THE Weekly Chronicle

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY.	H.	SUN. S.	MOON.	H.	W.
25 Saturday,	7	26	4 59	morn.	2 57
26 Sunday,	7	25	5 1	0 39	3 43
27 Monday,	7	24	5 3	1 45	4 43
28 Tuesday,	7	23	5 4	2 51	5 53
29 Wednesday,	7	22	5 5	3 54	7 12
30 Thursday,	7	21	5 6	4 53	8 22
31 Friday,	7	20	5 7	5 55	9 18

Last Quarter, 26th. 8h. 55m. morn.

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: John Boyd, 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: Wm. Hammond, 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: E. DeW. Ratchford, 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 Tuesdays. 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.

Miscellany.

THE MAID OF HONOUR.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MISREPRESENTATION," AND "JANET."

(Continued.)

Catherine's unquiet night rendered her late that morning, and never, no, not even on the day when first sile entered on her public duties, had her toilet occupied so long a time as now. At length, the arduous task being at an end, and Bradford's patience totally exhausted, she left her chamber, and proceeded, not to the usual breakfast-room, (for Walter Saville was, she suspected, there,) but to the opposite apartment, where she remained, with varying colour and with beating heart, waiting the half-dreaded, half-wished for moment when he would join her, or she be summoned to her father's presence.

Suddenly the door of the breakfast room was opened, and a quick step crossed the hall. Catherine pressed her hand upon her heart: it was Walter Saville—a few seconds, and he would be beside her. She coloured violently: two minutes more, and she was deadly pale. Walter was gone—had left the house without seeing her. What did it mean?"

"I suppose Mrs. Hamilton will explain it all," thought Catherine, after vainly endeavouring to solve Mr. Saville's singular conduct.

But, notwithstanding her natural anxiety, she felt too nervous, too apprehensive, to ask for information; nor was it till regularly summoned that she entered the breakfast parlour; and when there, she received no clue to Mr. Saville's movements. Her father ate his meal, and read the newspaper, according to his wont. Catherine thought she could detect a shadow of annoyance on his countenance, and so, she likewise thought, she could perceive rather more of kindness in Mrs. Hamilton's manner towards her than was customary; but on the subject all fraught with interest to her she could glean no information, and she left the room, wondering at Mr. Saville's abrupt departure, and weighing in her mind the probabilities of his return.

"I think," observed Mr. Hamilton, when the door had closed upon his daughter—"I think it a great pity Kate does not fancy Mr. Saville. He has a fair fortune and better expectations, besides being closely connected with the Dashwoods. I don't believe she knows what she's about. Are you certain she considered this matter properly ore she came to a decision. What's her objection to Saville? He's a good-looking man—gentleman-like too. What's Kate's objection to him?"

"Indeed, I can't exactly say. But you know, Mr. Hamilton, I have often told you that Catherine does not wish to marry."

"Kate doesn't wish to be married! Pshaw!—all girls say the same, and nobody believes them. At any rate, she might have consulted me on the occasion; I think she might have paid me the compliment of asking my advice, and so I shall take the liberty of telling her."

"I think, Mr. Hamilton, that perhaps you would do better not to speak to Catherine at all upon the subject."

"Not speak to Catherine! And for what reason, may I ask?"

"Because you might distress her. You are aware, Catherine is very easily distressed. Her spirits are weak, and the least thing overcomes her. You know I have often told you how very little makes her cry. Besides, your speaking to your daughter would be of no use whatever—as far, at least, as Mr. Saville is concerned. He is so much hurt by his disappointment, that there does not appear the slightest chance of bringing the match about—even if Catherine should consent to change her mind, which I very much doubt, for she is not easy to persuade."

"Kate always appears to me gentleness itself."

"That may be; but the most gentle tempers are often the most obstinate."

"Well, I can only say, I'm monstrous sorry about this business. I think she has acted like a fool, and I wish with all my heart she mayn't find reason to think the same, some day or other. Twenty to one she will never meet with such another offer."

"I agree with you; it *is* very unlikely that Kate will have so good an offer again. Still, as she dislikes Mr. Saville, what was to be done? And on one account, perhaps, we ought not to be so much annoyed at her refusing him."

"What's that?"

"I question whether Mr. Saville might not have been rather exorbitant as to settlements. His offers were so liberal in that respect, that I doubt whether he would have been satisfied with less than thirty thousand pounds down."

"Thirty thousand pounds down! Thirty thousand pounds! Did Saville say that he expected thirty thousand pounds with Kate?"

"Mr. Saville did not absolutely say that he expected thirty thousand pounds as Catherine's wedding portion; in fact, no sum was specified at all; but I suspect, and you know a woman's penetration is worth something, that he would hardly have been satisfied with less."

"Hem!" said Mr. Hamilton, preparing to leave the room, "perhaps, then, it is as well that Kate refused to marry him."

"Certainly," mused Mrs. Hamilton, when her partner had withdrawn; "it is as well—it is the best thing possible both for Catherine and Arthur, that this marriage should not take place; it would have been almost robbing him; and as for Catherine, she never would be happy if she were to marry Mr. Saville; she's not calculated for married life—too indolent and spiritless, and yet," continued the mischievous stepmother, glancing towards a plate which showed every token of a scarcely tasted breakfast, "I think she looks a little disappointed; and Mr. Saville did unquestionably say that she had accepted him; or, at any rate, had expressed no disinclination to the connexion. But that must have been his conceit; young men are all so self-sufficient in these days. If a girl does but blush and look confused, instead of checking their absurdities, they immediately assume that she is in love. No, no, I can never believe that Catherine would have accepted Mr. Saville, and even referred him to her parents without mentioning the circumstance herself. He must have been mistaken. And if not, he has but to come forward again, and then, of course, I should not consider it my duty to interfere."

"I have deceived myself—yes, yes, I have deceived myself. Mr. Saville does not care for me. His words meant nothing," said Catherine, hurrying through the most sequestered walks in the shrubbery. "It was no offer he made me: his language was only that of gallantry, and his very early visit must have referred to business—something connected with this election in all probability! O yes, I have misunderstood him; what an unfortunate mistake! And he—what must he think of me?" And Catherine coloured painfully, whilst recapitulating in her mind all that had taken place between them.

And yet, although one moment she lamented her unlucky misconception, the next she almost smiled; for, in spite of her excessive diffidence, notwithstanding the singular termination of Mr. Saville's morning visit, it was impossible altogether to deny that he had made a declaration of affection; at all events, he had said that which sounded very like once, and, as the day passed on, Catherine became more calm and cheerful.

"I shall hear something more about it," she repeated to herself a hundred times. "Mr. Saville will write, or possibly he may return to dinner."

The next day hope was fainter; and the next day, fainter still. On the third Catherine heard that Walter Saville had left the neighbourhood—that he was gone abroad.

* * * * *

"Is Catherine out of health?" inquired Mr. Hamilton. "She looks frightfully pale and her dancing last night was the most inanimate, spiritless performance I ever witnessed."

"Very true, Catherine wants animation sadly—you know she always did."

"But is she in good health?"

"Catherine complains a little now and then."

"Have you spoken to any medical man, Dr. S. or Mr. R.?"

"Why, no. To say the truth, I can't help thinking that there is a little imagination in the matter—or perhaps temper. The gaieties of the palace are not exactly suited to Catherine's taste, and she fancies herself unequal to them.

"If Kate really feels her duties too much for her, she had better send in her resignation."

"Indeed, Mr. Hamilton, I should not recommend Catherine's giving up her situation; it would only serve to encourage her natural indolence."

"But if she's out of health! and to speak plainly, I am not satisfied with her appearance."

"I assure you, there is nothing more the matter than a little country air and quiet will speedily set right. Catherine longs for country air, and so, in truth, do I."

"And when do you think of leaving town? *I* am tied for the next month at least."

"We can't well go till after Lucy Darrill's marriage. The Darrills make a point of our being present; and as they are my near relations, it would be impossible to refuse them; although, to speak sincerely, I would rather a thousand times remain away. Weddings are my aversion; besides, Catherine's dress must be entirely new, and in these days dress is so expensive."

"Kate is to be bridesmaid, I find."

"Yes, out of compliment to me, I believe."

"How will Mr. Saville like that?"

"Mr. Saville is so much in love with Lucy Darrill, and so full of his approaching happiness, that I question whether he even remembers his former disappointment."

"And Kate, how does she feel about it?"

"Catherine was always a very apathetic character; and latterly, this want of energy or feeling, or whatever it may be, has singularly increased."

The wedding morning came; and Catherine, attired as bridesmaid to Walter Saville's wife, followed her mother-in-law to the carriage. Was she an apathetic being? The trembling hand, and the ashy lips, and the one bright spot of crimson on her cheek, were scarcely tokens of indifference. It could not be said she had absolutely loved Walter; but once had Catherine dreamt a dream of happiness, and he had been connected with her dream—once, in hope's dazzling mirror, she had seen a vision fraught with joyous images; and though the dream had speedily dissolved, and though the glass had long ago been shivered into dust—still, still in memory had she clung to him who conjured up the fairy spell—still, in fond fancy leant upon the hand which held the magic crystal to her gaze.

"I declare, Kate, you look quite pretty to-day," cried Arthur, who had also been invited to the wedding; and whose anxiety to witness the gay scene had, in fact, decided Mrs. Hamilton on going. "You look quite pretty in that gown, and I shouldn't wonder if you were to get married yourself some day or other."

'I have no wish to marry,' answered Kate.

"Well, if I were you, I should do everything in the world to get a husband. If I were a woman, I wouldn't be an old maid for anything."

'I shall not be an old maid,' said Catherine, sadly.

'I'm very glad to hear it;' and I tell you what, Kate, if you'll only take pains with yourself, and always wear such gowns as that—and look as pretty as you do to-day—I dare say Frank Weston will have you.'

"Frank Weston would be rather young for Catherine,' observed Mrs. Hamilton. "Six months your junior, Arthur, is he not?"

'No, five. But I don't think he would marry Kate either; she's not tall enough. Weston likes a woman to be at least five feet seven.'

'I shall not suit him, then,' said Catharine. And they reached the house just in time to see Walter Saville ente...

To be concluded next week.

THE BIRD-MESSENGER.

"The imagination never conceived a more exquisite picture of beauty, than the dove of the ark gliding towards Ararat with the olive-branch, over the still, solitary, measureless surface of the waters, gazing down upon its own shadow, and listening to the music made by its own wings."—*Anonymous.*

Whither, oh! whither, Dove,
On lonely pinion through the trackless air,
Through sunlit skies above,
Dost thou in joyous flight alone repair?

Where is the summer strand
That waits thy coming, with its leafy flowers?
Where is the fragrant land
Of golden sunshine and of smiling flowers?

Where is thy happy grove,
The long-loved home, the nestlings of thy breast?
Speed on thy flight, thou dove!
Haste on thy journey to the promised rest!

Onward, yet onward roam;
Spread thy snow plumage to the warming sky:
Soon may the voice of home
Greet the long wanderer with a welcome cry.

But vain, oh! vain that thought,
Is it where ruin's blighting footsteps fall,
Where death and doom were wrought,
That *thou* can'st seek thy home, thy mate, thine all?

Is it where soundless waves
Dash o'er the glories of a world gone by?
Is it where ocean laves
Man's pride—his pomp—and all his misery?

How, 'mid these marks of woe,
Bird of the peaceful bosom, can'st thou flee?
Fear'st thou no dangerous foe?
Can *none* bring aught of terror here to thee?

"My message fears no ill;
Behold the peace-branch gives assurance strong
With joy my breast to fill,
Of safety—rest; then *who* can do me wrong?

"The tempest hath gone down;
The sun brought rain hath fulfill'd its hour;
Darkness and woe are flown;
And ocean's fury hath restored her power.

"And hear, yet hear my voice,
Peace hath been purchased; lo! the waves decrease;
Look forth—believe—rejoice;
Hear my last whispers; welcome! welcome Peace!"

Had I thy wings, thou dove!
Glad one! with peaceful happy promise bless'd
Soon would I flee above,
And like thee seek to be at home—at rest.

NAZARETH.—In our way we crossed Mount Tabor, where experience taught us what shall be the blessedness of the promise, "violence shall no more be heard in thy land"—(Isa. lx. 18.) We had reached the foot rather late in the day; fearing, therefore, that we might lose the magnificent view from the summit if we did not use all speed, we did not go round by the regular path, but pressed up through bushes and rocks with great difficulty to the top. We had time to see were Christ, led from the eyes of all others, is believed to have been transfigured before his three disciples, and to look down on the vast and splendid plain of Esdraelon, where the foes of Israel and of God are yet to be gathered to the slaughter. But sunset forced us to hasten down without making the circuit of the hill. At the foot, on the other side, we came upon a company of villagers, who were watching their heaps of corn; and from them we learned, that simply in consequence of our taking a trackless path and then hastening down, we had escaped a band of Arabs, who were lurking on the hill, and had plundered and killed several persons the day before. On reaching the village Deberah, where our baggage was, we found our servants, who had gone before us, despairing of our safety. But He that keepeth Israel preserved us, and put a song of praise into our lips. We felt a little of the force of Psalm xxii. 5, when safely at rest again in our tent praising the Lord. Next day a similar peril and deliverance awaited us. We reached Nazareth early and having surveyed the city where the Redeemer lived, "as a root out of dry ground," proceeded onwards by Sephoris.—*Missionary Record.*

TIBERIAS.—Jerusalem presents those scenes of intense importance, that show the saint the beginning and end of his hope, the work of Christ from his first to his second coming—while the Sea of Galilee, ever referring back to what was accomplished there, brings before the soul the common and quiet scenes of life, pervaded and hallowed by the Redeemer's work. In complete contrast, however, to these associations, we found the men of Israel at Tiberias in a state of misery, fitted to move us to prayer and labour. The town was overthrown by the earthquake two years ago, and not a house left unshaken. Here is the daughter of Zion as here literally sitting in dust. We went to the synagogues over heaps of ruins. At the same time, the Jews are the most cleanly of the population, and their synagogues, like those of Safed, especially clean, and well furnished with simple but elegant lamps. Their reading rooms also (of which they once had above thirty, and relics of which still exist throughout the town), are kept cool and pleasant; we visited one that looked out to the lake. The Jews were very respectful towards us. They knew why we came; and they gave us no more superstitious and bigoted than in Safed. Being gesticulators, more extravagant and vehement in their worship. They have five synagogues, none of them large. They were in the same state of fear from dread of the Arabs as elsewhere; many had already fled to more secure places, such as Acre and Khaifa. We saw plainly their temper and state of mind; they are sincere in their superstition and bigotry.—*Ibid.*

SWAN RIVER FLIES.—The Australian flies are bad as bare as a horse's back, and in the Swan River Region the plan of getting rid of these pests is to carry the bed and bedding and spread them near an anthill, the denizens of which will soon clear the sleeping flies and carry them off.—*Incommoding Travellers in Australia.*

A rich man's son thus early begins the world where his father left off, and ends where his father began—penniless.

SULPHURIC ACID GAS.—Sulphureous acid in the gaseous state, is invisible like air, but of a strong suffocating smell. It is very abundant in the sulphur hole, and of volcanoes. It was the vapour of sulphur and which self-seated Pluto the natural god in that situation of Vesuvius, when it destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii. Anxious to observe the effects of the sulphur she saw floating in the house of a friend, and paid for his temerity with his life. Sulphureous acid gas is produced by the slow combustion of sulphur. If this gas be received in water, the gas combines with it and will be the result. This gas is used by manufacturers for bleaching silk, a slow combustion of sulphur is promoted in a close chamber, and the goods are exposed to the gas as it is produced. The same process is employed to alter the hue of different colours. Thus, silks which are dyed by archil of a dark lilac, are brought to a beautiful flesh-colour by the fumes of this gas. Flesh-coloured silk stockings are coloured in this way. Sulphureous acid possesses very slight acid properties: instead of changing vegetable blues to a red, it invariably renders them white. If a red rose be held in the fumes of a brimstone match, the colour will soon begin to change, and at length the flower will have become white. By the same process, fruit-stains or iron moulds may be removed from linen or cotton-cloths, if the spots be previously moistened with water.—*Parke's Chymical Catechism.*

AMERICAN TAXATION.—It is usually considered in this country, that by going to America you avoid taxation, but such is not the case. The municipal taxes are not very light. I could not obtain any very satisfactory estimates from the other cities, but I gained thus much from Philadelphia. The assessments are on property. City tax, 70 cents upon 1,000 dollars valuation; county tax, 65 cents upon ditto; *poor's* rate 40 cents; taxes on horses, one dollar each; taxes on dogs, half a dollar each; *poll* tax, from a quarter of a dollar to four dollars each person. It is singular, that such a tax as the *poll* tax, that which created the insurrection of Wat Tyler in England, should have forced its way into a democracy. In the collection of their taxes they are quite as summary as they are in England.—*Marryatt's Diary.*

ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

The following countries were named by the Phœnicians, the greatest commercial people in the world. These names, in the Phœnician language, signify something characteristic of the places which they designate.

Europe signifies a country of white complexion—so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

Asia signifies between, or in the middle—from the fact that the gengraphers placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn, or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain.

Siberia signifies thirsty or dry—very characteristic of the country.

Spain, the country of rabbits or conies. This country was once so infested with these animals that they sued Augustus for an army to destroy them.

Italy, a country of pitch—from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

Calabria also—for the same reason.

Gaul, modern France, signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterized its first inhabitants.

The English of Caledonia is a high hill. This was a rugged mountainous province in Scotland.

Hibernia is utmost, or last habitation; for beyond this, westward, the Phœnicians never extended their voyages.

Britain, the country of tin—as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phœnician tongue, either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

Corsica, signifies a woody place.

Sardinia signifies the footstep of man which it resembles.

Syracuse signifies bad savor, called so from the unwholesome marsh upon which it stood.

Rhodes, serpents or dragons, which it produced in abundance.

Sicily, the country of grapes.

Scylla, the whirlpool of destruction.

Charybdis, the holds of destruction.

Etna signifies furnace, or dark, or smoky.

From the Saint Andrews Standard.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST ANDREWS CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In making the sixth annual report of the St. Andrews Church Sunday School, it is not unto ourselves, but to God, the praise is due for its continued prosperity. It is Him we have to thank, for inclining the hearts of its friends towards it, and to him alone, we have to look and pray, that he may further the usefulness of those who are actively employed in its service, so that the seed planted by one, and watered by another may by his grace, be raised into a goodly tree, producing in the lives and conversations of our youth, fruit unto holiness and righteousness, leading to everlasting life.

To the teachers we are much indebted for their kind and valuable services, and to our friends for their assistance. To the continued and punctual attendance of all concerned in the teaching and management of a Sabbath School, we anxiously look forward, as being, under God, the principal means not only of promoting the success of the institution but even of preserving its existence.

The average numbers of children in attendance during the past year, as I am happy to say, fully equaled that preceding, being of boys 27, and of girls 20; and I am confident, that the periodical visits of Teachers, to parents and friends would materially tend to increase the school not only by the good being excited by such visits, but, as opportunity bring this about, of adding exhortation, with information as may open the understanding of many, to the great value of sabbath school instruction; those parents will naturally be excited to secure the benefit of their children, by their punctual and regular attendance on it.

From the society for promoting christian knowledge, your committee have to acknowledge the receipt of a valuable present of books for the lending library, and from the church society of New Brunswick, a grant of Bibles, with a number of testaments. But, as we look at an young repair a lending library, time soon, from its nature, fall into decay, we look with confidence to the kindness of a christian and enlightened public, to enable us to renew, and add to our selves, that, while, in the Sunday School, a habit is imparted of using them aright and a principle formed which constrains the reader so to use them, that they may yield unmingled good the children, and their parents may be furnished with such books, as may not only inform the understanding but benefit the heart, kindle love, and more increase [illegible]

[illegible] is founded on [illegible] to endeavour [illegible] thing according to [illegible] of his [illegible] Jesus, and [illegible] for the effectual [illegible] the Holy Ghost. [illegible] to bring the [illegible] in the morning and [illegible] of old. [illegible] very [illegible] of the [illegible] The [illegible] teaching [illegible] the Word [illegible] to be turned to account by leading youth to the study of the Scriptures and by teaching them to look and pray to God for grace to enable them to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what they read, that they may, in the power of the holy spirit, become wise unto salvation. The teaching [illegible] learning [illegible] to be [illegible] each [illegible] opinion [illegible] young mind, and the children taught to [illegible] all [illegible] the fear of God and the good of the [illegible] low creatures, so that while the learning gained at the weekly school is confined, in a great measure, to the promoting of present comfort, plenty, and happiness that which is here imparted, will last when all other learning is of no avail—that when the eye, which is now able to read, shall become dim, and the hand which now writes shall be cold the immortal soul may rejoice in its spiritual attainments, and wisdom begun in the fear of the Lord, may be perfected in endless bliss, in the presence of God; and of his Christ!

Children listen to the advice of one who is your sincere friend—let heavenly wisdom be your first care—remember, that no learning can exceed that which the bible teaches—and that you may love the gospel of your Saviour and Redeemer, fail not to pour out your young hearts in prayer to God—look upon your instructors, those who labour to impart to you spiritual and heavenly knowledge, as your best friends—believe, and obey them, while they labour for your good; in your conversation with each other be kind, in your callings diligent, and in your demeanor humble, and then look for happiness thro' the mercy of God, atonement of Christ your Redeemer.

As, in a report of this nature, a word to the young is not by any means misplaced, so may a few words of exhortation to parents be very reasonable.

Remember the words of Solomon, the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. Call to mind the benefit you have derived, from that portion of christian knowledge, which through God's grace, you have gained—look back to those hours of serious meditation, in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or in the peril of death, when this world, with its fleeting vanities have faded from your sight, and you have been enabled to view more clearly the realities of that eternal one which will succeed it, where have you found your only comfort was it not in the hope of pardon for Christ's sake, and in the prospect of enjoying for ever, the Redeemer the light of God's countenance? while you have deeply lamented the frequent neglect of such glorious objects, and have resolved, under grace, to begin anew a life, which you ought to have lived continually, namely one of faith, hope and love—have you not desired, fervently desired, that these feelings had been indulged more frequently, and been more lasting? know that it is the object of religious instruction to make such feelings habitual—to impress upon the young, that they are the servants of Christ, that he has bought them with a price, even with his most precious blood, that they might grow up to him a peculiar people zealous of good work—delighting at all times to do his pleasure—and parents, while you deeply feel these things, remember to give your dear children, the opportunity of acquiring such truly valuable and blessed instruction, and recollect that your sabbath hours at home, cannot be better employed than in sitting before them the love of their heavenly father to sinners, that they may be led, to walk with the Lord in newness of life, zealous in the performance of every good work and in their duty to God, their neighbour and themselves. Finally let all, who have leisure engage in this work, and labour of love, and be ready to teach the many children who depend on those for instructions in God's holy word and will. "Fear the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," you must teach, and enforce, by the weight of example—you are to teach by your conduct, as well as by your lips, and, my dear brethren, let all persons know that you are earnestly concerned, and thus whether they will hearken, and persevere, or be inattentive and fall away, you may at least secure the fruit of wisdom in yourselves.

JEROME ALLEY, D. D. Rector.
Jan. 1, 1840. *Superintendant.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK CHURCH SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the local committee of the above Society, held in All Saints church, St. Andrews, on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1840.

The Rev. J. Alley, D. D. in the chair.

The Meeting having been opened with prayer, and George D. Street, Esq. appointed Secretary, Dr. Alley addressed the meeting as follows:

BRETHREN

In my address of last year, I had the gratification of reporting to you the prosperous state of the church society generally, and of its local committee in this parish, and was pleased to find, that statement approved of by you, and followed up with a subscription highly creditable to us.

With respect to the operations of the church society since its annual meeting in February last, you have all been informed, by the reports placed in your hands, and I have no doubt, that viewing not only his utility, but intimate connection with the interests of our pure and apostolic church, and with the advancement of true religion and piety, amongst us and our children, you will consider its existence, as a matter of so solid moment, and will be ready to unite your exertions with those of your brethren in the church, in promoting a cause at once so interesting and important.

When we view the widely extended field of labour from east to west, in which the venerable society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts is now engaged and the admirably christian spirit of sympathy exhibited throughout the whole of Great Britain, in the spiritual instruction of our brethren in all parts of the world, and when we hear of subscriptions daily, and almost hourly pouring in from all parts of our parent land, from the offerings of the rich, to the widow's mite yet still not means enough provided for the accomplishment of its designs, surely it behoves not to be slow in uniting in this work and labour of love commenced amongst us, and, from those worldly means, with which it has pleased God to bless us, cheerfully contributing, each, our respective share to provide, for spiritual want, that the knowledge of God, and of his Christ, may be extended throughout every corner of our adopted country.

Let us then think seriously upon this subject. Let us picture to ourselves the many families in our country, who, in the midst of the wilderness, and without the means at hand, of spiritual instruction, are born, grow up, and perhaps die, without hearing the sound of the blessed gospel of Christ, or hearing it perverted to the cant of hypocrisy, or the wild ravings of fanaticism. Let us conceive, generation after generation, dropping thus into the grave, and yet, if we are made acquainted with the misery as those who [illegible] the same grounds of hope [illegible] to the se[illegible] what it is our [illegible] know[illegible] glory of e[illegible] our country [illegible] to these, who will [illegible] endeavour, [illegible] not enough [illegible] to [illegible] and encourage [illegible] correspondence [illegible] the work now set [illegible]

I offer each upon you, my dear friends to bestow with diligence, this call for our efforts of prayer and love—[illegible] and one mind, and while you [illegible] in your spiritual progress [illegible] your hearts are stored, the glory of your Redeemer manifested, and the

work which has been undertaken in the name of the Lord brought to a happy consummation.

Finally, while we thank God, for the many blessings which he has given us richly to enjoy, let us give proof of this our gratitude, by imparting of the same largely and liberally, to those who need our aid, and who depend on the bounty of their wealthier brethren for that which of all gifts is most truly valuable, *the ministrations of the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.*

JEROME ALLEY, D. D. Rector.

The following resolutions were then severally put and unanimously adopted.

By William Garnett Esq seconded by Doctor Gove.

Resolved—That the interests of the church and of true religion, are intimately connected with the Church Society, and that therefore its existence is a matter of the deepest importance to this Province.

Mr. Garnett accompanied this resolution with a donation of twenty shillings.

By James W. Chandler Esq. seconded by Mr. Robert Walton.

Resolved—That it behoves every member of the Society, to assist the Rector in obtaining subscriptions and increasing public zeal in its favor.

By George D. Street, Esq seconded by Mr. Peter Smith.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, for his unremitting exertions in England in favor of our Colonial Church.

By Peter Stubs Esq. seconded by Charles D. Briscoe Esq.

Resolved—That this committee recommend to the General Meeting, that a liberal appropriation, be made towards the rebuilding of the Church lately destroyed by fire at Grand Manan.

By Richard M. Andrews Esq. seconded by Geo. F. Campbell, Esq.

Resolved—That this Committee recommend that a grant be made to the Sunday School of this Parish, and also a grant of books and tracts particularly of Prayer books and Testaments.

By Doctor Gove, seconded by Mr. John Jarvis.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and the Editors of the Saint Andrews *Standard*, Saint John *Chronicle*, and the *Royal Gazette*, be requested to insert the same in their respective papers.

The Honorable Thomas Wyer and Richard M. Andrews Esquire, were elected lay Delegates to the ensuing general meeting of the Society; and the usual thanks having been voted to the chairman. The committee adjourned.

GEO. D. STREET,
Secretary.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"*I hail this Despatch as conferring a new, and in my judgement, an improved Constitution upon these Colonies.*"—Vide Circular Memorandum of the Lieutenant Governor, Dec. 21, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—I am glad to observe, from the extract from Neilson's Quebec Gazette, in the last Courier, that Lord John Russell's abominable Despatch, and Sir John Harvey's "Circular Memorandum" are attracting attention in quarters beyond the limits of the Province. Every body must agree most cordially with the Gazette, that "Lord John "ought to have made himself better acquainted "with Colonial affairs before he indited this Despatch, and ordered it to be published." Everybody will also be ready most heartily to join in the well deserved compliment, so handsomely paid, to Sir John's military skill and successful gallantry. But the Gazette is clearly mistaken, when endeavouring to account for the publication of his obnoxious Memorandum. It is the habit of the honourable profession to which Sir John belongs, and of which he is so great an ornament, never to exceed orders: it is considered as great an offence to do more, as to do less, than the orders prescribe.—Now though Sir John was certainly obliged to publish the Despatch, he is nowhere ordered to publish it with a commentary of his own, to state his views of the very important change which it effected, and the principal objects of the regulations introduced. The habits of his profession would have led him to publish the despatch, because his orders required it; but to let the wretched thing speak for itself, because his orders did *not* require that he should identify himself with it. We cannot therefore lay the blame of that most unhappy, ill advised publication, upon his professional habits,—it must be attributed to the malignant ADVICE AND DIRECTION under which he is forced to act.

The facility and steam-engine like despatch with which *new constitutions* are now-a-days manufactured, is truly admirable. The politicians of the present day, outdo all their predecessors by a long chalk. A new constitution is manufactured, and an old one repealed, with less trouble and in less time, than it formerly took to affix the Seal and Royal Sign Manuel to one of the old fashioned instruments. The whole process is now effected by a simple letter, which will perhaps require one half hour to write, another to copy. This would be all very well, if the article thus hastily manufactured, would endure for any considerable time. But unfortunately, like all things of rapid growth, they are susceptible of rapid decay. We have had no less than three within the last eight years. We all recollect Lord Glenelg's new Constitution, bearing date August 31 and Sept. 5, 1836, just three years and two months anterior to Lord John Russell's new constitution. There is however a difference in the quality of the two articles. Lord Glenelg's was a *new and approved* constitution, but not a *new and improved* one. Lord John's on the contrary, is a *new and* improved constitution, but as I suspect, will not be considered a new and *approved* one; and as far from being a *ne plus ultra* as that of his Predecessor. In the few days in in which the Seals were in the hands of Lord Normanby, I think he did not promulgate any constitution, either new and approved or new and improved.

In my last I observed on the effect which the *new and improved constitution* would have in annihilating the independence of the Legislative Councils: and stated that twelve members out of the sixteen, are in the predicament described in the despatch,—either heads of the Civil Departments, or members of the Executive Council, or persons holding offices under the Government, and as such required to give, "as far as may be possible, the "most cordial and sincere support assistance and "co-operation in carrying out the views of the Go-"vernor," whatever they may be, or resign. In this view of the subject, Sir John Harvey differs from what we shall be justified in considering, that of Mr. Thompson the Governor General, who every where lays it down as an essential part of the new constitution; to preserve inviolate and immaculate the independence of the Legislative Council, both of the Crown and People, as provided for in the Constitutional Act of 1791. It is therefore deeply to be regretted, if it were only on account of the difference of view taken of the matter, by the Governor General and the Lieut. Governor, that Sir John had not been permitted to follow the wise course, which the habits of his honourable profession, would have suggested, and which his gallant Brother Officer Sir Colin Campbell, has adopted in Nova-Scotia—to publish the wretched trumpery without a word of comment and leave it to speak for itself, and exist for a few months, till his successor should promulgate his *new constitution*, as a thing too contemptible to be noticed.

Let us now look at its bearing upon the Executive Council. Had the composition of the Executive Council remained, as it was arranged by Lord Goderich's new Constitution of 1832, viz. a Council composed of Heads of Departments only, Lord John's new and improved constitution would be appropriate enough. Such persons are known to be confidential servants of the Crown, and therefore dependent upon it; and the fact that they were so, and known to be so, was made the ground of the demand for a *new and approved* constitution from Lord Glenelg. But the smallness of the number only five, of which only three, and latterly only two, were in the Legislative Council, would not in the smallest degree, and did not at all affect the independence of the Council at large, and the absence of all members of Assembly tended still further to diminish their influence. The operation of such a rule upon persons so situated, would be reasonable and proper and perfectly innocuous.

But very different is its operation upon the Executive Council composed as it is under Lord Glenelg's *new and approved* Constitution of 1836. His Lordship thus writes in Sept. 5 to Sir A. Campbell. "You will immediately report to me the names of "several gentlemen whom you may think most "eligible for seats in H. M's Executive Council.—"In making your selection, you will not confine "yourself to any single class or description of per-"sons" (as officers of Government, or persons dependent upon the Government, for the complaint was that the Council was composed wholly of such) "but will endeavour to ensure the presence of gen-"tlemen representing all the various interests "which exist in the Province, and possessing at the "same time the confidence of the people at large;" because independent of the Governor. How much satisfaction this *new and approved* Constitution gave, is shewn not only by the Picture, but by the following passage in the Report of Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, under the date of 10th Interview, Sept. 20, 1836, p. 31 "Called upon Lord Glenelg and returned the draft, expressing our satisfaction therewith, and we hoped the loyal inhabitants of New-Brunswick would perfectly appreciate the kind and paternal feelings evinced towards them by his Majesty.—and we told his "Lordship that we hoped the enlarging of the Executive Council in the manner proposed, and "requiring his Excellency to act in all cases, under "their ADVICE AND DIRECTION would produce a "most salutary effect."

Look at this *new approved* Constitution—His Excellency is required in all cases to act under the *advice and direction* of the Executive Council, but by the *new and improved* constitution, the case is quite reversed the Executive Council are to act under His Excellency's direction,—they are to give "as far as may be possible, the most cordial and "sincere support—assistance and co-operation in "carrying out his views." Such a requisition under Lord Gooderich's constitution, would have been reasonable enough, but is wholly inapplicable to a Council whose composition is such as is provided for in Lord Glenelg's constitution; and utterly subversive of all good government—because it destroys at a blow, the independence of the far most important branch of the Colonial Legislature.

I have been induced, and upon such good authority that I cannot hesitate to believe it that the Clerk of the Legisiative Council has been ordered to provide among the contingencies an elegant casket, with a Medallion on the lid, similar to that which adorns the large silver snuff box, except that the crown is turned *bottom upwards*, as a place of deposit for some *gags and mouth pieces*, the form and use of which I will describe. They are twelve in number, to correspond with that of the dependent members of Council. The gags are of black silk, trimmed with ribbon of Tom Fool's colours—red and yellow: those for the members simply dependent on the Government, are bound with red; those for the members receiving salaries from the Government, with yellow; those for the members in both conditions, with red, with an interior border of yellow. They have been made by a fashionable Milliner. The mouth pieces are of silver and gold, and of such curious workmanship, that without any volition on the part of the person to whom they are applied, they will utter any words which may be required. They are to be used thus. As soon as any subject is about to be brought up in the Legislative Council, the Master in Chancery is to go down, and if the House of Assembly is in Committee, he is to communicate to the Speaker, the subject about to be discussed; or if in the chair to the other Executive Councillor, by whose *advice and direction* his Excellency is obliged to act: they or either of them, are then to declare whether the gags or the mouthpieces are to be served out. If a *tacit* submission in the measure is alone required, the gags are to be ordered; if an active as well as *sincere and cordial* co-operation is to be insisted on, then the mouth pieces are to be used. I will mention two of the subjects which will probably come under discussion, as instances of the use of these most ingenious instruments.

The expenditure on Government House will perhaps be one. In 1837 by the act of appropriation which passed the three Branches of the Legislature, the Governor, the independent Legislative Council, and Assembly, £1000 were granted to the Commissioner for the repairs of Government House.—In a subsequent Act, £3000 were further granted towards these repairs, but no accounts were forwarded. It now appears, that repairs have been done, new buildings erected, new furniture and fuel provided, by one Mr. James Taylor, a member of Assembly, but not a commissioner, to the amount it is said, of £9,000, among which are charges never before introduced into such an account, amounting to nearly £1500. When this matter is to be discussed in Council, the mouthpieces are to be served out, which will be directed to declare, that the consent of the Legislative Council by the *new and improved* constitution is not at all necessary to an expenditure by a member of Assembly; and that though without the concurrence of the Council, no money can be drawn from the Provincial Treasury, yet any member of Assembly may take up whatever money he pleases, at a Bank, or of any other member, at 6 pr cent interest, which the Legislature is bound to make good. Every body must admit the great usefulness of the mouth pieces in such a case as this. Next perhaps some discussion may arise on the non-operation of the law passed last Session, for securing prompt payment at the Treasury. The Bank of New-Brunswick, in which the members of Executive Council who are appointed to *advise and direct* the Governor, and several members of Assembly are large stockholders, took the contract for supplying the £30,000 at 3 7-8 per cent. But it seems probably because it would turn out a losing speculation to the Bank, that not a penny of the £30,000 has been taken up by the Treasurer, but until a stir was made by the North American Bank, warrants to the amount of £25,000 were standing over unpaid, at 6 per cent interest; and at the same time the Treasurer had a balance in his favour at the Bank of £2000. As this will be a delicate subject to handle, the gags are to be served out.

It is in this ingenious way that the *new and improved* constitution of Lord John Russell's is to be worked, which will give such general satisfaction, that we shall have the Executive Councillors, who are appointed to *advise and direct* his Excellency, moving all Mr. Partelow's old resolutions, *mutatis mutandis*, expressing the satisfaction of the Assembly with the *new and approved* constitution of Lord Glenelg,—a feeling in which, I am sure, every loyal subject will give a cordial and sincere concurrence.

A LOVER OF THE OLD CONSTITUTION.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—It has been made matter of complaint, that King's College was established prematurely, before the country was ripe for such an Institution—before the way had been sufficiently prepared for it, by means of good schools: and I must confess myself so far of this opinion, that I should have thought it a good reason for deferring for a little while the actual commencement of operations. But the College has now been ten years in active operation, has overcome many difficulties and discouragements, and turned out some excellent scholars. It has never been without a number of students greater than could have been expected by any one acquainted with the pains continually taken to excite a prejudice against everything belonging to it; and an increase of the present number is looked for from Lower Canada, where this College is thought better of, than the grand School in Upper Canada which our wiseacres are desirous to imitate.

It is undeniable that the Institution has been rising in reputation of late both in the Province, and out of it, and if Lord Bacon's principles should continue to be acted upon in the management of it, that reputation might be maintained and extended. Adequate encouragement—strict supervision—and a prompt filling up of the vacant Professorships with fit and able men, would assuredly effect this—without any tinkering of its constitution. This is the course which the College Council have hitherto been pursuing; and I trust they will persevere in it in spite of clamour, and of the discouraging events which have given its enemies a momentary advantage against it. They may depend upon it that the demand for a liberal education will increase, if the means of supplying it be kept up.

The population and the wealth of the Province are rapidly increasing; and at home there is a strong disposition to Emigration which the Government is desirous to encourage. I know nothing more likely to influence persons of property in choosing their transatlantic abode, than the certainty of being able to give their sons such an education as the College has hitherto afforded. Surely they would prefer the place in which such an Institution exists, and is likely to continue in existence, to another in which there is only a School, although in a secluded situation where nobody can see what is going on, or give "direction" to the Master and Ushers—and that upon a *liberal* establishment, which in England men are learning every day more and more to abhor.

Let every one therefore who wishes to see the country better settled hold himself in readiness to resist this abominable scheme of degrading the College into a School. There are not so many grounds for preferring this Province to others, that we can afford to part with one of the very best that we possess. We have had too many performances of late in the *liberal* line. Men who are growing sick of *liberalism* at home, are not likely to choose a place abroad, in which they will have more of the nauseous drug to swallow. If there were a colony, possessing no greater advantages of soil and climate than this, in which persons of the class I allude to, could feel secure of a tranquil enjoyment of the British Constitution, without radical or sectarian agitation, altho' at the same time without the blessings of such "Responsible Government" as we (Fools!) rejoice in here, I verily believe that hundreds of families of considerable property would promptly and gladly resort to it. But let our reformers go on a little further in their stupid dirty work, and then if such persons come hither, they must be out of their senses, or most grossly deceived. The destruction of the College, it seems, is the next work of the kind they meditate. Let us all therefore be upon our guard, and resist it as we may.

That this design has been not only entertained, but that an attempt has been made to persuade the Governor that the Institution is so hateful to the public at large that nothing but its demolition will content them, is well known. It is well known when the proposition was made to him, and by whom it was made. It is an unspeakable advantage to know as we now do, the true design of the enemy, and how they propose to bring the thing about. When they talk in future about their desire to *reform* the Institution, and remedy its defects, nobody will be deceived as to what they really aim at. And which of all the various parties who fancy themselves interested in the business is likely to approve of a scheme which is to disappoint them all alike? A few may have enough of the *Dog in the manger* about them to be pleased with a measure which takes something from the National Church, altho' it give nothing to their sect. But a dirty dog indeed must he be who would *express* any rejoicing on such an account. They can acquire, therefore, no popularity by it—no loud applause will greet their longing ears—no more solid recompense will attend the glorious deed, even if they should accomplish it. They never would be able to persuade a single human being that it was a worthy deed to pull down a College and convert it into a School. They would be ashamed to look their precious School in the face; they would be at the mercy of every one who would wish to kill them with vexation and shame. The very School boys would hoot at them. Every where they would be pointed at with scorn and indignation as the men who declared their native country not only unfit for a College at this time, but incapable of becoming so in any time that it would be reasonable to wait.—and who therefore counselled the deed which put the country back in the scale of civilization and improvement instead of forward, as they ought to have done. They would be told that the former was the proper work of men of rank and wealth and talents—the latter (which they chose in preference to undertake) one which the lowest abilities were perfectly equal to, and indeed the fittest to accomplish.

But they never will be suffered to accomplish their wishes. The country is becoming daily more and more sensible of the importance of literature to its credit and its welfare. Our Schools are multiplying and improving. We have several excellent ones in the Province. Our very mechanics have their Institute, and their Lectures, and even their School in which the learned languages and mathematics are taught. And among the Lecturers of the Institute, and the masters of our Schools there are those, it seems, who think that they are competent to fill a Professor's chair. They may be mistaken in that point, but their presumption does not make me wish to derogate from any merit which really belongs to them. I cordially commend their zeal and industry in their proper sphere, and rejoice at any suitable encouragement they meet with. And if they have been the means of extending knowledge in this community I trust they may be solidly rewarded for it by the community which benefits by their exertions. Be that however as it may, there is an increasing taste for literature and science, which will naturally excite a demand for literary men, and for the means of forming them. In such a state of things it will not long continue possible to keep up the brutal clamour against an Institution which, if only encouraged as much as it is now obstructed would speedily furnish an ample supply of what so many have now the sense to desire. And as soon as it shall be perceived that instead of tinkering the concern, the plan is now to demolish it, I suspect they will find the feeling of the country very different from what they expect.

Who do they think is going to be imposed upon by the pretence of establishing a good School in the place of the College? Have we not already good schools wherever they are wanted, and the means of forming them wherever the demand may spring up? What would be the use to the country of a large public School at Gagetown, compared with that of the College at Fredericton? Or how in the existing state of the Province would it be possible to form a great School—a School equal to either of the Grammar Schools of our large towns—in any secluded situation? The Scholars must be brought from a distance, must therefore be boarded in the School at an expence which but few could afford. And do they suppose that either in their fine school or in that of Upper Canada which they wish to imitate, boys will ever acquire as much learning as they may at present by a course of instruction in the College after having undergone the preparation of our Schools as they are? If they do, they are mightily mistaken. They will be taught no better, and no more, than they are taught in our present Schools: and when they get too old to be flogged they will have no means of carrying forward their education.

It is a melancholy consideration that schemes so mischievous and absurd should occupy the minds of men upon whom the welfare of the country so much depends. If they were all sectarians, or political adventurers depending upon the breath of the multitude, and upon the agitation they are able to excite for their subsistence, or their influence in society, we should not need to wonder so much at what we see. But among those who in this and other countries have been engaged in disturbing valuable Institutions, which might flourish if they could be left in peace, and which manifest the strength and solidity of their construction, by the remitance they are able to make to those violent attacks, we find some who are neither the one, nor the other. What then are these disturbers? are they mad? or infatuated? Do they not see that literature cannot flourish in a state of perpetual agitation, and fear of change? It is perhaps too much to expect of men, whose whole souls are absorbed by business and politics, and who want all they grab for themselves and their connexions, that they should think any thing can be spared from the public funds for the encouragement of literature. But one would think they might abstain from doing it despite and damage—they might give it a little of that protection and encouragement which costs nothing—they might refrain from such measures as have a direct tendency to starve or worry it out of the land. Why should they drive it forth from the only sanctuary it possesses in the Province, by destroying that sanctuary, or polluting it?

I have now a few words to add, which I respectfully commend to the attention of those who have the welfare of the College in view, but are occupied with projects for reforming it. I beseech them to reflect how grave and weighty, and how full of responsibility is the office which they are taking upon themselves, and how necessary it is that they come in a right spirit to their task. What that spirit is, I shall not venture to tell them in my own words, but shall avail myself of those of a living Philosopher, one of the brightest ornaments of one of the noble Universities of England, who has thought profoundly, and written admirably on the subject.

"The common topics which are sometimes used "in favour of changes in general are to be listened to "with great suspicion, when applied to the provisions of the College system, viz 'that the world is "constantly advancing, and that we must accommodate ourselves to its progress—that the present "generation is more wise, more enlightened, more "free from prejudice than its predecessors—and "that therefore we must not bind it in the fetters "which they constructed.' Universities and Colleges have for their office, not to run a race with "the spirit of the age, but to connect ages, as they "roll on, by giving permanence to that which is often lost sight of in the turmoil of more bustling "scenes. In order to introduce real improvement, "we must bring to the task a spirit, not of hatred, "but of reverence for the past, not of contempt, but "of gratitude towards our predecessors. If we are "able to go beyond them, it must be by advancing "in their track, not by starting in a different direction. We must continue their line of instruction "and study their academic institutions. What the "creation of the present age for such Legislation "may be, I know not. The men of our day will "deserve no small admiration, if they succeed in "framing laws which shall operate as beneficially, "and endure as long, as those of our English Colleges have done. And if we attempt to remodel "those Institutions, on some foreign or imaginary "plan, we shall justly incur the condemnation of all "wise men, and shall deserve a scornful and indignant remembrance from our successors."

These are the words of one who is no enemy to real improvement, who has in fact laboured to produce it as much as any other that could be named, in one of the Universities whose constitution has been adopted in our College, and in whose steps we tread. And surely they are more worthy the attention of our Legislators than what some are pleased to call the public opinion, upon a question with regard to which, ninety nine out of every hundred have no opinion at all, and care not a straw about the matter, but are ready to join in any demand, which their leaders for the moment bid them make.

A COLLEGIAN.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—The frequent alarms of Fire, and the often serious destruction of property in the city of St. John, would in any community of less apathy, arouse universal attention to the means of prevention. But how stands the case with a large portion of our citizens—how frequently within a few months have many been seen struggling at the risk of their lives, and with very partial success, to rescue their property from the flames, or calmly looking on when exertion became too obviously useless, to witness the destruction of that which cost years of exertion and economy to acquire; and many of these very parties who have suffered, have refused their aid or support in any shape towards the completion of the Works of the Saint John Water Company. The fact of one individual stockholder having taken 1000 shares, or one fourth of the whole capital, and having subsequently declined to pay the instalments, has deprived the Company of the use of one fourth of its chartered capital, and of the said shares, along with the stock of several minor stockholders for a like cause being declared forfeited and offered to the Public without having been in any part subscribed for, has left the company without resources to continue the placing of pipes thro' one or two streets; and fortunate was it in the month of August last, that even so much was accomplished, when its powerful effects in arresting the then devouring element when it had reached the vicinity of the Company's pipes, were fully proved, and none who witnessed it can doubt of its having prevented the almost entire destruction of the city. Now with these known facts before the public—(namely, that exclusive of the forfeited shares of the company's stock can only be supposed of in such manner as to produce funds, the placing of pipes through the principal streets of the city cannot be effected,) the large capitalist declines taking stock because he fears it will not be a good investment; others (perhaps with a more excusable reason) say they have not money to spare. Alas! over all it is (like the mystical warning written on the wall of the palace of the King of Babylon,) This night, This day, This hour, or any hour, thy house shall be taken from thee, and thy family at the risk of their lives exposed, if fortunately saved from the flames, half naked to a severe winter's frost, and probably reduced from a comparative state of comfort to want and wretchedness. And wherefore all this; each individual if his reflects at all, must carry the answer in his own breast—be it one of those who have unfortunately suffered in any one of the recent calamities, and that it be also one of the many who have declined or neglected to aid the completion of the Water Company's works, he must have the painful conviction, that he is himself the cause of his own misfortune; if more happily for himself he be one of the few who have, taken shares of Stock in the Company, or otherwise contributed to aid its objects, he must feel and is warranted in saying, I am indebted for this misfortune to the many selfish, heartless persons, who have withheld a small contribution to a public work, having for its object the protection of the lives and property of the whole community.

NAIADES.

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.

NEW WHARF for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the Wharf lately erected by him on the Straight Shore, in Portland.—The Wharf is 100 feet wide by 100 feet deep, on a lot of 100 feet, fronting to low water mark 210 feet, at an annual rent of £25. Ten years of the Lease to run from May, 1839. The Wharf is ready for receiving Deals, and a ship can lay loaded at the end

Applications may be made by persons wishing to treat for the property, to the subscriber, on Long Wharf, Portland.

Dec. 13. FRANCIS MARVIN.

Branch of the Staffordshire POTTERIES:

Third Store from the Saint John Hotel, King Street.

The subscriber has received ex ships "Liverpool," and "British Queen," from Liverpool:—

71 CRATES Printed and common EARTHENWARE;
2 Hhds. CHINA—20 different patterns;
15 Casks GLASS—assorted.

The above articles are offered for sale by the Package or otherwise, at low rates for cash

RICHARD CALVERT, Jr.

P. S.—Hourly expected from Boston, 5 Packages of Pressed Glass Dishes, Lamps, Spice Jars, &c.

Dec. 13.—6

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.

DEALS and BOARDS.

600,000 Ft. Merchantable Deals,
200,000 " " BOARDS,
25,000 feet merchantable SCANTLING, and a quantity of seasoned LUMBER. For sale by the subscriber. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

November 15.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JAN. 24, 1840.

Provincial Legislature.—The General Assembly will meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday next the 28th instant. We are informed that Petitions will be sent to the Assembly from owners of property in the burnt district, praying the Legislature to *rescind* the late Act, (made at the short session) appointing Commissioners for making assessment of the value of lands, widening streets, &c.—It is also stated that the Corporation of the City, will send Petitions to the same effect.

The English December Mail, with Falmouth papers to the 6th ult, arrived here on Tuesday morning. Later European dates have been received by way of New-York.

Practical Chemistry.—Mr. Fouis's fourth Lecture, will take place to-morrow evening, at the Friary, in Horsefield street. Several highly interesting experiments, will be exhibited during the evening.

Fire.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, the appalling cry of Fire was again resounded through our Streets, which was soon found to proceed from Barns in the rear of the dwelling houses of the Messrs. Kinnear and Wm. Hutchinson, West side of Germain-street, between Queen and St. Jame's streets; there being several barns in a cluster and two at least of them being on fire before discovered, it is difficult to know precisely in which it originated. People having generally retired to rest, the night cold, and water scarce, the fire speedily communicated to the row of Dwelling Houses in front, and in about two hours and a half Five large and valuable Dwelling Houses and a number of Barns and out buildings, together with large quantities of Fuel, &c., were burnt to the ground. The following Dwelling Houses were destroyed:—

Two story house owned and occupied by the Hon. Wm. B. Kinnear.

Two story house owned and occupied by Wm. Hutchinson, Esq.

Two story house owned and occupied by Mrs. Kelly.

Two story house owned by Capt. M'Lean, and occupied by Captain Hare R. N.

Three story house owned by Mr. Joseph Sulis, and occupied by himself, and Mrs. Marjoribanks. Mr. Wm. Seely, and Mr. Charles Robinson,—Carpenter's Shop in the rear also burnt.

The dwelling house of John Kinnear, Esq. on the corner of Germain and Queen streets, although separated by a space of not over 8 or 10 feet from the house of his brother the Hon. Wm. B. Kinnear, was by the strenuous exertions of the Firemen, Citizens, and Military, saved without very material damage; the dwelling house of Mr. Harrison Kinnear, in Queen-street, nearly adjoining that of his brother John Kinnear, Esq and in imminent danger, was also saved without much damage; the house belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Simonett, and occupied by Mr. Winn, Ewing and Mrs. Lawrence, next South of Mr. Sulis, was saved through great exertion, after pulling down woodhouse and other outbuildings and fences; the dwelling house of Francis Kinnear, Esq. on Wright's lane, contiguous to the buildings destroyed, and some other neighboring houses smoked very much from the strength of the heat, but received no injury.—The houses were all constructed of wood—The number of families burnt out are eight. We believe they generally succeeded in saving the most of their valuable articles.

The gallant 69th Regiment, headed by Major Brookes, were, as usual, early in attendance, and with the Artillery, rendered very efficient service.

The tide was fortunately coming in, which yielded a supply of water, though at some distance from the scene of destruction.

We trust that this calamity will prove a fresh incitement to perseverance in thoroughly supplying the City with water by means of the Water Company's Works—let the Company be encouraged by both the Provincial and City authorities, and by the public.

Every fire further proves the necessity of building houses of brick or stone. There is no security in wooden buildings, when so closely joined to each other as in this city,—if one gets fairly on fire, fifty or a hundred others may be involved in its ruin, if within range.

We understand that all the houses were insured except Mr. Sulis's, on which we regret to learn no insurance had been effected.—*Observer.*

Office of the Republican Standard,
Bridgeport, (Tuesday) Jan 14, 1840.

Appalling Calamity.

STEAM BOAT LEXINGTON DESTROYED BY FIRE, AND NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST!!

The Lexington left New York for Stonington on Monday, 3, o'clock, P. M., having, it is believed, about *one hundred and fifty passengers.* A large quantity of Cotton was placed upon her decks. At 7 o'clock, when about two miles from Eaton's Neck, the cotton took fire near the smoke pipe.

The boat was headed for the shore as soon as the efforts to extinguish the fire proved unsuccessful. She was provided with three boats—yet such was the panic which took possession of all minds, that they were hoisted out while the boat was still under headway, and immediately *swamped.* The engine a few minutes after gave way, leaving her utterly unmanageable. The scene which then ensued, is described as most appalling.

Captain Chester Hillard, of Norwich, a passenger on board from whom we have gathered these few particulars, states that soon after the engine stopped, the passengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c. In company with one of the Firemen he was so fortunate as to secure a cotton bale, to which he lashed himself. He remained upon this bale, the wind blowing off Long Island shore, until 11 o'clock this morning, when he was taken up by the sloop Merchant, of Southport.

His companion in the meantime had been released by death from his sufferings. Two others were taken up by the sloop, a fireman, and the Pilot of the boat. Both were nearly insensible. It is surprising that any should have survived the exposure. There is too much reason to fear that these three are the *only* survivors. It is however possible, that others may have been saved.—

The Boat drifted up the Sound with the tide, and was off this harbor about midnight. Capt. H. states that she sank at three o'clock, as he marked the time by his watch

The efforts which last night were made, in this vicinity and at Southport, to go in aid of the sufferers proved, owing to the ice in the harbors, and to other untoward circumstances, entirely unavailing.

We learn that a Boat which succeeded in getting out of Southport harbor, after reaching the middle of the Sound was compelled to return.

The account which we have given of this awful catastrophe, is exceedingly imperfect. It may be well imagined that our informant is hardly in a situation to furnish many details.

From the New Haven Herald.

The fire was discovered a little after 7 o'clock under a tier of cotton bales piled amidships against the wooden box or frame which enclosed the pipe leading from the fire-room below, the boat having her boiler on her hedson, or under deck. This pipe led through the freight above, and the ignition of the cotton had become so extensive before the fire engine and hose of the boat could be put in operation, that both crew and passengers were so overwhelmed by smoke and the natural agitation of the moment, that all efforts to subdue the fire were unavailing.

The Lexington is supposed to have been commanded by Capt. Childs, with the crew before employed in the Narragansett, nearly all of whom perished with the passengers. We also learn that there were but 5 or 6 ladies on board, one of whom was seen in the water with a dead infant at her breast.

"The Agent of the steam boat line here, is of opinion that the whole number of passengers did not exceed 75 or 80, and the pilot says he asked the Clerk on Monday afternoon how many passengers, and that he replied 70 to 75."

"It was about eight hours after the fire commenced, before the boat went down. The pilot says that as late as midnight, half the passengers might have been saved, had assistance arrived. So we are informed by Capt. Jennings, of the sloop Ganges, who assisted in taking care of the pilot and fireman on board the sloop Merchant on Tuesday evening."

"The Lexington was provided with three good boats, including a life boat, but they were all rendered useless by the confusion and haste of the moment. She also had a fire engine, with the necessary apparatus, and a suction hose."

"Her value is estimated to have been $50,000—partially insured. She had on board about 150 bales of cotton."

"This is by far the most distressing steamboat disaster which has ever occurred in Long Island Sound, or indeed in this portion of the Union. The sufferings of that awful night can never be described, nor conceived."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Steamboat Belle, burnt.—The steamer Belle of Missouri, on her passage from New Orleans to St. Louis, when a mile above Liberty, Illinois, at a wood yard, took fire, and was entirely destroyed, with every thing on board with the exception of 200 passengers, men, women and children, who escaped without saving any of their effects, except such as they seized and bore on shore at the moment of the alarm. She had a valuable cargo, not even the books of the boat were saved. The St. Louis Republican says—

The Belle was insured for about $11,000. She had on board a large lot of powder which exploded very shortly after the fire was discovered, making a total wreck, nothing but the fact that she was at shore saved the passengers, as the explosion must have killed all. It is said there was nearly 200 passengers, chiefly Germans, some of them it is expected, lost large amounts. One man had $16,000 in gold and silver and only saved what in the hurry of the moment he could cram into his pockets. The Captain was the last man to leave the boat.

Loss by Fire, of ship Harold of Boston and loss of Five Lives.—Ship Harold, Howes, to and for Boston, from Calcutta, was destroyed by fire at sea October 26, lat 4,30 S, lon 26 25 W, and five persons, Mr. Henry Parkman, (grandson of the late Samuel Parkman, Esq.) of Boston, one of the supercargoes; Mr. Henry Irving, of Boston; ——— Bell, of New Hampshire, (son of Gov. Bell) passengers, Mr. Samuel P. Nash, first officer, of Boston and one seaman, were drowned.

Capt. Howes, Mr. Wm. Austin, another supercargo, Mr. Blunt, 2d officer and 14 others, including the rest of the crew, after being 7 days in the long boat, landed at a place about 30 miles north of Pernambuco, to which place they proceeded and thence Mr. Austin, under date of Nov. 5 wrote to his brother in this city, via Liverpool and New York. He refers to a previous letter forwarded to Rio Janeiro, and thence to be forwarded to the United States by the first opportunity.

Mr. Davidson, who went out passenger in the Harold, is supposed to have embarked on her for home. He is undoubtedly among those who were saved. The loss by the Harold, including vessel, cargo, freight, &c. is supposed to be nearly, if not entirely covered by insurance at eight or nine offices in this city, to the amount of $110,000.

The cargo of the Harold, consisted of 3711 bags Saltpetre; 45 chests Indigo; 78 bales Cow Hides; 62 do Goat skins; 30 do Buffalo hides; 941 bags Ginger; 32 bales Cotton Goods; 1713 bags Linseed; 285 bales 436 bills Gunny bags; 35 bales Gunny Cloth; 450 do Hemp; 260 boxes Teel Oil.—*Weekly Messenger.*

A Supposed Pirate.—Whaling ship Zenas Coffin, of Nantucket arrived at Edgartown, reports having seen off Bermuda, two vessels, one a schooner, and the other a ship or brig, about twenty-five miles apart, both on fire, and a suspicious looking schooner near to them, who was supposed to have captured and set them on fire. The pirate came within half a mile of the Zenas Coffin, but she made all sail and escaped.

The correspondents of the London papers describe the state of feeling among the colliers in South Wales as very uneasy and alarming. Large numbers of them have refused to work, and many are said to have openly declared that they will never go into a mine until the leaders, Frost Vincet, and Williams, are set at liberty. It appeared on the examination of the prisoners taken at Newport that the immediate object of the Chartists was to seize the persons of as many noblemen and other prominent personages as they could lay hands on, take them down into the mines and then detain them as hostages for Vincent and other imprisoned Chartists. A placard was stuck up at Pontypool on the 2nd of December, announcing a Chartist meeting for the election of a delegate, and a torch light meeting for the night of the 3d, to consider the case of Frost. It does not appear, however, that the meetings were numerously attended. At Manchester, and in its vicinity, the Chartist leaders were making great efforts to keep up their organization.

Spain.—There is nothing new from Spain. Espartero and O'Donnell were daily withdrawing from the vicinity of Cabrera. The two hostile committees were busily engaged at Madrid preparing for the approaching elections. Martinez de la Rosa is at the head of the moderado committee, and M. Arguelles at that of the liberals.

A Great Haul.—A party of black legs from London, have lately been operating in Ireland. They got introduced in some way, to the Kilkenny Clubhouse, and there did the agreeable so well that a gentleman in the neighbourhood invited them to dine with him. Cards were introduced in the evening, and they cleared him out to the tune of £12,600 in 3 hours!

Falmouth.—On Saturday last the Mayor of Falmouth received a letter from Captain Plumridge, declining the invitation to come forward as a candidate. In consequence of the above communication, a meeting of the Liberal constituency was held on Friday. Mr. Read, of Penryn, moved that Captain Sir Thomas Usher, R. N., a friend of Sir H. Vivian, by whom he was represented as a good Reformer, and anxious to serve his country in Parliament, should be invited to meet the constituency, and make a declaration of his political principles. This resolution, after considerable discussion Mr. Brown having Dr. Bowring, is willing to offer himself as a candidate, was unanimously adopted.—*Packet.*

A correspondence has taken place between the Adjutant-General and Colonel Thomas, in which we think the latter has been harshly and unfairly dealt with by the Commander-in-Chief. It will be recollected by our readers that Col. Thomas was present at a Conservative dinner given at Ashton-under-Lyne, where Mr. Roby made use of very strong language about the Court of Queen Victoria. Some time after this event occurred, and after the Whig-Radical papers had been labouring to attach a ridiculous degree of importance to the hasty language of an after-dinner speech, Lord Hill directs his official inquiries to Colonel Thomas, and ask him the simple question whether he was present on that occasion, and heard certain expressions made use of by Mr. Roby which were attributed to that gentleman, in the newspapers; adding, that Lord Hill was much pained to see his name and the names of other officers in the list of those who attended the dinner

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an after-dinner oration at which they happen to be present: and the real fact is, that the scope and tendency of Mr. Roby's speech was anything but disloyal. He was attacking the Ministry, who placed their satellites about the Court, but did not breathe a word against her Majesty herself. The expressions selected by Lord Hill have been animadverted upon by us in a former article, and disapproved of; Colonel Thomas distinctly states that he did not hear them made use of; and, therefore, all shadow of a justification for censuring him on that ground is removed. If Lord Hill means to lay down the rule that a British officer is not to attend a public dinner in which the conduct of the Government is violently attacked, we venture to say that he will only make himself ridiculous by an impossible attempt, and needlessly provoke the indignation of the British army.—*Liverpool Mail.*

STOCKPORT, Nov. 16, 1839.

"Sir,—I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, conveying to me Lord Hill's express desire, that in my answer to your letter of the 12th instant, I shall confine myself to the simple denial or (admission) required of me by that communication, omitting the words—'Which, in my opinion, is a garbled report of what that gentleman did say in his, speech at the Ashton dinner.'

"Having in my letter of the 9th instant "asserted with confidence that the whole tenor of Mr. Roby's speech on the occasion referred to, breathed a high spirit of loyalty to the monarchy, and that no expression uttered by that gentleman conveyed to my mind, that the slightest disrespect, much less insult, offered or intended to the Queen, and that consequently there appeared no grounds for the expression of my disapprobation, which would not have been wanting if such an impression had been received by me:'

"Having further stated in my letter of the 14th instant, 'That I did not hear the *particular* expressions on the occasion referred to,' and quoted in the margin of your letter of the 8th inst., which in my opinion is a garbled report of what that gentleman did say in his speech at the Ashton dinner:

"I now beg to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Hill, that with the greatest respect and submission to the Commander-in-Chief, I have nothing further to offer in explanation; nothing to retract or omit from what I have already stated, and I stand upon my character as a soldier, and my birthright as a gentleman, which I cannot help feeling have been reflected upon by most unmerited suspicion.

(Signed) H. THOMAS, Colonel,
"Lieut.-Col. Commanding the 20th Regt.
"The Adjutant-General, Horse Guards."

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.—Since the queen told the council that she made known *her* resolution to them at the "*earliest period*," of course it is a fact; but it seems that the Duke of Cobourg was enabled to communicate *his* intention of marrying Prince Albert to her majesty at a much *earlier* period to *his* subjects, since the German papers furnished accounts a twelve-month back of the duke's publicly receiving congratulations on the forthcoming event. Among other stipulations which the duke and King Leopold made in favour of Prince Albert, in negociating his marriage with the queen, they claimed for him the title of king-consort. This proposition however startled even the careless indolence of Lord Melbourne, who ventured so energetic a protest against it that the project was abandoned, at least for the present, and the younger branch of the ducal House of Cobourg is to be content with having the rank and dignity of blood royal of England conferred upon him, a patent or decree to that effect will be promulgated very shortly. Her majesty says she *persuades herself* that the match will be "most acceptable" to all her loving subjects: but if she had said that she had "been persuaded," it would perhaps have been a more exact account of the case. Some influential London papers have expressed astonishment that there is no allusion as to the protestant principles of the future husband of the queen. The innocence displayed in their remarks on this subject is difficult to reconcile with the great talent and ability otherwise manifested in these journals, as if religious principles in the Cobourg family ever stood in the way of a good match. They can find a protestant prince for Queen Victoria and a papist one for Donna Maria. King Leopold first married a protestant princess, and then a Roman catholic princess, and though at the time of his marriage with the Princess Charlotte his protestantism was of the first water, yet now it has assumed so accommodating a character that he has no objection to bring up all his children as papists. Duke Ferdinand of Cobourg, when wooing the great catholic heiress of the House of Kohary, became enamoured of catholicism at the same time, and was successful. Indeed there is very little doubt that if a very great heiress was to appear with an entirely new creed, the House of Cobourg would not be long in producing a "professing prince" accordingly. So it being absolutely necessary by law that the husband of Queen Victoria should be a protestant, there is no doubt but that Prince Albert's *principles* in this respect are quite unexceptionable.—*Cheltenham Looker-On.*

LONDON, NOV. 24.—THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND.—"What is the Queen's husband? his rank—his power—his revenue?" These inquiries are easily answered: he has no rank except what his wife may give him—no constitutional power whatever—and his revenue depends on the liberality of Parliament. All that can be said of the husband of the Queen may therefore be comprised in a few words. Politically, he can ostensibly be nothing: though privately he may be almost everything.—The representations and advice of Ministers will avail little against the wishes and arguments of a beloved spouse: and the deliberations of the nuptial couch—if, as is ardently hoped, harmony, tenderness, and love attend it—will probably be found infinitely more efficacious than those of the Council board.

He will be naturalized by act of Parliament; he will be created a Duke, and perhaps Duke of Kent, and a Privy Councillor, (though, if he be wise, he will refuse all honors connected with responsibility and duty,) a Field-Marshal, a Knight of the Garter, the Bath, and perhaps of all the other orders; and, like his uncle, he authorised to quarter the arms of England, with a grant for precedence of all persons except Dukes of the Blood Royal. Thus much from his *wife*. From *Parliament*, perhaps £30,000 a year, with laudations from all sides for so *moderate* a wish; and the same desire for popularity may induce him to be satisfied with £50,000 per annum in case he should survive the Queen.—(*Spectator.*)

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—We beg to call the prompt attention of the Commander of the Forces to the following statement of *facts*, which we have from a most respectable and responsible source. We give them as we got them, and hope an enquiry will be instituted. The Stanstead Volunteer Cavalry have a station at Charleston village, Hatley, and a sentry parading on all occasions in front of it, as is customary. On New Year's eve, Mr. James Edgar, who resides close beside it, had a few friends, among whom were some of the Calvary, with him to welcome in the new year, and for the sake of greater effect, at midnight, a volley was fired, and a couple of blue lights were burned outside the windows of the house. After returning inside with his friends, some fellows, of whom one named Hoyet, belonging to the guard, came over and smashed to pieces the frame on which the lights had been supported. On hearing the noise, Mr. Edgar came out, when the fellows went away, after giving him a good deal of insolence. Two of Mr. Edgar's friends, Messrs. Hill and M'Kenzie, Englishmen, remained with him a short time after some of the others had departed, and on going out of the house to return home, this same sentry Hoyet called out "Who comes there, who's that," as quickly as he could pronounce the words, and immediately fired his carabine at them; the bullet, fortunately, missed them, but passed close to Mr. Brock the corporal of the guard and to Mr. Parker, another of the troop, who were still with Mr. Edgar. They rushed out and found the sentry reloading his piece, and saying that he would shoot some of them that time. Mr. Brock, the corporal of the guard, ordered him to desist which he refused to do, and the whole guard were called out, by whom he was disarmed by force, and the carabine was found loaded and on full cock. He was of course sent to the guard room till morning when Captain Gillman, an American, released him on *parole*, Colonel Nicle being at Sherbrooke. The Americans in the troop and in the village are trying to hush the matter up, from which circumstance we infer that the sentry is also an American, although our informant does not say so. The lapse of time between Messrs. Hill and McKenzie shutting Mr. Edgar's door and the shot was not more than half a minute.

This requires strict investigation, and we doubt not it will receive it without delay, in a regular and official manner. The volunteers are soldiers, and the Commander of the Forces ought to deal as strickly with the one as the other in a matter like the present.

HYDROPHOBIA.—We are informed that a young woman, of Deschambault, died lately of hydrophobia in consequence of having been bitten by a mad dog.—*Canadien.*

Five Soldiers deserted from this garrison last Friday night, and in crossing the ice on the American channel, three of them broke in and were drowned, another retreated and was brought back to Kingston, and one got safe over to the States.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

HALIFAX, January 14.—On Saturday last, pursuant to advertisement, a public sale of Bank Stock took place, when 500 shares were disposed of at an advance of 32 per cent, each share of £50 selling at the average price of £66. Large as this premium appears, we have no doubt that double the number of shares could have been disposed of at the same rate. If the price of Bank Stock can be regarded as a criterion of the state of things, (and we think we can have no better,) then may we conclude that the affairs of Nova Scotia are in a flourishing state.—*Haligonian.*

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—Yesterday afternoon while a child of Mr. Andrew Hunter, butcher, was playing with several others in a house near the corner of Duke and Grafton Streets, its clothes caught fire, and was so severely burned, that it died a few hours after.—*Recorder.*

LAUNCHED—From the Ship Yard of Messrs. W. & J. Olive, on Wednesday last, for John HAMMOND, Esq a fine new vessel called the *Queen*, 911 Tons old measurement.—For model, material, and workmanship, she is in every respect superior to any vessel ever yet launched in British North America.—This beautiful vessel is to be commanded by Capt. E. H. HUGGINS, one of the most experienced and respected Ship Masters belonging to this Port.

BIRTH.—At Government House, on Wednesday the 15th inst. the Lady of Captain Tryon;—a son and heir.

MARRIED

On 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. William Wade, of Halifax, to Miss Isabella, second daughter of Mr. James Freeborn, of this city.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. Joseph Blair, to Miss Mary McArthur, both of this city.

At Portland, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood, Mr. John Mitchell, to Elizabeth Ann Knox, both of the above Parish.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Wm Andrew, Mr. James Blain, of Burton, (Sunbury County,) to Miss Isabella Dickson, of this city.

At Dorchester, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. the Rector of Sackville, Mr. Robert Atkinson, of Shediac, Merchant, to Jane, eldest daughter of Major David Chapman, of Dorchester.

At Wakefield, (County of Carleton,) on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr Street, Mr. Abner Bull, of the Parish of Woodstock, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Solomon Perley, formerly of Maugerville.

On the 11th inst by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M. Mr. Nelson Merrithew, to Miss Susan C. Dumphy, both of the Parish of Douglas.

On Saturday the 4th inst. by the Rev. T. W. Saunders, Mr. David Burden of Queensbury, to Miss Olive, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hoyt, of Prince William.

At Grand Lake, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Doyle, Mr. Charles H. Balmaine, to Miss Sarah Jane, third daughter of Mr. John Buzzell.

At Blissville, in the County of Sunbury, on Monday the 13th inst. by Thomas O'Miles, Esquire, Mr. David Ores, to Elizabeth Anderson, both of that place.

At St. George, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John McLeod, to Miss Maria J. Seely, both of that Parish.

At St. Stephen, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Mr. John Huttley, to Miss Harriet A. Mullins.—On the 1st instant, by the same, Mr. George Soul, to Miss Janet P. Michel.—At St. Davids, on the 9th inst. by the same, Mr. Harrison Thompson, to Miss Clarissa Hannah, both of the above place.

At Sherwood, N. S. on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Charles Ingles Eliott, Thomas Seward, Esq. of H. M. 37th Regt. to Henrietta Sarah Crowdy, second daughter of the late T. Leaver, Esq.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, at St. James's Church, Pictou, by the Rev. Charles Eliot, Henry Davenport, Esquire, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at that port, to Anne Popham, second daughter of Richard Tresillian, Esq. Bandon, in the County of Cork, Ireland.

DIED

Suddenly, in Portland, on Wednesday last, Mr. George Henry Lepousie, formerly of Halifax.

On Thursday last, Mr. Thomas Bates, aged 57 years.—Funeral from Mr. G. Russels, King street, on Sunday at 4 o'clock; friends and aquaintance are respectfully invited to attend.

In Portland, on Sunday morning last, Jane Anderson, wife of Mr. John G. Ray, in the 28th year of her age.

At Spring Hill, on Thursday the 16th inst., the Rev. Mr. Murray, Wesleyan Missionary, aged 45. He was much respected by all who were favored with his acquaintance. He commenced his ministerial life in 1825; from the time he became a supernumerary, which was in 1836, his sufferings were great, but were endured with christian resignation to the will of God.

At Londonderry, N. S. on the 31st ultimo, aged 60 years, James Flemming, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Colchester, and for many years member of the Assembly for Londonderry—universally esteemed as a kind friend, and an independent honest man.

At Charlotte Town, P. E. I. on the 1st inst. after a lingering and painful affliction, of two years continuance, the Rev. Charles Macdonald, Roman Catholic Clergyman, of Charlotte Town. Being a person of unobstrusive manners, he was less known in the community than his many excellent qualities as a man and a Christian entitled him to be.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Jan. 17, schr. Acadian, Heney, Machias; merchandize saved from the wreck of the ship Hannah Kerr.

19th, ship Brothers, Poole, Dublin, 60; Markey, Brothery & Co. building stone. She was in the Bay a week, not being able to make the port on account of the severe weather; was close to with Musquash on Thursday morning at three o'clock, but the weather being very thick from vapour, she was hove to,—by daylight she had drifted past the harbour, but fortunately anchored at Quaco, all hands being much exhausted by fatigue and anxiety.—The Brothers performed a voyage to Ireland and back last spring in the same space of time as the present passage out.

22d, ship Ward, Masters, Liverpool, 44; J. Ward & Sons, coals, &c.

23d, schr. Margaret Trainer, Eldridge, Boston, 5; Order, ass. cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Harper, Murphy, Wexford, timber.
Beliona, ——, Newry, timber.
Constellation, Davys, Dublin, do.
Brig Planet, M'Rae, Cork, deals.
Carleton, Kinney, London, do.

The schr. Sir John Harvey, Bradley, which sailed hence on the 15th inst., for Nassau, put back on the 17th leaky.

Barque Clutha, Cronk, hence, at Greenock on the 4th Dec.

Sailed from Dublin, 28th November, Richibucto, Ganson, Saint John:—From Deal, 20th, Chester, Lawson, do.

Schr. Pembroke, Clark, from St. John and Eastport, at Delaware Breakwater, reports having been blown off for 30 days—had been as far south as lat. 32. and tried to get into Charleston—had lost nearly all her sails, rigging, main boom, boat, &c. and is a complete wreck.

On the 27th Dec. lat. 34. 55. long. 67. 30. the brig Hyder Ali, at New York, fell in with the brig Hester'on fire with all sails set—had burnt down to her Transom, and so far as her main hatch way forward. Whilst lying by her the main mast went over the side, she then passed off before the wind. The Hester belonged to St. Andrews, N. B., and when abandoned was set on fire by her crew, which have arrived at New York.

LUNENBURG, January 2.—Arrived schr. Magnet, Moser, St. Lucia and Dominica, 21 days—four of the crew had died from the fever, when less than a fortnight on the return voyage, leaving but the master and two boys to conduct the vessel. Some days after a lad belonging to the brig Blue Nose, of St. Andrews, came on board and risked his life in jumping from her. The owners have behaved with praise-worthy liberality to this noble lad.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 18—Schr. Elizabeth, McMorris, of New Brunswick, hence for New York, out 6 days, loaded with Picton coals, went on shore off Sag Harbour, near New York, on the evening of the 25th ult. about 8 o'clock—John Spear, a young man of about 19 perished in the cabin—the vessel is not yet bilged, and is not insured, but probably the whole will be a total loss.

CARD.

MRS. MARJORIBANKS, begs to return her sincere thanks to the Members of the different Fire Clubs, and the Citizens in general for their exertions on the night of Tuesday last to save her property from the Fire.

Jan. 24. 1840.

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.

BUILDING STONE, 200 Tons good Building STONE, from Dublin—landing ex ship *Brothers*, at the North Wharf, for sale by
MACKAY, BROTHERS &CO.
Jan. 24. 1840.

MOULD CANDLES.

Per Ship Robert Bruce, from Liverpool:

50 BOXES Mould CANDLES,
For sale low by
Jan. 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Valuable Building Sites and Marsh Land for sale,

Distant about three miles from Carleton, and fronting on the St. Andrews Road. To be disposed of at private sale by immediate application.

SEVEN pleasantly situated Building LOTS, well adapted for country residences, containing each two Acres of good Upland, and with the privilege of purchasing, directly in the front on the opposite side of the road, a Lot of Marsh, or Intervale of Four Five Acres.

And excellent carriage road from Carleton renders the above properties convenient, and in all respects eligible.

If not sooner disposed of, they will be offered by Public sale on Monday the 9th day of March next.

Plans and all necessary information can be had on application to Mr. JAMES OLIVE, at Carleton, or at the Counting Room of
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Corner of Duke and Water Streets.
St. John, January 17.

☞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.*

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—50 Firkins Prime Cumberland Butter, (a superior article for family use,) for sale by
JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER.
King street, January 17.

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 20 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.

House to Rent,

FROM the first of May next, the Lower Flat of the House occupied by the subscriber, on the corner of Carleton and Dorchester streets.

Jan. 17. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

PHŒNIX BOOK & STATIONERY
WAREHOUSE.

Prince William-Street, Saint John, Jan. 10th, 1840.

10 BALES and Boxes Printing PAPER; Colored, Blue, Writing and Blotting ditto; SCHOOL BOOKS—Murray's Readers, Grammar, Spelling and First Books; Knowles and Walker's Dictionary; Manson's ditto, for Schools; Goldsmith's England; Greece and Rome by Davis, Pinnock, and Dymock; Thomson's Geography, Atlas, and Arithmetic; do. Euclid, Calculus and Trigonometry; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Gough and Vosier's ditto; Lennie's Grammar; Jackson's and Morrison's Book keeping, &c.&c. The different Spelling Books in general use; Common Prayers, Bibles, and Psalm Books; Cathalic Bibles and Testaments, Prayer Books and Manuals of devotion. Quills, Inks, Powders, Slates and Pencils.

Jan. 10. D. M'MILLAN.

Board and Lodging.

TWO Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a respectable family, in a central part of the city, after the first week in January, 1840. Apply at this office.
December 13.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having seen in the Courier of Saturday last, an advertisement signed by R. Keltie, dated 30th November, taking notice of a dissolution of the Co-partnership of KELTIE & YOUNGER, and requesting payment of all the debts due to that firm, to be immediately made to him. Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of said advertisement having been made without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, those standing indebted to said firm will decline paying Mr. KELTIE, until authorised by the Subscriber to do so.

Dec. 9. GEORGE YOUNGER.

AUCTION SALES.

On TUESDAY, the 28th January inst. at the Warehouse of the undersigned, will be sold at 11 o'clock:

240 KEGS each 28 lbs. London White LEAD:
120 Kegs each 28 lbs. Black PAINT;
80 " " Green do.
80 " " Red,
20 " " Yellow,
24 " 14 lbs. Blue,
12 " 14 lbs. Crome Yellow;
6 Bales Irish BACON;
100 Boxes Liverpool SOAP; 1 Case superior Spanish Indigo;
12 Puncheons strong Spirits, 50 pr ct. O. P.
6 Puncheons Jamaica RUM;
4 Puncheons best scotch malt WHISKEY;
4 Hhds. fine pale GENEVA;
4 Qr. casks PORT WINE.
January 24. W. H. STREET.

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 Swedish 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.*

Iron, Hardware, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers, at their Warehouse, on the Mill Bridge:

1220 BARS Staffordshire round and flat IRON, assorted;
62 Bundles ditto round and square ditto,
121 Ditto ditto Sheet Iron,
22 Boxes Tin Plates,
36 Casks fine Rose and Clasp head NAILS, from 6d. to 20d.
60 Bags Spikes, from 4 to 9 inches,
4 Cwt. of Sad Iron; 136 gross Screws, ass'd,
Chest, Cupboard, Till, and Pad Locks,
Parsons's patent Book Case Locks, 2 keys,
Ditto ditto sloping Desk Locks,
Ditto ditto Brass Pad Locks,
Brass and Iron Jack Chain,
Carpenters' Compasses and Rules,
Sleigh Bells; Brass Candlesticks,
Braces and Bitts,
Coach Wrenches; Tea Trays and Waiters,
Ships' patent Water Closets,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,
Cast Iron Garden Chairs, &c. &c.
Cloth, Nail, Tooth, Hearth, Shoe, and Scrubbing Brushes.

Dec. 20. HARRIS & ALLAN.

Chain Cables and Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE—1 1/4 in. } second hand.
1 Do. — 1 1/2 in. }

NEW CHAINS.

1	Chain Cable,	short link,	1-16 inch.	
2	"	"	1	"
3	"	"	15-16	"
2	"	"	7-8	"
2	"	"	13-16	"
3	"	"	3-4	"
3	"	"	11-16	"
5	"	"	5-8	"
3	"	"	9-16	"
5	"	"	1-2	
3	"	"	7-16	"
4	"	"	3-8	"

ANCHORS for Wood Stocks, from 4 1/2 to 18 cwt.
Iron Stocked Anchors for Chain Cables, 1 cwt. to 6 1/2 cwt.; Kedge Anchors, 2 1/2 cwt. to 4 1/2 cwt
Topsail Sheets, &c. &c.
The above are now in the course of Landing, and will be sold low.

Dec. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NEW-BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

ST. JOHN, January 2d, 1840.

AT a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the paid up Capital was declared payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on Monday, 3d February next.

JAMES KIRK, *President.*

N. B. Non-resident Stockholders who may require to draw for the amount of their respective dividends, will please insert in their drafts "*being for amount of my Dividend on — Shares of the Capital Stock, in New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, as declared 2d Jany. 1840.*"

Bank of New Brunswick.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bank of New Brunswick will take place at their Banking House on Monday the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of applying to the Legislature, to authorize the Stockholders of the said Bank, to make such alterations in the number of Directors, and also in the number required for the formation of a Board for the transaction of business, as to them may seem meet.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*
Bank of New Brunswick,
St. John, N. B. Jan. 7th, 1840.

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.

☞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.

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.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE fine new copper fastened ship RAMSAY, 674 Tons Register, Wm. Hill, Commander—Will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 25th inst. Has superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board, or at the office of ALEXANDERS, BARLY & Co.

January 10. *Sands' Arcade.*

IRON RUDDER BRACES, &c.

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

Jan. 10. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

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

Nov. 29.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

The subscriber has just received, per brig *Wanderer*, from Liverpool:

AN extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver cased Detached Patent Lever, Lepine and Vertical WATCHES; solid fine gold and gold plated Top and Drop EARINGS; Ladies' Lockets, Vinegarettes and Brooches; solid gold and sterling silver WATCH GARDS; German silver ditto; Spectacles of every description; sterling silver Thimbles; Scissors; Gold Keys and seals; split Rings; plain and stone set fine and jewellers' Gold Finger RINGS; heavy chased ditto; which, with his former stock of plain and fancy Clocks, Watches, silver Plate in variety, Telescopes, ships' Compasses in brass and wood boxes, Quadrants, Log Glasses, Barometers and Thermometers, Parallel Rulers, Elliott's best razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, and an extensive variety of other Articles, he offers for sale low for prompt payment.

JAMES AGNEW.
Watchmaker, &c. King street, St. John.

For sale on moderate terms—1 Two-days ships' CHRONOMETER, and 1 Pocket Chronometer, in silver cases. As both of these Chronometers have been proved to be of the best quality, and first class time keepers, those persons disposed to purchase, would do well to make immediate application to JAMES AGNEW.

☞J. A. begs to state that he continues to repair and rate ships' Chronometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Compasses, and Watches and Clocks of every description, in the most correct manner. And having now several good and experienced Workmen in his employ, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of public favour and support.

November 22. 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 Country 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 plum 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, Challis, 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 velvet Shawls; rich embroidered Indiana do.; Cashmere, filled centre, Indiana, Lamma, thibet wool, worsted, and rich plaid woollen and merino shawls—in great variety; Indiana, lamma, challis, rockspun, fill'd centre, chinsel, 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; Jacconnet, mull'd swiss mull'd, medium, Nainsook & Book Muslins; white and colored Stays, patent holes; Marseilles 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.

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;
40 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.

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 1 1/2 to 4 inches by 1/4; do. 1 1/4 to 3 in. by 5/16; do. from 1 1/4 to 4 inches by 1/8; Round 5/8 to 2 inches; square 5/8 to 3 inches.
40 bundles half inch round refined,
40 Do. 3/4 inch ditto; 30 ditto 5/8 inch ditto;
1250 Bars Refined Iron, assorted, viz: Flat from 1 1/2 to 8 in. by 1/2; ditto from 2 to 4 inches by 3/8; ditto from 3 to 4 inches by 5/8; ditto from 3 to 4 inches by 1/4; ditto from 3 to 4 inches by 1.
120 Bars Swedish Iron, assorted.
129 boxes Tin Plates, CW; 20 ditto ditto IC;
40

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 PHŒNIX 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 S. Colvin; cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

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 Twogood, 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 docter'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 requires 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, Allen Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq Petcoudiac Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Shad. Fairweather, Springfield, K. C. Benjon Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis; T. H. Black, Esq., St. Martins; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry.

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.

TIMBER.—1000 Tons sapling Red Pine; 600 do. Tobique White Pine, 17½ inches average; 400 do. Restook ditto, 19½ in. average. For sale by *sept. 20.* RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Circulating Library.

Germain street, next door South of the Post Office—

Subscribers	Terms, payable in advance.		
For 12 Months,	£1	0	0
„ 6 Months,	0	12	6
„ 3 Months,	0	7	0
„ 1 Month,	0	3	0

Non-subscribers, 3d. per day for each Book.

Constantly on hand for sale: *Stationery, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Playing Cards, &c.*

sept. 20. A. R. TRURO.

NEW GOODS.

Per ships SOPHIA and AGNES from Liverpool,

NOW LANDING:

50 BOXES Mould Candles, short 6's; 50 boxes hard yellow Soap, each 60 lb.; 40 firkins soft Soap; 8 casks Soda; 4 bales best quality bleach'd Canvas; 2 cases, Hosiery, Threads, &c.

ALSO—4 casks best quality Bath Bricks; 4 puncheons and 5 small hhds. prime quality Malt Whisky.—The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, by application to

20 Sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

DEALS, STAVES, &c.

600,000 MERCHANTABLE Deals, also staves and Lathwood, for sale by J. FAIRWEATHER.

Sept. 20.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

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.

Lumber.

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

25,000 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.

10,000,000 SAW LOGS.

THE subscribers are ready to contract for the delivery to them, next spring and summer, at or near their Mills, *Ten Millions Superficial Feet Red and White Pine and Spruce SAW LOGS.* A liberal price given.

July 26. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

Alexanders, Barry & Co.

HAVE removed their store to Sands' Brick Building, in the Arcade, opposite A. B. Buxton's. *Received per Thetis, from Liverpool*—Seven packages MERCHANDIZE. sept 27.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have moved into the store formerly occupied by D. & P. Hatfield, in Ward street, where they offer for sale

1000 Bushels good Malt BARLEY;
80 Firkins and Tubs prime Cumberland BUTTER;
and a large assortment of DRY GOODS.

CRANE & M'GRATH.

To Rent until 1st May next:

A store on Peters' Wharf, next to Messrs. Woodworth's. Possession given immediately.

27th sept. CRANE & M'GRATH.

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.

Bolt and Sheathing Copper,
Composition Nails, Spikes, and Rings.

Per ship *Flora*, from Liverpool, the subscriber has received in addition to his former stock:

1¼, 1½, 1, ¾, ¾ and ⅝ inch BOLT COPPER, Sheet Copper, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 oz; Sheathing Nails for do. 1½, 1¼ & 1½ in. Composition Nails for wood sheathing, 2, 2½ and 2¾ inches,
Composition Spikes, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8 and 9 inches,
Composition Butt Bolts, 8 and 9 inches,
Ditto Clinch Rings of all sizes,
21 Rolls sheet LEAD, 3½ to 6lb.; Half ton Bar do.

The above being on consignment from the Manufactory, will be sold at prices to cover cost and charges. JOHN ROBERTSON,

27th sept. City Bank.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. *Meridian*, from Halifax—37 hhds. and 13 bbls. superior Bright SUGAR, landing at the south Market Wharf, which will be sold low before storing.

sept 20. CRANE & M'GRATH.

CHOCOLATE.

13 BOXES fresh Chocolate; 10 M. Havana Cigars; now landing for sale by

sept 13. JAMES MALCOLM.

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.

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.

SUGAR.

PER schooner *Jane*, just arrived:—20 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, which will be sold low from the Wharf, by

Oct. 18. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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 expisted 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 throught the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health.—Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact.

BALDNESS.
A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR,

Is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To 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, Hoarseness, 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 Gonorrhea Mixture, for the cure of the most obstinate chronic and common cases of Gonorrhea 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

Pork, Flour, and Corn Meal.

THE subscriber has just received by the schr, *Compeer*, from New York, and offers for sale 50 brls. prime PORK, city inspection, (in bond,) 80 Bbls. superfine Flour; 100 do. Corn Meal.

Oct. 4. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Jamaica Spirits.

Just received by the subscriber,

31 PUNCHEONS high proof and fine flavored Jamaica SPIRITS. For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

October 25.

GRAPES, RAISINS, &c.

50 CASKS new Grapes; 100 Boxes Muscatel Raisins; 100 Quarter boxes ditto, 1 case Dates; 10 bags soft shell Almonds. Just landed and for sale by

Nov. 1. JAMES MALCOLM.

Oatmeal & Seal Oil.

43 BARRELS fresh ground Nova scotia Oatmeal, and 10 hogsheads seal OIL, just received by the schooner Venus and brig Planet, from Halifax, and for sale by

Nov. 1. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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.

OATMEAL.—30 brls. Fresh Ground, just received and for sale by

Sept. 6. JAMES MALCOLM.

TEA WAREHOUSE.

JAMES MALCOLM, offers for sale at his Establishment in Prince William street:

175 Chests fine Congo TEA; 35 ditto Blackish Leaf ditto; 15 do. souchong ditto; 15 do. Hyson; 10 do. Twankay and Young Hyson; 35 do. Bohea in Congo Packages; with an extensive assortment of Raw and Refined Sugars, Mocha and Java Coffee, Fruit, Spices, &c.

The quality of the above Goods are all warranted to be what they are represented.

The very superior quality of J. M's grand Coffee is now generally admitted, and all or any of the above may be had wholesale or retail at his usual low prices. sept 20.

Witney Blankets.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO. have just received a large assortment of very superior 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Witney Blankets; 5-4 super Crib ditto, which are now ready for inspection.

Oct. 4, 1839.

CORDAGE.

Per *Coronation*, from London, the subscriber has received the following consignment:

100 Coils Cordage, assorted sizes,
30 Coils Ratline, Worming and Spunyarn,
4 Hawsers, 7, 6, 5 and 4 inch,
10 Coils White MANILLA,
4 Bales Twines, Lines, Deep sea Lines, Log Lines, Houslines, Marline and Hambro' Line.

The above will be sold low at cost and charges, if applied for while landing.

sept. 20. W. P. RANNEY.

JAMAICA RUM & TEA.

10 PUNS. Extra strong and fine flavoured Jamaica RUM, 52 per cent. over proof,
20 Puncheons ditto ditto 29 ditto,
10 Chests E. I. Company's Bohea TEA.

Also—A set of standing and running Rigging, and Blocks complete, for a vessel of about 250 tons, Received per schooner *Only Son*, lying at Peters' Wharf, and for sale low before being stored, by

Oct. 17. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Per 'Charlotte,' from Liverpool:

7th November, 1839.

3 PATENT Water CLOSETS—complete, for ships Cabins;
100 Bags Iron SPIKES, from 7½ to 9 inches,
21 Kegs Rose and Clasp head fine Canada NAILS;

For sale low if applied for while landing.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Nov. 8. City Bank.

FOR SALE,

At W. H. STREET'S Warehouse and Wine Vaults in *St. John street*, in the City of St. John, and also at his store in Fredericton;

120 DOZENS Double Diamond Old Port WINE;
400 doz. fine full fruited Old Port, vintage 1834;
200 do do do of more recent vintage:

A considerable part of the above are over two years in bottle, and the constant additions making to the stock is creating a more valuable and choice supply than has ever been accumulated in America.

500 Dozens East India, London Particular, and direct Madeira Wine;
60 Dozens very choice Champagne;
300 Do. Claret, Sauterne, Bucellas, Hock, &c. and upwards of
1000 Dozens Sherry, Teneriffe, Marsalla, Bronte, and Sicilian Wines.

With similar descriptions in wood, which are offered at the smallest possible advance, by wholesale or retail.

200 Dozens best Old Rum, Pale and col'd Brandy, Geneva, Arrack and Whiskey;
50 cases, 1 dozen each, Dutch Geneva;
Puncheons and Hhds. best Cognac Brandy and fine Pale Geneva;
London Brown stout and Pale Ale;
160 Puncheons Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Kitts RUM;
200 Packages "Clifton's" TEAS, comprising Congo, souchong, Twankay, Young Hyson Hyson and Gunpowder; being almost the only remaining parcel in the market of these well known superior Teas;

A few Tierces and Barrels Bright SUGAR;

And for sale to arrive in the Margaret, daily expected from the Clyde:

30 Puncheons fine Old High Proof RUM.

sept. 27. W. H. STREET.

Iron, Soap, Pork, &c.

The Subscriber has now landing, ex ship Atlantic:—

90 TONS No. 1 PIG IRON; 1425 Bars and 120 Bundles English Iron, ass'd.;
500 bars refined Iron, ass'd; 10 boxes DC Pontpool TIN; 20 cwt. Sock Plates;
60 bbls. and 20 half bbls. Irish Prime Mess Pork;
400 boxes Yellow SOAP; 80 do. White do;
20 ditto Dipped Candles;

Which he offers for sale at low prices.

sept. 13. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Slates, Slates, Slates.

THE subscribers, Agents, have ordered from one of the most extensive Quarries in Wales, a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES, best adapted for the covering of Buildings in this City, as recommended by respectable Mechanics here, a supply of which may be expected in a few months; and from calculations made, will cost but little over the price of shingles when on the roofs, laid and finished.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

August 30.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received 1200 pairs of India-Rubber Over SHOES, for Men, Women, and Children—For sale cheap by the Case, Dozen or Retail. S. K. FOSTER,

King-street.

N. B.—An Elegant assortment of CLOTH BOOTS, of every description, and fancy CARPET SHOES to open this week. Oct. 4.

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;
Mousseline 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.*

Fort, Sherry, and Madeira.
EX HEBE, FROM LONDON.

10 PIPES PORT, the most choice and first quality; the Brands are M. E. G. double and treble diamond, and the favourite vintage of 1834;
2 Butts SHERRY, the most choice East India, of great age, 3 years in Calcutta, and shipped from thence to London in 1835;
20 Pipes, Hhds. and Qtr. casks choice Old London Particular Madeira—possesses in a superior degree the essential qualities of body, smoothness, and high fruity flavor.

W. P. RANNEY.

And for sale at the City Wine Vaults:

200 Doz. Double and treble Diamond crusted Port,
600 Do. crusted Port of the favourite vintage 1834,
300 Do. East and West India Madeira,
400 Do. Choice Old London Particular Madeira,
200 Do. London Market Madeira,
100 Do. East India Sherry,
300 Do. Golden Pale and Brown Sherry,
260 Do. Hock, Claret, Sauterne, Bucellas & Barsac
75 Do. Champagne,
100 Do. sparkling Hock, Sauperay, Chablis, Muscatell, Moselle, sparkling Rivisaltes, Brawnberg, Moselle, and sparkling Moselle;

The above of superior quality and flavour, being shipped by Houses of high reputation at Oporto, Cadiz, Bordeaux and Madeira, and bottled with sedulous attention.

800 Dozen Teneriffe, Bronte, Marsalla, and Spanish White Wines,
300 Dozen best Pale and col'd Brandy, Old Wedderburn Rum, Geneva, Islay and Cambleton Whiskey, Batavia Arrack, and Old Tom.
300 Dozen Brown Stout, Porter and Pale Ale,
Puns. and Hhds. best Cognac BRANDY and Pale GENEVA,
Puncheons Jamaica and Grenada RUM.

W. P. RANNEY, in respectfully acknowledging the patronage he has received, begs to direct the attention of his Friends and the Public to his very choice selection of WINES, in bottle and Quarter casks, suited for private families.

Wholesale dealers are also invited to inspect his very extensive stock in Bond, (which for quality cannot be surpassed) samples of which may be obtained at the Bonding Cellars from 10 till 3 o'clock.

October 18, 1839.

Expected to arrive in the Mozambique, from London:

50 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT,
10 Bales Navy Canvas,
100 Casks London BROWN STOUT.

W. P. R.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just received and for sale at the lowest Market prices:

40 BOXES and half boxes best MUSCATEL RAISINS; 6 bbls. Water Crackers;
5 Barrels PILOT BREAD,
20 Kegs soda and sugar BISCUIT,
5000 Best HAVANA CIGARS,
10 Drums Turkey Figs.

Also on hand—Barrels Rye Flour, do. Corn Meal, 3 Chests best Congo TEA, 15 Quintals Codfish, 6 Kegs superior Mustard, together with a general assortment of Groceries.

CHARLES P. BETTS,

May 24. *No. 8, King Street.*

☞ All orders from the Country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Candles & Sugar.—150 Boxes Mould CANDLES, short 6's; 10 Hhds bright SUGAR —*For sale by*

Oct. 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

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.

SHEET & BAR LEAD, &c.

25 ROLLS Sheet LEAD, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 lbs to a foot;
2 Casks BAR LEAD;
2 Casks Composition BUTT B