THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

MARCH.		R. SUN. R.	S.	MOON. R.	S.	H. W.
7	Saturday,	6 39	5 57	10 40	1	19
8	Sunday,	6 37	5 58	morn	2	3
9	Monday,	6 35	5 59	0 2	2	56
10	Tuesday,	6 33	5 0	1 19	4	4
11	Wednesday,	6 31	5 1	2 28	5	36
12	Thursday,	6 29	5 2	3 24	7	12
13	Friday,	6 27	5 3	4 8	8	28

First Quarter, 10th, 6h. 29m. ev.

Public Institutions.

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

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: John Robertson, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

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

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

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

(Continued.)

In reply to enquiries, by Lord Normanby, and Mr. Labouchere, Messrs. Huntington and Young, stated, they knew of no instance in which the public money voted for Schools had been misapplied, or the patronage abused by the Commissioners.

Upon the subject of the Civil List Resolutions we said, that the Legislative Council concurred with Her Majesty's Government in thinking that the Crown Officers and Provincial Secretary should be independent of the annual vote of either branch of the Legislature; and, after hearing what was advanced by Mr. Huntington and Mr. Young on the subject, it was intimated by Mr. Labouchere—"That it was the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers, before they advised Her Majesty to yield Her own Revenue to the Colony, to take care that the Administration of Government should be provided for, and that the House of Assembly, in asking that the Salaries of these Officers should be subject to the annual revision of the House of Assembly, was, in effect, desiring to have the power of stopping, at any time, the functions of Government, absolutely necessary for the preservation of the peace and morals of the Community, which was a power neither possessed nor claimed by the House of Commons of England." In reply to a question of Mr. Labouchere, as to whether it was advisable to give the remaining Crown Domains in free Grant, Mr. Huntington expressed himself favorable to free grants, and Lord Normanby and Mr. Labouchere intimated that this was so contrary to all the information which Her Majesty's Government obtained from every quarter, that they were desirous to hear what could be advanced in favor of such a system—upon which Mr. Huntington was heard at some length in support of it. Mr. Young remarked that though we professed to be the Representatives of the Legislative Council *only*, the course we had adopted evinced that we were the Advocates of the Governor and the Executive Council, we denied this explicitly, but remarked that, if this were the case, they had themselves to blame, that they had coupled the Legislative Council with the Executive Government, notwithstanding their earnest and distinct disavowal of any such connexion—that, had the House of Assembly contented itself with attacking the Lieutenant-Governor or the Executive Council, no Delegates would have been sent by *the Legislative Council* to England; but that when the right of the Legislative Council to pass the Resolutions on the Civil List Bill had been controverted in the House of Assembly—when we were all conjoined in one general charge, and the Delegates from that House were seeking to displace all or some of the Members of the Legislative Council, whose Representatives we were, it could not be regarded as extraordinary if we carefully noticed every allegation which Messrs. Huntington and Young advanced—that while we were there it was also our duty to render such explanations and to give such information as we were enabled to afford as to the political, moral, and social condition of the Province—every circumstance that affected those being under the care of the Legislative Council as well as of the House of Assembly—that we regarded it as right and proper individually, if not as Delegates, to see that justice was done to those who were not there to defend themselves, especially when the mere statement of facts or suggestion of a proper course of procedure would tend to produce this result.

Mr. Young alleged that a state of things similar to that which now existed in Nova-Scotia had existed in New Brunswick—that Sir John Harvey had removed from the Executive Council those Members of the House of Assembly who were opposed to the Representatives of the People, and appointed Members from the Liberal Party in that House to that Council—that in consequence the House with the Legislative Council and the Executive Government, worked harmoniously together—that this happy state of things had been brought about by the attention which Lord Glenelg had paid to the representations of the Delegates from the Popular Branch of the Legislature.

Mr. Labouchere asked us if this was, in our apprehension, a correct state of the circumstances as regarded that Colony as compared with our own—to which Mr. Stewart replied in the negative, and that Mr. Young was imperfectly informed as to what had occurred there—that the state of things there and in Nova-Scotia was widely different—that, in the first place, the contest in New Brunswick had arisen between the Executive Government on the one side, and the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly on the other—that two of the three Delegations from that Colony had proceeded to England with the assent and approbation of the Legislative Council as well as of the House of Assembly—that both branches had passed the Civil List Bill, the terms of which had been definitively arranged in England with Lord Glenelg, from which the Governor had, notwithstanding, withheld his assent, and his conduct in doing so was disapproved by His late Majesty's Government; whereas, in Nova-Scotia, Her Majesty's Government and the Legislative Council united in differing from the House of Assembly as to the Civil List Bill.

Mr. Stewart added that—So as regarded the Executive Council, it was desired that some Members should be taken into it from the House of Assembly, which had been long before promised to that Colony; but that the promise had not been fulfilled in any sense, no Members of that House having been appointed to the Executive Council—and this was done by Sir John Harvey, in the selection of Messrs. Simonds, Crane and Johnston, and more judicious appointments could not have been made by him: that one of the Executive Council had become obnoxious to the House of Assembly, and one principal object of the Mission from that Colony, had been to obtain a better system for the management of the Crown Land Department, which was conceded, upon the Legislature agreeing to pay the Civil List demanded by Her Majesty's Government; that this Gentleman resigned his seat, or was displaced from it, (we rather thought the former,) in the Executive Council, retaining his seat in the Legislative Council; that another Gentleman had been removed from the Executive Council, but he had been since appointed, by the express recommendation of Sir John Harvey, to a seat in the Legislative Council; that the preceding Executive Council of that Colony had consisted of five Members only, and its numbers were increased at the request of the Delegates from New Brunswick, but he believed that three of the five formed part of the present body, which now consisted of ten or twelve Members.

That it was difficult to affix any definite meaning to the phrase "harmonious action of the Local Government, with the Representatives of the People."—If it was meant that the measures advised by the *present* Executive Council, of New Brunswick, were *always* approved by the popular branch, a very recent instance evinced how very inaccurate the application of the expression was. Sir John Harvey had by such advice and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government also, appointed a Deputy Auditor of Public Accounts in that Province, but the House of Assembly in the Session immediately following, disapproving of the measure, so expressed their sense of it, and the Office was abolished.—That notwithstanding this, the administration of Sir John Harvey was popular, and deservedly so, in New Brunswick, but in truth the Members of the House of Assembly of both the Lower Provinces, would individually judge for themselves on particular measures, however influential one or more individuals might be personally, or however, upon one or two general questions, the Members might occasionally act together; that no individual was removed from the Legislative Council, (of the Province in question,) who, he believed, were chiefly Members of the Church of England, and certainly a very considerable majority was of that communion; that five had been recently added to that body, and that at the present moment, there was, he believed, a majority of Members connected with the Established Church, in the Executive Council of New Brunswick; that he mentioned these circumstances, not as indicating our desire that any preponderance should be given to that or any other Church in Nova Scotia, but in reference to Mr. Young's remarks; and that things were not so different in New Brunswick from those in Nova Scotia, as he imagined; that although it would be ridiculous as had been strongly argued by one of the Members of the House of Assembly, Mr. W. Sargeant, in the recent Session in Nova Scotia, to form a Legislative Council by arithmetical proportion *merely*, care should be taken that as nearly as possible, no ground should be afforded for supposing that any individual was preferred to, or excluded from, a seat in either of the Councils, because of his connexion with any particular body of Christians; that the recent appointments of Sir John Harvey in New Brunswick, shewed that local circumstances might, in the opinion of a Governor, render it necessary, not wholly to regard the religion of those whom he recommended, for of the five recently elevated to the Legislative Council there, three were of the Church of England and but two Dissenters, viz: one of the Kirk of Scotland and one a Baptist.

In connexion with this subject we observed, that it was asserted in Lord Durham's report that the Local Government was in a minority in our House of Assembly. That this expression, in our opinion, conveyed an incorrect idea of our political conditions. We asked that a single instance should be pointed out in which the Local Government of Nova Scotia had, within the last fifteen or twenty years, been in such minority. We enquired whether monies advanced by the Executive, on its own responsibility, had not been readily voted by the House of Assembly; whether, (except as regards the Road Money,) the recommendations of Sir James Kempt, Sir Peregrine Maitland, and Sir Colin Campbell, had not received the acquiescence of the Legislature. That at the present crisis it was important that Her Majesty's Government should have accurate views on this point, and that if our view of the subject was incorrect, (inasmuch as the Local Government could not be in such minority without there being numerous cases to adduce,) it could not be difficult to mention one or two—but no instance was adduced by Messrs. Huntington and Young.

We called the particular attention of Lord Normanby and Mr. Labouchere to the Resolutions of the Legislative Council on the subject of the proposed Union of the Colonies, and alleged that the measure was one that would be unacceptable to all classes of the people in Nova Scotia.

Messrs. Huntington and Young observed they had no instructions upon this subject.

Upon the part of the Legislative Council, we claimed, in conjunction with the Delegates from the House of Assembly, the right that the Provincial Legislature should apply the Local Revenue either in Bounties or otherwise, as it might think fit, and from this proposition, after considerable discussion, the Secretary of State did not appear to dissent.

The Catholic Oath Bill, the proposed extension of the Foreign Trade to the Province, &c. &c. were slightly noticed in our joint interviews, being subjects on which there was little or no difference of opinion, and on which we had the gratification of using our best efforts in furtherance of the objects of both branches of the Legislature.

At the conclusion of our last interview, Messrs. Huntington and Young desired leave to submit their further observations on the subject of the Civil List in writing, to which Lord Normanby assented. He promised that we should be furnished with a copy of them for our remarks, but we were afterwards informed, on enquiry at the Colonial Office, that they had not submitted such further observations.

WEST INDIES.—Thursday's Globe reports the trial of Captain McDonald, Commander of the barque Glengarry, (the vessel which brought us the fatal importation of small pox,) for wilful and corrupt perjury in the answers which he gave upon oath to the medical officer. The Jury having a doubt, we presume, on their minds, of the *intention* of Captain McDonald to commit perjury, very properly acquitted him.—The landing of the man, Padmore, from the Glengarry, has proved an afflicting circumstance for the Island. God only knows to what extent the plague of small-pox may spread amongst us. Although it has progressed slowly, it is certainly now on the increase. There exists the most urgent necessity for spreading vaccination as widely as possible. At the present moment, we believe, there is no case in the town; but the last fatal case, that of Clarke, was within a mile and a half of us.—*Barbadian.*

A public meeting took place at Demerara, on the 19th, and a sum of £2 085 sterling subscribed, to be transmitted immediately to Baltimore, to obtain a supply of free colored American labourers.

SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.—The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies appointed last session to report upon the question of slavery in the French Colonies, did not complete their labours in time to lay the result before the Chambers; but the following resolutions are now circulated as those adopted by the Committee, of which M. de Tocqueville was the reporter—

"1. In the session of 1841, a bill shall be brought in for fixing the period at which there shall be a general and simultaneous abolition of slavery in all the French Colonies. 2. This bill shall declare the amount of the indemnities due in consequence of the measure, and insure the reimbursement to the State, by means of a charge upon the wages of the new enfranchised slaves. 3. The bill shall also lay down the bases of regulations for insuring a continuance of labour by the enfranchised slaves, for enlightening and moralizing them and preparing them for habits of free labour."

The Demerara *Royal Gazette* contains an address to His Excellency Governor Light from 63 Labourers in British Guiana, who have, it appears, raised the sum of *ten thousand dollars*, and purchased an estate called *Northbrook*—with their humble petition that they may be permitted to call their plantation "Victoria," in grateful remembrance of their young Queen. This is an interesting fact in the history of the Demerara negroes.

From the Yarmouth Conservative.

MR. EDITOR.—The Young officer alluded to in the following story was lost on board the Brig *Billow*, Capt. Dennis. As many of our neighbours perished at the same time, I think the incident will be interesting to many of your readers.

The story is told by an American gentleman, as related on board a packet ship on her passage from New York to Liverpool. J. B.

Yarmouth Co., February, 1840.

"I have just heard the best authenticated ghost story that has ever come in my way. It was told at the table, as related by Capt. Creagh, R. A. In 1830, he was, with his regiment (81st), stationed at Bermuda; and was very intimate with two gentlemen, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Liston. Mr. Thomas was a man of fine talents, had been educated at Oxford for the Church, and was an accomplished scholar and a skilful debater. He was an open and avowed atheist, and an unbeliever in the immortality of the soul. Mr. Liston was a wild, gay, frolicsome youth; whose religious opinions, tho' partaking of the case of those of Thomas, were not so thoroughly fixed. Captain Creagh was at the time, and is now, a nominal Christian; that is, he believes the creed of the Church of England, but heeds very little the precepts and injunctions of the code. These three gentlemen, all lieutenants at the time, were intimate friends. One night, or rather one morning, between four and five o'clock, they returned to the barracks from, a 'dignity ball,' well heated with wine. Something made religion the subject of conversation. Thomas said it was all a humbug, and he would argue the point with any clergyman; and the captain gave him credit for being fully competent. Liston was disposed to assent to this opinion, but Creagh did not wish to discuss the point. Thomas then proposed that the three should take a Bible, and swear, that whoever should first die should return to the others, and inform them as to the existence in a future world. Creagh declared he had no doubt upon the subject; but did not object to join in the oath.

"At the end of two or three weeks from this time, Creagh was ordered to Halifax with a detachment; but at the request and earnest solicitation of his friend, gave place to Liston, whom Creagh accompanied on board of the transport-ship, took leave of him, and returned to the shore.

"At the expiration of about two weeks, Creagh retired to bed, and was aroused by some movement or disturbance of the mosquito curtains. He looked up, and saw Liston standing by the bed-side, dressed in a blue shirt and white pantaloons, and his hair matted over his eyes as if it were wet; being not entirely awake, and as they were in the habit of visiting each other's rooms familiarly at all hours, he said, 'Go away, Liston: I want to sleep, for I was up all last night.' But in a moment he recollected that Liston had sailed;—he attempted to seize him, but there was nobody there! He got up and went to the veranda, called a sentry and asked what o'clock it was, answered 'A quarter of one.' He then asked the sentinel's name. The next morning he sought out the man, and demanded what he had asked him on the previous night: thus satisfying himself that he was not in a dream. Creagh then saw Thomas, and said, 'Liston is dead; I saw him last night.' Thomas treated the matter lightly, and told Creagh he was a most superstitious fellow. Creagh next informed Major Wilcox that he was certain Liston was drowned, and made a note of the time of the vision. At the end of three weeks or more, an official dispatch from Halifax informed the commanding officer at Bermuda (Major Wilcox) that the transport had been totally lost between twelve and one o'clock, and every soul on board had perished—that Mr. Liston's body (in a blue shirt and white trowsers, as afterwards ascertained) had been washed ashore. Capt. Creagh went immediately to Thomas's room, and gave him the news. Thomas went at once to bed, and sent for the surgeon, and was mad—a maniac. Creagh slept in an adjoining room; one night he heard a fall, and going into the sick chamber he found the soldier who was sitting up with Thomas hung on the door in a fit. Thomas was speechless, and pointed to a bottle of laudanum, which Creagh used to reanimate the soldier, who in a few moments roused up and rushed out of the room, followed by Creagh, who of course interrogated him as to the cause of alarm. The soldier declared nothing would induce him to return again to Mr. Thomas's room; that he had seen Mr. Liston, bloated black, in a horrible condition, sitting on the side of the bed, holding Mr. Thomas by the hand and talking with him. He afterwards swore to the truth of this statement before a magistrate. (Creagh has since examined the soldier, but has been unable, in many examinations, to get any other evidence from him.) Mr. Thomas did not speak at the time, but the next morning sent for Creagh, who on arriving found him in the agonies of death, and altogether insensible."

Another Jonathan.—An old lady in the west of England for twenty successive years has darned stockings with the same needle; in fact, so used was the needle to its work, that frequently on the lady's leaving the room, it would continue to darn without her. When the old lady died the needle was found by her relations, and for a long time no one could thread it, nor could they discover what obstructed the threads, when by microscope observation they found a tear in the eye of it!

THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.—There is, at present engaged in the harvest operations, on the farm of Upper Pitforthie, parish of Arbuthnot, a stout and hale veteran, of the name of Daniel Mackenzie, a sergeant and pensioner of the 71st, who commenced his military career at the famous siege of Gibraltar. He is now eighty-one. Daniel mentions that he recollects, as if it had been yesterday, the fearfully destructive effects of the red hot-shot directed against the combined fleet, and particularly the explosion of one of the battering ships, when the fire reached the magazine. To use his own words, he saw one of the masts dart into the air like an arrow discharged from a bow. That occurred on a Saturday afternoon; and, on the Sunday following, he relates, that on the outposts being ordered in, the name of Corporal Hugh Frazer, who was said to have first suggested the using of red hot-shot, was called immediately after those of the officers, and he received promotion on the spot. On Saturday, the bottle of wine was selling at 5s.; on the Sunday at 2d.; and on Monday, plentiful supplies poured in from the coast of Barbary.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

HEAVEN-BORN GENIUS.—Mason, the poet, was asked to subscribe to the poems of Ann Kearsley, the Bristol milk-maid. "The poems," said the gentleman applying, 'of a heaven-born genius, in much distress!' Mason gave five guineas, with this reply,—"There are five pounds for her *distress* and five shillings for her *heaven born genius!*"

DELICATE COMPLIMENTS.—A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to a union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood: to which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply; "Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."—Ecct.

Brother Jonathan.—A joint commission having been appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, to determine the boundary line between the States and the British North American possessions, the American commissioners proposed that the latitude should be calculated geometrically, that is, from the centre of the earth, which they said was a far more scientific and satisfactory method than the ordinary one of calculating it superficially from the pole to the equator. The effect of this would have been to give the United States a tract of country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and averaging 14 miles in breadth, to which by the usual mode of calculation they have no claim. Dr. Watson, to whom the British commissioners entrusted the scientific branch of the negotiation, quickly saw through the disinterested scheme of Brother Jonathan, and thereby preserved this large extent of territory to his own Government.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 20.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, for the farther consideration of the Bill, authorising the drawing of grand and petit jurors; and Dr. Wilson was addressing the Committee, in opposition to a motion made by Mr. Hill, with a view to ascertain the sense of the House, that the farther consideration of the Bill be deferred till that day three months.

Mr. End repeated that he was favorable to the Bill under consideration, and was opposed to vesting in a ministerial and executive officer, a power that was most tremendous, which to-day might be exercised by a good man against whom there would be no complaint, and at a future period by another who might abuse it. And it was the more necessary that such a state of things should no longer continue, now that another constitution had been introduced into the colony; under which if the term Sheriffs would apply to the county Sheriffs, they would become the mere instruments of the government; and altho' he might have no choice to impute improper views to those in authority, yet he would not agree to an officer continuing to exercise the power of selecting jurors who must support the measures of government, be they what they may; a case of treason might occur, and he would provide that a Jury should be chosen fairly and dispassionately, and that the conduct of the Sheriff should be placed beyond the reach of suspicion; but if that officer pursuant to the dispatch, was bound to take his cue from the government, then he must either choose a jury in accordance with their wishes or resign his office. The altered state of the times therefore called loudly for the Bill under consideration, that the discretionary powers which is at present exercised, might be taken away, and that the sheriff should no longer select jurors as they please. Objections he said had been taken on the preceding day, to the qualifications for a juror being of a pecuniary nature, but at present the law points out no other qualification; and it is left to the Sheriff to select in his discretion those persons who not only have money, but also those possessing good sense and judgment. But the clause which had been proposed yesterday by Dr. Wilson, would prevent the return of improper persons; as the Sheriff upon consulting the law would find, that he could not select those who do not understand the English language, those of corporeal or mental imbecility, or who were deficient in education or experience; and he trusted aliens would be added, as it was improper that they should be placed on juries. He hoped the law would be explicit as to who are eligible for office, and with that safety valve there could be no difficulty in the operations of a Bill, which as he before said, the state of the times loudly called for; and if his construction of the dispatch was correct, and the sheriff as a public officer must support the government in its measures, it became necessary that all discretionary power, as respects the selection of jurors, should be taken from a person who must necessarily submit to its controul.

Hon. Speaker said, with reference to the dispatch to which allusion had been just made, it had reference to the Provost Marshal, and not to the Sheriff, who was purely a ministerial officer, and who it was expected would faithfully discharge his duties. The dispatch referred to large salaried men, and it was deemed only proper that those who were receiving the Queen's bounty, should support her government; and if they would not do so they must resign any office possessing political power.—It therefore merely went to ensure the performance of the duties of office for the good of the people; and involved no new constitutional principle.

Mr. Street inquired what was the subject under consideration; he thought the question of the dispatches had nothing to do with the Bill, and did not like this round about way of proceeding; if it were desirable to enter into discussion upon the subject, let the House go into Committee, and not meet it by a side wind; he was prepared to give his opinion at any time, but would not do so when discussing the merits of a jury bill. With reference to the Bill it seems it does not contain any necessary provision for the proper qualification of Jurors; and while it would introduce a new system, it was encumbered with machinery that would render it more troublesome in its operation than the present mode. He had heard nothing to satisfy him that suitors would have any better security for the just administration of the laws than they now possess; there would be less intelligent men on juries, because the names of all persons are to be filed, and those of jurors afterwards drawn from a box; and some of them might be incompetent. In this way persons might be obtained who were unfit to discharge their duties, and who would be brought from a great distance; whereas if the selection were left to the Sheriff less hardship would be caused. The attendance of jurors was in itself a tax and hardship for which they were not paid, and he would not make it more onerous than it was at present; and altho' the payment of jurors might be a proper measure, yet it had been decided that it was impracticable. The learned gentleman said he was not aware of any practical evil that had resulted from the manner in which jurors had hitherto been chosen, or that it led to the improper discharge of their duties. If there were an efficient Sheriff no injury could result from the present mode. The Legislature might if it were thought proper raise the qualification of jurors, without interfering with those laws which prevail at home, and throughout the colonies. He was therefore disposed to support the motion for postponing the further consideration for three months.

Hon. Speaker said if the learned gentleman had been in his place when the debate commenced, or had heard what fell from the learned member for Gloucester, he would have been aware that the nature of the dispatches had been adduced as a reason why the proposed alteration in the law should take place, considering the Sheriff as thereby placed under the controul of the Executive, and therefore liable to be dismissed if he did not act in accordance with their views; and he was explaining away such misconstruction, and showing that the dispatch had no bearing upon the measure then before the House. He hoped however that in future the learned gentleman would himself follow the course he had pointed out, and not travel out of any discussion in which he might take part.

Mr. Wilmot did not deem it necessary to recapitulate his remarks of yesterday; and was in favour of the motion for postponement.

Hon Mr. Johnston said he would also vote for the motion. The Bill he said went to take away the exercise of discretionary powers by the Sheriff, while an amendment proposed yesterday by Dr Wilson, and which had been alluded to, went to restore it, and must leave to that officer a large discretionary power still. Should the Bill pass, he felt satisfied it would be attended with injurious effects. Another had been rejected yesterday which went to provide compensation for jurors, where attendance at Courts was considered as a hardship; while the operation of the present measure would be to have them summoned from remote parts of the country. Another result would be that in St. John persons would be chosen to decide on most important occasions, who might be unacquainted with trade; instead of having intelligent members of the community, whom the Sheriff could as at present select. He was surprised at the allusion that had been made to the dispatch, and did not see how it could affect the question, even if it applied to the subject under discussion, as the appointment of Sheriff is an annual one; and if that officer does not discharge his duty faithfully he may be changed; the same would happen under the dispatch were it applicable to persons so situated. He had not heard any substantial argument urged in favour of the Bill; but much to satisfy him that it should not pass.

Mr. End said the hon. member for Queen's had forgotten that Special Juries could be chosen in all cases of importance; and then went on to describe the manner in which such juries are struck. The law now requires that the list of names shall be taken from the poll-book; and very few counties contain any other. The present Bill however provides that a freeholders' book shall be kept, by which much facility will be afforded in striking Special Jurors.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot said either the attendance upon jurors must be considered an onerous duty instead of a privilege as it really was, or the conduct of Sheriffs was partial and improper. One or the other of these must prevail, to authorise the introduction of a Bill resembling that under discussion. But he had never heard any complaint, and was satisfied that it was considered a privilege. Then he had never heard any charge with reference to Sheriffs in that particular. If a Sheriff acted partially he might be dismissed and also punished. He considered the Bill an improper one, and not wanted by the country, and which would not work well in any country; and he should introduce an amendment, by which the county of York, would be exempted from its operation.

Mr. Jordan said when the Bill was originally introduced, he was favourable to the measure; but he was of a different opinion at present; and was convinced it would not answer for the county of St. John. (Here there was so much noise in the grand jury room over head, that it was impossible to hear distinctly.) We understood him however to say, that the Sheriff at St. John was an excellent man, and only selected respectable men for jurors. If the Bill passed in its present shape, all persons of property would be compelled to serve. He was willing to pass the measure however with reference to those counties which wished it.

Mr. Hill said his object in making the motion for postponement had been misunderstood; he stated in making it, that he was desirous of ascertaining whether the Committee were disposed to entertain the Bill, which had already undergone discussion. There were objections however, to giving it an unlimited duration. The difficulty which had then suggested with reference to the qualification might be easily removed. Was it right that such a power as that now possessed, should continue to be exercised by Sheriffs? He was favourable to the Bill, and thought the discretionary power should be removed. As to the qualifications, he would have the names of every male person of mature age returned; and the Sheriff with one or more justices in session, should strike off such as they might deem not eligible. It could not be expected a perfect system could be introduced; the best that could be devised would be liable to objection. He should therefore vote against the motion he had made.

Mr. Wilmot said since he spoke yesterday, amendments had been introduced which went to remove part of the difficulty complained of. But where the deputy exercises power, it was more dangerous than when exercised by the Sheriff himself. If that power were modified, he should be more favourable to the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Crane said he was pleased to see so much interest manifested, he was favourable to the Bill, and considered its provisions as a beneficial alteration of the present practice. He considered the drawing of jurors as a decided improvement; and as a proof that the system would be a good one, there had been no arguments against the general principles of the measure, but only as to its practical inconvenience. It had been said that it would not answer for the County of St. John, yet that was no reason why it should not pass. He wished jurors to be selected from a certain class, according to some fixed and definite rule. The Sheriffs at present were doubtless persons in whom confidence could be placed; the best thing would be to keep them so, and he would lay down rules for that purpose.

Mr. Brown considered the question to be decided was, whether the present power of the Sheriffs should be continued,—or whether the Legislature should limit that power; he remembered a maxim which was often quoted by an honourable gentleman who appeared to have since changed his opinion, that where power was exercised without responsibility it would be abused; and he would act upon that principle. No substantial argument had been brought forward against the Bill; and certain objections had been stated, which might be removed by one or two trifling amendments. When the learned member for York was making his eloquent speech on a previous day in opposition to the measure, it reminded him of the complaint he had just before made against a Sheriff, who it was stated had acted improperly. And although the Sheriff of the County of York was a very good man as were others in the Province, yet he put it to him whether the individual alluded to, was a fit person to be entrusted with the power of selecting jurors. He considered the Bill with the amendment that had been proposed as to the qualification of jurors, a good one; he was desirous of preserving the trial by jury as pure as possible; and altho' no inconvenience may hitherto have been felt, yet he thought the Bill ought to pass.

Hon. Speaker thought the principles of the Bill had been well discussed, and was satisfied the Committee were prepared to vote with reference to the motion for its final postponement.

Mr. Gilbert thought the Legislature were called upon to place such guards with reference to the office of Sheriff, as would prevent abuse. He had seen evils arising from the present system and hoped the Bill would pass; he was surprised to hear hon. gentlemen differ so much; when a Sheriff had been described as not worth a farthing, and that it was impossible to get monies out of his hand; he should like to know if such a man ought to be permitted to select a jury. It had been said the Bill if it became a law would subject persons living in remote places to much inconvenience and expence; but it is a very common occurrence to send to the Deputy Sheriff, who selects persons from the vicinity of his residence. Many intelligent persons however attend the courts voluntarily for information. He would vote for the Bill, which might be tried for two or three years.

After a few desultory remarks, the Committee rose for the purpose of receiving petitions; the Bill was again taken up on Friday, when the motion to postpone the farther consideration of the Bill was lost by a majority of 15 to 6; and it passed with the amendments as to the qualification of jurors, but its operation is not to extend to St. John; and a motion to exempt the counties of York and Northumberland was afterwards withdrawn.

SATURDAY, February 22.

Bill for the Naturalization of Aliens.

This Bill was this morning read from the Chair as engrossed, and was about to be sent up to the Council Chamber for their concurrence, when Mr. End rose and moved a ryder on the same, as follows:—

"And whereas it is not expedient or proper, that any alien or person of foreign birth, should by virtue of this Act, become entitled to the privileges of Her Majesty's natural born subjects, unless such alien or person of foreign birth be a believer in the fundamental principles of Christianity.

Be it therefore enacted, that every person applying to be naturalised under the provisions of this act, in addition to the oath or affirmation herein before required, at the time of taking such oath or making such affirmation, shall further swear, or affirm in cases where affirmation is allowed by law, and subscribe to the affidavit and declaration following that is to say, "I. A. B. do hereby swear, that I do believe in the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures and in the fundamental principles of the Christian Religion."

So help me God.

Which oath or affirmation, shall be administered by the Judge, by whom the just mentioned oath or affirmation is by this act directed to be taken; and no testimonial or certificate of naturalization shall be in any wise granted, under the authority of this Act, to any alien or person of foreign birth, who shall neglect or refuse to take the oath, or make the affirmation in this section mentioned."

He said he had opposed the Bill in every stage of its advance, and was still of opinion that no alien ought to be naturalized and placed on a footing with British subjects, unless such alien could entitle himself to participate in the benefit of the act of the Imperial Parliament made for that purpose, and submit himself to the provisions of that act. And the only departure from that act which he could tolerate, would be to extend its provisions in favour of any alien or person of foreign birth, who might be members of the Roman Catholic Church; he would cheerfully admit them within the pale of the Constitution, well assured that members of that Church would not forget her ancient loyalty. But he had great objections to opening the door, and admitting aliens of no creed at all—or infidels; and it was very well known, that a vast majority of persons for whose benefit the Bill was intended, were of that stamp. Hon. members in favour of the Bill, when the House was in Committee upon it, had said that the Act of the Imperial Parliament would not do, that it was not sufficiently liberal, and that it required a sacramental test, which must be had in the church of England; or that the Judges of the Supreme Court in this Province had so construed the language of the Act. He was not aware how the Act had been construed, but he remembered perfectly well the language of the Act, and that language was "*in some Protestant or Reformed Congregation.*" He had requested the Committee to indulge him a moment or two, until he could procure the volume containing the Act of the Imperial Parliament from the Library; and he had understood the Committee to give their assent. But while he was away, and his absence did not amount to five minutes, the Bill passed. He would therefore now strenuously urge the House to adopt the Ryder; its provisions placed no burden on the shoulders of any man, it only required the applicant for naturalization, to swear that he believed in the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, and the fundamental principles of Christianity. And he

would ask the House, whether it was unreasonable that aliens coming from a country whose institutions are uncongenial to monarchy—of many of whom both ourselves and our brethren on the Canadian frontier had good reason to beware; and knowing, as we all do that republicanism is the proper soil for infidelity, was it unreasonable he would ask, whether those persons who want to come to us, and whom we do not invite,—that they at least, should let us know whether they believe in the bible. He did not ask them what particular sect they belonged to, or indeed whether they belonged to any; but surely it was not too much to know, whether they happened to be christians at all. As to the argument which had been urged, that the oath proposed was not necessary if its applicant were a believer; and that an infidel would swear to it whether true or false; the same argument might be raised against all oaths. He presumed that a true man would speak the truth, whether he were sworn or not: and he believed that the obligation of an oath, was not very heavy upon the conscience of a man who had no conscience.—But in justice to himself—in justice to the Christian Province whose representatives they were, the House ought not to hesitate in adopting the Ryder.

The Ryder was then put and carried.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. Woodward presented a petition from the Rev. Mr. Gray and others, praying for the interference of the Legislature, with reference to intemperance; which he said he should follow up by a Resolution having for its object to prohibit the introduction of the article at a future period, unless that were decidedly opposed by public opinion; and altho' he had no expectation that such a resolution would pass, yet the very introduction of it must have a beneficial effect upon public sentiment. And when the first cost of ardent spirits is considered, and the injurious results that proceed from its use, the sum obtained in the way of duties, altho' a large amount, is a positive loss to the country. He should therefore move the following Resolution:

Whereas the consumption of alcoholic liquors is injurious to the Public interest, and often produces very great individual suffering and distress:—and whereas any measure that will tend to alleviate what is now admitted to be a great evil is very desirable. Therefore resolved as the opinion of this House, that to prevent so great an evil, it is necessary to prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors into the Province; that whenever any ardent spirits or alcoholic liquors may be found in the possession of any person or persons, the same may be destroyed. —And further resolved, that in the opinion of this House; this subject should be taken up at the next Session of the Legislature, and a Bill introduced to prohibit the importation, and domestic manufacture of all alcoholic liquors; provided in the mean time, there shall not be such an expression of public opinion, as to make it apparent that such a measure would not be sustained by it.

Mr. Wilson was of opinion that was going a little too far. Every person was satisfied of the lamentable consequences attending intemperance, and which were caused by the use of ardent spirits; but he considered any attempt to prevent that use would be unavailing. He thought gentlemen should show a little gratitude for the many jovial and happy hours which they had spent; and some of the most pleasant of his recollections were those which were connected with

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

It was the abuse of the article which was complained of, and which the Legislature should endeavor to prevent; and he would support any law that would be likely to have that effect. He had always been a supporter of temperance by his influence and his example; and he thought the advocates of the cause, should not only benefit mankind by the example of sober habits, but by their advice. The less they legislated upon the subject the better; and it should be left for the clergyman, the moralist and the schoolmaster to exercise their legitimate and proper influence throughout the country. He was satisfied more good would be done in that way than by legislative enactments, as it were in vain to attempt to coerce people; by which means a feeling was created against the temperance institutions. He was sure the course he had recommended would have a better effect upon mankind, than the harshest method of legislation.

Hon. Mr. Johnston said all would agree that the use of ardent spirits is injurious, as are the effects of drunkness. But the Resolution if it meant any thing, did not go far enough: it did not prohibit distillation but only the introduction of the article. —It therefore did not strike at the root of the evil. If however it were attempted to prohibit the importation of the article, a coast guard would be required, and an immense expence must be incurred in the attempt to inforce the law; and even were such precautions effectual, the object in view would not be attained, while the Legislature permitted the distillation of the article.

Mr. Partelow said the hon. member for Queen's had expressed his opinion so fully, that it was unnecessary for him to repeat his arguments. He should therefore move to strike out all the words of the originial motion—except the words Resolved; and to insert the following:

"That as long as the importation of spirituous liquors and their distillation are sanctioned and authorised by the Imperial Parliament, and other parts of the British dominions, *and the world at large*, it would be both inexpedient and unwise to adopt any prohibitory measures in this Province on the subject, particularly as such measures would tend to increase their illicit introduction to a most alarming degree; would have a most baneful influence in demoralizing the habits of the people, and would impose extraordinary burthens upon the Province by the enormous amount of money necessary to attempt the enforcement of any Law which might contain such prohibitions, without being attended with the consequences contemplated and intended by such enactment."

Hon. Mr. Crane rose to express his approbation of the original motion; which he was disposed to support, because he deemed the statements in the petition to be correct. He agreed with the object and views of the hon. mover, and with him had no disposition to hasten the action of the Legislative upon the subject. If gentlemen would examine, they would perceive that beneficial effects had already resulted from discussion, and he knew many persons whose opinions had been changed in that way. He was therefore in favor of discussion; being satisfied that much good grew out of it. He regretted to hear his hon. colleague state, that his most comfortable reflections were those, which were occasioned by what took place while in a state of excitement; he was sure that was not the case, and that his mind was often cheered by the recollection of benevolent actions that he had performed. He said he agreed with the hon. member for Queen's as to the principle which he had advanced, but not as to the extent of the amount that would be required to carry the law into effect, were the importation of the article positively prohibited: he thought the neighbouring colonies would bear a proportion of the expence, as smuggling must produce every where a demoralizing effect. By discussion and the dissemination of information, he thought those colonies would be induced to prohibit the introduction of alcoholic liquors. He regretted to find that the amount of duties during the present year exceeded those of a former period; but that might have been caused in a great measure by the supply formerly on hand. The hon. gentleman said he did not despair of seeing the object of the friends of temperance accomplished in the way proposed, and that it would produce a change in public sentiment; and with that view of the subject, he would support the original Resolution.

Mr. Barbarie always thought if the temperance people could have rope enough, they would hang themselves. Last year he had called those societies a "humbug;" and it had spread all over the land; but he was now borne out in his position, that it were absurd to legislate upon the subject. If any good were to be effected, it must be accomplished by precept and example. He had said he would go for any measure, that would strike at the root of the evil. He did not know if the resolution went to apply to all intoxicating liquors: but he would vote for such an enactment; and while a poor man was denied the drinking of ardent spirits, he would not allow the rich one to revel in wine. He had seen worse results produced by the drinking of wine, than from the use of the ardent. He would therefore vote in favour of the original Resolution, altho' he was satisfied the carrying its object into effect would be attended with difficulty.

Mr. Gilbert regretted that when the bad consequences which result from the use of ardent spirits are so generally admitted, the Legislature when it met should be disposed to accomplish so little; and when the results of intemperance are so deplorable, why should gentlemen attempt to cast ridicule on the well meant endeavours of those who are endeavouring to restrain it.

Mr. End hoped the Resolution would be withdrawn; and merely laid on the table.

Mr. Hill said it was not meant to follow the Resolution up with any enactment; it was meant as a mere feeler as respects public opinion: and to show that if the public are ready for the measure the Assembly are willing to proceed with it.

Both Resolutions were then read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Woodward inquired what was the course to be pursued with reference to the resolution of the College Council; and whether it was intended to address the Lieutenant Governor upon the subject. With reference to what had fallen from the hon. member for Charlotte, Mr. Brown, on Saturday, in reply to the statement of the learned member for Gloucester, that the College Council had been driven into a corner; he certainly considered that the change which had taken place in the sentiments of that body had been produced by public opinion, operating from time to time and expressed by that House, and which ultimately produced its effect upon the minds of the members; and he was induced to hope that His Exce'lency in reconstructing the Council, would do so in accordance with public feeling.

Hon. Mr. Weldon said the necessary steps would be taken, when the Messages of his Excellency, should again come under consideration in Committee. In the mean time, he did not think it was right to keep alive bad feeling; but he hoped every thing that had passed would be buried in oblivion. Any other course could have no beneficial effect, and might be productive of injury.

Mr. End explained.—He thought it right to state, when the subject was under discussion on Saturday, that he had not acted in concert with the officers of the college in the ultra support which he had afforded; that it might not be visited on their heads. He had also stated that his opinion remained unchanged, and that he did not think the proposed modification of the college charter was wished by the people of the Province. He regretted that any motion should have been made in the absence of Mr. Wilmot, who had had the subject in charge, and who would take care that the measure should be completed.

Mr. Brown did not think there was any disposition in the House, to take the management of the college question, out of the hands of the learned member for the County of York; and he believed such was not the intention of the hon. member for the city, and who had been replied to by the learned member for Kent. While up he would take that opportunity to state, that whatever cause might have produced the alteration referred to, it did not become hon. members to shew any thing like exultation. He had so expressed himself on Saturday, and also his gratification that the College Council had thought proper to coincide with the sentiments so generally entertained in the House.

Mr. Partelow said it was of very little consequence what cause had produced the result; he disliked those observations, and thought they might as well have been avoided by his hon. colleague and the member for Charlotte; as their only tendency was to agitate the public mind.

Mr. Street agreed that such observations could do no good, and might produce harm. He thought they need not trouble themselves about the manner in which the object had been effected; it might lead to the conclusion that the remedy of an evil, was not the principle by which hon. members were actuated; but the complaint had originated in improper motives. They should not shew exultation at what had occurred, and keep alive agitation in the public mind. The effect of the modification will render the college a more useful institution, and therefore it was but fair to infer that the College Council have been actuated by proper motives.

The conversation here dropped.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the consideration of Supplies to be voted to Her Majesty; and passed several Resolutions for the ordinary services of the year.

Mr. Wilmot moved the usual grant of £500 to the Trustees of the Baptist Seminary, to enable them to discharge the debts due by that institution. The learned member described the flourishing state of that establishment, and the means that had been recently adopted to render it more efficient; among which is the acquirement of a Female Teacher of superior qualifications and attainments. The sum moved for he said, was the same as that which had passed the House annually during the last five years. There were no petitions before the House, the Managing Committee having decided last spring not to make any application to the Legislature, although petitions numerously signed had been prepared. The learned gentleman said he did not intend making a speech upon the subject, or to refer to the proceedings in another quarter, in any way that could keep alive any hostile feeling to the grant, but he put it to the members of the establishment, which had already obtained 26,000 acres of land, the endowment of a college, and various grants for the support of Madras schools, whether it was fair to oppose a vote such as that then under consideration. If the undertaking were in its commencement or of doubtful character, it would be another affair; but after what had been done, and a number of students were receiving an education, and the institution was doing so much good, he hoped it would be considered as worthy of public support.

During the past year the services of a properly qualified and accomplished teacher had been obtained, and he would venture to say that Miss Bennett's superior was not to be found in the Province, or one better qualified to produce benefit to a community.—Then why should it go down. He hoped there was a disposition to help each other along, and bear with each others failings, and thus promote the public welfare and advancement. He had reason to believe there would not be any effectual opposition in another quarter, but that a grant would pass elsewhere, which went to promote the diffusion of education.—The support of the Legislature had been extended to every other institution, and for St. John a sum was annually voted for the benefit of the Catholic school in that place; and it was so understood by the House, although granted indirectly; whereby the minds of children of that persuasion were improved, and they were better fitted for discharging their duty to society. He trusted that opposition would not be created again; but that what had been applied for during the last six years, would now be granted.

Mr. Barbarie wished to know if the grant would not be construed into a precedent, and if the House was prepared to give a denial to the Methodists, who were about to erect a distinct institution: [Mr. Wilmot, they will not ask for it.] and to other denominations throughout the Province.

The grant then passed unanimously for £500.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—A letter from the Honorable Thomas Baillie, late Commissioner of Crown Lands, relative to a further investigation into the Accounts connected with that Department. This communication being then read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

Fredericton, 20th February, 1840.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

A short time since I received a Message from Your Excellency, through the Honorable Mr. Shore, that I should hand to the Commissioners for inspecting the Accounts of the Crown Land Office, a certain Book kept in that Office, called the "Deposit Book." This Book I had taken to my House for safe custody, as it contained many entries which I considered of the greatest importance to me personally. Upon Your Excellency's wish being communicated to me, however, (although I had left a copy of such part as related to the public in the Office) I most cheerfully presented the Book to the Commissioners, together with a correct account of all my private transactions with the several Accountants of that Office since my arrival in the Province, thereby proving that there was nothing I wished to conceal, but, on the contrary, that I courted enquiry into every public and private act in any way connected with the business.

While doing this for myself, however, I think I have a right to demand that the same course may be pursued towards others, who have had any transactions with the Financial affairs of that Office, one of whom has been recognised by the Government as exercising authority, as well during two periods when I was in England as when I have myself been present in Fredericton.

I have reason to believe that the Commissioners would be willing to go fully into the matter, provided they were clothed with sufficient power; in which case I have to assure Your Excellency that every exertion of which I am capable shall be used to facilitate and lighten their duty, and I really believe that if certain measures which I can suggest are adopted, one month will be found sufficient to complete the business.

Life is at all times uncertain; and moreover, under present circumstances, I am particularly anxious to bring all my affairs to a close, and as I am unwilling that any person should have it in his power to say, that he had paid one penny into the Office I had held, for which he had not had proper credit, or that the Crown had lost a pound which it ought to have received, so I am also unwilling to lose anything myself; and if I have disbursed on account of the Crown more than I have received (which I have reason to believe) it is but fair that I should have full credit for it.

I cannot help believing that such a proceeding would be highly satisfactory to most of the parties concerned, as well as to the public generally, and to myself it would be no more than an act of justice; and it does appear to me that I have now a right to demand and receive a full and formal *quietus* and discharge from the Crown for all monies received; or if that cannot be given, that the enquiry I now request may be instituted, commencing from the 1st January, 1830, which will embrace nearly all the Land sales, and so comprise every thing that may be necessary, provided the Commissioners be armed with sufficient powers to compel the necessary papers to be produced and persons to appear and answer under oath. I have therefore humbly, but earnestly, to request of Your Excellency, that the Act under which the Commissioners to examine the Accounts of the Crown Land Office are appointed, should be revived and extended, with such other provisions as the case may appear to require.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most ob'd. hmble servt.
THOS. BAILLIE.

His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. & K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

The Legislative Council have thrown out the Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath; and proposed to expunge Mr. End's Ryder to the Bill for the naturalization of aliens, which provided that they should express their belief in the scriptures; but which the House refused to do by a majority of 18 to 3. Aliens therefore can only now be naturalized under the Act of Parliament which compels them to take the Sacrament.

The House of Assembly have voted £25,230 for the Great Road Service during the present year; making with the sum voted last week for Bye Roads £40,000 for that important object.

The following of a series of Resolutions passed the House on Saturday, 29th ult., Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

"Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that there is nothing in the Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord John Russell, now under consideration, to call forth any expression from the House on the subject of Colonial Government, and that in the event of any occurrence taking place to disturb the present happy political state of the Province, the House cannot but entertain the opinion that any loyal and dutiful representations which they may have occasion to lay at the Foot of the Throne, will receive, as they have always done, the Royal consideration."

YEAS—Hon. Mr. Weldon, Mr. Partelow, Jordan, Brown, Boyd, Gilbert, H. T. Partelow, Allen, End, M'Almon, Street, Barberie, Stewart, Wilson.

NAYS—Hon. Mr. Speaker, Mr. J. M. Wilmot, Woodward, Hill, Freeze, M'Leod, Hayward, L. A. Wilmot, Fisher, Connell, Beardsley, Rankin, Palmer, Hanington.

And the division being equal, he had decided the question in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, the House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Resolved, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £600, to be applied towards building a Light House and Keeper's House on Point Escuminac, at the entrance of the River Miramichi.

To Beverley Robinson, Esquire, Province Treasurer, the sum of £117 4s. being amount over expended by him for the protection of the Revenue in 1839.

To Beverley Robinson, Esquire, Province Treasurer, the sum of £163 4s. 10d., being for Office Rent, Postage, and other contingencies in 1839.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—I saw in the last Courier, that the Editor of that Journal had been favoured by Mr. Woodward, Member for this City, with copies of three sets of Resolutions submitted on Thursday 27th ult., to the consideration of the House of Assembly, on the subject of Lord John Russell's famous despatch of Oct. 16th or to use the words of Sir John Harvey, Lord John Russell's "new and improved Constitution,"—or as I have heard it facetiously styled "Johnny Russell's PURGE." Of these three expressions, the latter is, in my judgement, by far the most descriptive: for the despatch is beyond all contradiction in its obvious tendency, quite as revolutionary and regicidal, as the famous PURGE of Colonel Pride, from which it has been named. The three sets of Resolutions were presented by Mr. J. R. Partelow, (of course, where Resolutions are required, the Chancellor of the Exchequer must have a hand in the business;) Mr. L. A. Wilmot (of course also, for nothing pleases that Hon. and Learned and Gallant Gentleman: but what he does himself;) and Mr. Hill: and they may be characterized thus, according to the three degrees of comparison short, shorter shortest: foolish, more foolish, most foolish: good for nothing, more good for nothing, most good for nothing: contemptible, more contemptible, most contemptible: canting, more canting, most canting: futile, more futile, most futile: inconsequential, more inconsequential, most inconsequential: inaccurate, more inaccurate, most inaccurate: offensive, more offensive, most offensive: dangerous, more dangerous, most dangerous: radical, more radical, most radical: destructive, more destructive, most destructive: democratic, more democratic, most democratic; anticonstitutional, more anticonstitutional, most anticonstitutional: revolutionary, more revolutionary, most revolutionary: ought to be kicked out, more ought to be kicked out, most ought to be kicked out. I shall not take the trouble to distribute all these qualities, among the several Resolutionists, but leave them to divide them among themselves, according to their own taste, but shall proceed at once to examine these precious documents, and compare them with one another.

Mr. Hill's set being only one, is the shortest, and from having been tinkered nearer the lines than either of the others, is by far the most democratic. Truly that Hon. and learned Gentleman goes *the whole hog*, he is quite disposed to go into democracy *full chisel*, no half measures with him, he is for the pure the genuine thing, he lays down the matter in *two twos*, viz. that by the Despatch, the Heads of Departments, Executive Council, and other Principal Officers are to be *efficiently* responsible to the people, through their Representatives; 2d, the Colonial Government is "*to be conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people as expressed through their Representatives.*" There's no mistake in this; this is easily understood, it is quite as intelligible as the form used of old, by the Long Parliament during the Great Rebellion, when they used to levy soldiers to fight against his Majesty's person, agreeably to "His Majesty's commands *as expressed by both Houses of Parliament.*" The people ought to be governed, agreeably to the wishes of the people, as expressed by their Representatives; to whom the Governor, Executive Council and Officers of Government are to be efficiently responsible!! Suppose the people should not wish to be governed at all, what then? Suppose they should wish to be governed by a Governor, to be chosen by themselves, every fourth year, what then? I should imagine that their wishes must be complied with,—for that such a principle if it be not involved, may be evolved, from Johnny Russell's Purge is quite clear.

One thing is remarkable in Mr. Hill's Resolution, which is, that he does not make the slightest mention of the Lieutenant Governor. This certainly is preferable to the disrespectful manner in which that personage is named by Mr. Partelow. It is impossible to conceive of anything more disrespectful, than the terms which he uses with reference to him. "Colonial Administrator," is neither a correct or decent form of expression; neither is "the Representative of Her Majesty's Government." Sir John Harvey is the Representative, not of Lord John Russell, but of Queen Victoria. It is a bad sign of the times, when documents of this sort, couched in terms calculated to lower the rank and station of the Governor in the eyes of the community, proceeding too from self-called Conservative Members, are entertained by the Assembly. A spirited and independent Governor would insist upon such language being altered, and for the future discontinued, and if he failed of getting it done, would dissolve the Assembly which so insulted him: but Governor's now-a-days are alas! forced to submit to anything.

Mr. Wilmot begins his set with a rejoicing, that the "Colonial Governments are henceforth to be administered in strict accordance with the principles of our revered and glorious Constitution"!! with respect to this Province, I would most respectfully beg permission, most humbly to ask the Hon. Learned and Gallant Member, which of the Constitutions he alludes to, as "revered and glorious." King George's Constitution of 1786; Lord Ripon's of 1832; Lord Glenelg's of 1836; Lord John Russell's of 1839; or Sir John Harvey's of 1840? By the first of these, the Legislative Council was the Governor's Executive Council: by the second five of the Principal officers of Government formed the Executive Council: by the third, the Governor was put under the "advice and direction" of a motley Executive Council: by the fourth, twelve of the Legislative Council were *gagged and mouthpieced*: by the last, it was designed to transfer the purse strings from the Assembly to the Governor. Which of these Constitutions does Mr. Wilmot call the "revered and glorious" one? It cannot be the first; nor can it be the second, for the Hon. and Learned and Gallant Gentleman was sent to England as a Delegate, on purpose to upset it,—for which service, in addition to the half of upwards of £3000 granted or allowed in former sessions, there has lately been granted to him £788 odd shillings and pence: it cannot therefore be that Constitution. Neither can it be Lord Glenelg's, for he says that it must be "most gratifying to the people of this Province" to see that one upset: nor can it be Lord John Russell's, for he does not approve of a *gagged and mouthpieced* Legislative Council. What he thinks of Sir John Harvey's Constitution I know not, but guess it can't be that. I cannot therefore help thinking, that this phrase "revered and glorious Constitution" is pretty much of the same import as those hackenied expressions which he is in the habit of using in Court, and on the Hustings,—"respectable and intelligent Jury"—"free and independent electors"—all blarney, humbug, and "soft sawder."

Both Mr. Partelow and Mr. Wilmot agree in this, that the Provincial Functionaries ought to support the Governor. Mr. Partelow has it "support the Colonial Administrator,"—Mr. Wilmot says "support the policy of the Government."

Mr. Partelow says, that the principle of Lord Glenelg's Constitution ought to be adhered to, in that the Executive Council should be composed of persons possessing the confidence of the Country—*on this Mr. Wilmot says nothing!!*

Mr. Partelow declares, that the present Executive Council *does* enjoy the confidence of the Country, and that so long as Sir John Harvey acts under their information and advice (the proper phrase is "*advice and direction*") he will enjoy it too:—*on this too Mr. Wilmot says nothing!!*

Mr. Partelow says, that the claim set up by the Upper Canadians, and set forth in Mr. Hill's Resolution, ought to be repudiated, viz. that the Executive Council are to be removeable on an address from the Assembly, except "by a Loyal and dutiful Address from this House," when occasion may require it:—*on this too Mr. Wilmot says nothing!!*

What can be the meaning of Mr. Wilmot's utter silence on every thing connected with the Executive Council? Is Mr. Wilmot discontented because he does not enjoy a seat at that Council? Have the Governor and his Executive Council ceased to enjoy Mr. Wilmot's confidence? Have Mr. Wilmot's extraordinary merits been overlooked on any late occasion? Has Mr. Wilmot not been elevated in his profession to the height to which his immeasureable ambition has led him to aspire? Has any office of late been given to one of his seniors at the bar, on which Mr. Wilmot had fixed a longing eye? There surely must be something to induce Mr. Wilmot to withhold even the least and slightest expression of satisfaction and confidence in the present "Colonial Administrator, and his Advisers and Directors? what can it be? Perhaps before the Session ends we may be let into the secret!

But after differing in this way about the Executive Council these Resolutionists agree to agree together most wonderfully about the Legislative Council. They both agree that the Legislative Council should be composed of persons not *gagged and mouthpieced*, that is independent of the Crown; —Mr. Wilmot adds of the people also. Mr. Partelow says, that the present Legislative Councillors being many (most?) of them, the very functionaries who have been *gagged and mouthpieced* by Lord John and Sir John,—great alteration is necessary in that body:—in this also Mr. Wilmot agrees, and adds as a reason, "*that in the event of a contest between the Executive and popular branch of the Legislative*," they would be found too much *gagged and mouthpieced* to be of any use! Does Mr. Wilmot think a *contest* at all likely between the Executive and the House? Coupling this insuendoe, with his total silence as to the Executive Council, I should imagine that Mr. Wilmot does entertain such an opinion! For myself I really believe, that the greatest blessing which could befal the Province, would be a breach in the good understanding which at present seems to exist between the Governor and Assembly. It has already cost the Country many thousands of pounds, which have been profligately squandered away, to humour the whims of the one; and to gratify the cupidity of the other. The Governor may butter the House, and the House may butter the Governor back again, but depend upon it, the country pays for the sauce, and pays desperately through the nose.

Gagetown, March 3d 1840. P.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Report says that the Hon. A. E. Botsford has resigned his seat in the Executive Council of this Province, truly disgusted with the pusilanimity and sycophancy of his fellow Councillors, in tamely submitting themselves to be considered the ostensible and responsible advisers of His Excellency, when in fact the most important steps are taken by His Excellency without his ever designing to tell them what he has done, much less to ask their advice and opinion.—Sir John Harvey's late proceeding in the Crown Land department, plainly evince the construction which he puts upon Lord John Russell's Despatch of the 16th October last;—His Excellency having made a most important change in the Department without consulting his Council or rather contrary to their known sentiments. What credit Mr Editor is not due to their manliness when they allow themselves to remain the responsible advisers of a measure which has been adopted without their opinion being asked, and which their past conduct in every particular proves that they as *representatives* of the PEOPLE wholly and utterly must condemn.

Yours, &c. MOSES P.

To J. M. C., Esquire.

The people of this County have heard with amazement, that Sir John Harvey, in order no doubt to give effect to that untoward Despatch of Lord John Russells, so that its provisions may be fully carried out, has selected you as one of the most subservient to be found, to *elevate* you to a seat in the Councils of the Country, which no doubt your profound erudition in some measure entitles you to, which few, but a man of Sir John's quick perceptions could discover. If His Excellency was only aware of the *estimation* in which you are held in this County, he would never inflict such a blow on your constituency, by depriving them of your valuable services in the House, where as a public functionary your useful career has been characterised by a disinterested spirit in the discharge of your duty on all occasions, in placing the interest of your constituents *second* to your own; and in consideration of which after a few years more of *valuable services*, if you are sent back to the free and independent electors of this County, out of compassion towards you, and a grateful return for the *disinterested* zeal you have manifested on all public occasions, would suffer you to retire from the office they have so long imposed upon you, and allow you to remain in the bosom of your family, where your gifted powers, so eminently qualify you to legislate for their own interest.

A FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTOR
Wakefield, Feb. 1840.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—In looking over the sayings and doings of our Honorable House of Assembly in your last number, I observed that a Petition had been presented for the support of a "*Harvey Eastern Royal Mail Stage*," said to be running between St. John and Dorchester, which said Royal Stage *stuck in the mud* some night during the last rainy season, and has not since been seen within at least 70 or 80 miles of your fair city.

That Mr. Freeze, the worthy representative of King's, who lives in full view of the Great Road, and no doubt has seen week after week Her Majesty's Mail constantly conveyed upwards and downwards in a Dog Cart, should have presented such a Petition, and recommended it to the favourable consideration of the House, astonishes me not a little. Every one knows that the Couriers are amply provided for by the Post Office department for the conveyance of the Mails, and what claim they can have upon the Legislature for extra remuneration, when they run such vehicles as are only calculated to carry the Mail, I am quite at a loss to conceive.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
Westmoreland, March 2, 1840.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 6, 1840.

The long expected Mails by European packets have not yet come to hand, we are, therefore, still without important information from that quarter.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The business of the Country, as usual, progresses slowly, and much the greater part of the time is occupied in useless debates on subjects entirely unconnected with the real duties of the House. The idea of the House of Assembly going into Committee upon Lord Russell's Despatch or Circular to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is too preposterous to believe, were the fact not recorded on the Journals. The Dispatch was solely to the Governor for his guidance, and no more to do with the members of the House of Assembly, than it had with Baron Munchausen; nor could their united wisdom either alter or amend, add to, or diminish, one single syllable contained in that document; such idle and futile proceedings on the part of the Assembly, must therefore create disgust in every intelligent mind.

NEW SHERIFFS.—It is reported currently, that THOMAS JONES, Esq., of this City, is to be Sheriff of Charlotte County, and J. M. JOHNSON, Esq., of Miramichi, to be Sheriff of the County of Northumberland.

WEATHER.—During the past week, the weather has been changeable; yesterday we experienced one of the greatest snow storms had for the winter; to day the weather is again fine, and the sunshine quite cheering.

At a Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, on Monday, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Daniel Ansley, John Boyd, William Jarvis, G. T. Ray, Mark Dole, R. F. Hazen, John Kinnear, R. M. Jarvis, A. S. Perkins, John Walker, Robert Keltie, N. Merritt, and John Hammond, Esquires.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN BOYD, Esquire, was chosen President.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 29.—An Officer said to be Col. Wellesly (son of the Duke of Wellington), passed through here yesterday on his way from Canada to Fredericton. He is said to be the bearer of Dispatches, of what purport we have not heard. This gentleman stated at the Hotel that the Mail Carrier had been fired at on the Temisquatta Portage, and that the ball had passed through the back part of the neck. He succeeded however in carrying the mail in safety to his station. We have not heard whether the wound is considered to be dangerous. Various conjectures are afloat as to the motives that could influence such a wanton outrage. We must wait until we learn more of the particulars before we express an opinion on the subject.—*Times.*

A LOST CHILD.—Frederick Ketchum, about 12 years of age, son of James Ketchum, Esq. of Woodstock, was missing from home about two days. It was supposed that he had gone to see his relations about four miles below. It was ascertained, however, in the afternoon of the second day that he had not gone in that direction. Fears were at once entertained for his safety; enquiries were instituted, but none recollected seeing him since Monday morning on his way to school. (This was Tuesday evening.) A track had been traced by some boys to the woods, that was thought might possibly have been made by him. It was then dark; a number of persons with lanterns followed it into the woods to an Indian camp, where they learned that the boy had been the day before about noon. The party then formed a circle round the camp, in order to discover if possible, any track on its return, but in vain, as it snowed very fast. They came out, and finding that nothing had been heard of the boy, concluded to search again: this was about midnight. They divided into small parties and kept shouting to each other, so as to give information of any appearances they might discover. About one o'clock in the morning, the boy was seen running along the highway, by his parents who were at Mr. Carman's, and were fortunately looking out of the windows. He appeared perfectly wild and did not know either of his parents. After he had recovered himself, he said he had seen the first party (it is supposed), that they frightened him—that he took them to be wolves—and that he climbed up into a tree for fear; afterwards he heard a great noise—that he had been asleep—that the noise awoke him—and that he was frightened out of the woods, as he thought it was wild beasts. The first night he was out it was very cold, but he ran about all night; the second night he got some bows about his feet. When asked why he went into the woods? he could not tell. He remembered having had a fall on the ice which hurt his head very badly. He did not recollect of being at the Indian camp. It is supposed that the fall had injured his head so much as to destroy his recollection, and was the cause of his going into the woods, when he got completely bewildered. He had been forty-three hours without any thing to eat. He has since fully recovered. Such is the substance of a lengthy account that we have received of this Providential escape. We have been obliged to condense it, as our limits precluded us from giving it entire.—*Ib.*

GAS.—On Saturday evening last, the Working-shop of Messrs. Stevens & Son, Cartwrights, was beautifully ligited up with Gas. The light exhibited was very brilliant, from three small apertures in the burner; and although the supply of Gas was small, the blaze was sufficent (when placed in the shop window) to light up the street to a considerable distance. The present apparatus which they have constructed is only temporary, but sufficient to prove and shew its practicability and how simple the means are by which, with a little trouble and small expence, a truly beautiful and cheap light may be obtained. We believe it is the intention of Mr. Stevens to erect a permanent and suitable apparatus to light up his own premises in future, thus setting an example well worthy of being imitated by many in Halifax. Mr. Stevens says Sydney coal is well calculated for supplying gas. We therefore hope to see, at least, our principal streets, at no distant period, lighted up by so cheap and easy a method, more particularly when we have such an abundant supply of excellent coals for the purpose. —All that is wanted is a generous public spirit, and unanimity, to accomplish much that Halifax stands in need of.—*Halifax Journal.*

[We have been requested to mention that the apparatus above described, is entirely the work of Mr. Smith, a first rate blacksmith, who has but recently arrived here from Aberdeen, where he was engaged by Messrs. Stevens & Son, and will continue with them for a certain term of years. This apparatus is quite portable, and the cost of obtaining a light from it sufficient to illuminate a large shop, will not amount to more than one penny per night.]—*Recorder.*

GREAT SHIP RACE.—The packet ship South America, Capt. D. G. Bailey, sailed on the 3d inst. for Liverpool, taking out an account of the doings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in relation to compelling the Banks of that state to resume specie payments. Immediately after the S. A. had sailed, the Governor of Pennsylvania issued his message in favor of granting the Banks further time. This important document was sent out by the Philadelphia Banks on the 5th inst., in the crack ship Rochester, Capt. Woodhouse, with directions to Capt. W. to engage extra hands, and to beat the S. A. if possible. We understand that the suspended Banks of Philadelphia have contributed a fund of $1,000, to be divided amongst the crew of the Rochester if she arrives at Liverpool first.—*Sylvester's Reporter.*

DEATH OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—Mr. FRANCISCO PIZARRO MARTINEZ, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, died at his residence in Georgetown, on Sunday last.

SHIPWRECKS.—A Paris Journal gives the following list of vessels lost by shipwreck on the coast of France, between Cherburg and Dunkirk for 14 years. The length of the coast is about 250 miles, and embraces the port of Havre.—French vessels 291, English 76, Swedish-Norwegian 30, Dutch 12, American 8, Prussian 8, Danish 7, Russian 4, Hanoverian 4, Hamburgh 30, Belgium 4, Sicily 2, Lubec 2, Finland 12.—Total 469, belonging to 14 nations.

FLOUR IN OHIO.—The Zanesville Republican of the 8th inst., says:—"We hear from good authority that propositions have been made to an extensive mercantile house in New York, for delivering in that city, in June next, *ten thousand* barrels of flour, at *Four Dollars seventy-five cents* per barrel, which have not been acceded to."

A NEW STEAM FRIGATE FOR RUSSIA.—We understand that a steam frigate, to be of about the same dimensions with the Great Western, is to be immediately built at Jersey city, under the direction of Mr. Schuyler, of this city. Mr. Bell is to be the builder. This frigate is for the Russian government, and when completed, the keel of another will be immediately laid at the same place, also for His Imperial Majesty.—*N. York Commercial Advertiser.*

Quebec, Feb. 25.—Letters from Montreal speak of the meeting of the Special Council as likely to take place in three or four weeks, and that it probably will not be prorogued before the end of April or the beginning of May.

We understand that the Honorable Chief Justice Stuart leaves town to day for Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—"The Address of the Bar to the Governor in Chief, on the inadequacy of the Judges to get through the business brought before them, request that another Judge may be appointed to assist them, was presented this day, when His Excellency was pleased to say that he would take the subject into immediate consideration. It is supposed that Mr. Wm. Walker will be appointed."

The Upper Canada Official Gazette of the 14th instant, received this morning, contains the following appointments:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
12th February, 1840.

His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to make the following appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

Christopher A. Hagerman, Esquire, to be judge in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Honourable William H. Draper, to be Attorney General; and

Robert Baldwin, Esquire, to be Solicitor General.

Rumours have been afloat that something advantageous had been contemplated for Sir Allan M'Nab, by dividing the Crown Land's Office, and the Surveyor General's Department, confirming the latter to the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, with his present salary, and giving the former to Sir Allan, with a suitable emolument. It would be but an act of justice to do something handsome for Sir Allan, whose activity, zeal, and influence during the rebellion, it would be difficult sufficiently to appreciate.—*Toronto Patriot.*

We are authorised to contradict in the most positive manner, the statements that Colonel Prince signed the address in favour of M. S. Bidwell's recall to the province. Mr. Prince was called upon for a legal opinion, which he gave, and had no farther connexion with it.—*Toronto Com. Herald.*

We are pleased to be able to call attention to an instance of liberality on the part of His Excellency the Governor-General, in giving £50, to the support of the City of Toronto and and York County Races.—*Ib.*

A rather singular motion was made and ordered on the 12th instant, in the House of Representatives of Maine, to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of that State as to provide that the Legislature should meet but *once* in *two* years, and that the number of Representatives should be reduced to 100. The present number is 184.

CORNWALL, Feb. 20.—On Friday evening a company of the Royal Artillery fully mounted, passed through this place on their way to Prescott, where we understand they are to keep an eye, we suppose, on brother Jonathan's movements.—*Obs.*

From the Montreal Courier of the 24th Feb.

We learn that Colonel Reid, and Lieut. Griffin, 32nd Regiment, who had lately occasion to pass through St. Albans, Vermont, were grossly insulted by the Yankee brutes of *that* town,—who hooted at them, yelling, like a pack of ravenous wolves,—and grunting like hogs. Verily, our *respectable* neighbours, are, in their manners, little better than hogs. We shall revert to this subject in our next.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

Quebec, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1840.

A meeting numerously attended, of the members of the Quebec Bar, took place this day, when it was unanimously resolved:—

That the members of the Bar do att

utiful and cheap light may
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sent and suitable appara-
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penny per night.]—*Re-*

—The packet ship South
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an account of the doings
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have contributed a fund of
mongst the crew of the Ro-
Liverpool first.—*Sylvester's*

CAN MINISTER.—Mr. FRAS-
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potentiary of the Republic
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, Danish 7, Russian 4, Ha-
h 30, Belgium 4, Sicily 2,
Total 489, belonging to 14

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GATE FOR RUSSIA.—We un-
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York Commercial Advertiser.

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Special Council as likely to
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the Honorable Chief Justice
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NG OF THE BAR.

ADVOCATES' ROOM,
Quebec, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1840.

rously attended, of the members
took place this day, when it was
ed:—
s of the Bar do attend in a body
late Andrew Stuart, Esq., Her
General for this Province, at
on Monday, the 24th instant, and
e, they do assemble at the Court
S A. M.
f respect to the memory of Mr.
be worn by the members of the

y order of the *Doyen.*
J. GREEN,
Secretary *pro-tem.*

he Lieutenant Governor, Sir Co-
tle Resolutions of the Assembly
eclaring their "want of confi-
cutive Council of the Province,
this day's Gazette. Sir COLLIN
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hey can hardly fail to extend their
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ill pass a vote of want of confi-
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The vote in the Assembly on the final passage of the resolutions, was 30 to 12. It says very little for the common sense of the "Commons" of Nova-Scotia, that there should be thirty men found among them, to swallow the Durham and Russell *humbug*, and not foresee the absurdities in which it would involve them.

It would, however, probably be as difficult to persuade the leaders of the Nova Scotia Assembly, who expect to get the persons and property of British subjects in that Province into their power, that their pretensions are destructive of public liberty, and the constitutional authority of the Crown throughout the Empire, as it would be to convince those interested in getting the "public debt" of Upper Canada paid by Lower Canada, that it is a flagrant act of injustice.

Those who see or think they see the *immediate* promotion of their individual interests, or the gratification of their passions, can see little else. They are impenetrable to reason, and it is in vain to attempt to apply it to them.—*Gazette.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Feb. 11.—Among the documents transmitted to the House of Assembly last week, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, was a Despatch from Lord John Russell, conveying the reasons why Her Majesty had not been advised to give her assent to the Bill passed last Session by the Legislature of this Colony, for the relief of the American Loyalists. We subjoin what His Lordship says on the subject.

Downing Street, 31st Oct. 1839.

Sir;—I have to request your attention to the following observations on the Act, No. 519, for the relief of the American Loyalists.

The preamble of this Act sets forth the circumstances under which grants of land were, many years back, made to certain American Loyalists, and how it has happened that these individuals, or their heirs, are not now in possession of the Land so granted.

The objects of the present Bill are, to establish a Commission, for investigating the claims of these persons or their descendants, and to provide for the satisfaction of such claims as may be established, partly by Grants from the remaining waste Lands of the Crown, and partly by the application for that purpose of the lands of the grantees, or their heirs, with whom the plan originated, in the year 1783, of alienating parts of their Estates for the benefit of that class of persons. The facts are too imperfectly explained in the preamble, to admit of any confident opinion being formed as to the merits of the questions controverted between the old proprietors and the loyalists; indeed, it is scarcely possible to ascertain what may have been the nature of those questions. All that appears is, that the grantees, amongst whom nearly the whole surface of the Island had been divided, were persons living in England, without the slightest intention of residing on the Lands assigned to them. The American Loyalists were at first regarded with great favour, because their settlement in the Island would increase the value of the Estates of the absentees, and, to tempt them thither, the offer was made of a surrender to them of certain parts of the wilderness, in the hope that the rest might thus become an available source of emolument. The project was defeated by misunderstandings and disputes. All this occurred fifty-six years ago. That the Loyalists may have been defrauded, disappointed and oppressed, is but too probable. That the fault may have been their own, or partly so, is no extreme improbability. But the whole rests on conjecture and surmise. Assuming, however, as the local Legislature have assumed, every thing against the proprietors, and in favour of the loyalists, I cannot allow, that even on this assumption, this Act could be justified, for—

1st. After a lapse of more than half a century of undisturbed possession, by the old proprietors, there is a presumptive title, which I must advise the Crown to respect.

2dly. The effect of this Bill would be, to transfer to the Commissioners to be appointed under it, not merely the proper functions of the tribunals, but the power of reviving questions on which these tribunals may have already adjudicated.

3dly. The Bill affords no protection to *bona fide* purchasers of these lands, from the old proprietors, who acquired them without notice of the remote and dormant claims of the Loyalists.

4thly. The Legislature here assume a right to dispose of the waste Lands of the Crown, which the Crown has never yet surrendered to their control.

For these reasons, I should not feel myself justified in advising Her Majesty to confirm this Bill.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Lieut. Governor
Sir Charles Fitz Roy.

The Master of the St. John Lodge takes this method of publicly correcting a report circulated in the Penny Paper, that a GRAND Ball was given by the Body over which he presides—no such thing having taken place.

JOHN HAWS, W. M.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, Mr. H. S. Beek, of Fredericton, to Olivia, eldest daughter of Mr. G. N. Smith, of this city.

By the Rev. William Andrew, on the 28th ult. Mr. Robert Cunningham to Miss Jane Bradly, both of the Parish of Simonds.

At St. George, on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Christopher Delne, of this city, to Miss Mary J. Hawkings, of the Parish of Pennfield.

At Cornwallis, N. S. on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Grantham, F. Carter Pike, Esq Surgeon, of Windsor, to Catharine, youngest daughter of the late John Chipman, Esq. of the former place.

At Maugerville, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. J. M. Sterling, Mr. J. W. Smith, to Sarah Miles, only daughter of T. O. Miles Esq.

In the Parish of Waterborough, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. A. Wood, Mr. Samuel Vincent White, to Miss Mary Babbitt Scribner.

DIED

On the 25th ult. after six months severe illness, Ellen, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Desmond, in the 36th year of her age, leaving a husband and seven small female children to lament their loss.

On Monday night, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Samuel Holsted, in the 17th year of her age.—Funeral on Saturday at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence in King Street, when friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

On Thursday evening, after three day's illness, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. Robert Thompson, of Portland, in the 26th year of her age. She died as she lived, a sincere Christian.—Funeral on Sunday next at 2 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

Yesterday morning, aged 52, Mr. James Dowd. Funeral on Sunday at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, foot of Duke street.

At his Father's residence, Red Head, on Saturday evening last, the 29th ult. Mr. John S. Anthony, aged 41 years.—Mr. Anthony was for many years a Branch Pilot of this Port, and distinguished for his skill and ability in that office. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss will be deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

At Sussex, (King's County,) on the 23d ult. Mary, wife of Mr. James McQueen, Schoolmaster, and formerly of Paisley, Scotland.

At Pinette, P. E. Island, on the 24th ult. in the 65th year of his age, Mr. Allan Shaw, one of the first settlers in that district, and a man of remarkable integrity, and of steady industrious habits. He has left behind him a sorrowing widow and a family of 20 children (10 sons and 10 daughters) to mourn their bereavement.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, March 1, Ship Dolphin, Roach, Newry, 73 days—order, coals.
Ship Sophia, Risk, London, 78—John Robertson, merchandize.
3d, Schr. Pembroke, Clarke, Philadelphia, 13—J. & R. Reed, flour and corn.
4th Schr. Jasper, Dunbar, Norfolk, 42—J. Robertson, timber and treenails.
6th, schr. Matilda, Simpson, Philadelphia, 9; H. Gilbert, wheat.

CLEARED,
Ship Odessa, Vaughan, Newry—deals.
Brig Isabella, ——, Falmouth, (Jam.) boards.
Schr. Governor Francis, Norwood, Eastport.
Herald, Berwick, Montego Bay.
Constant, Hemeon, Philadelphia, plaster.

Arrived at New Orleans, 8th Feb. Ship Pollock, Port Glasgow.—At Savannah, 10th, Ben Nevis, Burns, Liverpool; 15th, Courtenay, Brown, do.—At Mobile, 10th, ships Samuel, Jamieson; Jane Walker, Whyte; and Adelaide, Davidson, from Liverpool.

A British barque, bound to Norfolk, was in Hampton Roads on the 19th inst.—[Probably the Pearl, of this port, from Liverpool.]

British Schr. Adelaide, 87 days from Dominica, for Nova-Scotia, all hands in a state of starvation, went ashore on the evening of the 19th inst. three miles south of Long Branch, New Jersey.—The crew had been on an allowance of one buiscuit and a pint of water per day for 30 days.

Halifax, Feb. 26.—Capt. Stowe, of the Tamar, yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock, when off Liverpool, saw a Steamer standing east north-east. (?)—Spoken Dec. 4, lat. 34 S. lon. 33 1-2 E. Whaling barque Rose, of Halifax, out 114 days, with 30 bbls sperm oil.—Barque John Porter parted her cables in a S. E. gale on the 15th instant, and went ashore high and dry at the entrance of St. Mary's harbour, expected to be a total wreck.—The Halifax left at Savannah la Mar, brig Allegro, from St. John, N. B. discharging—Capt. Perkins dead.—20th, a vessel was reported E. S. E. from Camperdown, in distress. The Government schooner Victory was despatched to her assistance.

CROSS-ISLAND LIGHT.—Cross Island lies at the entrance of Lunenburg Harbour, in lat. 44, 22 N., long. 64, 6. The Light House is well situated, on the S. E. end of the Island, and has been lit up since the 1st of December last.—There are two lights in the building—a *flash* light 30 feet above the ordinary fixed light. In clear weather, this light can be seen so soon as a vessel loses sight of Sambro Light, and, under favorable circumstances it is visible at the distance of 5 leagues; and distinguishable at about 3 leagues.—These lights have already been of material service as well to vessels arriving from sea as to our numerous coasters. Great praise is due to the Gentlemen to whom this highly important branch of our public service is intrusted, for the many additions and improvements which have recently been made to the Light-house establishment of the Province.—*Halifax Journal.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
5th March, 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will take place on Wednesday the 8th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, at the Banking House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of closing a Branch of the Bank located at Fredericton.

H. GILBERT, *President.*

ROBERT L. HAZEN, Esq., is appointed Solicitor of this Bank, instead of M. H. PERLEY, Esquire, resigned.

G. C. PARTELOW,
March 6. *Acting Cashier.*

STEAM SHIP
NORTH AMERICA.

THIS new and beautiful Steamer will commence operations early in April next between SAINT JOHN, EASTPORT, and BOSTON, and also between SAINT JOHN and WINDSOR, more particular notice of which will be given in a few days.

This Vessel is fitted up in fine style with every comfort for Passengers, and will be provided with every facility for the prevention and extinguishing of Fires, with Force Pump, Leather Hose, Fire Buckets, and Life Preservers, with extra Boats, &c. and with a most admirable construction of Boiler, calculated to be perfectly safe from Fire. This Boat is built expressly for a sea boat, and will (the proprietors have no doubt) give perfect satisfaction.

JAMES WHITNEY & CO.
Saint John, 6th March 1840.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the firm of T. L. NICHOLSON & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be again resumed by T. L. Nicholson, as formerly, who will settle all accounts of the late concern.

T. L. NICHOLSON.
THOS. JONES.

St. John, March 6. 1840.
[*Cour. & Obs. 3m.*]

CONTRACT for a HOUSE.

TENDERS will be received until Monday the 23d March next, for the erection of a four story brick building at the corner of the North Market Wharf and Market Square. A plan and specification may be seen and any information will be given on application at the Office of

March 6. J. & C. JOHNSTON.

WANTED, by Two Ladies and a Gentleman, a suit of Rooms and Board with a family in some quiet part of the City. It would be no objection to the Rooms that they were unfurnished.—Apply at the Chronicle Office. *March* 6.

☞NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted under the Firm of JAMES OTTY & CO. will in future be Conducted by the Subscriber (in the same Building) in his own name.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
March 6.

☞NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 30th day of January last the subscriber purchased of Cyrus Stockwell, Ten Shares of the Stock of the *Saint John Hotel Company*, No. 562 to No. 571, inclusive, and took his transfer of the same, and immediately applied to the Secretary of said Hotel Company for a record of the same, and a new Certificate to be made in his own name, but was refused both said record and said new Certificate. Now, therefore, the subscriber cautions the Public, one and all, against purchasing said ten shares of the St. John Hotel Company Stock, except of himself, as no other person has any right or interest in the same.

A. L. WARD.
Saint John, February 13, 1840.

SHOE STORE.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, &c.

RECEIVED per ship *Ward* from Liverpool, a new supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds, suitable for the season. Gentlemens' Pumps, Slippers, &c.—French Clogs of all sizes and qualities.

Also, just opened,—600 pair INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of all sizes, for sale cheap.

Feb. 14. S. K. FOSTER,
King Street.

La Retraite.

ALFRED COLLINS, most respectfully intimates to his friends and the Public, that he has reopened that well known Establishment in Church street, lately occupied by Mr. F. D. S. JONES, and adjoining the grocery of Mr. J. MALCOLM. No expense has been spared to render *La Retraite* a favourite place of call, where Gentlemen will be sure of accommodation. A. C. stock of *Wines, Brandy, &c. &c.* for excellence cannot be excelled in the city; he challenges competition, and solicits from a discerning Public a share of their patronage.

Dec. 20.

Pork and Beef.

50 BBLS. Prime and Prime Mess Canada BEEF; 50 ditto Canada prime Pork, ex *Emily*, for sale by

Jan 3. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

White Oak Staves.

6 M. 2.37 White Oak Barrel STAVES; 2 M. 4, 11, White Oak Hhd. ditto.
1 M. 6, 16, Red Oak Hhd. STAVES.—Received this day, and for sale by

March 6. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Pork and Butter.

50 BARRELS Prime Cumberland PORK, 100 Firkins do. do. BUTTER.
For sale by
6th March. 4i L. H. DE VEBER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK *Marine Insurance Stock.*
—20 Shares wanted. Apply to
March 6. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Cognac Brandy, Hollands Geneva, &c.
Landing this day, ex ship *Sophia*, Risk, Master, from London:

10 HHDS. prime old Cognac BRANDY, "Martell's" Brand,
10 Quarter Casks ditto, ditto.
10 Hhds. pale Holland's Geneva,
10 Casks London Brown Stout, in quarts and pints.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 6 *Corner of Duke & Water streets.*

For Sale,

The Cargo of the schooner *Jasper*, just arrived from Maryland, consisting of—

135 PIECES White OAK TIMBER, suitable for ships' stems, stern posts, aprons, &c. &c.
20 Do. 3 feet long, for Treenails,
8M White Oak Treenails, from 12 to 30 inches,
2260 Locust ditto ditto ditto.
March 6. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

HOUSE for Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to reside in Carleton, offers for sale his HOUSE in Queen street. If not disposed of by private sale previous to Wednesday the 1st of April next, it will on that day be offered by Auction.—Terms of payment made easy.

March 6. T. L. NICHOLSON.

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, Lots No. 5, 6, & half of 7, on the Newcastle Ridge, 6 miles from Yeamans' Mill, 2½ from John M'Donald's Mill, and about four miles from the iron-bound Cove, Salmon River, in Lots of 115 Acres each, more or less, with immediate possession on compliance with the terms, which can be known at White's Point, Grand Lake, of the subscriber, owner of said land.

Feb. 27. ABRAHAM WOOD.

TO LET.—Two OFFICES up stairs in the building commonly known as the "City Bank," for one year, from first May next. Apply to

Feb. 28. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LEASE.

For a Term of Ten to Twenty Years:

A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, 66 feet front, extending to rear 407 feet, situate near St. Luke's Church, Portland. Apply to

Feb. 28. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO

To Let,

From the first of May next:

THE Lower flat of the Store in Water street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. B. TILTON & Co., or the three upper flats, as may be required. Apply to H. S. GAULT.

Feb. 28.

TO LET—*From the 1st of May next,*

THE Upper Flat of the Subscriber's House in Prince Wm. street. Apply on the premises, to

WILLIAM MAJOR.

21st Feb. 1840.

TO LET—*From the 1st of May next,*

THE STORE at present occupied by Faulke & Matthew, corner of South Market Wharf and Ward street—Apply to

JOHN WARD & SONS.

Feb. 21, 1840—4w.

Office to Let.

A LARGE convenient OFFICE over the store of the subscriber, to rent from first of May. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM.

February 21.

To Let,

THE STORE and CELLAR now occupied by the subscriber, in *King street*, for one year: Possession may be had immediately or on the first of May next.

Feb. 21. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

VALUABLE WATER LOT,
For Sale.

THAT valuable BUILDING LOT, owned by the Subscriber, situated at the corner of the North Market Wharf and Nelson-street—having a front of 30 feet on the former, by 50 feet on Nelson street.—Apply at the Counting House of

JOHN V. THURGAR,
14th Feb. *Corner of Water & Duke streets.*

TO LET,

THOSE elegant and truly comfortable Premises, now the residence of the subscriber; consisting of the COTTAGE in Wentworth street, and the grounds surrounding it.—Possession may be had on 1st May next, or sooner, if required. Apply at the office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esq., or to

Z. WHEELER.

Feb. 14.

To Let,

Until 1st of May next—(Possession given immediately:—

THE Upper Flat of a comfortable House, in a central part of the city. There is an unfinished building attached to the premises admirably calculated for a Joiner's work shop.

Apply at this office. *January* 24.

Houses to Rent.

To Rent from the First day of May next:

A Pleasantly situated House on Waterloo Road, now in the occupation of Mrs. Flaherty and others, with a large new barn in the rear: the House is furnished with Franklins, and very convenient for a respectable family.

Also to Rent, and possession may be had immediately:

A neat Cottage with two acres of Land, nearly opposite "Hampton Church," and adjoining the Farm of Thos. Fairweather Esq., this is a desirable situation for a summer residence, and may be had for one or more years or for the summer months only.

Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

January 24, 1840.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company having been duly organized, is prepared to effect Insurances on Houses and against loss or damage by Fire. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from Insuring in becoming Members of the said Company will please make application at the office of CHARLES GALLAGHER, Esq., corner of Market Square and Prince Wm. street, where the articles of association, bye-laws, rules and regulations may be seen, and the rate of Premium for Insurance ascertained. The Company will attend every day (Sundays excepted) from ten to three o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon any applications which may be made.

☞ A box for the reception of applications will be kept at the office.

St. John, Feb. 21. 1840.

Caution.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against Cutting LOGS or in any manner trespassing upon Lot No. 1592, adjoining Mr. Sentell's property at Loch Lomond, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

THOS. BALDWIN.

Feb. 21, 1840.

TO BE LEASED

At Public Auction, at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms, on Monday the 16th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, for a period of TEN YEARS from the first of May—

THOSE two valuable Properties, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. GEORGE HAZEN, consisting of a HOUSE and LOT situate in Mill-street, in the City of Saint John. This Lot is 40 by 100 feet, and an excellent situation for a Lumber Yard

ALSO—A LOT situate at the Short Ferry, in the Parish of Portland, running from the main road down to low water mark, and about 100 feet in breadth, immediately opposite the residence of Mr. James Wilson, and well adapted for the purposes of a Ship Yard.

For further information apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Esquire, or to JOHN V. THURGAR,
Corner of Duke and Water streets.

St. John, 28th Feb. 1840.

RUM.

Ex "Rapid" from Berbice:—

30 PUNCHEONS strong and fine flavored RUM, just received and for sale cheap while landing by

Feb. 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Nova Scotia Money.

A SMALL amount of NOTES of the Banks of Nova Scotia, for sale, by immediate application to J. V. THURGAR,

Feb. 28. *Corner Duke & Water streets.*

REMOVAL.

W. H. SCOVIL, has removed his business to his old stand on the North Market Wharf

Feb. 28. 4w.

Bank Stock Wanted.

WANTED a few Shares of the Capital Stock of the Commercial, or Bank of New Brunswick, if to be had immediately.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 28. *Corner of Water & Duke streets.*

Provincial Vaccine Establishment.

THE Subscriber will vaccinate all those requiring that operation at his residence in Cobourg Street, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., daily.

Medicines! Gentlemen throughout the Province will receive a supply of Vaccine LYMPH, on application to the subscriber.

Feb. 28. GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D.
N. B. All letters must be post paid.

Money Lost.

LOST, between the hours of 9 and 10, on Monday Evening, a Green Morocco POCKET CASE, with elastic Clasp, containing £40, in £5 Commercial Bank Notes, and a few Visiting Cards with the name of Lieut. C. E. FORD, Royal Engineers, on them.

Any person giving information as to where it may be found, or bringing the same to BUTTERS' Hotel, or the Circulating Library, Germain street, will be handsomely rewarded. *Feb.* 21.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair, they respectfully beg to intimate that the House will be re-opened on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.

They are determined that every thing which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize them, shall be strictly attended to on their part, and they confidently hope that their exertions will merit a share of public support.

☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

Gifford's Juvenal, &c.

THE Person who borrowed the English Translation of JUVENAL'S SATIRES by GIFFORD, will please return them to the Subscriber, a long period of time since the loan having elapsed;—they are in two volumes bound in rough calf. The subscriber having also about 50 volumes of LAW BOOKS, and others missing from his Library for a long time past, would thank any person having one or other of the same in his possession to return them without delay, to J. JOHNSTON.

Jan. 31.

NOTICE.

DR. BOTSFORD, may be found at the house occupied by the late Mr. JAMES OTTY, Charlotte street. Nov. 29.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES DOBIE, late of this city, deceased, are hereby requested to present their claims for adjustment; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Administrator.*

Saint John, 5th February, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES OTTY, late of this City, deceased, are required to hand in their claims forthwith for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROBERTSON, JOHN V. THURGAR, } *Executors*

Saint John, 5th February, 1840. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of all Persons remaining indebted to the late Firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, and which have not been adjusted by the parties giving Promissory Notes or other accepted security, will be forthwith put in suit.

W. H. STREET.

St. John, 6th Feb. 1840.

☞*NOTICE.*☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN GALE, late of this City, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims, duly attested, for adjustment; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment without delay. LUCY GALE.

St. John, Nov. 23, 1839. *Sole Executrix.*

☞*NOTICE.*☜

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. MARGARET A. HANFORD, will please render the same for adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the subscriber.

JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, Jan. 14, 1840. *Administrator.*

Winter Goods.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO. have just received their Fall supply of real Welch Flannels; Red and Twill'd ditto; Grey and bleached shirtings, sheetings, Bed Ticks; a large assortment of Blankets; ship Mattresses; superfine Scotch Carpeting, Brussels patterns; stair ditto; Furniture Fringes; Orris Lace; Furniture Gimp, Edging, &c. &c. *October* 25.

Boot & Shoe Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public, that having lost by the late Fire his old stand in Dock Street, he has removed his Establishment to Prince William street, in those premises next but one to the Bank of New-Brunswick, and solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage he has always enjoyed since his first commencement in business.

Sept. 6. DAVID PATERSON.

BLANKS

Of all kinds for sale at this Office, among which are:—

BILLS Exchange, Bills Lading, Drafts, Checks, Seamans' Articles; Custom House, Ware house, and Treasury Blanks of all kinds, Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Lawyer's *Victoria* Blanks; GRINDSTONE TABLES, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLAR has received her WINTER SUPPLY of fashionable Silk Velvet BONNETS also, plain and figured SATIN BONNETS; with a variety of Velvets, Satins, and Flowers to match, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity.

Market square. October 4.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

WM. WESTLOTORN informs his Friends and the Public, that since the late fire he has taken the Store in Union-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Irvine & Brothers, and adjoining the shop of Mr. M. Thompson, Painter, and hopes that strict attention to business will ensure him a continuance of public favour.

N. B.—Stoves and Stove Pipe made to order.

October 4, 1839.

THE WALSAL
STEAM FLOUR MILLS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the Public, of their having after much unexpected delay and disappointment, brought their "*Walsal Steam Flour Mills*" at Reed's Point, into complete and successful operation; and now offer at the said Mills, and at the store of J. & H. KINNEAR, FLOUR of the following description and quality, equal if not superior to any imported from the United States.

Superfine Flour, per barrel,	-	40s.
Fine, - - - - -	-	37s. 6d.
Middlings, - - - -	-	20s.

and in bags at proportional prices—the bags to be 1s. 6d. each, or returned.

Horse Feed,	-	2s. 6d. per bushel,
Bran. - - -	-	1s. 3d. ditto.

CORN MEAL of very fine quality, being unkiln dried, and more suitable for Family use than the imported at 13s. 3d. per Bag, or in quantities of 5 Barrels or upwards, 25s. per barrel.

St. John, Jan. 31. C. H. JOUETT & CO.

IRON, &c.

By the ships *Agnes, Thetis, Harriet Scott, Forth*, and other late arrivals from England, the subscribers have received:

60 TONS "Banks' Best" English IRON, (all sizes,)
120 Tons Common do. do. do.
6 Ditto Best Sweedish do. do.
2 Ditto Steel, (Cast, Blister and German,) do.
4 Ditto Spikes;
400 Kegs Nos. 1 and 2 WHITE LEAD,
1 Ton PUTTY, in 7lb. bladders,
57 Casks containing IRONMONGERY:—Joiners' Planes and other Tools, Brass and Iron Door Locks, Files and Rasps, shot; Board, Horse, and Ox Nails; Bell Mounting, Fishing Hooks & Lines, Bed Cords, Hambro' Lines and Twines, Sash Cords, &c. &c.
2 Crates Coal Scuttles, copper and iron;
2 Hogsheads TEA KETTLES, and a great variety of other articles of Hardware, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

Nov. 1. E. L. JARVIS & CO.

☞ *They now occupy the Brick store of William Jarvis, Esquire, on the South Market Wharf.*

More NEW GOODS.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has this day received, ex Ship *British Queen*, from Liverpool, a variety of new and Fashionable GOODS, among which are the following:

Plain and Figured SILKS in all colours;
Plain and figured Bonnet SATINS;
Bristol and Turc SATINS;
French and English RIBBONS;
French worked COLLARS & CAPES;
48 Rich Velvet SHAWLS & CAPES;
140 Pieces printed SAXONY CLOTHS;
250 Challie & Muslin Delaine DRESSES;
75 Rich figured Mantua DRESES, new styles;
30 Taglioni WATERPROOF COATS;
20 do. do. CAPES.

☞ *Cash only—No second price.*

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

Dec. 13, 1839.

New Dry Goods and Fancy Store.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced the DRY GOODS and Fancy Business in the store formerly occupied by Mr. W. D. W. HUBBARD, Germain street, where he intends keeping on hand a General assortment of Goods in the above line, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

His present Stock now open and for sale—consists of

KIDDERMINSTER, Venetian, and Brussels Carpeting; black, blue, brown, London smoke, invisible green, and adelaide Broad CLOTHS; Fancy Buckskins; Plaid Beaver Cloths; Pilot Cloth; Sattinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds and Homespuns; Green Baize; white, red, and yellow plain and twill'd Flannels; plain and fig'd 6-4 Merinos, french Merinos, and Indiana, Damask Moreens; silk Camblet; Orleans Cloths; plain and printed Saxony's; Mousline de Lane, Challia, Mantua, Cambric and Muslin Dresses; black and coloured silk Velvets, black Cotton do; fig'd Irish Poplins; plain, figured and plaid Gros de Naples and double Ducups; rich plain and figured Satins, Reep do. (a new article); plain and figured Gauze; lute and satin Ribbons; rich embroidered silk velve, Shawls; rich embroidered Indiana do.; Cashmeret filled centre, Indiana, Lamma, thibet wool, worsted, and rich plaid woollen and Merino Shawls—in great variety; Indianna, lamma, challia, rockspun, fill'd centre, chineal, linen cambric, fancy silk and gauze Handkerchiefs; Fancy printed and plaid cotton Handkerchiefs; fancy lamb's wool & plaid Woollen do.; cashmere, lamma, sewing Silk and Blond Gauze Scarfs; rich Indianna and Lamma do. large size; linen Table Cloths, Toilet Covers, and Napkins; linen Diaper; Irish Linen and Long Lawn; scotch Lawn; Bishop Lawn and Bobbinett; Jaconnet, mull'd swiss mull'd, medium, Nainsook & Book Muslins; white and colored Stays, patent holes; Marseills Quilts; white and grey Cottons, Prints, Furniture do.; plain and twill'd Regatta Shirtings, shirting stripes & Apron Checks; black and white Wadding; Cotton Batting; Cotton Warps; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses and Carpet Bags; black, white, and grey Worsteds; Ladies' and Children's lined Kid, Berlin, and Beaver Gloves; Gent's lined Lambs wool, buckskin, beaver, leather, and fur Gloves; Ladies' double and single, white and colored Lace Gloves and Mitts; ladie's long lace gloves and mitts; ladies' and children's cashmere, mohair, angola, lambs wool, and white and coloured Cotton Stockings; children's red and grey socks: Victoria and Worsted. do.; white and colored Cotton do.; cotton Fringes; Artificial Flowers; Jewellery; Gent's beaver and silk Hats; Men's and Boy's cloth, plush, scarlett, and Fur Caps, &c. &c. &c., which together with Furs, Blankets, Victoria Plaid Cloakings, and fancy Goods hourly expected, will comprise an assortment for quality, variety of prices, not to be surpassed by any in the city.

October 11. JOHN BOWES.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

Germain-street, first Store round Foster's corner.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Public to his present Stock, comprising a superior assortment of Fancy and Domestic GOODS, which he is now offering at 25 per cent less than former prices: and hopes that the prices he is now selling at, will warrant a continuation of that support the public have so liberally bestowed on him since his commencement in business.

Jan. 17. JOHN BOWES.

DEALS.—600,000 feet of DEALS, for sale by the subscriber, on a credit of 3, 4, and 6 months, if immediate application is made.

3d Jan 1840. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

PHŒNIX
Book and Stationery Warehouse,

Prince William Street, St. John, Dec. 24, 1839.

London ANNUALS and Choice Literature.

FORGET-ME-NOT, Friendship's Offering, Drawing Room Scrap Book, Juvenile ditto, Oriental Annual, Picturesque Annuals, Finden's Tableaux, Book of the Boudoir, Gems of Beauty, Book of ditto, Belle of the Season, Keepsake, Flowers of Loveliness, Bijou, and Shakspeare Gallery; Finden's Female Aristocracy; Young Ladies', Young Gents., Girls', Boys'. and Child's Own Books; Michael Armstrong, Pickwick abroad, Nic Nickleby, Jack Shephard, Bevan's 30 years in India; Chatterton's Ireland; Montgomery's Poetical Works; Hutions Mathematical Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to.; M'Culloch's Commercial ditto, with Supplement; Goldsmith's and Guy's Geography; Book-keeping, Euclid, Pinnock's England, Greece, and Rome, &c. &c.

Classical School Books.—A number of splendid Plates, Prints and Engravings.

ALSO, a variety of Fancy articles, Perfumes, Soa

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

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

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

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

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

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

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

Jan. 4, 1839. A R. TRURO.

September 20, 1839.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

W. G. LAWTON has just received from London and Liverpool an extensive STOCK of GOODS suitable for the coming season, the whole of which he offers at such prices as will merit the approbation of the public; comprising as follows:—

A large lot of SILK VELVETS, including Black and the most prevailing colors, with Ribbons to match;

An extensive assortment of SILKS, both plain and figured;

Rich SATINS; SARSNETS, Bombazines, CRAPES, GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description;

A varied assortment of MUFFS and BOAS;

Black and col'd silk Handkerchiefs;

LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS;

Umbrellas, Stocks and Braces;

Gents. warranted Waterproof HATS;

A large stock of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;

Pilot CLOTHS, Beavers, Petershams;

BROAD CLOTH and BUCKSKIN;

Plain and Figured MERINOS;

Mouseline de Laine Dresses; Regattas;

Homespun Checks, Stripes and Ginghams;

Grey and White Shirtings;

Printed Cottons, Lining Cambrics;

Rolled JACCONETS;

Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins;

Red and White Flannels;

Green Baize, Padding and Druggets, with an endless variety of Goods, too tedious to mention.

☞ *Observe, the Store is in Sands' Building, Prince William Street, next door to Messrs. Parks & Hegan.*

NEW FALL GOODS.

No. 1, King-street.

The subscriber has received by the ships Elizabeth, and Forth, from Liverpool, also the Hebe, from London, part of his Fall supply of Fancy and Domestic ***Goods****, as follows—viz:*

BLACK, Blue, Brown, Invisible Green, and Adelaide Broad CLOTHS; Fancy Buckskins; Plaid Beaver Cloths; Pilot cloth; sattinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds, & Homespuns; green Baize; plain and figured 6-4 merinos; Damask moreens; Plain and printed saxony's, mousline de Laue, challia, mantua, and muslin Dresses; black & coloured silk Velvets, black cotton, ditto; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples; plain & figured Gauze; Lutestring and satin Ribbons; cashmere, Fill'd centre, Indianna, Lamma, Thibet Wool, Worsted and Rich Plaid Woollen and merino shawls—in great variety; Indiana, Lamma, challia, Rockspun, fill'd centre, chincal, Linen cambric, fancy silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs; fancy printed and plaid cotton handkerchifs; Fancy Lamb's wool and plaid woollen ditto; cashmere, Lamma, sewing silk and Blond Gauze scarfs; rich Indiana and Lamma do., large size; Linen Table cloths; Toilet covers and Napkins; Linen Diaper; Irish LINEN and Long Lawn; scotch lawn; Bishop Lawn and Bobbinett; Jaconet, mull'd swiss mull'd, medium, Nainsook and Book muslins; white and colored stays; marseills Quilts; Plain and Twill'd Regatta shirtings; shirting stripes and Apron checks; black and white wadding; cotton Batting; cotton warps; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses and carpet Bags; Black white and grey worsteds; Ladies' and children's Lined Kid, Berlin and Beaver Gloves; Gent's Lined Lambs' wool, Buckskin, Beaver, Leather and Fur Gloves; Ladies' Double and single, white and colored Lace Gloves & mitts; Ladies' Long Lace Gloves and mitts; Ladies' and children's cashmere, mohair, Angola, Lambs' wool, and white and colored cotton stockings; children's Red and Grey socks; Victoria and worsted, ditto; white and colored cotton ditto; cotton Fringes; Jewellery; men's and boy's cloth, plush, sealett, and fur caps; small wares, &c. &c.

500 Pieces of Dark fancy Prints,
50 do. Furniture, do.
300 do. White & Grey shirtings & sheetings,
50 do. White and Red Flannels,
10 do. Victoria Plaid Cloaking,
200 pairs of double Rose and Whitney Blankets.

—with a great variety of other Goods, suitable for the season. As the subscriber has purchased a great many of those heavy Goods at Auction, he will be enabled to sell them very low for cash or approved paper.

November 1. JAMES BOWES.

Iron, Tin, Soap, Pork, Whiskey, &c. &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex barque *Brothers*, from Newry, the following Goods, which will be sold low from the ship:

4000 BARS Common IRON, assorted—viz: Flat from 1½ to 4 inches by ⅜; do. 1¼ to 3 in. by ⅜; do. from 1¼ to 4 inches by ½; Round ⅜ to 2 inches; square ½ to 3 inches.
40 bundles half inch round refined,
40 Do. ⅜ inch ditto; 30 ditto ½ inch ditto;
1250 Bars Refined Iron, assorted, viz: Flat from 1¼ to 8 in. by ½; ditto from 2 to 4 inches by ⅜; ditto from 3 to 4 inches by ¾; ditto from 3 to 4 inches by ⅞; ditto from 3 to 4 inches by 1.
190 Bars Swedish Iron, assorted,
120 boxes Tin Plates, CW; 20 ditto ditto IC;
10 Do. do DC; 5 ditto ditto DX; 5 ditto do. IX
10 Bundles sheet Iron, No. 18; 10 do. No. 20;
60 Ditto ditto No. 22; 60 ditto do. No. 24;
50 Dozen Miners' shovels;
50 Do. Farmers' spades; 50 do. Ballast ditto,
400 Boxes Liverpool SOAP, 56lbs. each,
30 Ditto Newry Ditto, 224lbs. each,
44 Ditto Dipt Candles, 8's, 10's and 12's,
20 Puncheons *very strong* Grain Whisky,
10 Ditto ditto Malt ditto,
10M. Fire Bricks; 100 Tons Limestone,
100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork; 1 ton OAKUM,
40 Cwt. Spikes, from 5 to 9 inch,
5 Tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens, &c.
12 Pairs Forge Bellows; 50 tons No. 1 Pig Iron.

Nov. 1. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Germain-Street.

JUST received and for sale, a variety of superior Prints; a Diagonal Glass; Flutes and other Instruments; a choice selection of JEWELLERY, consisting of Ladies' fine gold Ear Rings, fancy Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Broaches, Cornelian Crosses with real pearls, Real Cornelian and other Necklaces, Mourning Ear Rings, Broaches, &c., Gold Eye Glasses, Mosaic Gold Neck Chains: Gentlemen's fine gold Pins, Shirt Studs, silver guard Chains, Chess Board and Men, silver Candlesticks, &c., all of superior manufacture, cheap for Cash. A. R. TRURO.

☞ The JEWELLERY is the most fashionable and highly finished. Also for sale, sets of *ancient silver* and other coins.

November 15. 1839.

Twines.

The subscriber has just received by the *Glide*, in addition to his former stock of NETS & TWINES:

20 BALES, containing Herring, Seine and Salmon TWINES.

January 3. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Brandy, Canvas, Candles, &c.

On consignment, ex Glide, from London:

25 HHDS. Best BRANDY; 25 do. GENEVA:
25 Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. casks Teneriffe WINE,
100 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT,
50 Boxes London made Sperm Mould and Dipt CANDLES; 8 Bales Navy CANVAS.

The above will be sold at the lowest market prices by W. P. RANNEY.

January 3, 1840.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.

N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,

Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and patrons of Fredericton and its vicinity, as well the inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former establishment by additional buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional antirooms, bed rooms, &c. &c. He has always on hand a good supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors imported into the Province, a constant supply of good ice throughout the summer season, and can give good accommodations to any families wishing to visit Fredericton for the space of a few weeks or otherwise. To travellers from Nova-Scotia or the United States, the subscriber would fain recommend his establishment to their particular notice as being inferior to none in the Province of New-Brunswick. Horses, Carriages and other vehicles are furnished from the Hotel.

August 30. H. JACKSON.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

FLOUR, TEA, &c.

FOR sale by the subscriber: 100 Half Barrels Baltimore Wheat FLOUR; 50 bbls Genesee and Philadelphia Ditto; 20 Chests souchong TEA, 100 Boxes mould and dipt Candles; Kegs of Tobacco; 100 Canes, various patterns; with a general assortment of GROCERIES.

3d January. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Lumber.

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

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

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

Toys, Perfumery, &c.

WILLIAM MAJOR has received per late arrivals from England, a large assortment of new TOYS, suitable for Christmas presents, &c. comprising drums, guns, swords, pistols, coaches, horses, dolls, whips, watches, rattles, &c. &c. &c. making the most varied and complete assortment ever offered for sale in the Province.

Which with an extensive supply of Perfumery, Cutlery, Hair Work, &c. he offers for sale at his establishment, Prince William street. Dec. 13.

Bank of British North America.

IN consequence of the refusal of the Commercial Bank to redeem from this Bank, the Notes of the late "Bank of Fredericton,"—Notice is hereby given, that after this date no notes of the "Bank of Fredericton," will be received at this office, or either of the Sub-Branches.

R. H. LISTON, MANAGER.

St. John, 17th Aug. 1839.

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—It gives me much pleasure to inform you that I am entirely cured of the Salt Rheum by the use of your valuable Remedy. I had been afflicted with the disease on my arms, and at times on my head, for six years, which frequently caused much pain and distress, with great burning. I was induced to try your medicine from the fact that I was acquainted with a lady who for many years was afflicted with the salt Rheum, and entirely cured by the Remedy in three weeks' time. I can confidently recommend all who are afflicted with this or other similar diseases, to use your medicines, and fully believe they will obtain a perfect cure.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN PARKER.

Staten Island, July 22, 1839.

Numerous verbal testimonials of a similar character are daily received, thus proving in the most satisfactory manner the great medicinal virtues of this valuable medicine. It is a certain cure for other diseases of the skin also, such as Ring-Worm, Tetter, scald Head, barbers' or Jacksons' Itch, Erzema, &c. this medicine is a perfect cure. Compound syrup of Sarsaparilla is recommended to be used with the Remedy, as it tends to purify and throw out from the blood and system generally all the unhealthy humors connected with the disease, and the application of the Remedy externally at the same time entirely eradicates it from the system. Many cases have come to our knowledge where this course has effected a perfect cure in less than one week's time. Every person afflicted with any of these complaints is invited to make immediate use of this valuable medicine, and get cured without delay.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. and D. SANDS, No. 79 and 100, Fulton street, New York, and in this city by

Oct. 11. A. R. TRURO.

Rum, Sugar, Wine, Tea, &c. &c.

The subscribers offer for sale at lowest rates in the market, the following Articles, remaining on hand from late importations, viz.:

JAMAICA RUM, of common and very high proof; a few casks Porto Rico Sugar; 50 tons well assorted common and refined IRON; 5 tons Spikes, 5 to 10 inch.—*Also, of former importations:* A few Hhds. and Qr. Casks "Duff, Gordon and Co's" best Madeira WINE; Pipes, Hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe WINE; Pipes Antwerp GIN; 40 bags Pimento; "Clifton's" best Congo TEA, in chests and boxes; Do. Hyson and Twankay, do. do.; Hon. E. I. Company's Bohea do.; 2 Chain Cables, of 1¼ and 3-8 inch, *new*; 2 Anchors for do. 18 and 20 cwt.

Jan. 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SUGAR.—20 hhds. bright SUGAR, landing from schr. *Nile*, at the *South Market Wharf*, which will be sold low before storing.

Jan. 3, 1840. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Superfine Mustard.

PER ship *Constellation*, from Liverpool: 50 kegs best quality MUSTARD, ea. 18 lb. For sale by

Jan 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

IRON RUDDER BRACES, &c.

A SETT of the above, with Rings and Dovetails, for a ship of 6 or 700 tons, can be had cheap, if applied for immediately.

Jan. 10. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Sugar, Seal Oil, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers—

30 HHDS. of good Bright SUGAR,
20 Bbls. Pale Seal Oil, (sup. article,)
100 Firkins and Tubs Prime Cumberland Butter,
10 Bbls. OATMEAL; 20 Kegs Tamarinds,
100 Bushels small White BEANS.

Jan. 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Extra Strong Spirits,

TEAS, FISHING TWINES,

&c. &c.

Received by late arrivals, and now landing:

30 PUNS fine flavoured and extra strong SPIRITS, proof 18:
20 Puns. fine ditto Demerara RUM,
10 chests E. I. Company's fine Bohea TEA,
50 firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER,
100 Barrels No. 1 fat HERRINGS,
200 Boxes prime quality smoked Herrings.

Also, per ship Charlotte, from Liverpool:

30 coils Ratline, 6, 9, and 13 thd. sizes,
2 tcs. best quality 2 and 3 thd. Herring Twine.

For sale low by J. V. THURGAR.

Nov. 15. *Corner of Duke & Water streets.*

Superior Gold Sherry, Port, Spanish Red Wine, Sanperay,

Hodson's Pale Ale.

Ex "Mozambique," from London:—

5 BUTTS superior Gold SHERRY, 2 Pipes Old PORT;
4 Cases SANPERAY;
4 Pipes, 4 Hhds. } spanish Red and Catalonia;
8 Qr. casks. 8 Hhds. PALE ALE. *And for sale by*

November 8. W. P. RANNEY.

Valuable Land for sale.

20 ACRES Freehold Property in Carleton, immediately below the Fort; bounded on the South by the Sand Point Road; on the West by or near the Fort; on the North by a fence extending down to the City Line, and on the East by said City Line; the whole of which is fenced in by good cedar Poles. On the premises are a new House and Barn, and a large and valuable spring of Water, high enough to water all Carleton.—This Property extends down from the Fort to nearly half the distance from that to the Mill Pond.

Terms as may be agreed on.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

January 3, 1840.

SUPERIOR Java COFFEE, & Lemons, Landing per Schooner *Acadian* from Boston—for sale by JAS. MALCOLM.

December 27, 1839.

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE!—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS!

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In case of Fever of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unneccessary for me to say aught, as I believe the Life Medicines are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the child watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully effect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulten, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the Life Medicines for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams—Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters; a most extraordinary cure; she is now a very healthy and robust woman; attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger; nearly similar to above; result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman; subject to ill health several years; a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss. Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas: cough and symptoms of consumption; cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week*!

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker; severe case of Fever and Ague; cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Harriet Twegood, Salina, N. Y. was in very low state of health a year and a half; did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Amos Davis; Affection of the Liver; after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years; effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner have, by a judicious use of Moffats Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasent to to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion receives as nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood they have not their equal in the world.

For additional particulars of the above medicines see Moffatt's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, Germain, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by William. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents; the Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, in this city and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4 King street.

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters; At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake,) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter Mc Clelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq Petitcodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Sami. Fairweather, Springfield, K. C. Benjmn Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnell, Esq. Annapolis; T. H. Burk, Esq., St. Marians; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry; Thomas Spratt, Miramichi; C. P. Jones, Weymouth, N. S.; Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown; G. F. Dimar, Clements.

☞*NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, whose accounts have been standing over for a longer period than six months, to make immediate payment.

He also offers for Sale, Wholesale or Retail, very cheap for Cash or approved Paper—

200 Chests Souchong, Congo, Hyson, and Gunpowder TEA.
30 Puncheons Porto Rico Molasses, in bond,
12 Hhds. Raw SUGAR;
500 Boxes Glasgow, Glenfield & Liverpool SOAP
3 Tons BACON—*free of Bone.*
150 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
25 Do. Sperm, do.
500 Westphalia and Belfast HAMS;
3 Chests best soft Indigo; 10 tons ass'd. IRON,
200 Boxes new Muscatel Raisins;
200 Half and quarter, do. do.
50 Half Barrels and Kegs superior fresh Grape
With a well selected stock of Genuine Fresh Groceries. *Also—on Consignment:*
25 Puncheons very strong SPIRITS.

JAMES MALCOLM,

December 6. *Prince Wm. street.*

French & American

PAPER HANGINGS.

The Subscriber has just received from Boston a new supply of

ELEGANT highly finished French manufactured Satin Ground PARLOR PAPERS, of various colours and patterns;

Rich crimson, scarlett, green, &c. Cloth Borders, from two to twelve inches wide to match any paper,

Very superior Imitation Cloth Borders, hardly distinguished from the real cloth,

Elegant chimney board Papers, of every variety, from 4s. to 15s. each,

A great variety of middling and common low priced Papers, with bright and showy colours and figures; Also, those of a neat and delicate character in imitation of the high pric'd.

*** A further supply of very superior Philadelphia manufactured satin ground Papers, daily expected.

☞ The subscriber intends to keep constantly on hand at his Store, such an extensive assortment of fine, medium and low priced Papers, that *scarcely any one can fail of being suited.*

—ALSO—

12 Boxes of Children's BOOTS, assorted,
Manilla Clothes Lines & fancy Door Matts, &c.

September 13. S. K. FOSTER.

Roofing Slates,

PER Liverpool, just received—30,000 Roofing SLATES, of various sizes, with a quantity of Slating Nails, will be exposed for sale in a few days. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

Nov. 22.

Bolt Copper, Spikes, Clinch Rings, &c. &c.

Just received, per ship 'Charlotte,' from Liverpool:

600 RODS 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1-4 COPPER;
2000 Clinch Rings, suitable for the same,
10 Bags 1¼ inch Sheathing NAILS,
19 Bags Composition Spikes, 7, 7 1-2, 8, 8 1-2, and 9 inches.

In Store.—40 Cases Sheet COPPER, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 oz.
10 Casks Composition NAILS, for wood sheathing, 2, 2½, and 2¾ inches,
20 Bags 1¼ inch Composition Nails, for Copper Sheathing,

Nov. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FALL GOODS.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO, have received per the ship *Henry Hood*, an extensive supply of *Manchester* and *Leeds* GOODS, consisting of a general assortment suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade.

☞ Their London GOODS are daily expected.

*** Their Bread Stuffs, Provisions, &c. will be on in due time for their Fall Trade.

Sept. 20.

London Brown Stout, Geneva, Cognac Brandy, &c.

Landing this day from on board the brig *Glyde*, from London:—

20 CASKS (each 6 dozen) first quality London Brown STOUT, in quarts & pints,
10 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY,
10 Hhds. Pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 Pipes O. L. Particular MADEIRA,
29 Quarter casks Old Teneriffe WINE.

For sale low by

Dec. 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FLOUR.—100 Barrels superfine FLOUR, just received per brig *Helen & Elizabeth*, lying at the South Market Wharf. For sale cheap while landing, by

January 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Valuable Agricultural Land for Sale, in Lots to suit Purchasers, of 100 Acres or more:

FIVE HUNDRED Acres of very superior LAND, for settlement, situated near the main Post Road to Fredericton, and only Twenty five miles from St. John, in the Parish of Hamstead, Queen's County: An excellent Road leads and a fine River