THE Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

MAY.	R. SUN.	S.	MOON.	H.	W.
6 Saturday,	4 43	7	10 9	41	0 17
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First Quarter, 12th, 0h. 54m.

Public Institutions.

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

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Miscellany.

LOSING AND WINNING.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "COTTAGE IN THE GLEN," "SENSIBILITY," &c.

[*Concluded.*]

In due time Mrs. T——'s invitation was received, and this it was Mr. Westbury's wish that Julia should accept. Without manifesting the least reluctance she consented, and Mr. Westbury went so far as to thank her for her cheerful compliance with his wishes. This was a very slight courtesy, but there was something in Mr. Westbury's voice when he spoke, that went straight to Julia's heart and she left the room to conceal the strong emotion excited by so very trival a cause. 'She certainly strives to please me, be the motive what it may,' thought Mr. Westbury when left alone—'and though I cannot love her, honor—nay, gratitude demands that I make her as happy as circumstances will allow.' He took a pen, and hastily writing a few lines, enclosed a bank note of considerable value, and left the little packet on her work table, that she might see it as soon as she returned. He then left the house. When Julia resumed her seat by her table, the packet was the first that attracted her notice. She hastily opened it and read as follows:—

'As Mrs. Westbury is too delicate and reserved ever to make known a want, she may have many which are unthought of by him who is bound to supply them. Will she receive the enclosed, not as a gift, but as her right? Perhaps a new dress may be wanted for T——'s levee; if not, the enclosed can meet some of those calls on benevolence, to which report says Mrs. Westbury's ear is ever open. And if Mrs. Westbury will so far overcome her timid delicacy, as freely to make known her wants whenever they occur, she will greatly oblige her husband.'

Julia pondered long on this note. It was ceremonious and cold—cold enough!—yet not so frozen as the only letter she had received from him. Perhaps it was his way of letting her know that he wished her to dress more elegantly and expensively. 'I will know explicitly,' thought she—and taking a pen in her turn, she wrote the following:

'Mr Westbury is so munificent in supplying every want, that his wife has none to make known. If there is any particular dress that would gratify Mr. Westbury's taste, Mrs. Westbury would esteem it a great favour, would he name it, and it would be her delight to furnish herself accordingly. She accepts with gratitude, not as her right, but as a gift the very liberal sum enclosed in Mr. Westbury's note.'

Julia placed her note on Mr. Westbury's reading-desk in the library, and felt an almost feverish impatience to have an answer, either verbal or written. For more than an entire day, however, she was doomed to remain in suspense, as her husband made no allusion either to his note or her own, though the one she laid on his desk disappeared on his first visit to the library. But her suspense at length terminated. On going to her chamber she observed a little box on her dressing-table. On raising it, she discovered a note that was placed beneath it. The note ran thus:—

'Mr. Westbury highly approves the elegant simplicity of Mrs. Westbury's style of dress, and in consulting her own taste, she will undoubtedly gratify him. He has yet but once seen her wear an unbecoming article. The contents of the accompanying box were selected, not for their intrinsic value or splendour, but because they correspond so well with Mrs. Westbury's style of dress and beauty. If she will wear them to Mrs. T——'s, she will gratify the giver.'

Julia opened the box, and a set of beautiful pearls met her view. 'How delicate, how kind, and how cold he is!' thought she. 'Oh, how trifling the value of these gems, compared to one particle of his love!—Yet for his sake I will wear them—not as my adorning—may that ever be the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, but as proof of my desire in all things to please him, and meet his approbation.'

Mrs. T——'s were well filled with the elegant and fashionable, on the evening on which her house was opened to receive company. But the heart of Julia was not in such scenes. The more she saw of fashionable life the less she liked it. Education, envy, destruction, and dissimulation were obtruding themselves on her notice, amid gaiety and splendour. Her conscientious scruples as to the propriety of this mixing with the world, increased rather than diminished. 'I promised,' thought she, while she was surveying the gay assembly—'I promised, in all things lawful, to obey my husband—but is this lawful for me?—It is my duty—it is my pleasure to comply with all his wishes, where superior duties do not forbid; but is it allowable for me to try to please him thus? His heart is the prize at which I aim, but will 'the end sanctify the means?' Can I expect a blessing from above on my efforts, while my conscious is not quite clear as to the rectitude of the path I pursue? Can I not have moral courage enough to tell them my scruples? and dare I not hazard the consequences?' Julia's reflections were interrupted by the approach of Mrs. Cunningham.

'How serious you look, Mrs. Westbury,' said she. 'Really, you and Mr. Cunningham would do well together. for you are both more grave in a party than anywhere else. Mr. Cunningham actually tries my patience by his disrelish for society. I do believe he is now quite well; yet he made indisposition an excuse for not coming with me to-night! But,' said she lowering her voice almost to a whisper, 'I shall show him that I can be obstinate as well as he! He chooses to stay at home—I choose to come out—and if he will not come with me, neither will I stay with him. I should rather live in a cottage in the country, and have done with it, for there I should have nothing to expect; but to live in the midst of elegant society, and yet be constrained to immure one's self, is intolerable, and I will not submit to it.'

Mrs. Westbury had not the pain of replying to a speech from which both her heart and her judgment revolted, as Mr. Eveleth at that moment addressed her. He soon engaged her in a conversation which was continued still longer, due to a general movement of the company, which separated them. Not long after, Mr. Eveleth found himself near Miss Eldon, who was chatting with two or three gentlemen. Mr. Westbury was standing hard by, but his back was toward them, and Mr. Eveleth did not observe him.

'Are you acquainted with Mrs. Westbury, Miss Eldon?' Mr Eveleth inquired.

'No, not in the least,' said Miss Eldon, 'and do not wish to be. She looks altogether too fade for me.'

'Fade!' said Mr. Eveleth—'I should think that the last word that would apply to Mrs. Westbury in any way. She is certainly animated both in countenance and manner. And she talks better than any lady I ever conversed with. Her thoughts have something of masculine strength and range, delightfully modified by feminine grace and delicacy.—Her manner is perfectly lady like and gentle.'

'Every thing she says must sound well,' remarked another gentlemen. 'She has woman's most potent charm, in perfection—a voice whose tones are all music.'

'Perhaps it is all just as you say,' said Miss Eldon, 'but really, I never saw a lady that appeared to me more perfectly insipid, or less attractive. I hope'—but the tone of Miss Eldon's voice contradicted her words—'I hope her husband sees with your eyes rather than mine.'

'I do—I will!' thought Mr. Westbury, who had heard all the conversation, with a variety of conflicting emotions. 'Fade!' reiterated he, as Miss Eldon uttered the word.—'Tis false!' He glanced his eyes towards Julia, who stood on the opposite side of the room, talking with a lady. She was dressed in black, a colour that finely contrasted with her pearls, which proved to be very becoming. Her cheek was a little flushed, and her whole face beaming with animation. 'Fade, 'tis false!' Mr. Westbury's pride was piqued. Julia was Mrs. Westbury—his wife! could he patiently hear her thus unjustly spoken of? Was there any thing noble in that mind that could thus speak of a rival? How grateful to his feelings were the remarks of Mr. Eveleth! How clearly he read the feelings of Miss Eldon in the tone of voice in which she uttered her last remark! He waited to hear no more, but moving towards a table that was spread with refreshments, filled a plate, and carried it to Julia. It was the first attention of the kind he had ever paid her, and her face was eloquent indeed, as she looked up with a smile, and said, 'thank you.' He stood by her for a few minutes, made some common place remarks, even took a grape or two from her plate, and then turned away. It was one of the happiest moments of Julia's life! There was something indescribble in his manner, that a delicate and feeling woman could alone have seen or appreciated, of which Julia felt the force.

When the party broke up, Miss Eldon contrived again to secure Mr. Westbury's arm. She saw that he purposely avoided her, whether from newborn indifference, or principle, she could not determine; but having boasted to quite a number of her confidential friends of his passion for herself, and the reluctance with which he had complied with his father's command to marry Julia, who had made the most indelicate advances—she resolved, if art or manœuvering could accomplish it, to maintain the appearance of power over him. From the first she exulted in her conquest of Mr. Westbury's heart. She admired his person. His fortune she loved; and bitter was her mortification, unbounded her displeasure, when his hand was bestowed on another. To make it appear that he still loved her: to wring the heart of his wife, and detract from her character, were now the main springs of her actions whenever she met them. The sight of Julia's pearls, which she thought should have been her own, awakened, on this evening, peculiarly bitter feelings. The hand—the heart even, of Mr. Westbury were trifles, when compared with such beautiful ornaments, except as they were the medium through which the latter were to be obtained.

A ten minutes' conversation with her ci-devant lover was all her art could accomplish during the evening at Mrs. T——'s, until she secured his arm on gowing out. In the entry they were detained by the crowd at the door, and looking round, they saw Mrs. Westbury, together with Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth, examining a bust of Gen. Layfayette, which stood on a pedestal, near the foot of the staircase. With a smile on her beautiful features, which very slightly softened a compound expression of scorn and malignity, Miss Eldon said—

'Really, Mrs. Westbury has made a conquest! Mr. Eveleth is devoted in his attentions, and enthusiastic in his encomiums! Do you not begin to be jealous?'

'Not in the least,' replied Mr. Westbury.

'The attentions and approbation of such a man as Mr. Eveleth are an honor to any lady; and Mrs. Westbury's rigid sense of virtue and propriety will prevent her ever receiving improper attentions, should any one be disposed to offer them. She had too much delicacy and refinement to court the attentions even of her own husband, much less those of the husband of another!'

Miss E. was stung with mortification, and dropping her head, that her face might be concealed by her hood, she said, in a voice tremulous with conflicting passions—

'How little did I ever expect to hear Frederic Westbury speak to me in such a severe tone.'

'Severe! March—Miss Eldon! Does common justice to Mrs. Westbury sound harshly in your ear?'

'Certainly not—but your tone—your manner are not what they were, and I hoped that no circumstances, no new engagements, would prevent your retaining a kindly feeling towards one whom,—'she hesitated. 'One whom I once loved,' said Mr. Westbury, finishing the sentence for her. 'Yes, you well know that I once loved you.'

'Once!' interrupted Miss Eldon. 'But this man's fidelity?'

'Miss Eldon, you astonish me,' said Mr. Westbury. 'I am married: my wife commands my respect—nay my aspiration; and duty, honor, everything command, that all former ties, however tender, should be broken. Our happiness, our respectability demands that henceforth we be only common acquaintance.'

'Be it so; farewell,' said Miss Eldon, with irrepressible bitterness of expression, and snatching her hand from beneath his arm, she sprang forward and took that of her brother, who had just issued from the parlor.

'Is that, can that be Maria Eldon?' thought Mr. Westbury; 'the amiable, the feeling, the refined Maria! Where has my love, my admiration, my passion for her gone? or rather, by what blindness were they first excited? Does she wish to retain—nay, does she claim the heart of the husband of another? What perversions of principle is here!'

The crowd at the door was by this time nearly dispersed, and Mr. Westbury, advancing to the trio that still remained near the bust, drew his wife's arm within his, and bidding Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth 'good night,' led her to their carriage.

'How have you enjoyed yourself this evening?' Mr. Westbury inquired, as soon as the carriage door was closed, and the coachman had mounted his box.

'Quite as well as I ever do scenes of similar character,' Julia answered.

'Do you not then relish society?'

'Not very well in such large masses,' said Julia. 'So far as my observation has extended, they have little tendency to increase benevolence, or any of the finer feelings of the heart. I have often feared that vanity and thirst for admiration were the cause that drew together one-half the crowd; and a vulgar love of luxuries the other.'

'Those causes surely do not influence all these who attend large assemblies,' said Mr. Westbury.—'Such persons as Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth, for instance are entirely above them.'

'Undoubtedly,' said Julia. 'Still I believe the rule as general as any other.'

'Does not the elegant and instructive conversation of such a man as Mr. Eveleth reconcile you to a crowd?' Mr. Westbury inquired.

'Certainly not,' said Julia. 'How much more highly such conversation would be enjoyed—how much greater benefit derived from it, in a small circle. Artificial delicacy and refinement—artificial feeling—artificial good nature—artificial friendship, are the usual compound that make large companies. Had Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth spent this evening with us, in our quiet parlor, how much greater would have been the enjoyment! how much more profitably the time might have been occupied!'

'It might,' said Mr. Westbury. 'Mr. Eveleth has great colloquial powers. His conversation is at once brilliant and instructive. I know no gentleman who equals him in this particular.'

'I cannot say quite as much as that,' said Julia, 'though he certainly converses uncommonly well.'

'Who can you name that is his equal?' asked Mr. Westbury.

Julia hesitated a little, and blushed a great deal, though her blushes were unseen as she said—'In conversational powers, I think my present companion is very rarely, if ever excelled. And why, she added, 'such gentlemen should mingle in crowds, where their talents are in a great measure lost instead of meeting in select circles, where they could find congenial minds—minds, at least, in some degree capable of appreciating them, I cannot conceive. But I suppose my ideas of rational enjoyment, of elegant society are very singular.' She stooped short, fearing she was saying too much, but Mr. Westbury requested her to proceed. After a minute's hesitation she said—

'I think the crowded drawing room should be abandoned to those who are capable of no higher enjoyment than gossip, nonsense, flirtation, and eating oysters, confections and creams; and that people of talent, education, principle, and refinement, should associate freely in small circles, and with little ceremony.

In such kind of intercourse, new friendships would be formed, and old ones cemented, the mind and heart would be improved, and the demons of envy and detraction excluded. After an evening spent in such a circle, the monitor within would be at peace, and the blessing and protection of Heaven be sought, without a feeling of shame and self-condemnation.'

'Then your conscience is really at war with large parties?' said Mr. Westbury

'I cannot deny that it is,' Julia answered. 'Impelled by circumstances, I have striven to think they might sometimes be innocently attended, and perhaps they may; but I confess that the reproaches of my conscience are more and severe, every time I repeat the indulgence. Whatever they be to others, I am constrained to believe the are not innocent for me.'

Mr. Westbury made no reply, for at that moment the carriage stoped at their own door, and the subject was not again resumed.

Every party was sure to procure for Mrs. Westbury the favor of a call from Mrs. Cunningham, On the following morning, at as early an hour as etiquette would allow, she made her appearance.

'I could not stay away this morning,' she said, the moment she entered. 'I am so vexed, and so hurt, that I must have the sympathy of some friendly heart; and you are a friend to every one, especially when in trouble.'

'What troubles you, Mrs. Cunningham?' Mrs. Westbury inquired.

'You recollect,' said Mrs. Cunningham, what I said to you last night about Mr. Cunningham's indisposition. Well, as soon as I got home, I ran up stairs, of course you know, to see how he was, expecting to find him a bed and asleep. Judge how I felt, when I found my bed as I had left it, and no husband in the chamber. I flew down stairs, and searched every room for him, but in vain. I then rang for Peggy, and asked 'if she knew where Mr. Cunningham was.' 'La, ma'am,' said she. 'I'm sure I don't know. He went out just after you did. He called me to give charge about the fires, and said he was gowing out. I thought he had altered his mind and was going to Mrs. T——'s.' I dismissed the girl, and went to my chamber in an agony, as you may suppose. I declare I hardly know what I did or thought for three long hours—for it was so long before Mr. Cunningham came home! I don't know what I said to him when he came, but he was not the kind, affectionate creature that he ever has been, for he almost harshly told me, to 'cease my upbraidings!'—upbraidings! think what a word—'for if I sought pleasure where I liked, I must not quarrel with him for doing the same!' My dear Mrs. Westbury, I could not make him tell me where he had been, do all I could—and I have horrible surmises. What shall I do? I am sick at heart, and almost distracted.'

'Will you follow my advice, my dear Mrs. Cunningham?' said Mrs. Westbury, who truly pitied her distress, much as she blamed her.

'Oh, yes—I will do any thing to feel happier than I now do. Really my heart is broken,' and she burst into a passion of tears.

Mrs. Westbury attempted to soothe her, and then said—

'Forgive me, if I would, when I would only heal. You have been a little imprudent, and must retrace your steps by confirming to the taste of your husband. He does not like crowds, and you must, in part, relinquish them for his sake.'

'And is not that hard?' said Mrs. Cunningham. 'Why should he not conform to my taste, as well as I to his? Why must men always have their own way?'

'That point it is not worth while to discuss,' said Mrs. Westbury. 'Your happiness, my friend, is at stake. Can you hesitate an instant which to relinquish, those pleasures, which, after all, are so unsatisfying, or the approbation, the happiness, perhaps the heart, even, of your husband?'

'But why,' persisted Mrs. Cunningham, 'need he be so obstinate? You see he could go out and stay till two in the morning! It seems as if he did it on purpose to torment me,' and she again burst into tears.

'I have not the least doubt,' said Mrs. Westbury, 'that would you yield to Mr. Cunningham's wishes—would you let him see that you care more about pleasing him than yourself, he would cheerfully, and frequently, perhaps, accommodate himself to your taste. Few men will bear being driven, and they would be objects of our contempt if they would, for authority is divinely delegated to them; but there are very few who have not generosity enough to take pleasure in gratifying the wife, who evidently strives to meet his wishes and is willing to sacrifice her own pleasures, that she may promote his happiness.'

'But I can't see,' said Mrs. Cunningham, 'why my happiness is not of as much consequence as my husband's; I can't see why all sacrifice should be on my side!'

'Do you not perceive,' said Mrs. Westbury, 'that the sacrifices you make, are made to secure your happiness and not destroy it?'

'I don't know,' said Mrs. Cunningham. 'I can't bear to have Ned think to manage me as he would a little child, and then punish me, as he did last night, if I don't do just as he says. I don't think it fair! And I don't know as it would be of any avail, should I follow your advice. Some men will be ugly, do what you will! And why should you understand managing the men better than I do? You are two or three years younger!'

'I never studied how to manage them,' said Mrs. Westbury; 'but I have thought a good deal on the best way of securing domestic happiness; and reason, observation, and the word of God teach me, that would the wife be happy and beloved, she must 'be in subjection to her own husband.' He may not always be reasonable, but she cannot 'usurp authority,' without at once warring against heaven, and her own peace and respectability. Think of it, my dear Mrs. Cunningham, ruminate upon it, and in your decision be careful not to let will influence to sacrifice a greater good for a less. It is not degrading for a wife to submit to her husband; on the contrary, she never appears more lovely than when cheerfully and gracefully yielding up her own wishes, that she comply with his. Women were not made to rule, and, in my view, the wife who attempts to govern, and the husband who submits to be governed, are equally contemptible.'

'What an admirable wife you would be for a tyrant!' exclaimed Mrs. Cunningham. 'I never heard the doctrine of passive obedience more strenuously inculcated. Indeed, you would make a tyrant of any man.'

'If any thing would disarm the tyrant,' said Mrs. Westbury, 'I think this passive obedience would do it, if at the same time, it were a cheerful obedience. But happily, you have no tyrant to disarm. Your husband, I am satisfied, should be easily pleased. Try, my friend, for a little while, to yield to him, and see if you do not meet a rich reward.'

'Well, I will think of it,' said Mrs. Cunningham, 'and perhaps shall do as you advise; for really I am very wretched now. Oh, dear I do wish the men were not so obstinate! so overbearing! so selfish!'

For some time things went on very calmy with Julia. Though there was nothing tender, or even affectionate in the manner of her husband, there was a gradual alteration, sufficient to keep hope alive, and stimulate her to exertion. He spent more and more of his leisure time at home, and was at least becoming reconciled to her society. Julia's system of visiting had been partially adopted, and Mr. Westbury enjoyed it highly. Mr and Mrs. Eveleth, and a few other friends of congenial minds, had been invited to drop in occasionaly without ceremony; the invitation had been complied with. and Mr. Westbury and Julia had returned a few visits of this kind. Thus many evenings had been profitably spent. Another great comfort to Julia was, that her husband had cheerfully permitted her to decline several invitations to attend large parties and had sometimes remained at home with her himself, and even when he had thought best, on her own part, to accept the invitation, he had been absent but a short time, and had then returned to pass the remainder of the evening with his wife.

But after awhile, this faint gleam of sunshine began to fade away. A cloud of care seemed settling on Mr. Westbury's brow; he passed less and less of his time at home, till at length Julia scarcely saw him, except at meal times. 'What is the matter?' thought Julia. 'Am I the cause? is Miss Eldon? or is it some perplexity in his affairs?' She longed to enquire. If she had displeased him she wished to correct whatever had given displeasure. If his sadness was in any way connected with Miss Eldon, of course she could not in any way interfere; but if it originated in any cause foreign to either, she ardently desired to offer her sympathy, and share his sorrows. Day after day passed, without producing any favourable change, and Julia's feelings were wrought up to agony. She resolved, at all hazards, to enquire into the cause of his depression.

He came in late one evening, and taking a seat near the table, beside which Julia was sitting, leaned his head on his hand. Half an hour passed without a word being uttered. 'Now is my time,' thought Julia. 'Yet how can I do it!—What can I say? A favored wife would seat herself on his knee, entwine his neck with her arms, and penetrate his very heart—but I, alas, should only disgust by such freedom!' she drew a sigh, and summoning all her courage, said, in a timid voice—

'I fear I have unwittingly offended you.'

Mr. Westbury looked up in some surprise, and assured her 'she had not.'

'You have absented yourself from home so much of late,' said Julia, 'that I feared your own fireside was becoming less agreeable to you than ever.'

'Business of importance,' said Mr. Westbury 'has of late demanded all my time, and to-morrow I must start for New York.'

'For new York!' said Julia. 'To be absent how long?'

'That,' said Mr. Westbury, 'must depend on circumstances. I may be absent some time.'

'May I not hope to hear from you occasionally?' Julia assumed courage to ask.

'Yes—I will certainly write, from time to time.'

'He does not ask me to write,' though Julia, with a sigh. 'He is indifferent how she fares whom he calls his wife!'

The following morning witnessed the departure of Mr. Westbury, and Julia was left to painful conjecture as to the cause of his dejection. Three weeks passed away, in each of which she received a letter from him comporting exactly with his manner toward her—friendly and respectful, but neither tender nor confiding.

At the close of that period Julia was one day alarmed by the unceremonious entrance of a sheriff's officer. He was the bearer of a writ of attachment, with orders to seize all the furniture.

'At whose suit do you come?' Julia asked the officer.

'At Mr. Eldon's, madam. He holds a note of some thousands against Mr. Westbury, and thinks no time ought to be lost in making it secure. You have jewels of value, madam, which I was ordered to include in the attachment.'

'Will you allow me a few moments for reflection?' said Julia, whose faculties seemed benumbed by the suddenness of the blow.

'Certainly, madam, certainly—any accommodation in my power I shall be happy to grant.'

'What can I do? what ought I to do?' thought Julia. 'O, that Mr. Westbury were at home! Mr. Eveleth—yes—I will send for him; he can advise me, if the officer will only wait.'

'Will you suspend your operations for half an hour, sir?' asked Julia, 'that I may send for a friend to advise and assist me?'

'Why, my time is very precious, madam, and my orders to attend were peremptory; nevertheless, half an hour will make no great difference; to oblige you, I will wait.'

The pale and trembling Julia instantly despatched a servant for Mr. Eveleth, and in twenty minutes that gentleman arrived. He was instantly made acquainted with the business in hand, and without hesitation receipted for the furniture, and dismissed the officer. Julia felt relieved of an enormous burden, when the officer left the house—though in her trepidation she scarcely comprehended how he was induced to go, and leave every thing as it was. As soon as she was sufficiently composed and collected to take up a pen, she wrote to her husband, giving an account of all that had transpired. Her letter despatched, she had nothing to do but wait in torturing suspense, till she should either see or hear from him. On the third evening, as she was sitting with her eyes resting on the carpet, alternately thinking of her husband and her own embarrassing situation, and at times raising her heart to heaven for strength and direction—as she was thus sitting, in deep and melancholy musing, Mr. Westbury entered the apartment. Quick as thought she sprang towards him, exclaiming—

'Oh, my dear husband, how glad I am that you are come! But what is the matter?' she cried, as he sunk into a chair,—'you are ill!'

'I find that I am,' said Mr. Westbury. 'My strength has just sufficed to fetch me home.'

Julia took his hand, and found it was burning with fever, and instantly despatching a servant for a physician, she assisted her husband to his chamber. The medical gentleman soon arrived, and pronounced Mr. Westbury in a confirmed fever. For twenty days, Julia was in the agony of suspense. With intense anxiety she watched every symptom, and administered every medicine with her own hand, lest some mistake should be made. It was in vain that the physician entreated her to take more care of herself; she could do nothing but that which related to her husband. When nature was completely exhausted, she would take an hour's troubled repose, and then be again at her post. On every account the thought of death was terrible. 'To be lost to me,' thought she, 'is unutterable dreadful; but, oh, it is a trifle compared to his being lost to himself! He is not fit for heaven. He has never sought the intercession of the great Advocate, through whom alone we can enter on eternal life.' How fervently did she pray that his life might be prolonged! that he might come forth from his affliction like 'gold seven times refined!'

Mr. Westbury was exceedingly reduced, but there had been no symptoms of delirium, though weakness and pain compelled him to remain almost constantly silent. Occasionally, however he expressed his gratitude to Julia, for her unremitted attentions; he begged her, for his sake, to take all possible care of her own health, for if her strength should fail, such another nurse—so tender, so vigilant, could not be found. Julia entreated him to take no thought for her, as she doubted not that her heavenly Father would give her strength for the discharge of every duty. Sometimes, when he was uttering a few words of commendation, she panted to say, "Aimez moi, au lieu de me louer;" but with a sigh she would bury the thought at the bottom of her heart, and proceed to the discharge of her duties. Oftentimes she would kneel for an hour together, at his bedside, when he appeared to be sleeping, with his hand clasped in hers, dividing her time between counting his fluttering pulse, and raising her heart to heaven in his behalf.

But Julia's constitution was unequal to the task she had undertaken. Protracted fatigue and anxiety did their work, and on the day that her husband was pronounced convalescent, she was conveyed to a bed of sickness. Unlike Mr. Westbury, she was in a constant state of delirium induced by mental anxiety and unremitting watching. Most touchingly would she beg to go to her husband, as he was dying for want of her care. It was in vain that she was told he was better—was rapidly recovering, the impression was gone in an instant, and her mind reverted to his danger. Her physician was anxious that Mr. Westbury should visit her chamber, as soon as he could do so with safety, hoping that the sight of him might change the current of her thoughts, and remove that anxiety that greatly heightened her fever. At the end of ten days he was able to be supported to her chamber, and advancing to the bedside, he said—

'My dear Julia, I am able to come and see you.' 'Thank heaven, said Julia, clasping her hands—and then raising her eyes, she added 'Heavenly Father, I thank thee!' But how sick you look,' she continued; 'oh, pray go to bed, and I will come and nurse you. I shall very soon be rested, and they will let me come.'

'I will sit by, and watch, and nurse you now, Julia,' said Mr. Westbury, 'so try to go to sleep; it will do you good.'

'You called me Julia,' said she, smiling; 'oh, how sweetly that sounded! But I will mind you, and try to sleep, for my head feels strangely.'

She closed her eyes, and Mr. Westbury sat at the head of the bed, watching her with intense interest Presently her lips moved, and he learned forward to hear what she was saying.

'Oh, should he die,' she murmured in the softest tone—'Oh, should he die without ever loving me!—die without knowing how much—how fondly I loved him!' And, Oh, she added, in a whisper, while an expression of deep solemnity settled on her features—'Oh, should he die without ever loving the blessed Saviour!—that would be the most dreadful of all!'

Presently a noise in the street disturbed her and she opened her eyes. She did not see her husband, as she had turned her face a little on the other side, and calling the nurse, she said—

'Do beg them to make less noise; they will kill my dear husband! I know just how it makes his poor head feel,' and she clasped her own with her hands.

Mr. Westbury's feelings were much moved, and his debility was such he could with difficulty restrain them. He found he must return to his own chamber, and taking his wife's hand, he said—

'I hope to be able to come and see you now every day, my dear Julia.'

'Oh, do,' she said, 'and always call me Julia, will you?—it sounds so kindly!'

Scenes similar to this were constantly recurring for the next ten days. Mr. Westbury continued to gain strength, though his recovery was somewhat retarded by his visits to Julia's chamber while she was gradually sinking under the violence of her disease. The hopes, however, which her physician gave of her recovery, were not delusive. Within three weeks of the time of her seizure, a crisis took place, and the next day she was pronounced out of danger.

Soon after this, Mr. Westbury was able to attend a little to business, but all the time he was in the house, was spent in Julia's chamber. One day after she had so far recovered her strength, so as to be able to sit up for an hour or two at a time, he chanced to be left alone with her.

'My dear Julia,' said he as he took her emaciated hand, and folded it between his own, 'I can never express my gratitude for your kind attentions to an unworthy husband; nor my thankfulness to heaven that your precious life did not fall a sacrifice to your efforts to save mine. I hope to prove by my future conduct, that I have learned to appreciate your value.'

He spoke in the softest tones of love, while his eyes were humid with tears.

'Do you then love me?' said Julia.

'Love you! yes most tenderly, with my whole heart,' said Westbury; 'more than any thing: more than every thing else on earth!'

Julia leaned her head on his shoulder, and burst into tears.

'Why do you weep, Julia?' said Westbury.

'Oh, I am so happy!' said Julia. 'There wants but one thing to make my cup of blessedness quite full.'

'And what is that dearest?'

'That you should give your first, your best affections where alone they are deserved, to your Creator.'

'I trust, my dear wife,' said Mr. Westbury, with deep feeling. 'I trust that your precious intercessions for me at the throne of mercy, have been answered. My bed of sickness was a bed of reflection, of retrospection, of remorse, and I hope, of true penitence. I feel as if in a new world: 'old things have passed away, and all things have become new.'

Julia clasped her hands together, leaned her face upon them, and for a long time remained perfectly silent. At length she raised her head, and said,

'Your fortune, I suppose, is gone; but what of that? It was a trifle—a toy—compared with the blessings now bestowed. A cottage—any place will be a paradise to me, possessing the heart of my husband, and he a believer!'

'My dear Julia,' said Westbury, 'my fortune is unimpaired. I was in no danger of sustaining great loss, through the embarrassments of my banker in New York, but all is now happily adjusted. The difficulty here was the result of mance. Eldon was embittered against me. I doubt not, through the influence of his sister, of whom it is unnecessary to speak to you. He heard of my difficulties, and knowing that he should be perfectly safe, purchased that note against me, that he might avenge her, by increasing my embarrassments. I have been recently informed that the unhappy girl looked on your pearls with peculiar malignity. Her feelings were too bitter, and too strong for concealment. Poor girl; I fear that she and her brother are kindred in heart, as well as blood. I now look with something like terror, at the gulf into which I wished to plunge myself, and from which my dear father alone saved me. I can never be sufficiently thankful for being turned, almost by force, from my rash and headstrong course; and for having a wife bestowed on me, rich in every mental and moral excellence, who loves me for myself, undeserving as I am, and not for my wealth.'

It was now in June; and as soon as Julia's strength was equal to the fatigue, Mr. Westbury took her into the country for change of air. They were absent from the city for some months, and made, in the course of the summer, several delightful excursions in various parts of the country. A few days after their return to their house in town, Julia asked Mr. Westbury 'if he had seen or heard any thing of the Cunninghams.'

'I have seen neither of them,' said Mr Westbury, 'but hear sad accounts of both. Mrs. Cunningham is now with a party at Nahans. She has been extremely gay, perhaps I might say dissipated, during the whole season, and her reputation is in some danger. Cunningham has become an inveterate gamester, and I am told that his face shows but too plainly, that temperance is not among his virtues.'

'Poor creatures,' said Julia, 'how I pitty them for their folly, their madness!'

'I pity him most sincerely,' said Mr. Westbury, 'on being united to a woman who selfishly preferred her own pleasure to her husband's happiness. Her I have not yet learned to pity. Had she taken your advice, Julia—for most touchingly did I hear you warn her'—she might have been happy, and her husband respectable. Now they are both lost! Oh, that every woman would learn where her true strength; her true happiness lies! Oh, that she would learn, that to yield is to conquer; to submit is to subdue. None but the utterly ignoble and abandoned, could long resist the general influence of a cheerful, meek, patient, self-denying wife; nay, instances are not wanting, in which the most profligate have been reclaimed through the instrumentality of a consistently amiable and virtuous woman! If the whole sex, my dear Julia, would imbibe your spirit, and follow your example, the effect would soon be manifest. Men would be very different creatures from what they are, and few wives would have occasion to complain of unkind and obstinate husbands. A vast deal is said of the influence of women on society, and they, themselves, exult in their power; but how seldom, comparitively do they use it, to benefit themselves, or the world! Let it be woman's first desire to make her husband good, and happy, and respectable; and seldom will she fall short of her object, and at the same time securing her own felicity.'

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—During one of the college vacations, he and his brother returned to their father's, in Salisbury. Thinking he had a right to some return for their money expended on their education, the father got scythes into their hands and ordered them to mow. Daniel made a few sweeps, and then resting his scythe, wiped the sweat from his brow. His father said, "What's the matter, Dan?" "My scythe don't hang right, sir," he answered. His father fixed it, and Dan went to work again, but with no better success. Something was the matter with his scythe—and then it was again tinkered—but it was not long before it wanted fixing again, and the father said in a pet, "Well, hang it to suit yourself." Daniel, with great composure, hung it on the next tree, and putting on a grave countenance, said, "It hangs very well now; I'm perfectly satisfied."

A down east editor says, that there is a man living in Maine, whose feet are so large, that when he takes his pantaloons off, he is obliged to pull them over his head.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE DURING THE LAST SESSION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Schedule 8. H. — MILITIA & DESERTERS.

Inspecting Field Officers, Lt. Cols. Turner & Allen, 200 each,	£400	0	0
Adjutant General " Shore,	75	0	0
Quarter Master General Major Gallagher,	50	0	0
Adjutants & Sergeant Majors, £15 & £7 10 each,	652	10	0
Deserters. Vote of Credit,	100	0	0

Schedule 9. I — CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Widows M'Ilae £20, Banks £20, Kennedy £10, Rickets £10,	60	0	0
" M'Cardy 10, Lugrin 25, Baird, 10, Cleary 20,	65	0	0
" Charity, Williams, 10, Wm. M'Indoe, 10,	20	0	0
Soldiers, Whitehead 20, M'Fee 10, Lynn 10, Underwood 10,	50	0	0
" Harley 10, Sinnett 10, M'Donald 10, Bruce 10,	40	0	0
" Baldwin 10, Dunlop 10, Akeman 10, Flint 10,	40	0	0
" Bonnell 10, Ferguson 10, Turner 10, Dennison 10,	40	0	0
" Madgett 10, Groom 10, Adams 10, Clarke 10,	40	0	0
" Keech 10, M'Pherson 10, M'Kenzie 10, Ross 10,	40	0	0
" Kennedy 10, Vaun 10,	20	0	0
Sufferers by Great Fire at St. John's,	1000	0	0
" by failure of Crops in Gloucester, 400			
" Kent, Westmoreland & Carleton, 300 ea. 900			
" Northumberland £250, King's 150, 400			
" York, Queen's, Sunbury, Charlotte 100 ea. 400			
	2100	0	0
	£3515	0	0

Schedule 10. K. — RELIGIOUS PURPOSE.

Roman Catholic Missionary to Indians,	50	0	0

Schedule 11. L. — RELIEF OF SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

Paul's Island, Abrams,	50	0	0
Seal Islands, Crowell,	20	0	0
Paul's Island Commissioners,	70	0	0
	£140	0	0

Schedule 12. M. — ROADS & BRIDGES.

Great Roads.	Newcastle to Restigouche,		£2,750		
	St. John, " Nova-Scotia Line,		1,800		
	" " St. Andrew's,		1,250		
	" Fredericton, (Nerepis)		800		
	Nerepis Gagetown,		200		
	Dorchester Shediac,		175		
	Bend "		200		
	Richibucto "		900		
	" Chatham,		450		
	Fredericton Finger Board,		600		
	St. John Bellisle,		125		
	Fredericton Newcastle,		3,500		
	Canada Line,		2,000		
	St. Andrew's (Connick's)		150		
	Woodstock Houlton,		250		
	Connick's St. Stephen's Bridge,		150		
	St. John Hopewell,		200		
	Loch Lomond Sussex Vale,		200		
	Oromocto Gagetown,		150		
					£15,800 0 0
Bye Roads.	Sunbury,	775	0	0	
	York,	1,400	0	0	
	Westmoreland,	1,600	0	0	
	King's,	1,500	0	0	
	Carleton,	1,400	0	0	
	Charlotte,	1,550	0	0	
	Northumberland,	1,475	0	0	
	St. John's,	1,100	0	0	
	Queen's,	1,300	0	0	
	Gloucester,	1,125	0	0	
	Kent,	900	0	0	
					£14,125 0 0
	Cape Enrage to Salmon River,		10		
	West Isles,		25		
					£35 0 0
Explorations.	Jimseg to Salmon River,	11	2	6	
	Woodstock to Oak Bay,	200	0	0	
	Fredericton to St. Andrew's,	250	0	0	
	Nerepis to Magagaudavic,	25	0	0	
	M'Lauchlin Road to Richibucto,	100	0	0	
					£586 2 6
Street.	*Union in St. John,*				500 0 0
Damages.	for Land on Great Road to Canada,				540 0 0
					£31,586 2 6

Schedule 13. N. — IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.

Tobique £600, St. Croix and Magaguadavic 75,	750 0 0
Miramichi, Upsalquitch & Hammond, 100,	300 0 0
Tantamar 150, Bathurst Harbour 300,	450 0 0
Dredging Machine,	750 0 0
Exploration—St. John 50, Grand Lake, £17 16 4,	67 16 4
	2,317 16 4

Schedule 14. O. — DRAWBACKS & BOUNTIES.

Destruction of Bears, (Vote of Credit)	300 0 0
Passenger money returned Clarke, £20 19 2, Feneron, 25 17 6, Wilson, £11 12 6, *Rankin*, 8 13 4, M'Cannon, 32 8 4,	46 16 8
" 29 14 2, Barlow, 26 11 8,	52 14 2
Wine and Flour for Troops, 43d. Regt. 144 14 7, Flaherty, £15,	56 5 10
Hay at Miramichi, Cunard,	159 14 7
Light Money, Royal Tar, *Hammond*, 38 11 0, do. 25 16 0,	46 12 0
Oat Mill, Moran,	64 7 0
Steam Engine imported, *Whitney*,	50 0 0
Rum exported, Gilmour, 7 19 0, *Chipman*, 29,	212 17 4
Goods in transitu, Gray,	36 19 0
	6 5 0
Duties retnrned on Goods destroyed in the Great Fire,	1,032 11 7
Hammond £877 16 8, Street & Ranney 604 12 1, Wiggins 16 17 4,	1,499 6 1
Robertson & Hatton 210 17 7, Walker 343 15 2, Crookshank 54 8 6,	509 1 3
Tilton 120 7 9, M'Lauchlin 41 5/2, Leavitt 2 14 0,	164 6 11
Holman 4 7 6, Cock 4 2 6, Knowles 1 2 11,	9 12 11
Hanford £15, Chadwick 24 4 2, Potter 20 0 9,	59 4 11
Scammell 29 2 0, Harris 8 15 6, Scammell 9 6 0,	47 3 6
Burns 8 17, Greenwood 10 19 6, M'Conkey 3 9 3,	23 5 9
Nicholson 1 19 11, Robertson 14 12 7, Keator 22 17 0,	39 9 6
Kinnear 54 1 7, Thorne 15 5 3, *Broad* 27 8 5,	96 15 2
	£3,580 0 0

Schedule 15. P. — EMIGRANTS, BLACKS & LUNATICS.

Emigrants.	Fredericton Alms House Commissioners,	15 9 0
"	St. Andrew's Commissioners,	443 0 0
"	Justices of St. John,	1,218 4 9
"	do. for Portland,	217 19 9
"	St. George's Overseers,	64 2 3
Blacks.	Justices of St. John,	87 9 2
Lunatics.	Maintenance of,	600 0 0
"	Commissioners for Asylum,	50 0 0
		£2,696 4 11

Schedule 16. Q. — MISCELLANIES.

Fire Insurance Company Interest,	600 0 0
Vaccine Institution, J. Boyd, M. D.	20 0 0
Civility money to Matthew Brannen,	15 0 0
Alexander Wedderburn for his Statistics,	100 0 0
Col. Allen, Wyer & others, expences of Excursion to Grand Manan,	105 13 2
Apprehending Dempsey,	112 2 6
Woodstock Coach Company, Col. Ketchum,	175 0 0
Delegates for Cattle imported by	960 12 2
Province Agents, Mr. Bliss £200 stg.	240 0 0
Reuben Styles, Deputy Surveyor,	14 0 0
	£2,242 7 10

Appropriation made in 1837 arranged under different heads.

Schedule.	Object.	Not concurred in by the Council.			
A.	Legislature,				£10,457 1 1
B.	Revenue,				2,499 8 11
C.	Light Houses,	£50	0	0	2,395 0 0
D.	Packets & Couriers,				535 0 0
E.	Law Salaries,				260 0 0
F.	Education,	661	13	4	9,391 13 4
G.	Public Buildings,				3,642 1 0
H.	Militia & Deserters,				1,277 10 0
I.	Charitable purposes,				3,515 0 0
K.	Religious purpose,				50 0 0
L.	Relief of Shipwreck'd Mariners,				140 0 0
M.	Roads & Bridges,	500	0	0	31,586 2 6
N.	Improvement of Rivers,	67	16	4	2,317 16 4
O.	Drawbacks & Bounties,	346	4	2	3,580 17 7
P.	Emigrants, Blacks & Lunatics,				2,696 4 11
Q.	Miscellanies,	105	13	2	2,342 7 10
		£1,721	7	0	£76,786 15 10
	Inserted in the Contingent Bill,	173	9	6	1,547 17 6
					£75,238 18 4

Total of Appropriations made by the Legislature in the Session of 1837, £75,238 18 4.

The 14 items in Italics were those rejected by the Council, the 3 in small caps. those which, after having been rejected by the Council. were inserted in the Contingent Bill of the Assembly.

Communications.

[Point Scatterie, April 10.

My Dear Chronicle:—Did you ever hear of the "*Thirty-two*" in the Scotch Capital, under a magnificent bridge leading from the Old to the new Town:—it is queer that the number should correspond with that of our body politique, but don't you think it would be a good scheme to have a fac simile of it at Fredericton for the collective wisdom? Do give *Snarleyyow* a hint to write to the Delegates for a plan and tell him to make haste lest they should have left England. as their stay there, since Lord Glenelg has had his eyes opened is likely to be very short,—unless they should remain to finish their lessons in dancing, and "Crack on" a little upon the strength of another £1,850.—By the way I wonder whether our friend Snarleyyow succeeded in making a division of the Parish of Portland,—it was a knowing trick of his to get *all* the marsh, and *all* the flats, and *all* the shore to high water mark down the whole eastern side of the Harbour, indeed all that was valuable in the whole Parish, on *his* side of the division,—but he's a Patriot and never does a selfish action. I wonder whether he has ever paid into the Province Chest the surplus which according to his own account remained in the Barlow's hands after paying all the expences of the Delegation of which he was a member, it was a large sum and he ought not to forget his promise. I have just received an Observer, and was astonished that our friend should subscribe himself 'One of the People,'—I had nearly forgotten to mention that the stern of some vessel called the *Diligence* has drifted in here, with something which may have been a Register nailed to it, but the salt water has entirely washed out the characters,—it is to be hoped that no lives have been lost, though there is little prospect of such good luck as she appears to have been *somewhere* among the rocks: it is only astonishing that as land looks so much like water there are not more ships lost:—be good enough to report the circumstance to the agent of Lloyds.

Do you ever write to your friend the Glegoer? ask him in your next to enquire at Douglas Town how much the return of the new member for York cost the Northumberland Jew?—A few rotten boroughs would pay well in the Province when such men are disposed to purchase seats for their friends. By the way in case of a general election it will no doubt cost him a good many receipts in full, a great many threats, and a few hundreds of the ready to secure his own return—as he has acted in such direct opposition to the interests and wishes of his constituents, and at variance with the petition from the more respectable, wealthy, and intelligent part of the county:—they must be blind indeed to their own interests if they re-elect *such* a man, linked as he is with *such* a party with whom

"Virtue is in least repute
and Interest the one pursuit."

and the great object of which is to destroy the balance of power and themselves monopolize the whole:—what controul they can there have over him they may in some measure judge from the fruitless efforts which they have already made, to induce him, to adopt the course prayed for by their petition. There are plenty of men among them of good, sound, constitutional principles, let them have one such ready, and it will require no great effort on his part to look after the interests of his constituents, even if he speaks quite as seldom, and is absent quite as often as one of the present members, who generally passes every second winter in England and cares about as much for their interests as he did for their petition.

I am yours, &c. Q.

British News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 14.

The Earl of Ripon, in bringing forward his motion relative to Canada, said, the information for which he intended to move was, an account of the expenses of the commission which had been sent to Lower Canada. He sought this information upon general and upon special grounds; general, because it was obvious that that expense had a considerable tendency to increase. Amongst the various productions which were springing up in these days in the profusion of the political soil, nothing was so remarkable as the *luxuriant* crop of commissions, and he thought a moderate degree of vigilance in watching the growth of that species of production would not be misplaced because otherwise it might be found that the crop of commissions had grown into a crop of evils. The special grounds upon which he moved for this information was, that he entertained considerable doubts as to the necessity of appointing that commission at all, and had also doubts as to the propriety of the mode in which it was composed.

After a few observations from Lord Glenelg and the Earls of Aberdeen, the motion was agreed to.

March 17.

Mr. Clay brought forward his motion last night for a committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety of allowing the admission of all foreign grain, meal and flour, into this country at a fixed duty to be regulated by quantity. The Hon. Member advocated at great length, and with great ability, the necessity of an alteration in the present Corn-laws; but the House, fatigued by the sittings of the former nights, did not appear disposed to pay much attention to anything that was said on either side of the question. At one period of the evening, the House was counted, but there happened by accident to be 42 Members present (a minute before there were but 35,) and consequently the Speaker retained the chair. Shortly after this the House became very full, Honorable Members having attended, as it has turned out to defeat the motion when they found it would not be postponed. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Villiers, Lord Chandos met the question by a direct negative. The Noble Lord said he did not want a monopoly for the corn-grower, but he wanted protection for the farmer as well as for the manufacturer. Manufacturers of Silk &c., were protected, and why should not the manufacturer of grain.

The Earl of Darlington took the same view of the question, and argued that the present corn-laws had worked well. One of the objects of the Act of 1828 was to regulate the price of corn in this country so as to protect the people against an inconvenient fluctuation. That object had been completely achieved; and why, then, he asked, depart from a practically useful system in favour of a new theory, the effect of which would be so mischievous as to insure, should a season of scarcity arise, the total abolition of the corn-laws; the question raised by the Honourable Member for the Tower Hamlets, Lord Darlington insisted was not popular, and the agitation of it was confined to the House of Commons, as was demonstrated that evening by the fact that more than half the House at one period was composed of members who had signed the anti-corn-law resolutions.

On the other side it was contended by Mr. D. W. Harvey, Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. Hume, that the Corn-laws were pernicious and unjust. Their effects was to grind the poor, and to swell the rentals of the landed gentry. They give unfair advantages to the corn grower at the expense of the consumer. Mr. Hume asserted that bread was 90 per cent. dearer in England than in Holland, in consequence of these laws, which while they raised corn so much above its natural level, depressed wages greatly below it.

It was not, however, an easy matter to catch the arguments of the speakers, owing to the din of conversation kept up in all parts of the house; and to report the proceedings fully was altogether impossible, even if the discussion had taken place under more favourable auspices. On a division the numbers were:

For the motion	89
Against it	223
Majority against the motion	—135.

The vulgar negro song of Jim Crow is being arranged by the London musicians for a superb quadrille and gallopade at Almack's

Notwithstanding the refusal of Lord Palmerston to lay before the House of Commons a copy of the correspondence between the Government of this country and the Governments of Russia and Turkey, relating to the Treaty of Adrianople, and the occupation of ports and territories on the shores of the Black Sea by Russia, since the signing of that Treaty, as moved for last night by Mr. Roebuck, we may fairly infer from the speech of the Noble Foreign Secretary that we are on the eve of a war with Nicholas. We draw this inference not less from the diplomatic reputation of the noble lord than from the language he employed in describing the conduct of Russia, when commenting upon the speech of the Hon. and Learned Member for Bath. Lord Palmerston has laboured assiduously to obtain the reputation of a discreet diplomatist; and it is but justice to his Lordship to admit, that the royal and Imperial Crowned heads of Europe give him credit for both the ability and the will to make long speeches in Parliament, without once betraying the opinions of the Government upon the subject of them. Talleyrand employs but a single phrase to describe these diplomatic harangues; but as the phrase is not a favourite one with his Lordship's admirers, we choose a different one to express the same idea—namely, official mystification. Now when we find a Minister so celebrated for his diplomatic discreetness; so noted for the extreme caution with which he is in the habit of alluding to the acts of other Governments; so chary of his own opinions on questions of international law; and so careful in concealing the sentiments of his colleagues as Lord Palmerston—assuring the Honourable Commons, in his official capacity, "that Russia has acted in violation of the declarations which she made to the whole of Europe,"—that her "acquisitions of the mouth of the Danube, of the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, and of the fortressess of the Black Sea, are opposed to her solemn engagements," that the question of her unjust aggressions "occupies the serious attention of his Majesty's Government,"—and that both his Lordship and his collegues "feel the importance of the whole question as strongly as the Hon. and Learned Member for Bath"—what other inference can we draw from the speech of the noble lord, but that we are on the eve of the commencement of hostilities with Russia? We cannot believe that a British Cabinet Minister—much less such a Minister as Lord Palmerston—would thus openly denounce the bad faith, and the dangerous aggressive encroachments of a great foreign Power, unless prepared to back such a denunciation of war. Should we be mistaken, however, in this inference, we cannot too strongly deprecate the conduct of the noble Foreign Secretary in making such a speech, to be followed by a refusal to submit to Parliament the documents moved for by Mr. Roebuck. Lord Palmerston himself admits the absolute necessity of curbing the insolent ambition of Russia; he charges her Government with the perpetration of the most henious crime that one nation can perpetrate against another—namely, an unprovoked seizure of territory, contrary to the sacred faith of treaties. His Lordship, therefore, stamps his own character with infamy, unless he take such measures as will prevent such a crime from passing unpunished, and such insatiable ambition from devouring the balance of power in Europe.

The several Members who addressed the House in the course of the debate appeared to entertain but one opinion respecting the seizure of the *Vizes* by Russia. Mr. Roebuck, at the outset, denounced it as an act of "piracy;" and all who followed the hon. and learned gentlemen, with the exception of Dr. Lushington, indorsed that opinion. Lord Palmerston declared that Russia had not notified the blockade of Circassia to the British Government—thus admitting that a most gross violation of the law of nations had been committed by the Imperial Government. Without entering more at length into the merits of a question which is already well and generally understood, we have to thank the hon. member for Bath for the very able and eloquent manner in which he brought it under the consideration of Parliament. His speech of last night displays a degree of comprehensiveness and a fund of good sense for which—previous to its delivery—we would not have given him credit. Lord Dudley Stuart's speech—remarkable as it is for ability and point—does not surprise us so much; because we are no strangers to his Lordship's sentiments with respect to the aggressive system of policy pursued by Russia. His repetition, however, of Mr. Pulteney's story of Oliver Cromwell's mode of settling questions of international law, and his reference to the recent blockade of New Granada, were calculated to represent the triumphant tone of the noble Foreign Secretary. Upon one point we agree with him, and with all who supported Mr. Roebuck's motion, namely—that if Russia were less powerful than she is, Lord Palmerston would not be so slow in revenging the insult offered to our flag by the capture and condemnation of the *Vizen*.—Sun.

LOSS OF THE STIRLING CASTLE.

The arrival of the James, from Sydney, New South Wales, brings the particulars of the shipwreck of this long-missed vessel. She sailed from New South Wales early in May last, and was wrecked, on the 21st of that month, in lat. 34, lon. 155 12 E. on Eliza-reef. The crew immediately took to the boats, and put to sea, with the intention of making Repulse Bay. The two boats parted company on the third day. One portion of the crew, consisting of the captain, his wife, chief mate, and some of the sailors, were thrown on an unknown island inhabited by savages; and the following interesting narrative, from the mouth of Mrs. Fraser, the captain's wife, who escaped, is from the *Australian*, of October 18:

"Mrs. Fraser called at our office, on Saturday afternoon, and gave us the following particulars:

"The longboat's company consisted of Capt. Fraser, Mr. Brown, (the chief mate,) Mrs. Fraser, and Mr. Baxter, (the second mate.(After they had been on shore some time a great number of the natives were observed, and Mr. Fraser suggested giving themselves up quietly to the natives, as they were entirely defenceless, and, of course, already in their power. They had scarcely time to make the suggestion when several tribes came down upon them, one of which immediately captured Mr. Fraser, another tribe took Mr. Brown, and the third Mr. Baxter. The natives would not allow Mrs Fraser to go with either of them, and left her alone upon a sandy beach, and, the next morning, a number of old women, with some children, came down, and they gave Mrs. Fraser to understand, that she must go with them and carry one of the children upon her shoulders, which Mrs. Fraser of necessity complied with. Mrs. Fraser states, that she travelled many miles into the bush with these women and the child, and was frequently exhausted upon the road. She remained about three weeks in the bush with these people, when she fell in with her husband, Captain Fraser, who was dragging a board for the natives, in which he had been principally engaged since the time he parted with his wife. Captain Fraser was so dreadfully fatigued with heavy labour that he could not move the load that had been consigned to him, and implored his wife to assist him. Mrs. Fraser states, that she had neither the strength nor liberty to do so, she herself being employed in the same manner at the time, and the natives keeping a sharp look-out after her. She was under the necessity of leaving her husband. When she returned, shortly afterwards, she found he was speared in the back of the shoulder, which had been inflicted upon him for not making any progress with the wood. Mrs. Fraser remained with her husband until sunset, when he expired of his wound. The last words he uttered were, 'Eliza, I am gone.' The savages immediately dragged Mrs. Fraser from the body, dug a hole, and buried it. In eight days from this brutal affair the same cannibals killed Mr. Brown, the chief mate, by holding firebrands to his legs, and so burning him upwards. The cause of their destroying Mr. Brown was in consequnce of his showing some signs of dissatisfaction at the death of his captain. The party consisted now of only two persons, Mrs. Fraser and Mr. Baxter; but they were parted from each other by many miles distance, a large river running between them. These two unfortunate creatures remained with the natives for about two months before they were rescued, enduring the greatest misery from hunger and fatigue. Mrs. Fraser was employed cutting down and carrying wood, fetching water, and fishing for the natives; and Mr. Baxter was engaged in the same manner on the other side of the river. The steward of the vessel had walked overland to Moreton Bay, and there gave information of the situation of Mr. Fraser and his unfortunate companions, when a man named Graham, who was well acquainted with the bush, volunteered to head a party to the shipwrecked people, and pledged himself to rescue them from the savages. Lieutenant Otter and party were immediately despatched, and, with Graham, went in search of the unfortunate people. Mrs. Fraser states, that he went in the midst of the natives, and, at the risk of his life, snatched her up and ran to his party with her, and afterwards recovered the second officer in the same courageous manner. Mrs. Fraser requests us to make public her expressions of gratitude to those who have assisted her out of misery and relieved her distresses, and begs us to thank them for their humane conduct towards her. Mrs Fraser intends to return immediately to her native land, where she has a large family."

The Thames Tunnel.—The most dangerous part of the river has been passed. In a short period the works will be conveyed beyond low water mark, and then much greater progress will be made. The progress since the resumption of the works is 135 feet. From a statement of accounts it appears that in the last half-year the company had received £20,000 from government, the expense of works and salaries had been £2,200, and the receipts from visitors £285 17s.

There is, we are assured, a settled determination on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, to take the management of the army from the Horse Guards, and vest it in the reformed House of Commons.—*United Service Gazette.*

Military Stores, &c. furnished to the Queen of Spain.—The return ordered, on the motion of Mr. Maclean, of the amount of naval and military stores, arms, and ammunition furnished by the ordnance department to the Queen of Spain, has been printed, and was delivered this morning. It appears from this return, that there have been furnished to the Spanish government, 318,134 muskets, 10,000 carbines, 3,704 pistols, 10,164 swords, 4,000 rifles, 4,000,000 small-arm cartridges, 19,850 cannon cartridges, 938,631 lbs. of powder, 53 iron cannons, 12 iron mortars, 14,892 shot and shells, 19,310 fusees, 10 carronades, two bridges of pontoons, intrenching tools, &c. The value of the above is £468,878. To the auxiliary legion there have been forwarded 15,000 muskets, 1,200 carbines, 850 pistols, 1,000 swords, 600 rifles, 5,608,000 small-arm cartridges, 22,023 cannon cartridges, 13,018 lbs. of powder, 26 brass guns, two iron howitzers, 4,730 Congreve rockets, 350 signal ditto, 18,487 fusees, 13,942 shot and shells, 45 waggons, 468 sets of harness, 12 tents, &c. The value of the above is £62,200, making a total value of £533,078. The value of military medical stores furnished to the Queen of Spain is £572 2s 6d, of naval stores, £969 15s, and of naval slops and provisions furnished for the uses of the British legion £763 13s 10d, making a total value of stores, arms, ammunitio, &c. &c. furnished to her Majesty of £539,383 11s 4d.—*Globe.*

Irish Tranquillity.—The following is the state of the county Tipperary calender, for the spring assizes of this year:—Murder, 44!!! aiding in murder, 15; conspiracy to murder, 5; manslaughter, 6; rape, 7; abduction, 1; highway robbery, 7; burglary and robbery of arms, 23; appearing in arms, 6; shooting at, 2; presenting fire-arms at, 3; firing into houses, 5; grievous assaults, 8; and others of a more ordinary description, making in the whole a total of—173.

First Importation of Teas from China.—Two cargoes of teas, consisting of 5000 chests, are expected here from China, this month; one to Sir John Tobin, the other to Messrs. Keogh.—*Waterford Mail.*

According to the *Journal de Paris*, the dukes of Orleans and Nemours are on the point of coming to London on the invitation of the King of England, and will visit the principal towns of the kingdom. They are to be accompanied by the young princes, their brothers. Before they cross the channel, their royal highnesses will make a short stay at Brussels with their sister, the Queen of the Belgians, who is again in an advanced state of pregnancy. They will afterwards embark at Ostend.

German papers state, that although nothing has been lately said upon the subject of a commercial treaty between the United States of America and the German union, yet it was not to be understood that the negociations were entirely broken off. The arrangement is still spoken of as one that would be likely to benefit the commercial league of Prussia very materially.

Poland.—Some officers who have arrived at St. Petersburg, from Warsaw, affirm that both in that city and Kalisch, preparations are making for the assembling of a considerable corps of troops near the latter place, in the course of the summer. Letters from St. Petersburg contain particulars which seem to be connected with this plan.

Berlin, March 1.—The last fair in Frankford on Oder, was not so good as usual; but German patriots remarked with joy that the English manufactures are gradually more and more supplanted in our markets by those of Germany. Many Manchester even affirm that, if the advantages of manufacturing by machinery should extend among us as they have lately done, foreign countries will soon be wholly unable to sustain the competition with the German manufacturers. In fact, the consumption of cotton yarn increases among us in an astonishing manner: and whereas some years ago there were only six considerable houses here which dealt in twist, we have now above twenty of them, all of which are looked upon as rich.

March 7.—A great deal of business is now doing in Stettin, in consequence of the excessive rise in the price of corn in America. Many great houses are making large purchases, and in the course of this month several ships with cargoes of corn will sail for New York, and be immediately followed by others.

Population of Mexico.—By the last census, at the close of 1835, the population of the 25 states and the federal districts of Mexico amounted to 6,041,000 souls; of these 3,400,000 were indigenous, 1,283,000 mulattoes and mixed breeds, and 1,350,000 creoles and Spaniards.

A vessel has arrived at Charleston, S. C., from Caen, in France, having on board a full cargo of screwed hay.

During the late session of the Legislature of Maine, a bill has passed giving a bounty of two dollars to every farmer, who shall raise twenty bushels of wheat, and six cents for every additional bushel.

A French paper says that M. Matteucci, has succeeded in obtaining an electrical spark from the torpedo, and has succeeded in magnetizing needles from the same source.

A sea volcano was lately observed to pour out lava from the waves off the Shetland Isles.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 5, 1837.

REMARKS ON THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST SESSION.

Schedule A.—Legislature.

Speaker and Members, £2,100 19s. 6d.—This item is monstrous; two years ago the whole expenses of the Legislature, Council and Assembly, officers, contingencies, &c. &c. was only £3,267 1 what an increase in so short a time! It may, perhaps, be said that it is owing to the unprecedented length of the Session certainly not: and if the members were now paid as they used to be, *and if paid at all*, as they ought to be, they would have found a way to shorten it; all the necessary business of the Country did not occupy thirty days. But when they are paid fifteen shillings a day, sit as long as they choose, can we wonder at their making a long sitting of it, where most of them could not earn half the money at any other business. Before we have done we will point out a way in which the business may be transacted in half the usual time, and if by that means two or three thousand pounds can be saved, the suggestion must be worth consideration.

Chairman of Committee of Accounts, £150.—This is a grant objectionable upon principle. The duty performed by Mr. Partelow, during the recess is trifling; and certainly fifteen shillings a day is compensation enough for his services during the session, particularly as he holds a public office, for the duties of which he is well paid. Besides in 1835 the sum allowed was only £100, which most people considered as far too much: last year the same sum was allowed, with an additional £50 for auditing the late Attorney General's accounts. This year because he made himself very busy and useful in drafting resolutions, preparing the Delegates report for presentation to the House, and for the Press, framing and moving addresses &c. they made the grant £150 though no extra accounts were audited! The Council would have looked at this, but from dread, lest it should have produced a *scene!*

Deputation to England, Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, £1,850.—How the Council can justify their concurrence in this resolution, passes the comprehension of every body. And why was part of Mr. Cunard's protest expunged? Can any thing be conceived more monstrous than giving £500 a piece to these two delegates above their expences? Really what with £2,100 for their days' pay and travel £500 to one, £500 to another, £150 to a third, and £200 to a fourth, &c. the wonder is, that there was any thing left at all for any public purposes!

Contingent Bill, Council £540 1s. 6d. *Assembly*, £1,499 9s. 7d.—This is really *tremendous!* In 1814 the Council Bill was £247 8s. 1d. and then Mr. Simonds moved that it should not be allowed, the House not having been furnished with the particulars, and it being greater in amount than at any former period. This year the Council stationary is charged £190 18s. 11d. and the whole bill is more than double the amount of the Bill of 1834: while that of the Assembly is six times as much. Surely when the Members of Assembly are making such an outcry about accounts being presented in *gross* and not in detail, about vouchers being withheld, and about mystery and concealment; it does not look well, especially when the Council give a bill of particulars, to see them putting in a lumping charge of £1500 without a single item stated. Strange reports are afloat respecting this said contingent Bill, and as we have never minced matters much hitherto neither shall we do so now. We therefore tell Mr. Weldon, the Chairman of the Committee for examining the Bill, and we tell the Country too, that that Bill contains charges that the House *dared not exhibit to the Council*, and which they dare not show to the country either! We speak advisedly when we say so. We may as well say to the Council that if they again concur in the resolution for paying it, so long as their is mystery and concealment with respect to the particulars, the country will draw from their doing so an inference not creditable to the independence of the Council.

Fitting up the House of Assembly, £792 17s. 6d.—With respect to this item their was good ground for objection to it on the part of the Council upon *principle*. The House appointed a Committee of their own to enlarge and fit up their House: they fixed no limit to the expence and designedly omitted to furnish them with funds. As in the matter of the Deputation while money was in the Treasury, they obtained money at the Central Bank, and the Province is charged £21 *for interest on advances*. This Committee even go to the unjustifiable length of paying for a plan ordered by other Commissioners, upon which also the Central Bank charges a commission—as if the person employed could not wait, as other people have to do, to get his money by a separate resolution. The Committee in express terms in their report condemn the present mode of appropriation. "They got the work done upon much more favourable terms than would have been the case had the parties been compelled to await payment in the ordinary mode by appropriation at the present Session." The Council should keep a vigilent watch over these gross irregularities! depend upon it, if their is not a juggle in this business, there is good ground for suspecting one! It may be said, these are mere trifles—*but look at the gross amount* £10,500—it is really quite *tremendous!!*

Schedule B.—Revenue.

Treasury Clerk, Mr. Whiteside,	£200	0	0
" "	50	0	0
" "	88	16	4
	£338	16	4

It is certainly most extraordinary, that the Council should have concurred in these three resolutions.

In the Schedule of salaries which they recommend to Lord Glenelg for the Civil List Officers, they fix the salaries of the Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's office at £150 each, and here they grant to the Treasurer's Clerk, more than *double* that sum: Both cannot be right, one must be too much, or the other too little!

Treasury Contingences,			
Mr. Simonds, 4 months,	£75	7	10
Mr. Robinson, 8 "	64	15	0
	£140	2	10

These items look rather odd, the charge for eight months being less than that for only half the period. It is again surprising that the Council should charge £190 for their own Stationary, and allow £140 for Treasury contingencies, and yet recommend an allowance for the Provincial Secretary, Stationary and Forms, of only £100. One would think that an office with three clerks, would require more stationary than one with only one clerk. There is an intermeddlesome somewhere!

Treasury Messenger, Mr. Humbert, £150.—When Mr. Humbert, and his son, were both members of the House, a sufficient, though not a satisfactory, reason was always assigned for granting so large a salary to this officer: but as Mr. Humbert is no longer a Member of Assembly, there can be no reason why the Treasurer's Messenger should have a salary, as large as that recommended by the Council, for the clerks in the Secretary's office.

Schedule C.—Light Houses.

L. Donaldson, for saving oil, and improving lanterns, £50.—The House probably wanted to show their gratitude to Mr. Donaldson for the highly valuable services which he rendered them, in the matter of the petition for the removal of the Governor, so they hooked him for £50. Unfortunately the House bungled the business: such a grant ought to have been put into the Contingent Bill, along with Mr. Blatch's £100—and £105 for an excursion which Mr. Donaldson and four others took to Grand Manan; they ought not to have signed as the service that the Blacksmith had made good lanterns and reflectors, so that less oil was consumed. This was too barefaced, so the resolution was not concurred in by the Council. Next year they must put it into the Contingent Bill!

Schedule F.—Education.

Newcastle School £50.—Why is the Province charged with this amount? Because Chatham and Newcastle are always quarreling! It is a pity those places cannot be made to agree, it would save a good deal of time and public money!

Baptist Seminary, Fredericton,	£500 0 0
Catholic School, St. John,	100 0 0

Next year the Baptists must take a hint, and shape their course differently, and apply not for a grant *openly*, but for a sum to be granted to the Justices in Session for a school in Fredericton, *independent of the Madras School* and Collegiate School, to be expended by a Committee of Justices being members of the Assembly, and it will pass the Council! Should there be a difficulty in finding a sufficient number to form a Committee, the Committee for giving the £100 voted for a free School in St. John to the Catholic Priest will do, to make up the number.

15 *grants to Teachers of Parish Schools*, £231 13*s.* 4*d.*—Pretty well this in addition to £7000 granted for Parish Schools, especially as with some of the persons this special grant is *over and above the salary allowed by law.* This year the Council appears to be very kind.—Josiah Freeze had petitioned in the two previous Sessions; the House had complied with his prayer and passed the resolution, but it had been rejected by the Council: this year they concur in it; why—nobody knows! Both houses ought to adopt some plan for putting a stop to these petitions from School teachers: the Journals of both, Houses are getting very bulky, and the printing of them costs £700 a year: as a large portion of them is filled with these petitions they become very expensive. There are no less than 27 entries on the Journals on account of Freeze's grant alone, which must have cost the country, quite as much as the amount granted. Out of the 15 Grants, only four were not concurred in by the Council.

Schedule H.—Militia.

"*Colonel Allen, an old and Meritorious officer, the sum of £200 in full for his services as Inspecting Field Officer.*"—On this grant the Committee divided 18 to 6, so it was carried in the affirmative. This is without any question the most unprincipled grant made during the Session. It is well known that there is a law of the Province, which allows the Adjutants £15, and Sergeant Majors £7 10. On the first day on which the House went into Committee of Supply, a resolution was proposed for granting money to pay these Officers, and it was rejected: the members who voted for setting a resolution of the House above the Law being, Messrs. Simonds, Burns, Connell, Freeze, Gilbert, Palmer, Rankin, Stewart, Hannington, Partelow, J. M. Wilmot, Woodward, Morehouse, Hill, Clinch.—Some time after this Mr. Partelow, as Chairman brings in the report of the Select Committee on the militia, wherein he distinctly states that "*the services of the Inspecting Field Officer have been dispensed with;*" still on that very same day, a vote is passed in favor of Col. Turner, to cover any loss he may have sustained. For this there is the shadow of an excuse; but on Feb. 23, a grant is made in favor of Col. Allen for £200 "*in full for his services as Inspecting Field Officer*" *when the Committee had reported, that his services had been dispensed with, and when in fact no duty of any sort had been done.* It is very remarkable that Messrs. Stewart, Hannington, Partelow, J. M. Wilmot, Woodward, Morehouse, Hill, and Clinch, all voted for the £200 to Col. Allen for doing *nothing*, and voted against paying the Adjutants and Sergeant Majors who *had done* the duty according to law and had earned the money. The next day the grant to those officers was again moved, and for the credit of the Province carried; those who voted against it, being Messrs. Simonds, Palmer, Burns, Morehouse, Connell, Freeze, Gilbert, Hill, Clinch, Woodward, and Partelow. We here see that after having voted for £200 to Col. Allen for *doing nothing*, the next day Messrs. Partelow, Woodward, Clinch, Hill, and Morehouse, had the baseness to vote against the honest legal claim of the Adjutants and Sergeants Majors, *of a compensation allowed them by law.* But Col. Allen is an honorable Member for York, and will have a vote next Session, in the grant of £150 to the Chairman of the Committee of Public and Private accounts!!!

Schedule I.—Charitable Purposes.

The list of old soldiers is increasing very rapidly, and considering how much of the Journals, their petitions occupy and how much time the business consumes which this year cost the Province £27 an hour, it is a very expensive mode of relieving these *meritorious* old soldiers, doubtless all of them quite as *meritorious* as Col. Allen, who gets £200, while they get only £10.

Schedule N.—Rivers.

The grants for rivers contain two items which deserve some consideration. Last Session the House took into their heads to do a little EXECUTIVE; rather more than usual; and appointed two Committees, not of their own members for which there might be some excuse, but of *persons not having seats* in their honorable House. One of the Committees was to explore the River St. John about the Tobique, and the other the mouth of the Jemseg. A grant was made of £50 for one, and £17 16*s* 4*d* for the other. The services not having been performed by competent authority, the Council would not concur in the grants. The House are then guilty of a gross breach of the confidence reposed in them by the Council, by actually putting these two items, with another of a similar description, into the Contingent Bill! and the Council either unsuspicious of so much trickery, or unwilling to notice it for fear of a repetition of the scene in 1835, passed the bill with these three rejected items in it.

We ask, after this, what does the revision of the grants by the Council amount to? The Contingent Bill into which the Council and the Country, are not allowed to look, is wrapt up in mystery and concealment. These observations will also apply to

Schedule 2.—Miscellanies.

Last year the Assembly, by way of doing a little more EXECUTIVE appointed Messrs. Ward, Barlow & Donaldson a committee to inquire into the Grand Manan Fisheries, and associated with them Messrs. Allen & Wyer members of their honorable House. In September last they chartered a vessel, laid in ample stores and off they set; spent a day or two, and back they came, with two reports (not, we hope like a Delegate's report made of whole stuff) but quite as useless, and a bill for their expences of £105 13 2. This the Council very properly refused to pass, because the House have no *constitutional right to appoint such Committee.* The house thought it would be a great pity, that those gentlemen should pay for the good things which they ate and drank, or that Mr. Barlow should not get paid for his advances, slyly popped it into the Contingent bill, rightly judging that the Council, with *misplaced* delicacy would not look into it; and so it passed; and so the country is to be taxed to pay £105 for an excursion to Grand Manan by five gentlemen (who of course charged *nothing* for their time) and who brought back a report, for the printing of which we are still further taxed, informing the Legislature that fleas are not lobsters, and that the proper size of the meshes of Herring nets is 'one inch and three quarters,' not one inch and five eighths.

Mr. Wilmot told Lord Glenelg (see report p 5,) that "if His Lordship was disposed to believe that the Assembly had no just cause of complaint, but that the proceedings of the Land Department had been wisely and prudently conducted, we would be prepared to show by incontestible evidence to the contrary." The M. S. says by facts and figures. We have now accumulated a goodly collection of "facts and figures to shew that the country has just "cause of complaint against the Assembly, and that "their proceedings have not been wisely and pru-"dently, nor even justly conducted"; and we flatter ourselves we have done, and shall do our business to a somewhat better purpose than they did theirs, notwithstanding the smartness of the one and the assurance of the other. Next week we shall resume this investigation.

Reduced price of Flour.—Small sales of North River Flour have been made at $9 25 a $9 50. Richmond, and Baltimore city mills, at $8 75.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The ice on our harbour is now broken up, and only awaits a fair wind to take its departure. The soil is nearly free of frost, and some of our farmers have already put their ploughs in operation.—*Pictou Rec, April 12.*

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Bank on Monday the 1st instant, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Solomon Nichols, James Kentor, Thomas Barlow, James Kirk, John Boyd, Nehemiah Merritt, R. W. Crookshank, Thomas Millidge, L. H. Deveber, W. Scovil, Robert F. Hazen, F. A. Wiggins, Hugh Johnston, Esquires.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on Tuesday, SOLOMON NICHOLS, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the COMMERCIAL BANK, held at the Bank on Tuesday the 2d instant, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, the following Gentlemen were elected:—

John Hammond, R. M. Jarvis, William Leavitt, D. J. M'Laughlin, A. S. Perkins, Robert Rankin, Charles Simonds, Benjamin Smith, Charles Ward, James Whitney, Stephen Wiggins, John M. Wilmot, and John Wishart, Esquires.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on Wednesday, 3d instant, CHARLES SIMONDS, Esquire, was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

The following Resolution was passed at the meeting of Stockholders on Tuesday:—*Resolved*, That the thanks of this body are justly due to the President and Directors for their able and impartial conduct in the management of the affairs of the Bank during the past year.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY BANK, held on Tuesday last, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year.—

I. L. Bedell, N. S. Demill, James T. Hanford, Charles Hazen, William Jarvis, Thomas Leavitt, Thomas Merritt, Hugh Mackay, E. DeW. Ratchford, John Robertson, Charles C. Stewart, John V. Thurgar, and William Wright, Esquires.

And at a meeting of the Directors held on Wednesday, THOMAS LEATITT, Esquire, was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

At a general meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Brunswick Mining Company, held pursuant to notice on the 1st instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

R. W. Crookshank, E. DeW. Ratchford, John Kerr, James Vernon, E. J. Budd, Robert Ray, Wm. Scammell, Thomas Barlow, John Walker, Isaac Woodward, James Kirk, Henry Chubb, H. Gilbert, Esquires.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Henry Chubb, Esq. was re-elected President of the Company.

At a General Meeting of the Members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, of this City, held agreeably to public notice, at the Office of D. Robertson, Esq. on Tuesday 25th inst.:

L. Donaldson, Esq. in the Chair, and Isaac Woodward, Esq. Secretary to the Meeting.

The Annual Report was read, received and ordered to be published. Members then proceeded to the election of a Committee for the ensuing year, when—

Messrs. L. Donaldson, Robert Rankin, E. D. W. Ratchford, James Whitney, Thomas Barlow, William Mackay, William Walker, John Wishart, Hugh Mackay, Esquires. (who with the Members of Assembly for this City and County, who are *ex officio* members,) were elected.—The Committee then unanimously elected—

L. DONALDSON, Esq. *President.*—R. Rankin and E. D. W. Ratchford, Esquires, *Vice-Presidents.*—I. Woodward, Esq. *Secretary.*

At the General Annual Meeting of the Members of the SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK, held on Tuesday last, the 25th April, the following Gentlemen were re-elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

The Hon. Ward Chipman,
Hugh Johnston,
Thomas Millidge,
John R. Partelow
Thomas Barlow,
John Ward, jun.
G. D. Robinson,
} Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Trustees, the Honorable WARD CHIPMAN was re-elected President of the Institution.

QUEBEC, April 21.—The nights continue frosty, and the ice-bridge at Quebec and Carouge remains firm. There is yet from one to three feet of snow on the ground, although here and there bare spots appear, where the snow was drifted off.—*Gazette.*

Downing Street, March 19.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H., to be Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick and its dependencies.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Esquire, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

EMBARGO IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—There has been a report in circulation for some days past, that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island have followed the example set them by Nova Scotia, and laid an Embargo on all kinds of Agricultural Produce.

Since the above was put in type, two schrs. have arrived from the Island, which bring intelligence confirming the above report. We are afraid the results of this measure will be seriously felt by the inhabitants generally of Miramichi, who have, for some years past, mainly depended on the Island for a supply of Potatoes, &c. Our farmers are the most likely to suffer from the measure, as they so olishly rely on the spring importation from the Island for the Seed they put in the ground. We trust this will seriously open their eyes to the absurdity of their conduct, and that they will in future years, endeavour to retain sufficient to supply their own wants, and bestow more care in selecting their seed; for to this, in our opinion, is too frequently owing the failure of the seed; as it has been quite a general complaint for some years past, that a large portion of the potatoes sown, have rotted in the ground.—*Miramichi Gleaner, April 25.*

THE SEASON.—The past season has been very favorable for the general business of the country; and its mildness of infinite service to the husbandman, who, from a failure in his last year's crop, was scantily supplied with provender. The operations of the Lumberer have been almost uninterrupted, and we learn large quantities of Timber have been made. From all directions the most favourable accounts are being received of the freshets, which continue high, and from present appearances are likely to remain so for some time to come; it is more than probable, that all the timber will be brought to market at an early period.—*Ib.*

HALIFAX, Monday. April 24.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On last Wednesday evening the Rev. Thomas Taylor read a lecture upon the human eye. He descanted upon the benefits mankind derived from possessing the sense of sight, and stated, that of all the organs, by which we acquire a knowledge of external nature, the eye is the most remarkable, and the most important. He then gave a clear and succinct description of the exquisite mechanism of its interior, of the power of its movements, and of the variety of its expression. He touched upon the *sclerotic coat* and the *cornea*, the *crystalline lens*, and gave a full and lucid explanation of these, with the delicate membrane called the *retina*. He showed the use of the eye-brows, the eye-lids and the eye-lashes. The lecture was teeming with knowledge, and was closed in language tho' simple, yet fascinating and highly poetic. Its manifest tendency was to promote a feeling of thankfulness to the Giver of all good for the great and mighty benefits conferred upon mankind, and for the wonderful designs continually displayed in all his works, whenever they are unfolded by the progress of science. After the lecture an animated conversation arose. And we cannot do better, than quote a sentence, by one of the speakers on the occasion, "that it is not often that persons, situate as we are, in a remote and distant nook of the scientific world, enjoy so high an intellectual treat, as the Rev. Lecturer had afforded on reading such an interesting Essay.

MARKETS AT DEMERARA, March 27.—European Flour $10, Codfish 1 5-8 *a* 1 3-4 stv., Mackerel $6, Alewives $4 1-2, Herring $3 3-4 *a* 4, W. P. Lumber $33, Cedar Shingles $5, Cypress do. $6, R. O. Staves $40 *a* 43, Sugar 3 3-4 *a* 4 1-4 stv., Rum 23 *a* 24 stv., Molasses 15 stv.

AT KINGSTON, JAM. March 21.—P. P. Lumber $40 *a* 60; W P. do $34; R. O. Staves $44; W. O. do. $64; Cypress Shingles $12 *a* 13; Cedar $8 *a* 9; Dry fish $4; box do. $4 ½; Alewives £6 1-2; mackerel $9 1-2.

MARKETS—At Trinidad, March 18.—Dry fish $3 1-2 *a* 3 3-4.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Flour remains extremely dull, the sales being almost all by the load for city consumption. Western Canal is still maintained at $9 50 a 10; Troy from domestic wheat is held at $9 and that with New York city from foreign wheat at $7, 50 a 8; Georgetown, Howard street; and Richmond City at $9 50 a 10. The common Southern sorts are $7 a 8 50, one sale of 200 brls Richmond country was made at $7. Rye Flour $5 a 5. Indian Meal. $4 25 a 50 brl. at $21 50 a 22 hhd. Of Foreign wheat there were sales at 140 a 150 cts 90 days for the best samples in market, second qualities will hardly sell at all. Foreign Rye is 90 a 95cts 600 bu Northern sold Saturday at 105 1-2 cts. Northern Corn is 90 a 95 cts, and Southern 94 a 97 cts. Green Peas $10 tc. White Beans $14 a 16.

We congratulate the public on a successful attempt at Steam Navigation between this place and Woodstock.

The Steamer Novelty, with a number of passengers and her enterprising owner, Mr. Whitney, started from Fredericton, at six o'clock on the evening of Saturday last, and proceeded up the River about eleven miles, when she came to anchor for the night. Next morning she resumed her route and arrived, about seven P. M. at *Woodstock*, where she was hailed with every suitable demonstration of joy and satisfaction, by hundreds of the inhabitants of that place. During her progress upwards, she was occasionally accompanied for many miles by troops of horsemen; and the Banks on each side of the River, were thickly dotted with groups of men, women, and children, evincing their joy by repeated cheering, firing of guns, &c.

Notwithstanding a sudden rise of water and a strong head wind, the Novelty accomplished her object with apparent ease. The *Meductic Falls* and *Betts' Rapids* were passed in fine style. These hitherto insurmountable obstacles, by a judicious expenditure of reserved steam under the guidance of her attentive and experienced Engineer, she passed at as great a rate of speed as she did any other parts of the River.

At about half past 5 o'clock on Monday morning she left Woodstock and arrived here at a little after ten.

We understand that Mr. Whitney is perfectly satisfied as to the practicability of running the Novelty to Woodstock; and that it is his intention to start her from this place every Wednesday evening, at half an hour after her arrival from Saint John.—*Royal Gazette.*

FIRE.—On Friday last the dwelling house, in Kingsclear, about four miles above Fredericton, belonging to the Hon. Thomas C. Lee, was discovered to be on fire, and before any assistance could be rendered to save it from the devouring flames it was totally destroyed. A part of the furniture it contained was also burnt.—The property was not insured.—*Ib.*

LIVERPOOL, March 30.

Sir Francis Burdett is said to have announced his intention of resigning the representation of Westminster.

Rochdale Flannel Market.—There was rather more animation displayed on Monday week, both in the purchase of flannels and wools, and several lots of each sort changed hands. Nothing, however, was done which could merit the character of activity; the flannel trade, like all others, is swamped, and must so remain until the money market improves. Some broken and oiled wools were transferred advantageously for the seller.

TRADE AT GLASGOW.—We regret to learn that some of the largest manufacturing houses in Glasgow are restricting their works to a great extent. Several steam-loom proprietors have shut up whole flats of their factories in consequence of the depressed state of trade; and it is said that one of the largest manufacturing houses in Glasgow has dropped nearly 1000 of their workers.—*Glasgow Chron.*

The Iron Trade.—Some months since a meeting of the iron trade was held at Gloucester, for the purpose of coming to a resolution of diminishing the make of iron one-fifth, until the 31st of this month, in the hope that such a measure would revive the trade. Such, however, not being the case, another meeting of the iron masters was held on the 11th instant, in London, Alderman Thompson, M. P. in the Chair, when it was determined that the diminished make of iron should be continued until the 30th of June. In consequence of the present depression experienced in the iron trade, there is great reason to apprehend that a reduction in the wages generally in the ironworks must take place. The price of merchant bar iron in Wales is now about £9.—*South Wales Register.*

THE WILLIAM TORR.—The following intelligence respecting this unfortunate vessel serves only to strengthen the forebodings which have been entertained of her fate.—"Wick, March 17.—On the 3d instant, some whale blubber, in a solid mass, and the stave of a cask, marked "William Torr," were found by the shore side." "Stromness, March 15.—The head of a large cask, branded 'Wm. Torr,' was driven ashore here on the 10th, also a large piece of blubber, supposed to have come from Davis' Straits."—*Hull Packet.*

On Tuesday, the 21st instant, Captain Perry, of the American brig Smyrna, 220 tons register, was summoned before Messrs. Hall and Ewart, for having fitted up his vessel for passengers, the between decks of which not being five feet six inches in height, and the deck not extending throughout the space occupied by the passengers, contrary to the 2nd, 16th, and 19th clauses of 5th and 6th Wm. IV. cap. 53, but did not appear. A person attended for Peter Hughes, the charterer, to answer the charge. The case was fully proved by Lieut. Low and Mr. Budle, Tide Surveyor; Mr. Brooke, the solicitor to the customs, attending in behalf of the Customhouse. The magistrates suspended their judgment by exacting a promise that the height and the deck throughout the whole space should be forthwith altered, but which we have reason to believe was not complied with, as the vessel sailed next day for her destination, (New Providence) with passengers, without clearing out under the act; but as this act only extends to the master, of course here the matter rests until his return to England.

From the London Prices Current, March 28, 1837.

SUGAR.—The transactions in West India on Wednesday and Thursday last, being the only two days the market has been open since our last report owing to the holidays, have been extremely moderate, both the grocers and the Refiners purchasing sparingly, and prices have given way 6d to 1s; the greater decline has been on the brown and ordinary soft yellow descriptions.

MOLASSES.—There has been very little business done in West India and the prices are the same as last week.—

RUM, BRANDY AND HOLLANDS.—The home and export buyers of Rum have purchased very moderately of Jamaica, and the business done in Leewards have been confined to 250 puncheons at 2s 3d to 2s 5d for 4 to 11 per cent over proof. Brandy has been totally neglected. In Geneva a steady business has been done at the quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions in the Irish Butter Market have been very trivial, but in the prices there have been no particular variation; the arrivals have been light. Foreign has met with a dull sale, and prices have given way some shillings. Bacon for consumption has been taken very sparingly at the prices quoted. In Lard a steady business has been transacted, at former rates. For Hams there is still little request.

COFFEE.—The request for the clean grocery descriptions of British Plantation has again been brisk, and Berbice has advanced 1s to 2s; but for the inclean sorts there is still little demand, but in the prices no particular change has occurred.

WOOL.—There has been a revival in the demand for English, and the prices have a tendancy upwards.

Passengers in the Ward.—Noah Disbrow, Esq. Mr. John Wilson, and Mrs. Bragshaw.

In the steamer *Gazelle* from Eastport, on Saturday evening—Robert Rankin, Esq. from Great Britain, via New-York.

MARRIED.

At Sussex Vale, on Monday last, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Oliver Arnold, merchant, of Salisbury, to Katharine Kilgour, only daghter of the late Mr. Robert Shives, merchant, of this City.

At 17, Monteith Row, Glasgow on the 14th March, by the Rev. Alexander Gibson, Mr. John Hegan, Merchant, of Saint John, N. B., to Eliza, daughter of Mr. James Black, Manufacturer.

At Fredericton, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. J. Burkmyre, Mr. Robert Quinn, to Miss Eliza Russel, both of that place.

At Sheffield, on the 29th of March, by the Rev. William Smithson, Mr. Benjamin M'Donald, to Miss Amelia M'Donald. On the 13th ult. by the same Mr. James Wilson, to Miss Jane M'Kinster.

In New York, on the 10th Jan. last, mr. Geo. W. Folsom, formerly of Eastport, to miss Elsey Ann Bodine, of N. Y.

DIED.

On Sunday evening last, Mary, the wife of Mr. Charles Humphreys, and daughter of the late Mr. James Cowan, formerly of Dumfries, Scotland.

On Tuesday evening, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with truly Christian fortitude, Mr. Samuel Gilbert Randall, in the 23d year of his age, son of the late Capt. Daniel Gilbert Randall, of Annapolis County, N. S.

On Tuesday evening, after a protracted illness of many weeks, Mr. Stephen Sinnott, in the forty sixth year of his age; he lived the life of a Christian, and his last end was peace. Funeral to-morrow, Saturday 2 o'clock.

At Fredericton, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Mary Halpin, wife of Mr. Thomas Essington.

At Sussex Vale, on the 25th ult. in the 8th year of her age, Frances Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. David D. Leggett, formerly Teacher of the Albion Academy in this city.

At Quaco, on Tuesday last, after a short illness Miss Lydia, second daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Vaughan, aged 22 years.

At Digby, on the 18th ult. after a long and painful illness, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. William Taylor, aged 17 years.

At Buctouche, on the 13th ult. Capt. Elijah Ayer, in the 85th year of his age.

At Halifax, on the 17th ult. Mary Morley, aged 58 years, a native of Aberdeen. On the 19th, Mr. Duncan M'Queen, of the Naval Yard, aged 45. On the 25th, Sarah Garvey, aged 76 years.

In Walden, Orange Co., N. Y. on the 16th ult. mrs. Elsey Ann Folsom, wife of George W. Folsom, in the 23d year of her age.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, April 28, arrived China, Newry, 56—W. Carvill, provisions. On Tuesday last, off mount Desert, fell in with the sch'r Temperance, Gallagher, from Westmorland, bound to Portland, plaster loaded, in a sinking condition. After several fruitless attempts to board her in a boat—ran alongside with ropes, &c. prepared, when all those in the schooner succeeded in getting safe on board the ship—the wind blowing a gale at the time. The schooner was seen to go down in about an hour after being abandoned.—Names of the crew and passengers—Capt. Gallagher, Charles Hill, James Wilber, John Knap, seamen; Ward, master, Liverpool, 36—J. Ward & Sons general cargo.

30th, ship Granville, Taylor. Liverpool, 39—W. Flaherty, merchandize; Brig James Hay, Leavitt, Demerara, 32—D. & F. Leavitt, molasses.

1st, ship Frederick, Westcott. Norfolk.—S. Wiggins & Son, ship timber, treenails, &c.; Sch'r Blossom, Wilson, Boston, 4—B. Tilton, assorted cargo.

3d, ship Calcutta, M'Lay, Liverpool, 28, James Kirk, assorted cargo.

4th, Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, New York, 4, C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Europe, Young, Liverpool, timber.
Peruvian, Hare, London, oil, deals, &c.
Brig Susannah, Morrison, New-York, plaster.
Allegro, Thomas, Annapolis, ballast.
Sch'r Henry Bowser, Vaughan, Sydney, (C. B.) hay.
Coral, Howard, Boston, plaster.
Victory, Banks, Miramichi, assorted cargo.

Entered for loading at Liverpool previous to the 24th March,—ships Enterprize, M'Cready, St. John; Samuel, Jamieson, Quebec; Thistle, Vogler, Magagnadavic; Sir F. Head, Miramichi; Maria, Halifax; Acadia, New-York and St. John.

Ships Victoria, Rusland, and Liverpool, Johnston, of this port, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on the 24th ult.

Ship Britannia, Betts, of this port from Liverpool, arrived at Baltimore on the 17th ult.

Arrived at Savannah, April 7th, ship Glasgow, Stephenson, from Liverpool.—Cleared, 12th, ship Shannon, Leadbetter, Liverpool.

Ship Bridgetown, Small, hence, at Cork, 37 days.

Sailed from Liverpool, 17th March, Hope, Douthwaite, St. John; 18th, Atlantic, Hardenbrook, Quebec; 19th, Mersey, Mather, St. John, via Londonderry; 20th, Ann Hall, Bowles, New-York.

HALIFAX, April 20.—Arrived, H. M. S. Melville, 74, Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, Capt. Douglas, Bermuda, 4 days.—Admiral Halket will remain here until relieved by his successor, Vice Admiral Paget, in the Cornwallis, 74.

The ALERT, Capt. Hogg, of Peterhead, which sailed from Quebec for Peterhead on the 3d Nov. last, and seen about sixty miles below Quebec on the 6th of the same month, by the BRILLIANT, of Aberdeen, had not arrived at her destination at the latest dates received from England. The Alert was cleared by Messrs. Tremain & Moir, and has not since been heard of by them.

CARNARVEN, 20th March.—The American ship Mary and Harriet, of New York, stranded at Crigilit, and sold by auction to Mr. Evans, of Carnarven, was got off yesterday with little damage, excepting her keel, and is now in Carnarven harbour.

MR. BOYD has removed his Business to the Common Clerk's Office, for a few weeks, while Rooms are being fitted up for him in Mr. M'MILLAN's New Building in Prince William-street. April 28

TO LET,
A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, suitable for a small family; possession given on first May. Apply to
28th April. JAMES MALCOLM.

Cheap Teas.
A FEW Chests Congo and Twankay TEAS and Boxes Hyson do. for sale very low by
E. D. W. RATCHFORD.
April 27th, 1837.

HAMS! HAMS!!
100 SUPERIOR cured CUMBERLAND HAMS, for sale by
April 28. JAMES MALCOLM.

18th April, 1837.
Ex 'BARLOW,' from London.
97 PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, best Sherry, Madeira, Teneriffe, Marsala, and Claret WINES;
56 Puncheons and Hhds. Cognac Brandy and fine pale Rotterdam GENEVA;
Hhds. London Brown Stout,
20 boxes London Sperm Candles,
50 " " Tallow "
30 " " Yellow Soap,
4 cases Chedder CHEESE,
200 gross wine and beer Corks,
100 do. Taps and Bungs.
—Which along with their previous stock of Champagne, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsala Wines, and a few chests superior Congo TEA, are offered for sale by
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
April 21.

AUCTION SALES.

To be sold, on Tuesday next the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon:

THE hull, spars, sails, chains, anchors, boats, and all other apurtenances of the Brig MAYFLOWER, as she now lies alongside of Mr. GEO. THOMSON's wharf, Portland, complete as she arrived. The sale to take place on Mr. Thomson's wharf. ☞ Terms made known at sale.
May 5. T. L. NICHOLSON.

New Brunswick Philosophical Society.

THE regular monthly Session of the above Society will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, precisely.
By order of the President.
May 5. WILLIAM MILLS, *Secretary.*

WINDOW GLASS.
RECEIVED, per ship Ward, from Liverpool, and will be sold low if taken from the Vessel:
9000 feet 8x10
6000 feet 10x12
2500 feet 10x14
2500 feet 11x14
2500 feet 11x15
2500 feet 12x16
} WINDOW GLASS.
May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

ALBION HOUSE.
THE subscriber has fitted up the whole of his house in Church street, except the cellar story, as an INN, where Lunches and other refreshments can be had at all seasonable hours. Private rooms for private parties, and a long room for entertaining public Lecturers.
☞ A few respectable Boarders will be taken.
May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

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

W. H. Street & Ranney,
Have received by the Scotia, from Greenock:
A FEW Pipes very choice Port and Sherry Wines; 24 doz. first growth Claret;
A few Puncheons Cambleton WHISKY;
And on consignment:
800 gross Wine and Beer Corks; 400 do. Bungs;
Which with their previous extensive stock, are offered for sale at a small advance. *May 5.*

Bread! Bread!!
Just Received pr ship Calcutta, M'Lay, Master, from Liverpool:—
70 BAGS fine Hamburgh BREAD,—will be sold cheap for cash, while landing.
E. C. WADDINGTON.
May 5, 1837.

For New-York.
The packet A. 1, *schr.*
Mary Elisabeth;
A. B. GREENLAW, Commander;
Will sail for above Port on WEDNESDAY evening, the 10th inst. This Vessel has a splendid Cabin, and a select Library for the use of passengers: also, a superior Forward cabin for forward passengers, with berths. For Freight or Passage, apply to the master, on board, or at the store of
C. M'LAUCHLAN,
may 5. No. 4, Nelson street.

THE subscriber has removed his store to Nelson street, next door to J. Kirk, Esq. where he will continue his former business, and has on hand a general assortment of—Superfine FLOUR, Rye FLOUR, CORN MEAL SUGAR & MOLASSES, and Groceries.
For sale at his usual low prices.
C. M'LAUCHLAN,
May 5. No. 4, Nelson st.

RECEIVED
Per Ship SCOTIA *and* WARD, *and now landing:—*
2 BALES fine Scotch CARPETING,
2 Bales Unbleached COTTONS,
20 Quarter Casks,
5 Half Pipes } Superior Sicily MADEIRA.
2 Pipes superior old Port WINE,
2 Puncheons prime malt WHISKEY,
60 Boxes mould and dipt CANDLES,
100 Boxes best hard yellow SOAP,
5 Hogsheads refined loaf SUGAR,
20 Bags Wine and Beer CORKS, &c. &c.
For Sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
Saint John, 5th May, 1837.

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

Per Scotia:
28 HHDS. Red WINE,
33 Casks LOAF SUGAR,
2 Puncheons Mull WHISKEY,
100 pieces and half pieces Oznaburgs,
12 Bales scotch CARPETINGS,
150 Bolts CANVAS; 60 pieces DUCK,
12 Hawsers, 3 1-2 to 6 inch,
20 Tons CORDAGE, from 6 thread Ratline, to 8 inch Shrouding,
3 patent Wenches, for Ships,
60 Casks NAILS, assorted, 4d. to 24d.
200 Reams Wrapping PAPER, &c.
28th April. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

Rum, Sugar & Molasses.
10 HHDS. Bright SUGAR; 25 Boxes bright Havana ditto;
10 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
10 do Molasses. *Ex Barlow from London:*
500 Barrels superfine FLOUR—'*fresh.*'
April 21. JOHN ROBERTSON.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1837:

ORDERED, that unless the several Persons this day appointed as *Charter Officers* for the ensuing year, do take out their Warrants of Appointment and qualify for their respective situations before the tenth day of May next, their Warrants will be withheld, and their appointments considered void. And all Persons acting as Charter Officers after this date, and before such qualification as aforesaid, will be proceeded against for the penalty thereby incurred.

Extract from the Minutes.
JAMES PETERS, Junr.
Common Clerk.

Saint John Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per cent. is required to be paid in at the Secretary's Office, on or before Saturday the 13th May next, and a further Instalment of Ten per centum on or before Thursday the 1st June next. JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*
April 12, 1837.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

House of Assembly,
Wednesday, 22th Feb. 1837.

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

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

CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.

☞ *The Editors of the several Papers in the Province are requested to insert the above for three months.*
April 26.

3000 Bushels Seed Barley.
ALBION WORKS, Nashwaaksis.
MESSRS. BRAITHWAITE, KAY & Co. having received advices by Mail of the shipment on board the *Barlow*, from London, of about
3000 *Bushels of the very best Seed*
BARLEY,
beg leave to give notice, that immediately on the arrival of the vessel at Saint John, and the opening of the River navigation to Fredericton, they will be enabled to supply Farmers, Maltsters and others on liberal terms.
☞ Samples will be left (and a quantity for sale) with JOHN V. THURGAR, Esquire, Saint John; and at the *Albion Works* as above. £10 and upwards; three months credit by approved endorsed Notes, under that amount, Cash on delivery.
Fredericton, March 30, 1837.

PUBLIC ATTENTION
IS invited to a proposition for forming a JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATION with a Capital of £10,000 composed of 500 Shares of £20 each share—The Object:—"Extending the Manufacture of Salt and for other purposes at Sussex Vale."
The Capital named, provides for any extension of the plan that may appear desirable, and as but a trifling part of the sum subscribed will be immediately required from the Shareholders, it offers an opportunity of investment, for *even a small sum* that promises a better return than any other Stock in Market.
General Ideas upon this subject may be known by application to the Subscriber at Mrs. M'Kee's Boarding house, Market Square, where may be seen "*Two descriptions of Salt Manufactured at the Sussex Springs.*"
THO. H. WENTWORTH.
St. John, April 21, 1837.

ORANGES, TEA, &c.
Just Received from Boston:
25 BOXES Oranges, 4 do LEMONS.
—IN STORE—
65 boxes fine Congo and Bohea TEA,
20 do. Gunpowder, Hyson and Twankay,
10 Puncheons Molasses,
25 firkins first quality Derry BUTTER,
Hhds. Raw and Refined SUGAR,

From the Royal Gazette, March 8.

RY AUTHORITY.

Extract from the Instructions of the Secretary of State, dated 1st March, 1837.

"THAT Public Notice should be given in each "District in every year, stating the names of the "persons in each District who may be in arrear for "the Instalment of their Purchase, and that if the "arrears are not paid up before the commencement "of the sales in that District for the following year, "that the Lands in respect of which the Instalments "may be due will be the first Lots to be exposed to "Auction at the ensuing sales, and if any surplus "of the produce of the sale of each Lot should re-"main after satisfying the Crown for the sum due, "the same will be paid to the original Purchasers of "the Land who make default in payment."

Crown Land Office, Fredericton, 23d Feb. 1837.

In conformity with the above Instruction, notice is hereby given to all persons in arrears of Instalments on their Land, to come forward immediately and make payment of the same, or the above Instruction will be carried into effect, and the names of all defaulters will be published on 1st April next.

THOS. BAILLIE, C. C. L.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN NAPIER, King's Co.

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

☞Notice.

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

Carleton, Dec. 26, 1836.

☞Notice.

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

E. DEW. RATCHFORD,
S. L. LUGRIN.

St. John, 1st March, 1837.

Notice.

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

JOHN HOOPER, *Administrator.*

St. John, April 7, 1837.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, beg to acquaint the public that they intend carrying on the Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Business, under the firm of CORBETT & TRENTOWSKY, in the stone building in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson.

WILLIAM JAMES CORBET,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.

St. John, Nov. 25, 1836.

☞Notice.

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

22d Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

☞Notice.

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

2d December, 1836.

Notice.

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

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

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

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

NOTICE

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

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

St. John, 23d September, 1836.

NOTICE.

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

Cabinet Business,

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

N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.

October 7, 1836.

Cheap School Books & Stationery,

JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has received, an assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c.; Prayer Books, plain and gilt; Missals: Kirk Psalm Books; which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, RULED PAPER, for Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Copying Paper, &c. which can be made up at the shortest notice. Likewise, an assortment of Binding Material.

W. L. A. returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit their future patronage.

October 14.

Figs, French Plums, &c.

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

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

For sale by JAS. MALCOLM.

28th April, 1837.

Gig for Sale.

A HANDSOME light GIG, nearly new, may be had on reasonable terms. Apply at the Chronicle Office. March 31.

POTATOES, PORK, OATMEAL, BRICKS, &c.

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

1,000 Bushels POTATOES,
100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork, *(Graham's Brand;)*
8 Tons Prime OATMEAL,
20 Pun's. full strength Patent Grain Whiskey,
70,000 good BRICKS;—to be sold low by

April 14. HUGH DOHERTY.

Seasoned Lumber.

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

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

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

April 21. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Received per Forth,

Reid, Master, from Liverpool:

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

April 14. JAMES OTTY.

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

April 21. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

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

April 28. *J. T. HANFORD.*

John Thomson & Son,

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

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

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

☞ Coffee roasted and ground daily.

3d March, 1837.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, &c.

Landing, ex the Nestor, from Boston:

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

For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.

March 17, 1837.

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

March 24. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

CUT NAILS.

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

March 24. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Cognac Brandy & Wines.

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

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

For sale low from the Quay.

Feb. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

☞CAUTION.

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

March 23, 1837.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS.

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

March 10. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

PORK.

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

March 24. E. C. WADDINGTON.

W. H. Street & Ranney,

Wine Merchants, Agents and Commission Merchants,

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

St. John, 16th March, 1837.

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

March 17. WM. DENNISON.

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1-4 inch. 2 do. 1 inch.
2 do. 1 inch; 1 Chain Anchor 20 cwt.
2 chain Anchors 15 cwt. 1 do. do. 13 cwt.
1 do. do. 9 cwt.

Will be sold cheap if applied for early.

March 10. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Wines, Fruit, &c.

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

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

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

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

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

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

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
Coffee House Corner.

Oct. 28.

James Malcolm,

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

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

COFFEE, COFFEE.

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

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

Flour and Meal.

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

Jan. 27 JAS. T. HANFORD.

Twines and Lines.

The subscriber has on hand, of recent importations—

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

Jan. 13. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*

LANDING ex the Frances, from Boston:

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

JAMES MALCOLM,
Dock street.

Jan. 27.

Oranges, Cigars, & Cherry Brandy.

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

Nov. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

Blankets, Slops, &c.

The Subscribers have received on Consignment by late arrivals from Liverpool, the following:

BALES Winter Slops, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Rose and Fancy Point Blankets, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, cotton, Twist, Grey and White Shirtings, Blue & Brown Petersburgs, Broad cloths and cassimeres, Red and White Flannels, candlewick, Bedticks, Bombazettes, Merinos & camlets, checks and Brown Hollands, cases Gilt and Fancy Buttons, Sewing Silk, and Twist, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, &c, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sarsnetts, Furniture Prints, &c.

Oct 28. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Canada Flour & Pork.

Just received per schr. Maria, Mary, and Charles from Quebec—

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gananogue Mills.

Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by

Nov. 11. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Ex PINK, from LONDON:

10 TONS CORDAGE of all sizes;
1 Ton Bolt Rope; 1 do. White Rope,
Hambro line, Marline, Housline, Fishing Lines, Log Lines, Twine, &c.
260 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.

Sept. 9, 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY*

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Calcutta.

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

JAMES BOWES,
Market square.

Nov. 11.

Bright Jamaica Sugar.

18 HHDS. very superior Jamaica SUGAR, per schr. *Jane*, from Halifax, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.

Nov. 18. JOHN ROBRETSON.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

6 BALES Cotton Warp;
2 do. best English SOLE LEATHER;
2 do. Candle Wick; 10 ps. Hemp Carpeting;
10 dozen Shovels;
3 bales of SLOPS, containing pea and monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, red, blue, and striped Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, long and short Drawers, Woollen Stockings, Scotch Bonnets, Comforters, blue cloth Jackets and Trowers, Velvet Vests, &c. &c.

Sept. 9, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Germain Street.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c just received per ship Elizabeth from Liverpool, for sale by the subscriber.

November 25, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

FIGS.

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

14th Feb. JAMES MALCOLM.

Sugar and Rum.

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

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

Feb. 10. *Ratchford & Lugrin*

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

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

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

Feb. 10, 1837.

Superior Dressed Bear-Skins.

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

Feb. 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Cognac Brandy, Hollands Geneva,

and Superfine Flour.

Landing, ex the ship Edmund, from Liverpool:

200 BBLS. best superfine FLOUR;
10 hhds. prime Cognac Brandy. *(Martell's Brand.)*
10 hhds. prime Hollands Geneva, of first quality; on sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

March 17 1837.

New Goods.

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

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

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

EDWARD DOHERTY,

Nov. 4.

More Valuable Goods.

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

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

1 cask of CUTLERY, viz:—sets of Balanced Ivory Handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do do. without Forks; sets of tip, forebuck, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butcher's Knives, from 7 to 10 inch; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; cards of scissors, tailors shears; a few pairs silver pickle Knives and Forks.

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

Also, 27 Bags Porter corks and taps;

5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;

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

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

11th Nov. 1836.

To Let,

And immediate possession given—

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

Jan. 6. JAMES NETHERY.

FARM & SHIP YARD

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

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

BENJAMIN APPLEBY.

Jan. 20, 1836.

Fresh Fruit.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber—

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

JAMES MALCOLM,
Prince Wm. street.

Feb. 23.

A Card.

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

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

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

Printing Presses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MAXWELL.

New York, November 19, 1836.

☞ Engravings may be seen at the Chronicle Office.

FRESH TEAS.

Ex barque 'Glasgow,' from Greenock:—

A very superior parcel of Teas imported into the Clyde, from Canton, in June last.

300 BOXES Congo TEA: 200 packages Souchong, of a very superior quality, 6lb. nett.
100 Packages of Young Hyson, 13 lb. nett,
100 Packages, ditto, 6 lb. nett,

The whole of the above will be disposed of on moderate terms while landing, and the quality will be found worthy of the attention of the public.

Oct. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SAINT JOHN
Stage Coach Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Line extended to Saint Andrews.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the stage for Amherst will in future leave Saint John at 9 o'clock every Monday morning, and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's, - *Hammond River Bridge,*
Hayes', - *Norton,*
Cougle's, - *Sussex Vale.*

where good beds and every convenience will be afforded travellers. The stage will leave Cougle's on Tuesday morning, and arrive the same evening at Dorchester, where it will remain for the night; and on Wednesday, will proceed to Amherst, returning the same day to Dorchester. It will start on Thursday morning from Dorchester, stop at Sussex Vale for the night, and arrive in Saint John on Friday afternoon.

The rate of Passage is fixed at 3d per mile, including customary travelling baggage, which will cost the passenger 25s. to the Bend of Petiodiac, about 30s. to Dorchester, and 37s. 6d to Amherst.

Applications for passage from St. John to be made at Mr. John Lockhart's, North side King's square.

JOHN C. VAIL,
XENOPHON COUGLE,
JOHN LOCKHART.

Dec. 2.

The Proprietors have further to notify the Public, that they have made arrangements for extending their line of stages to *Saint Andrews*, for which place a coach will leave Williams', in Carleton, every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will start at the same hour on Wednesdays from Saint Andrews, on its return.

Packages, &c. left at Mr. Williams', in Carleton, or at Mr. Donald Ross's, south Market wharf, will be attended to. Passage, 25s. with the usual allowance of baggage. Dec. 2.

MAIL STAGE

Between St. John & Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail stage now leaves St. John every Monday, at 11 o'clock, for Fredericton, where it arrives the next day at noon; and starts on its return to this city on Wednesday at noon, and arrives the day following at 1 p. m. Passengers going by this conveyance, may depend on punctuality and comfort.—Packages left at Mr. M'LEOD's Inn, Fredericton, or at Mr. THOS. PARKS', Dock street, in this city, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland will be taken charge of, and carefully carried and delivered. Applications for Passage may be also had as above.

Dec. 2. JAMES BRADLEY.

PROSPECTUS
OF
Stories from Real Life.

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

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

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

EIGHTH EDITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

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

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

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

FRESH TEAS.—*Per Renfrewshire.*

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

January 31. JOHN ROBERTSON

Refined Sugar.

6 HHDS. } REFINED SUGAR,
4 Tierces, }

In the ship Pollock, from Greenock, for sale low while landing, by

Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Sheathing Paper, &c. per Glasgow.

10 BALES of Sheathing Paper, of good quality, 1 bale of brown Wrapping PAPER.

October 14. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	-	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	-	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale,	-	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	-	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton,	-	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT,
Gagetown,		W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews,		WM. KERR, Esq.
Dalhousie,		A. BARTHWICK, Esq.

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

April 21. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

Dock street, opposite the Engine house.

March 31.

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

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

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

THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner & Surveyor General of Crown Lands & Forests.

FRESH SEEDS.

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

—ALSO—

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

March 31. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

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

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

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

THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Lumber, Butter, &c.

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

300,000 Ft. Pine & Spruce BOARDS,
50 barrels Pork; 30 ditto Beef; 23 firkins Butter.

Just received and for sale low while landing, by

April 14. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Bank Stock for Sale.

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

April 14, 1837.

PORK, BEEF, & BUTTER.

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

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

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

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

April 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Butter and Shingles.

20 FIRKINS Prime Cumberland BUTTER; 150 M. Pine SHINGLES; 50 ditto Spruce ditto. Just received and for sale by

March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

FOR SALE,

10 SHARES Commercial Bank Stock, apply to

March 31. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Per *Roseway*, from St. Kitts:

Just received and for sale by the subscriber:

10 PUNCHEONS high proof and good flavoured SPIRITS:

IN STORE:

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

April 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Cordage and Swedes Iron.

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

April 1. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

☞Notice.

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

ROBERT RAY,
EDWIN KETCHUM,
GEO. WHEELER.

April 7, 1837.

Received,

Per *St. Patrick*, Breen, Master, from Liverpool:—

27 CASKS Wrought NAILS: 15 do. 4dy. cut do.; 10 pieces Petersham; 10 do. drab and blue Pilot cloths; 10 do. Padding; 50 do. White Flannels; 60 do. Red do.; 100 pairs 8, 9 and 10-4 Blankets; 20 pairs 12-4 do; 3 pieces point do; 80 do. Morinos, assorted colors; 20 do. cotton bedtick; 50 do. dark Prints, assorted; 80 do. Grey Shirting; 50 do. white do; 30 dozen long drawers; 6 do. short do.; 16 do. Guernsey Frocks; 10 pieces striped cotton; 10 dozen comforters; 6 ditto Drab Monkey Jackets; 4 do. Pea do.; 6