard a gun snap at him, from the side of the road a little out of the town; he supposed it to be the explosion of a percussion cap. As the officer was unarmed, save with his sword, a small party of soldiers were sent to search the spot but nothing of the assasin could be seen. He doubtless mistook the officer for Col. Prince.—*Western Herald.*

As an instance of the *Good feeling* of the inhabitants of Ogdensburgh toward British Subjects, we would mention a circumstance that occurred yesterday. One of our Militia happened to be there on business at the time the fire broke out. He was surrounded by a mob and detained some time, upon an alleged suspicion of having fired the buildings!! no other reason was assigned than that he was a British subject! he was of course discharged, not, however, without being grossly insulted and beaten.

We can tell our neighbours, we do not play such a cowardly yankee game as this,—if their Town is fired by people from our shore, they will know it, it will not be done secretly, but openly, fairly, and in a soldier like manner.—*Prescott Sentinel of the 19th ult.*

Two deserters from the American Regulars at Ogdensburgh came over here during the past week and four more on Sunday evening; they were all Americans but one; they make bitter complaints respecting the hard treatment they received from their officers, and state that some 15 or 20 more are only waiting an opportunity to come to this side. We learn that several have crossed over to Brockville.—*Ib.*

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Henry Sherwood, Esquire, Judge Advocate of the Court Martial held at London, has returned to the City. We expect for our Friday's paper some interesting account of the proceedings. We understand there are still four or five Colonels of Banditti to be executed.

"A prisoner was brought into town to-day from Cornwall, who was concerned in the Beauharnois and Chateauguay rebellion at the commencement.

"There has been a report in town to-day, founded on a private letter, that about 3,000 armed men were marching from the interior of Michigan to Detroit, with the intention of invading the Western frontier in Upper Canada. I have heard, that in consequence of this report, that Major M'Cord and Captain Jones, of the Cavalry, were sent off to the south of the St. Lawrence with despatches to the Officers on our frontier."

Movement of Troops.—We have just been informed, that orders were received here last night from Head Quarters, to send up all the disposable Troops, Artillery & 36th Regt. from this garrison: the garrison at Fredericton having marched for the upper Country. The Town Major is to proceed to Head Quarters as Quarter Master General, and the whole will proceed to-morrow morning. The gallant Militia we expect will be again called upon to perform garrison duty.

To Correspondents.—Several communications have been received. "John Type" from Saint Andrews and others will appear in our next.

MARRIED.

At Canning, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. William Smithson, Mr. Richard Clark, to Miss Phoebe Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. Gershom Clark.

At Mill Town, St. Stephens, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Arthur M'Nutt, Mr. Henry Fisher, Jun. Merchant, of Fredericton, to Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sampson Busby, Wesleyan Missionary.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. John Rafter, to Miss Frances Seely, of Portland Village.

On the 7th inst., in St. Malachy's Church, by the Rev. James Dunphy, Mr. William M'Garvey, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Dennis Tierney, all of Portland.

At St. Luke's Church Woodstock, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Mr. Benjamin Jordon of the parish of Woodstock, to Miss Joanna Kelly of the same place.

DIED.

On Monday last, Tobias Vessey, second son of Mr Jacob Delne, aged 4 years and 10 months.

At Hopewell, on the 20th ult. after a short but severe illness, which he bore with fortitude, grounded on the full assurance of a blessed immortality Mr. Hamilton Rudpath, in the 36th year of his age. He has left a wife and one child to lament the loss of a loving husband and kind father.

On the 5th January last, in the Londonderry settlement, Upham Parish, K. C. Margaret Mills, in the 63d year of her age.

At Upham, K. C. on Sunday the 10th instant, Joseph William, son of Mr. James R. Fowler, aged 1 year and 10 days.

At Quebec, on the 28th ult., aged 10 months, the infant son of the Rev. George Cowell, Chaplain to the Forces.

At Barbadoes, on the 9th January, after an illness of nearly three weeks, Captain Polkinghorne, of Her Majesty's ship Crocodile. We have seldom had to record the death of a more meritorious officer or deserving man.

At Antigua, recently, Rev. Mr. Heath; at Bermuda, Rev. Mr. Lough.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, arrived, Feb. 8th, brig Eliza Raymond, St. Vincent, via Brier Island—J. T. Hanford, ballast.

13th, brig Orient, Wilson, Cuba—N. S. Demill, molasses.

CLEARED.

Brig Sarah, Wilson, St. Kitts, lumber, &c.
Schr Rover, Spence, Belfast, deals, &c.

Cleared at Savannah, 21st January, ship Alexander Edmond, Strang, for Liverpool.

Brig Yarico, (late Smith,) of and for Saint Andrews, from Barbadoes, put into Boston, on the 3d inst. for a navigator, having lost the Captain in the gale of the evening of the 26th ult.

New York, Feb. 6.—Spoken, the Clio, Bates, at this port, reports that on the 28th ult. lat. 37, 5, lon. 75, 17, was boarded by the barque Nelson Village, of and from Belfast, Ireland, for Baltimore, out sixteen weeks. The crew reported having lost their Captain overboard, had bulwarks stove, &c.

From Reefer's Halifax Reading Room.

Liverpool, Dec. 25.—Entered for loading, Wakefield and Quebec, St. John.—Arrived, British Queen, and St. Patrick, St. John, N. B.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.—Arrived, Frederick, St. John; Avon do.—11th, Pearl, St. John.—The Ward, from St. John, was brought in Sora the N. E. Buoy, by two steamers, does not make any water—with loss of yards, &c.;

Abeona, Grant from St. John, for Liverpool, was spoken 11th Dec. lat. 50, long. 15, with loss of rudder, deck load, boats stove, making for Cork.—P. I. Nevins, of St. John, was run foul of 22d Dec. by a steamer, in Liverpool river, and lost entwater, head and bowsprit.—Bacque Sybelle, Smith, from Saint John, N. B., for Belfast, was driven from Stadwall Roads, anchored in Cricket Bay—subsequently was driven ashore on the beach—lives expected to be saved—little hopes of saving vessel.

Portsmouth, Jan. 9.—Sailed Aid de Camp, Innis, St. John.

Cork, Jan. 13.—Arrived, William, Rowe, Saint John.—*At Cove, Jan. 14*: schr. Mary Jane, from St. John; *Cork, 15th*, advertised, barque Brothers, Poole, to sail 25th.

Hastings, Dec 21.—Arrived, Wolga, St. John.

Bank of British North America.

The Court of Directors hereby give Notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of three per Cent. being at the rate of six per Cent. per annum, on the Capital of the Bank paid up on the 30th June last, (viz. £20 sterling per Share,) will become payable on the Shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 20th day of February next, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks—viz. at

Quebec, } Lower Canada,
Montreal, }
Toronto, Upper Canada,
Saint John, New-Brunswick,
Halifax, Nova-Scotia,

as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling Money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the 5th day of February, between which time and the 20th day of February, no transfer of Shares can take place. By order of the Court,

GEORGE De B. ATTWOOD,
London, Dec. 11, 1838. *Secretary.*

Cod Fish for sale.

200 QUINTALS of Cod Fish, in store, for sale by
Feb. 15. CRANE & M'GRATH.

For Sale.

4 SHARES Nova Scotia steam boat Stock.—Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
Feb. 15. 1839.

ROOMS TO LET, in Horsfield street. Apply at this Office.
February 15, 1839.

To Rent,

THE Upper Flat of a House in King st. late in the occupation of Mr. D. Scott. Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
February 15.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Executive Committee of the Church Society, are requested to meet at Christ Church, Fredericton, on Saturday, the 23d day of March next, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, to transact business committed to it by the late General Meeting.

N. B. The Committee is composed of the same Members as last year.

GEORGE COSTER, *Archdeacon.*
Fredericton, Feb. 11, 1839.

Bank of New Brunswick.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of New-Brunswick, will take place at their Banking House on Tuesday the twelfth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the measures proposed at a meeting of the Committee of the several Banks held on the 6th inst., as to the best method to be adopted for relieving the present monetary depression in this Province, and the merging of several of the Banks at present existing, into one general institution, and other matters connected therewith.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*
St. John, Feb. 8, 1839.

Lease Property For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two years of the unexpired Lease, from the first of May next, the premises occupied by Mr. Marshall, Blacksmith, being a wharf 22 feet by 29, with a Blacksmith's shop thereon. For particulars, apply to ROBT. BRADWELL.
Feb. 8. *Morris street. Back shore.*

For Sale or to Let:

A Three story House fronting on Union and George streets, with a good Store in the same, suitable for a Grocery. The premises are now in the occupation of Mr. Hugh Irvin—Possession given on 1st May next. For further particulars, apply to
Feb. 8. 'A. M'AVITY.

OFFICES! OFFICES! OFFICES!

FOUR spacious, well-lighted, and comfortable OFFICES, immediately above the subscriber's shop, entrance from Prince William street, to be Let from 1st May next, at moderate rents, by
Feb. 8. JAS. MALCOLM.

TO LET, *for a term of years*—

A LOT OF LAND in Lower Cove, fronting on Carnarthen and Queen streets, an eligible situation for a Grocery or Retail store. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel.
Jan. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET—*Possession given 1st May next,*

THAT well known stand, the "*Nova Scotia Hotel*," consisting of one half of the House, with good Shop, &c. Store in the rear, with frost proof Cellar, and other appurtenances, on application to
JOHN M'GARRIGLE,
January 25. on the premises.

Operations on the Teeth.

MR. A. N. WHITNEY, Surgeon-Dentist, respectfully announces to the public, that he has resumed business at his late stand, in Disbrow's brick building, Germain street, for a short time.—Persons desirous of his professional services will please favour him with an early call.
Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.
St. John, Feb. 7, 1839.

Just Published,

And ready for delivery to Subscribers, and for sale at the Book stores of Messrs. M'Millan, Avery, Nelson, and Blatch—

"LEISURE HOURS,

A Collection of Original Poems,
By John K. Laskey.—*Price 2s. 6d.*
December 28.

Woollens, per Coronation.

70 PAIR Rose Blankets, 65 pieces red and white Flannels, 10 do. Pilot Cloth.
Nov. 16. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

BRANDY.

ON Consignment—30 Quarter casks COGNAC will be sold at a low rate by
Nov. 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

WANTED—A good SERVANT GIRL.—Apply at the Chronicle Office.
Feb. 15, 1839.

AUCTION SALES.

At Public Auction, on Wednesday the 13th March, at 12 o'clock, on the premises:

THAT LOT OF LAND, at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Corrigan, being 40 feet on St James' street, extending south 100 feet.
February 15. JOHN V. THURGAR.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY

BY AUCTION.

On the 4th day of April, 1839, the Subscriber will sell:

THE Landed Property of the late General Coffin, situated on the West and East side of the Nepis, below the Eagle Rock.

☞ *Terms made known at the time of Sale.*
Nov. 16. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pews for Sale.

NO. 2, Northern Aisle Trinity Church, a square commodious Pew, lined and cushioned.
No. 62, Middle Aisle St. John Church. Apply to
Jan. 3. GEO. WHEELER.

For Sale,

A YOKE of OXEN, a grey MARE, a one horse Sleigh and Harness. Inquire at this Office.
Dec. 28.

Chain Cables.

1 1-2 Inch, 90 Fathoms; 1 3-8 inch 90 fathoms, 1 1-4 inch 90 " 1 1-8 inch 90 "
—The above will be sold low if applied for immediately. JOHN ROBERTSON.
30 January 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ONE of the Fire Inspectors having represented that a very large number of Houses are not provided with Fire Buckets.—All Persons who are defaulters in this respect, are required to take Notice, that the Law will be rigidly enforced, if the Buckets are not provided within One Month from this date.—21st January, 1839.

By order of the Common Council.
JAMES PETERS, Jr. *Common Clerk.*

For Sale.

400,000 FEET white pine BOARDS for shipping;
300,000 feet Spruce Deals; 50 Cords Lathwood;
100 M. Spruce Shingles; 15 do Red do.
100,000 feet seasoned Spruce Flooring;
50,000 " " " Boards,
400,000 " " " Pine Boards and Plank.
—*In Store*:—
50 Firkins Cumberland Butter; 50 bbls. superfine FLOUR; 75 bbls. Corn Meal; 80 boxes best Yellow Soap; 15 chests fine Congo Tea; 20 boxes Starch; 150 boxes Raisins.
February 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Superior Pine & Birch Timber.

THE subscribers offer for sale—700 tons Tobique and Restook Pine, of large size; 300 tons Birch Timber.
Jan. 25. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. MILLAR has just received per *British Queen*, from London, a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of Saint John. *Also,*

A choice assortment of TOYS, a rich and new article. *October 26.*

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of Flour, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 28, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.
August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

Per 'Jas. Lemon.'—3d. Jan. 1839.

NAVY BOLT CANVAS.

17 BALES containing 300 Bolts best double boiled Navy CANVAS;
2 Bales Sail Twine.
The above is a consignment and will be sold on reasonable terms.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE of 90 fathoms, each 1 1-2, 1 5-8 & 1 3-4 inch;
1 do of 75 faths. each 3-4 & 1 1-8 inch,
1 Chain Anchor, each 10, 13, 15, 25 & 26 cwt.
For sale by
Jan. 25. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS

Flour and Herrings.

JUST RECEIVED—40 barrels superfine Canada Wheat FLOUR; 25 barrels No. 1 Gibbed Herrings, for sale by
25th Jan. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Butter, &c.

120 FIRKINS Prime Cumberland Butter, 10 Barrels PORK,
300 Bushels OATS; OATMEAL, &c.
For sale by
Jan. 18.—4w. L. H. DeVEBER.

BLANKETS.—400 Pair 9-4 and 10-4 Rose Blankets, ex ship *Ward*, from Liverpool.
26th October. J. KERR & CO.

SHOE STORE.

Ladies Black Cloth Boots.

The Subscriber has just received per ship Amanda, from Liverpool, a new supply of Winter Boots, &c.

—among which are—

LADIES Fine Black Cloth BOOTS of every description, lined with Fur, Chamois, &c. Do. over Boots, of all kinds and qualities, from 3s. 6d. upwards. Children's do. do. do. do. Mens' Pilot and Kersey over Boots, from 4s. do. Ladies Fancy Carpet Shoes, Chamois lined and Fured. Children's Boots and Shoes of all qualities and sizes. An elegant assortment of Ladies French Kid Opera Slippers—very superior Pruinella do.

Also—Three Thousand pairs Webb Shoes, for sale cheap for Cash only.

Also, per ship James Lemon:—

Ladie's Chamois Lined Cork soled Cloth BOOTS;
Do. do. do. black Cloth Boots to lace and button, part "*all cloth*" & part "*Golosh'd*";
Do. Fur Lined do. do. do. do.
Do. best cloth Over Boots, Fur & Chamois lin'd;
Girl's & children's best chamois lined Cloth Boots;
Men's best leather lined Cloth Over Boots;
Do. do. do. do. Over Shoes;
Do. do. Wellington & Clarence BOOTS;
Ladie's Satin & Pruinella SLIPPERS;
Boy's and Children's Seal Boots & Shoes,—and a variety of other kinds to suit the Season,
STEPHEN K. FOSTER.
December 28, 1838. King-street.

Birch Timber for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a quantity of BIRCH TIMBER, of superior quality, averaging 14 inches.—Terms liberal and payments easy. JOHN W. SCOTT.
November 2.

FOR SALE,

A Horizontal PIANO FORTE, (second hand) upon reasonable terms. Apply at this office.
December 15th.

BOARDING.

MRS. ATKINSON, Princess street, has a vacancy for two or three Boarders, and after the 1st of May can accommodate more.
January 11, 1839.

ON SALE,

1 ANCHOR, 21.2; 1 do. 23.0; 1 do. 27.0; 1 Anchor of each 11, 12, 14, 15 & 16 cwt.
2 CHAIN CABLES 1 1-2 in. 90 & 105 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 1 3-8 90 "
1 Ditto, 1 1-4 90 "
1 CHAIN, 7-8, 75 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 7-8, 90 fathoms, close linked,
1 Ditto, 3-4, } 60 Fathoms, Bar Chains,
2 Ditto, 5-8, }
Close linked Chains, 7-16, 1-2, and 9-16 inches,
Topsail Sheets and Ties, Bobstays, and Bowsprit Shrouds; 2 setts Patent TRUSSES;
20 Tons 1 1-4 and 1 3-8 Round Refined IRON;
6 Tons 1 1-4 inch common Round Iron;
Small Anchors, from 1 cwt. to 5 cwt. including Kedges & Chain Anchors; SPIKES of all sizes.
December 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Candles.

The subscriber has just received, per *Amanda*, Simpson, from Liverpool:

A FEW Boxes Banks & Co.'s Liverpool Patent Mould CANDLES.

In Store—Boxes 8's, 10's, and 12's, Liverpool Dip Candles; Do. Metallic wick for Candle lamps, Boxes best Liverpool SOAP.

With a variety of other Goods which will be sold low for cash or approved payment.
Dec. 28. E. C. WADDINGTON

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Soap, Candles, &c.

Just arrived and for sale by the Subscriber:

100 BBLS. Extra superfine Wheat Flour;
200 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
50 Boxes Mould Candles—short 6's,
50 Puncheons Prime Retailing Molasses.
Also, A few Packages of salmon, seine, shad & herring Twines; 50 Coils 6, 9 and 12 th. Rutline.
Dec. 28. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters; At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Gagetown, Mr. J. H. Bonnell; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; Mr. Y. Theal, Esq. Shediac; Oliver Vail, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter McClelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Petticodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville.
February 8, 1839.

NEW Blacksmith Establishment.

JAMES WOOD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced *Edge-Tool and General Smith Business of Mill and Ship Work*, in Smyth street, York Point, opposite Mr. *John Gaynor's* Block-maker's shop, where by strict attention *to business he hopes to merit a respectable patronage.*

☞ Good orders from the country will be strictly attended to.
St. John, Nov. 30, 1838.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL from 200 to 300 Tons, to take a cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland, for which a liberal Freight will be given. Apply to
Nov. 23. H. S. GAULT.

3d. January, 1839.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

Just received per "James Lemon" from Liverpool:

23 CASES 22, 24, 26, 28 & 30 oz. Sheathing COPPER;
10 Tons Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
Composition Sheathing Nails, 1 1-8, 1-4 & 1 1-2 in.
—in store—
Composition RINGS—*of all

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE

City and County, of New York, ss;

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

J BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

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

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

LOOK HERE—Read this!

THE Subscriber wants some money to pay his debts. Therefore if all accounts due him are not paid before one month from this date, the whole will be left in the hands of a Lawyer for immediate collection.

September 28. JAS. HOWARD.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

JAMAICA, Kingston, Fontego Bay, Salmouth, Savannah-la-mar,

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

Notice.

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

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

NOTICE.

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

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞ Notice.

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

JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

15th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞ Notice.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,

HORSFIELD STREET.

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

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

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

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.

St. John, August 3d, 1838.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

Also a few cases of superior Skeidam GIN, and a few fresh OYSTERS in good order.

July 27, 1838. WM. NETHERY.

Lumber.

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

95,000	feet seasoned	clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000	do.	do. do. two inch PLANK;
114,000	do.	do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000	do.	do. do. two inch Plank;
76,000	do.	do. Spruce Boards;
15,000	do.	1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000		eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000		twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000		feet superior seven inch SIDING;
84,000		feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

BEAR SKINS.

22 LARGE-SIZE BEAR SKINS, London Dressed.—For sale by the subscribers, at their store, North Market Wharf.

7th December. JAMES OTTY & CO.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Business carried on heretofore by JAMES OTTY, will in future be conducted in the same premises by the subscribers, under the firm of JAMES OTTY & CO.

JAMES OTTY,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

St. John, October 12, 1838.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

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 24 February, will be prepared and ready for delivery on payment of the Annual Premium.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

Dr. Benjamin Brandeth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

THE Subscriber has been duly appointed under seal and signature of *Dr. Brandeth*, as sole Agent for Saint John, and has just received the genuine Pills, which will be sold at 1s. 3d. per box, with full directions—in the fullest confidence of the merits of this medicine over all others now offered to the public as a grand assistant of nature.

Sept. 7, 1838.—6; A. R. TRURO.

Spanish Cigars.

JUST received, at the *Hibernian Hotel*, 21,000 Spanish CIGARS, a superior article, which will be sold cheap for cash.

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

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

Hibernian Hotel, Nov. 16, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of L. & S. K. FOSTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having any demands against the late firm are requested to present the same for immediate settlement—and all those indebted either by Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment to S. K. Foster, who is duly impowered to settle all business connected with the firm.

LAWRENCE FOSTER,
STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

Dec. 20, 1838.

In consequence of the Subscriber's advanced age and very infirm state of health, he has retired from the business lately conducted under the firm of L. & S. K. Foster, and now returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends throughout the City and Province for their liberal patronage for many years past, and likewise solicits a continuance of the same for his Son, under whose name the business will henceforward be conducted, and by whom all transactions connected with the late firm will be settled.

LAWRENCE FOSTER,

Dec. 20, 1838.

☞ The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the business heretofore conducted under the firm of L. & S. K. Foster, will for the future be continued by him on his own account, at the "Old Stand."

To those numerous friends who have so liberally patronized the late firm, he returns his sincere thanks, and likewise solicits a continuance of the same to himself, whose best endeavours will be made to render every satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

St. John, Dec. 20, 1838.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

15 HHDS. Choice retailing MOLASSES; 5 Tierces bright SUGAR;
25 Bbls. superfine Flour; 40 bbls. fine Flour,
10 „ Rye „ 10 „ Corn Meal,
12 dozen Corn Brooms; 3 tons assorted IRON,
10 chests Congo TEA;
400,000 feet Deals; 200,000 feet Pine Boards,
50,000 clear seasoned Pine Boards,
250,000 feet „ „
50,000 Refuse Boards; 55,000 sawed Scantling,
250,000 sawed Laths;
25,000 Pine Shingles; 20,000 spruce ditto.

September 14. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

NEW GOODS.

Per Barque Barlow, from London—

GENUINE Macassar Oil; Rose Oil; Bears' Grease; Lavender Water; roll and pot Pomatum; Military, cocoa-nut Oil and transparent shaving cakes; Fancy soaps; Johnston's Patent white and old brown Windsor soap; patent Hair Brushes; best silver wire Tooth Brushes; Nail Brushes; badger and bone cased shaving Brushes; Hair Powder; dressing, ivory and pocket Combs; genuine Naples Soap; superior Razors, curling Tongs, &c. &c.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' Hair work, Gentlemen's Wigs, &c. &c.—The whole of which will be disposed of at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MAJOR,
Hair-Dresser, Perfumer, &c.

Prince William-street, 6th October, 1838.

Cordage, Loaf Sugar & Candles,

PER MOZAMBIQUE.

8 HHDS. and 16 Tierces Refined LOAF SUGAR; 10 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
30 Boxes Mould Candles, 30 do. White Soap,
280 coils CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread rat-line to 8 1-2 inches,
180 bolts Canvass, 2 Puncheons WHISKEY,
100 Chaldrons best SPLINT COALS.

The whole of the above will be sold low, if taken from the vessel. JOHN ROBERTSON.

9th November.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has just received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Greenock:

150 BOXES hard Yellow SOAP; 150 boxes Liverpool Mould and Dipt Candles; 50 boxes London Wax Wicks, short 6's. 20 boxes best London sperm Candles, short 6's.; 10 boxes best Poland Starch; 10 kegs Mustard;—30 Bags Pot Barley; 20 bags Black Pepper—A large assortment of Crown Window Glass, assorted sizes from 9x7 to 12x16.

Port, Sherry, Madeira and Teneriffe WINES, of superior quality:

ALSO:—His usual supply of Salmon, Shad, seine and Herring Twines; CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread to 4 1-2 inches; 40 bundles of Sheet Iron, 2 bales fine Carpetings; and a few double STOVES, for Halls, &c. &c.

16th Nov. J. V. THURGAR.

Landing ex brig Addington,

20 CASKS very superior SUGAR; 20 Hhds. first quality retailing MOLASSES. —IN STORE—

A few Firkins very Prime Cumberland Butter,

A good assortment of Tobacco—For sale at lowest market rates. J. KERR & CO.

December 14.

New Fall Goods,

Per Robert Bruce, from Liverpool, consisting of—

PLAIN and Figured MERINOS; Printed cottons and Furnitures; Regatta shirtings;
Cotton checks, stripes and homespuns;
White and Grey shirting cottons; Green Baize;
Tartan shawls in great variety; Twill'd serges;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns; Paddings;
White, red, and Salisbury Flannels;
Plain and check'd Druggets; cotton Ticks;
Black and col'd cotton Velvets; Shalloons & Bombazette; Beaverteens and Moleskins;
Plain and check'd American Homespun;
Lining Cambrics and roll'd Jarconets;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Damask Table Linens;
Lawns, Diapers, Duck, Hollands, Union Dowlas,
Canvas & Osnaburghs, Black & White Wadding.

With an assortment of BUTTONS and Tailors' TRIMMINGS of every kind.

ALSO—*per British Queen*, from London;

An excellent assortment of

Black and col'd silk VELVETS; plain and fancy Ribbons; figured and plain silks in great variety; embosed and plain sarsnets; colored satins; black Bombazines and crapes; a very extensive assortment of MUFFS, BOAS and OPERAS; lined gloves of every description; lambs wool and worsted Hosiery; Netts, Laces, Edgings and Quillings; blond Quillings; Ladies cloths, buckskins, doeskins, pilot cloths, petershams and broad cloths; a superior lot of tartan SHAWLS; stays, Umbrellas and willows; cotton reels; tapes, braids and gimps; black and colored bandanna handkerchiefs; gent's. stocks and braces; long and short lace GLOVES, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Two Thousand pairs BOOTS and SHOES.

The whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

Market square, Oct. 26, 1838.

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber has received ex ships Mary, Robert Bruce, and Jane Walker, part of his Fall Supply, consisting of the following articles, viz.:

SUPERFINE black, blue, and brown Broad Cloths, plain and striped Cassimeres, plain and ribbed Buckskins, blue pilot Cloth, plaid beaver Cloths, white and red Flannel, Welch and Saxony ditto, Saxony Cloths, Cambletts and Cambleteens, for ladies' cloaks, double ducape silk for ditto, plain and figured Silk, ditto ditto Merino, lining Cottons, white and brown ditto, bed ticks and Irish Linens, printed Calicoes, book, mull, swiss mull, and jaconet Muslins; bishop's Lawn, bobbinetts, Laces, Quillings, sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions, sewed and tambour muslin Collars and Capes, lace ditto ditto, small wares, hosiery, winter Boots, blankets, plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, cotton ditto ditto, filled centre ditto;—The whole will be sold very low for cash only. No patterns given, or goods allowed to leave the store without being settled for.

N. B.—Furs and London Goods, daily expected.

JAMES BOWES.

Market Square, Nov. 2.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received by ships *Albion* and *Frances*, his Fall supply of GOODS from Liverpool, viz:

IRON japanned Coal Scoops and Hods; Patent Weighing Machines; 6 to 10 inch rim Locks; setts Iron Weights, 4lb. down; 7, 14 and 28 lb. do. Iron Butt Hinges; cast steel Masons' Trowels; Plastering do; boxwood screws; chest, trunk and till Locks; 6 and 7 inch Mortice do; Trunk Handles, block tin candlesticks, men's and boy's skates, Patent spring do; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fancy lacquered and bronzed table lamps and glasses; wall do. one and two lights; fancy patent candle lamps; plated snuffers and trays; do. candlesticks, new pattern; do. do. with slides, silver mounted; brass Toddy Kettles; block tin Dish covers; Polished steel snuffers, do. trays to match; Japann'd Ink boxes; setts black and white bone handle Knives and Forks; stag ditto, buck ditto, dessert ditto, rivet handle ditto, Ivory handle table and Dessert ditto, double and single bladed Pen ditto, Butchers' ditto; scrubbing and white wash Brushes; black lead, fancy stove, setts shoe, fancy hearth, telescope and other Brushes; boxes patent Metallic Wick Candles, for candle lamps; boxes 8's, 10's, 12's Dip Candles; boxes SOAP, and a great variety of other Articles, which with his former stock on hand, will sell low for cash or prompt payment, at his store, Prince Wm. street.

Nov. 9. E. C. WADDINGTON.

RUM! RUM!!

80 PUNS. Jamaica RUM; *some of it proof* 19. Also, 10 Puns. W. I. Rum, just landed and for sale on reasonable terms.

Oct. 19. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Sugar, Pork and Oil.

JUST received, ex schooner *Caroline*, from Halifax: 20 hogsheads SUGAR; 12 barrels prime PORK; 16 casks seal OIL, which will be sold low while landing.

Oct. 5. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

Just received at No. 2, Water Street:

100 BOXES Fresh Bunch MUSCATEL RAISINS; 100 half Boxes ditto;
50 Kegs MALAGA GRAPES;
1 Carroteel ZANTE CURRANTS;
50 Barrels WINTER APPLES,

All of he growth of 1838.

IN STORE—12 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 20 puncheons Prime Molasses; 2 tons Liverpool Soap; 50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles; 100 Quintals Codfish; 50 Quintals Pollok, &c. &c.

For sale low by

Nov. 9. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

Molasses.

LANDING, ex schooners *Active* and *Starr*, from Halifax, 50 Puncheons very excellent MOLASSES, for sale by

Nov. 23. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Rum, Raisins, Navy Bread, &c.

Per Victory from Halifax:

20 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM, 200 half and quarter Boxes RAISINS.

Per Splendid from Philadelphia:

20 Barrels NAVY BREAD,
1-2 and 1-4 barrels Bran Bread,
Soda, Sugar, and Water Crackers.

JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER,
No. 12, King-street.

Nov. 30.

On Consignment—

Ex British Queen—London:

6 CASKS superb CUT GLASS; 16 Packages Caps, hats, Velvets, Ribbons, ens' and Women's Shoes and Boots, Dolls, Saddlery, French Watches, &c. &c.

Oct. 19. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Indi Rubber Shoes.

JUST received a large lot of Men's, Women's and Children's India Rubber SHOES of a very super quality, for sale cheap by the dozen or retail.

L. & S. K. FOSTER,
King street.

November.

Fine Bohea Tea.

370 BOXES fine Bohea Tea, just received and for sale by.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Nov. 3, 1838.

Provincial Vaccine Institution,

St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber will give attendance at the Hall of the Alms House, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. for the purpose of Vaccinating all such persons as may essent themselves.

Dec 5. GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D.

Just Received,

By Schooner Mary Ann Starr, from Halifax.

4 BARRELS PALE SEAL OIL.

CRANE & M'GRATH.

Dec. 1838.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS,

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR,

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

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

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

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