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Weekly Almanack.

Feb.—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
11 Wednesday	6 19	6 1	2 28	5 36
12 Thursday	6 17	6 2	3 24	7 12
13 Friday	6 16	6 3	4 8	8 28
14 Saturday	6 14	6 5	4 41	9 21
15 Sunday	6 13	6 6	5 8	10 1
16 Monday	6 10	6 8	5 29	10 37
17 Tuesday	6 8	6 9	Rises.	11 8

Full Moon 17th, 11h. 52m. evening.

The Garland.

WHO LOVES ME BEST?

BY MARY ANN BROWN.

Who ever kiss'd and prest? Mother sweet,
Who held me, an infant, on her knee,—
Who hath ever watched me tenderly;
And yet I have heard my mother say,
That she some time must pass away:
Who then shall shield me from earthly ill?—
Some one must love me better still!

Who loves me best?—my Father dear,
Who loveth to have me always near;
He whom I fly each eve to meet,
When past away is the noontide heat;
Who from the bank where the sunbeam lies
Brings me the wild-wood strawberries.
Oh! he is dear as my mother to me,—
But he will perish, even as she.

Who loves me best?—the gentle Dove,
That I have tamed with my childish love,
That every one save myself doth fear,
Whose soft coo soundeth when I come near;
Yet perhaps it but loves me because I bring
To its cage the drops from the clearest spring,
And hang green branches around the door:—
Something, surely, must love me more!

Who loves me best?—my Sister fair,
With her laughing eyes and clustering hair;
Who flowers around my head doth twine,
Who presseth her rosy lips to mine,
Who singeth me songs in her artless glee,—
Can any one love me better than she?
Yet when I asked, that sister confest
Of all she did not love me the best!

Who loves me best?—by Brother young,
With his healthy cheek and his lisping tongue;
Who delighteth to lead me in merry play
Far down the green-wood's bushy way;
Who showeth me where the hazel-nuts grow,
And where the fairest field-flowers blow;
Yet perhaps he loves me no more than the rest,—
How shall I find who loves me best?

My mother loves me,—but she may die;
My white dove loves me,—but that may fly;
My father loves me,—he may be changed;
I have heard of brothers and sisters estranged;
If they should forsake me, what should I do?
Where should I bear my sad heart to?
Some one surely would be my stay—
Some one must love me better than they.

Child! there is One above,
Who loves thee with an unchangeable love:
He who formed those frail, dear things,
To which thy young heart fondly clings,—
Even though all should forsake thee, still
He would protect thee through every ill.
Oh, is not such love worth all the rest?—
Child! it is God who loves thee best!"

TRUST NOT THE TONGUE.

BY T. J. BEACH.

Trust not the tongue—words are but air
That melt the moment they are spoken;
Of lovers vows beware, beware!
Too freely sworn—too lightly broken.

Trust not the lip—the burning lip;
The tongue is not more frail than this is;
And let not love bewildered sip,
Its frantic joys in clinging kisses.

Trust not the sigh—Love ne'er betrayed
His empire in the heart by sighing:
'Tis passion only plies the aid,
Of this, the gentlest form of lying.

Trust not the smile—the artful smile,
So easy won, so sure of winning;
For while it seems so free from guile,
It lights the rosy path to sinning.

Trust, trust the eye—the beaming eye,
Whose timid glance true love discloses;
Then, trembling droops, yet knows not why,
And on the glowing cheek reposes.

Miscellaneous.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

By M. M. Noah, Editor of the New-York Star.

"He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,"—who causes the dew to descend, and the earth to bring forth its fruits, will provide for each created being; the place on earth left vacant by death is supplied by the birth of the living. Let man be only industrious and frugal, trust to Providence for bread, and his children will not want. Marriage, and debased pleasures, by the sacred ties which bind them to their wives and children! How many unhappy dissentions have been reconciled between man and wife, through the powerful influence of attachment to their offspring! How many crimes have been prevented to parents from apprehension of entailing infamy on their children! When we see married persons unhappy, avoiding each other, and indulging in perpetual jars, how frequently do we trace the cause to their having no children! What can be more gratifying to the just pride of parents, than seeing the tender flower, 'their bed connubial grew,' unfolding its beauties, and throwing around them its rich perfumes; or rearing the tender plant, until it becomes a noble tree watered by care and watchful attention? When in sickness, who smooths your pillow—whose hand presses more affectionately over your fevered brow, than your child's? And when on the confines of eternity, whom do we enfold in our parting embrace and parting benediction more affectionately than our children? What can be more desolate than age sinking into the grave unmourned, solitary, and childless?—How earnestly did our mothers in Israel pray to the Lord to take from them the curse of barrenness?

I was never more forcibly struck with the beautiful results of a well governed marriage, than on a recent occasion in my own family. Among the anniversaries of joyful events and Providential blessings, to be gratefully remembered and celebrated, first in importance is my wedding day—the day which, of all others, changes our relations in life. My little ones always kept count of the arrival of that day as their jubilee; and in their holiday attire, with smiling jocund faces, they came from school to offer their congratulations, and celebrate the anniversary. One spoke a new piece; another had a new song; a third some offering of a flower, or some compliment; and when the whole six, with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, surrounded the dinner table, and the boys arose with their glass of foaming champagne (an indulgence granted only once a year) to drink to the long life and continued happiness of their father and mother; and when looking on the comfort which surrounded them, their hale and hearty appearance, the well spread board, I rise from returning thanks to the Giver of all good, for his bountiful and manifold blessings, in having reflected these images around us, in health, in happiness, and in comfort: and who afford the means of giving them instruction, and "daily bread?"'"

A ploughman is not an ignorant man because he does not know how to read; if he knows how to plough, he is not to be called an ignorant man; but, a wife may be justly called an ignorant woman, if she does not know how to provide a dinner for her husband. It is cold comfort for a hungry man, to tell him how delightfull his wife plays and sings: lovers may live on very ærial diet; but husbands stand in need of the solids.

COMFORT OF CHILDREN.—Here are beautiful sentences from the pen of Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent—nothing more true:

"Call not that man wretched, who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted, pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its dark mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbours, and his voice may be inadverted by those among whom he dwells—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep may flee from his pillow; but he has a gem, which he would not part with for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eye."

Universal Attributes of Woman.—I have observed among all nations that the women ornament themselves more than the men, that wherever found, they are the same kind, they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. They do not hesitate, like men, to perform a hospitable or generous action; not haughty or arrogant, nor supercilious, but full of courtesy, and fond of society; industrious, economical, ingenious; more liable in general to err than man, but in general also more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. I never addressed myself, in the language of decency or friendship, to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has been otherwise.

In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Laplaud, rude and churlish Finland, Russia and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and, to add to this virtue, so worthy of the appellation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner that, if I was dry, I drank the sweet draught, and, if I was hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish.—*Ledyard's Siberian Journal.*

CHINESE ART.—An artist named Sunqua, of Canton, has executed on rice paper a series of six pictures, designed to illustrate the evils of opium eating. They form a sort of counterpart to the Rake's Progress of Hogarth. The first represents a young and wealthy merchant, surrounded by all the elegant luxuries of life; near him is an attendant, preparing for his use the fatal drug. In the second, he is seated on a sofa, smoking; his companions are dancing-girls, musicians, and courtesans; among whom he is squandering the riches bequeathed to him by his father; already he gives tokens of the energizing drug never fails to produce. In the third, his countenance is described as haggard and betokening misery; he is moping and wretched; stretched on a couch with his pipe lying by his side. His frame and intellect are both prostrate. His wives enter, behold his emptied money-chest, and stand frowning with indignation and astonishment. In the fourth, his houses and lands are vanished; he is stretched on a cold floor, upon a ragged mattress; disease has been added to poverty; he is without shoes, and breathes wih difficulty. In the fifth, he is described as scraping together a few poor coins, with which he is about to hasten to one of the houses of vice, to beg the stuff which the still wealthy opium-eater or smoker has rejected. In the sixth of the series, he is described as the confirmed sot, sitting on a broken chair; his miserable wife and squalid child are beside him, laboring to earn for him and for themselves the means of prolonging a miserable existence. These productions are valuable, as indications that a pernicious and ruinous habit is becoming unpopular in China.

Old General ——, used to ask his servant, "John, what sort of a morning is it?" "A slibbery slabbery morning, Sir." "Then close the curtains, John, and call me this time to-morrow."

THE TYRIAN PURPLE.—The richest velvets—generally black—have become fashionable as walking dresses, albeit an extravagant article for times like these. What a pity, now that the velvets are *a la mode*, that the dye of the Tyrian purple, an article so celebrated among the ancients, and one of the principal commodities in the trade of Tyre, should have been lost! How superb it would have appeared upon a splendid woman in Broadway, in a clear sun! The rich tincture which gave that exquisite color, was extracted from a testaceous fish found on the coast of Tyre, called *murex concylium* or *purpura*. Its quality, so tradition records, was discovered from the rich color which the eating of one of the fish imparted to a dog's mouth. The purple of Tyre is spoken of in the Scriptures, and its richness may be estimated by the demand it, and for its great celebrity among the ancients. Queen Dido presented a robe of this color to Æneas.—Hence the translation from the Æneid:

"His robe with Tyrian purple shone."

The purple was obtained in the throat of the fish; but the fish itself has not for ages been found on the Syrian shore. Shells, however, streaked with rich purple, have been found upon that shore in comparatively modern days, which might possibly have belonged to such a fish as the *murex*.—*N. Y. Com.*

RUSSIA.—According to the official accounts of the births and deaths in the Russian empire, it appears that in the course of the last year a great many persons died who had attained a remarkably high age. The number of births was 2,333,992; deaths, 1,563,733; excess of births, 770,259; marriages, 494,424. Among the deaths there were of persons from 100 to 105 years, 858; 110 to 115, 125; 116 to 120, 130; 120 to 130, 3; of 145, 1; from 150 to 156, 3; of 160 years, 1; of 166 years, 1. The provinces on both sides of the Caucasus (Caucasia and Transcaucasia) are not included. According to the report of the finance department, the population of the Rusian empire in 1838, was 60,000,000.

THIN SHOES.—Epitaph on the gravestone of a young Lady. "*Died of thin shoes, January*, 1839."—[Exchange paper.

If the truth was always to be found in an epitaph, and epitaphs to be found on every gravestone—such inscriptions as the above would be as thick in our repositories of death as the fallen leaves in autumn.

The practice of wearing thin shoes, and clothing in light garments generally, is too common among women, and cannot be too strongly animadverted upon. A thin pair of shoes undoubtedly set off and display to advantage a pretty foot; but is the word of admiration of some senseless coxcomb in a crowded ball room an equivalnte for the hacking cough, with [illegible] on the throat of the countrywomen as to be carelessly exchanged for the red harbinger of death blasting the cheek where it blooms?

Is a foot compressed into the smallest possible shape by kid and morocco—a prisoner there—and which if placed and kept there, against the will of the wearers, would be called *torture*; is a foot thus bondaged, we say, because diminutiveness may attract the eye of some jockey in humanity,) and expressing its owners both in the quality and manner of its covering, to cold, cough and consumption, to have such meretricious advantages compared with such probable fatal results? Let those who thus throw themselves in the suicide's path reflect upon what they are doing.

RICHARD THE THIRD.—Richard the Third was the only monarch since the conquest that had fallen in battle, and the second that fought in his crown, which, falling off in the engagement, was found and secreted in a bush, where it was discovered, and placed upon Henry's head by Lord Stanley. Hence arises the device of a crown in a hawthorn bush, at each end of Henry's tomb in Westminster Abbey.

Voltaire boasted, that with one hand he would overthrow that edifice of Christianity which required the hands of twelve Apostles to build up. At this day, the press which he employed at Ferney to print his blasphemies, is actually employed at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures. Thus the self-same engine which he set to work to destroy the Bible, is engaged in disseminating its truths.

When prosperous times come to the poor, they grow rich rapidly, because of their habits—when bad times come to the rich, they grow poor rapidly, because of their habits. Luxuries and ornaments should not be considered necessaries, extravagance the basis of respect, nor idleness happiness.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A Public Meeting of the Provincial Temperance Society took place at the large room in the building called the Friary in Horsfield Street in this City, on Wednesday evening the 19th of February; and the scene there was most animating to all who were interested in the welfare of their fellow creatures, and were using the means of raising some, and preserving others, from a state of degradation most deplorable; and more animating was the sight of a large assemblage of the Military on the occasion, among the number Col. Maxwell of the 36th Regt. Major Brookes of the 69th, Captain O'Halloran (who moved the 3d Resolution) and several other Officers of the same Regiment, whose presence had attracted a large number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Garrison to the meeting; thereby breaking through the too commonly received opinion that Soldiers have no business with such things! Although the room was filled to excess, and numbers were endeavouring to obtain an entrance, it appears hundreds besides were obliged to return to their homes, being unable to enter.

The business of the evening was opened by the President, the Rev. Dr. Gray, in a short address in substance as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have only to cast my eyes around upon the crowded Assembly before me this evening, to be reminded of the grateful acknowledgments, which in common with yourselves I ought to make to the Father of all mercies for the token thereby afforded that the cause of Temperance has lost none of its interest with this community, and while I congratulate you upon this happy fact permit me to contrast it with those gloomy appearances, which a[illegible] some time since the enemies of our Society boldly aff[illegible] and even its friends almost suspected to be the [illegible]oms of a declining cause. These appearances [illegible] occasioned no doubt by circumstances beyond [illegible]ntrol—circumstances which however they may [illegible]tended to depress, ought certainly to have affor[illegible] permanent grounds for despondency. Among [illegible] may enumerate the difficulty of obtaining [illegible]le place for our meeting. This was an unexp[illegible] hindrance and may be attributed partly to acci[illegible]—partly to the ill-will of our opponents.

Yet [illegible]standing these impediments it would have bee[illegible]r to say that we were not making progress. [illegible] in the natural world the seed sown lies hid [illegible]ong time beneath the surface before it springs [illegible]nd even then does not immediately blossom o[illegible]ng forth fruit—so the moral seed sown in socie[illegible]uires time for its growth—and although its effects [illegible]ot at once visible it will however sooner or later [illegible]ve at maturity.

The Temperance cause has a thousand discouragements to [illegible]tend with, and requires all the zeal of its friends [illegible] that they never then be disheartened by any imaginary difficulties or allow themselves to be diverted [illegible] their common object by differences with respe[illegible] the mode of obtaining it.

With these observations I shall leave you to listen to what [illegible] be said by other gentlemen who are to address [illegible] this evening, and simply add that there are c[illegible] your pledge here for distribution; and that [illegible] to the Provincial Legislature for laying [illegible] restrictions upon Tavern Licences will be left for signature at Mr. Demill's Store.

After [illegible]gh the Rev. I. W. D. Gray was called upon by the President to move the 1st Resolution, and in doing so, said,

Mr. President,—As I am permitted this evening, not merely to have the pleasure of moving a Resolution, but [illegible] to select the particular point upon which I shall address you; I purpose to let the circumstance in which I appear here, determine what that point shall be. It is upwards of two years since I have attended a Temperance Meeting in this city; but I have had the opportunity at a much later period of attending one elsewhere. I shall therefore consider my office, this evening, to place before this Meeting a short statement of what is doing in this cause on the other side of the Atlantic, and to draw from the subject some hints for our encouragement here.

Permit me, however, before I touch upon these matters to express my great joy, at seeing our meeting so well attended this evening. Before I came to the meeting, I had penned a Resolution, which touches, in the former part of it, upon some of the *discouragements* we have to encounter in this cause, but really when I look around me, I feel that every thing speaks the language of encouragement. I had feared, Sir, that the "novelty" of Temperance Societies having passed away, one of their grand attractions to the public had ceased; but what we witness this evening seems to say, we have not done with novelty yet; or rather, to suggest, that in a really good cause, there are always some *new things*, to arrest the attention, and [illegible] the convictions of reflecting persons. I had feared, Sir, that another obstacle was thrown in our way, by differences of opinion, among the friends of Temperance; but what I see before me convinces me, that if we do differ a little about the best mode of attaining the end we have in view, we shall not do it in the spirit of hostility; but keep in view the delightful sentiment of the inspired Psalmist, "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity"! I had my apprehensions also, that further impediments were thrown in our way, by a powerful combination among this evening [illegible] about to be revived, that new vigor is to be infused into it, and that we shall be enabled to move forward, with unbroken ranks, to contend for the moral emancipation of our fellow citizens. We will, therefore, Sir, on this occasion consign discouraging topics to oblivion, and turn to others which are more in harmony with our present anticipations.

Much encouragement, I conceive, is to be drawn from what is doing in this cause on the other side of the Atlantic. Shortly after my arrival in England, about eighteen months ago, I became acquainted with the Secretary of the British and Foreign Temperance Society (Rev. Mr. Clark). He requested some information, in regard to the progress of Temperance Societies in New Brunswick. In consequence of this I addressed a letter to him, giving him a short account of this and other Societies in our Province. Having no documents with me containing any information upon the subject, I was obliged to depend in a great measure upon memory, but I am happy to find, since my return, that in stating the number that had signed our books, at upwards of a thousand, I was within the limits of truth. I advert however to the circumstance for the purpose of reading to this meeting an extract from a communication I received at the time, from our esteemed friend Major Stannus.—Knowing how much good that gentleman had done in the Temperance cause, during his residence in this country, I requested him to give me some account of the Society over which he presided at Maguadavic. He did so, and I included his statement in my letter to Mr. Clark. In that statement, he observes:—"I think it was in the year 1831 that I first heard of the establishment of a Temperance Society at the Upper Mills of Maguadavic, a village of about forty houses, a place from whence the lumberers take their departure for the woods in the autumn, and when they returned in the spring, as they had not allowed any spirits while at work in the woods, their habits had been, when they came out from their winter's work, pretty much like those of sailors when they return from a voyage, and, as long as their wages lasted, this village was a scene of the greatest idleness, drunkenness, and profligacy. At length one of the publicans became so disgusted with this state of things, that notwithstanding the profit he derived from the sale of liquor (three or four hundred per cent.), to his honor be it recorded, he gave up his business, and, having heard of the progress of Temperance Societies in the States, he joined with two or three respectable individuals in establishing one in the village. It was a considerable time before they made any advance, and I confess that I was among those who amused themselves at their expense. I returned to England in the autumn of that year, and went out again in the spring of 1836, and on visiting the Upper Mills found that there was no longer a grog shop in the village. Three fourths of the people of the village and of the surrounding country, had joined the Society, and quietness, industry and sobriety had taken the place of the abominations which before had existed. The striking change I perceived in the state of things he first staggered me in the notion I had formed about Temperance Societies; and as it was my intention to reside some time in the neighbourhood, I determined to watch the progress of a society which had been formed at the Lower Mills, a more considerable place, and distant about eight miles from the former. This place had become the resort for all the drunkards, and the grog-shops had much increased in number after the reform of the upper village. It was not long before I became a member of this society, and at the succeeding election of officers I became President. From that period, notwithstanding the greatest opposition from the leading men of the place, there was a rapid increase of the members, and the cause gained such ground that the Magistrates in session were induced by memorials from the inhabitants to reduce the number of licences granted to tavern-keepers, and several were obliged to leave the place. I cannot speak from a reference to documents as to the number of members at the Lower Mills, but I am within bounds, when I state that it had amounted to at least 400. Whether they have increased or not since, I have not been informed.—I do not wish to conceal the fact that many who had joined the Society, were subsequently expelled, for forfeiting their pledge, but this surprised me much less than the numbers who adhered to it. I can say with perfect truth, that not only were there many drunkards reclaimed through the instrumentality of this Society, but there were several who were led, by God's grace, to see the wickedness of their past courses, and who are now consistent christians." Such, Sir, is the testimony of Major Stannus to a series of facts which had occurred under his own immediate observation, facts, certainly, which are well calculated to make a favourable impression, in behalf of the Temperance cause. And oh, Sir, it is a noble sight to behold the man who has risked his life upon the field of battle, in contending for the political interests of his country abroad, returning afterwards to spend his energies, and risk his reputation, in contending for her moral interests at home.

Shortly after the period I have alluded to, the annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, was held, at the Hanover Square Rooms in London, and I was happy to have the opportunity of attending it. I confess, it did not quite equal my expectations. I had imagined that a Temperance Meeting in London would be as much better than a Temperance Meeting at St. John, as the dimensions of London were beyond those of our city; but I was mistaken. Nevertheless the meeting was an interesting one. The facts adduced on that occasion showed plainly the necessity for such a society to counteract in that country the alarming progress of intemperance. It was stated, Sir, by the President of the Society, that the quantity of spirits paying duty for home consumption in England, Ireland, and Scotland, amounts, at present, to the enormous aggregate of 31,402,417 gallons, and that the amount of duty paid for it is 8½ millions of pounds sterling, a sum, as the venerable Prelate observed, sufficient to erect no less than 1700 churches, and to diffuse no less than 1700 additional teachers of religion throughout the country. The Bishop of Norwich gave a parallel fact. It had been ascertained, he said, that in the town of Birmingham there were 1000 places in which spirituous liquors were sold, and that £7000 a week was spent in those houses by the lower classes, a sum which, if expended in bread, would furnish eight quartern loaves per week to each family, in a population of 80,000 souls. Some other very striking facts were adduced to show the prevalence of disease originating from the use of ardent spirits. Fifty nine medical establishments, for example, are rendered necessary to be kept up by the vice of intemperance, at the annual cost of £165,000, and the proportion of diseases in the Metropolis attributable to this cause is given, upon the best medical authority at 65 per cent. What an appalling consideration that of every hundred cases of serious disease in the Metropolis of the British Empire, sixty five are the result of indulgence in ardent spirits! Will any man maintain that with such facts staring us in the face, (and these are but a tithe of what were appealed to on that occasion) there is not an imperative demand upon that and every other country where this evil exists, to adopt some active measures to arrest its progress?

It is gratifying, Sir, to know that some vigorous efforts are made through the instrumentality of the Temperance Society, to counteract at least in some small degree its fatal influence. From the Report that was read on the occasion I am referring to, it appeared that a great number of Lectures upon the subject, had been given throughout the kingdom, by Clergymen, Ministers and Laymen, with very [illegible] been added in the past year to the Parent Society; that the number of members was 300,000, that Temperance Soirees of a highly important and interesting character had been held in Dublin and Belfast, presided over in some instances, by Mr. Justice Crampton, a tried friend of the cause, and in others, to his honour, be it said, by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. And here, Sir, while upon the subject of influence, I may notice a fact which shews how much good a single individual in a private capacity can do in the cause. The Report states that a German lady has obtained between 30 and 40 signatures to the Society, and been the means of inducing several to obstain from drinking who were formerly addicted to it. O, Sir, there are many here this evening, to whom, with such an example before us I could wish to say, "Go and do likewise!"

Societies in connexion and correspondence with the British and Foreign Temperance Society, are spreading over Europe and Asia. They are flourishing at the present moment in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. In India, South Australia and New South Wales. But the great question, after all, is not how widely they are extending, but what effects they are producing!—the point of moment is not, how many Temperance Societies are there in Europe, Asia, and America, but what is the result of their agency? Now here Sir, I may venture to say without hesitation that their effects are far, very far greater than could have been anticipated. They have exercised a most important moral influence in many communities, and shewn that they are capable of exercising that influence upon all classes of persons. At Plymouth some blessed results have flowed from them. 'A new impetus has lately been given to their operations, by a visit from the Assistant Secretary, and they have succeeded in reclaiming many intemperate persons.' An interesting account is given in the Report of a Society formed in Courland in Russia. 'The subject was discussed in the Gezettes, and discoursed of by the Clergy, who, in private, strengthened the impressions made by their public exhortations against the sin of drunkenness. This excited much reflection among the peasants. At Christmas, 1837, one morning after church service, 96 of them repaired to the Parsonage, and begged their Pastor to receive from each a promise not to use liquor and spirits, and to watch over each other, in order that they might keep their engagement. The excellent Pastor encouraged them in this resolution, and after imploring a blessing for its accomplishment, wrote down the names of all who wished to enter the Temperance Union. (And now ladies and gentlemen, mark, I pray you, what follows, as to the effects of its agency.) *The state of their families was soon improved, discord and quarrels ceased,—all lived in peace—labour was pleasant to them—and the heart light.* In consequence of such a prosperous result, 83 others joined them; and this little company were active in diffusing the blessings of the society.' Another very striking exemplification of their good effects, was given by the Bishop of Norwich. 'There was one large town, said the Bishop, in the north of England (I do not like to mention its name, because I do not like to disgrace it) which was one of the most vicious in the kingdom. Bull baiting was there carried on with a degree of horror which would have shocked any one here, cock-fighting, drinking and everything which could debase the human mind was practised. The formation of Temperance Societies was for a time opposed, but at last temperance took root, and what has been the consequence? Bull baiting has ceased, the cruelty of the people has yielded before the progress of Temperance, and what has become of the cock-pit? It became, and with pleasure I record it, a place of meeting for the Temperance society, and so it is now. What was the influence on crime? I have authority for saying that after the establishment of Temperance societies, crime was diminished in an unparalleled degree—diminished two thirds. That town, which was once sunk in profligacy and vice, is now one of the most religious towns in the north of England. The clergy confess that they have less trouble with the people than formerly; the manufacturers say that there are fewer quarrels among workmen, and where iniquity abounded, there virtue, piety and religion now prevail. This instance speaks volumes, though I could relate volumes of such cases.' Surely, my friends, we must agree with the Bishop.—It *does speak volumes upon the subject.* I shall only advert to two short extracts more, to shew the favorable influence of Temperance Societies upon different classes of persons. One relates to the *Military in India.* The Report states, that "The Temperance Society exercises a mild and useful influence over the Military in India, and is evidently preparing them by habits of Temperance and good conduct, to be members of the Church militant, before they join the ranks of the Church triumphant. Great praise is due to the Government in India for the care manifested in recent regulations, to remove temptations to excess, by prohibiting the sale of spirits in canteens, which will lead, we confidently trust, to the abolition of canteens themselves." The other instance relates to sailors. "In Bremerhaven an interesting society was formed in 1837. Many of its members are sailors, and carry the principles of the society to remote places of the earth. Eighteen months ago, a Bremen ship crossed the Atlantic on Temperance principles, the captain himself being a member of the society. An American ship arrived there last summer from Canton, whose crew were engaged on Temperance principles, and exhibited in their decent attire and deportment, their beneficial influence. The captain and mate were pious men, and assisted at a Temperance Meeting held at that port. Prejudice had existed against Temperance operations; but the magistrates on witnessing their good effects, had given them their sanction and support.

Surely, with these statements before us, we are authorized to conclude that good to a vast extent is doing, through the instrumentality of Temperance societies, and that they are really worthy of receiving the support of every benevolent person. The great advantage of these societies is, that *they strike at the root of the evil.* They diminish the importation and sale of spirits, and by doing this they cut off the great *sources* of intemperance. Their efficiency in this respect is abundantly proved. 'In Edinburgh, for example, there has been a progressive diminution of ale and spirit licences, during the last four years, amounting altogether to 121.' 'In Copenhagen there has been a diminution of 17 beer shops, 8 brandy distilleries and seven tavern keepers.' But the most remarkable proof of their efficiency in this respect, is to be found in their influence upon the Legislative enactments, in several of the states of America.—Dr. Patton, a highly talented speaker, stated at the meeting in London, that the state of Mississippi had passed a law prohibiting the sale of any quantity less than a gallon at a time, and forbidding altogether, its being drunk on the premises; that Massachusetts has passed a law prohibiting the sale of any quantity less than fifteen gallons; that Connecticut had abolished the licence law altogether; and, to crown the matter, that Tennessee had made it a crime to have the article in possession at all. Now, sir, I am not about to discuss at present the expediency, or inexpediency of these proceedings; but I advert to the facts, to shew the *efficiency of these Institutions.*—Let none imagine, that in giving their support to a Temperance society, they are employing a feeble instrument It is, on the contrary, an instrument of immense power, and only requires to be set in motion, and kept in motion, by the support and countenance of those who wish well to the moral and religious interests of their country, to do an immensity of good.

Sir, we have need for its operations in *this community.* We require such a Society to be well supported amongst us. We require it for the benefit of all classes in the community. We need it for our *citizens.* We need it for our emigrants. We need it for the Soldiers who guard our rights, and for the Sailors who navigate our ships.—Upon the case of the former, Sir, I do not enlarge. I leave that, this evening, in far better hands. But, as to the latter (the case of the sailors) I would say before I sit down, that if we have one particle of benevolent feeling; if we have one spark of Christian Philanthropy, we ought to endeavour to do something to emancipate that class of men from the awful dissipation in which they live, and the formidable combination which is formed against their rights and liberties, their temporal and eternal interests. The subject, Sir, has been lately alluded to by a writer in the Courier. I wish, Sir, he may pursue the subject, I wish that all benevolent persons would read the painfully interesting work of Mr. Harris, from whence that writer's extracts were taken. With the author of that work, I verily believe, that there is no class of men, in society, who are so basely treated, so cruelly defrauded, as sailors are.

A year or two since, I visited a poor fellow in this city who was dangerously ill at the time. He was a fine young sailor, about 20 years of age. He had landed a fortnight before from one of our ships, with his pockets full of money. He was allured to a boarding-house where liquor was furnished him in abundance. There he was kept, in a state of intoxication for a fortnight, until his money was expended. He was then, in a stupified and exhausted state, sent out to seek a refuge in the street. He was seized with inflammation of the lungs, and was carried in a cart to another house. There in agony of body and remorse of soul, I saw him, in the course of the night, and ere the morning rose, his eyes were closed in death. Poor fellow, he passed, with the fumes of ardent spirits on his breath, from a world of sin to the bar of God! The case, however, is one of frequent occurrence, in this and other commercial places; and shall we sit still and not make an effort to rescue this class of men from the ravages which this tremendous vice is making among them?

Sir, we have ample encouragement to go forward in this work. We see that Temperance Societies have done wonders elsewhere, when well supported, and why should they not do wonders here? Cannot the Society which reforms the peasants of Russia, reform the inhabitants of our Province? Cannot the society that blesses the inhabitants of a city in the North of England, confer the same blessing upon the inhabitants of St. John? Cannot a society which ameliorates the condition of sailors in Germany, or the United States, produce the salutary influence upon sailors here? Cannot a society which so acts upon Legislatures in other countries as to limit the sale of spirits, and curtail or abolish License Laws, produce through the medium of public opinion some influence at least upon our own Legislature?—Undoubtedly it can. Let us only take courage and go on. Let us be in earnest in the cause. Let us pursue wise and moderate measures. Let us look up to the Father of Lights for His blessing upon them; and then, Sir, we may say of the enemies of Temperance, however numerous or powerful, "They are bread for us; their defence has parted from them, and the Lord is with us; fear them not."—(Numb. 14, 9.)

I beg, Sir, to move, "That notwithstanding the discouragements which attend the advocacy of the cause of Temperance, whether from diversity of opinion among its friends, or powerful combination among its enemies, this Meeting feel that they have ample encouragement and desire to record their firm determination to persevere in pressing the subject upon the attention of the reflecting members of this community, assured that by continually pressing it to their minds, and urging its claim with christian moderation, it must at length commend itself to their judgments, as a wise, benevolent, and holy cause."

The Resolution was then seconded by John Kinnear, Esq., and adopted by the Meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Tupper in moving the second resolution observed,

That he should not occupy the time of the meeting on the present occasion, with any very lengthy observations, but would request as a favour that there might be no cheering* during his address, as in

* The Rev. Mr. T. is a member of an Abstinence Society where cheering or other marks of approbation are generally not encouraged.

this opinion it tends rather to distract than engage the attention of an audience.

The Resolution he held in his hand was as follows, Resolved, a Temperance Society, while it is organized and conducted merely as an Auxiliary to the Gospel, is free from all reasonable objection as a mean of usefulness. Such Societies have already done incalculable good, to Individuals, to Families, and to Communities; and we may, with confidence, look for the further blessing of Heaven upon them."

It was very desirable that the principles and design of every public institution should be distinctly understood, since misapprehension frequently gave rise to prejudice, and prejudice was generally followed by hostility. There could be little doubt that many persons had entirely mistaken the nature and object of Temperance Societies. By some they were supposed to be inseparably connected with the Gospel—and that the promotion of the Temperance cause was the promotion of true piety. So erroneous a view however could never be seriously entertained by any well informed advocate of these Institutions. Others again affirm that the Bible having made no mention of the Temperance Society, it would be inconsistent with the principles of a real Christian to sign a Temperance pledge, as that would be adding something to the otherwise perfect requisitions of the Gospel. But it may be replied, that the Bible lays down general rules only for our guidance, and does not condescend to regulate every particular. That were this objection to prevail it would at once suspend the operations of all our great Bible and Missionary Institutions, since these are alike governed by private regulations of which no traces can be found in the sacred oracles. Temperance Societies do not claim indeed the credit of making men truly Christians. The members of them might still be strangers to real religion, though by forsaking one odious vice they may have assumed the appearance of greater morality. Nothing however can be more plainly laid down in Scripture than that no drunkard shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven, and while therefore we bear in mind the distinction which must ever exist between true and ostensible religion, may we nevertheless not assert that to reclaim the drunkard is to produce a moral reformation, which independently of its many temporal advantages, may by awakening reflection become subservient to the Gospel in promoting man's higher and more permanent interests. Among the many obstacles opposed to the progress of true religion there were none perhaps more pernicious in their effects than that of intemperance, since it frequently rendered its victim incapable of listening to the voice of instruction and even ashamed to attend a place of public worship, and thus excluded him from all hope of reformation: need he appeal to facts for a corroboration of this assertion. He had himself frequently known instances of this kind where the party otherwise well disposed had absented himself from the service of the temple lest others might become witnesses of his degradation; and he had also on the other hand known instances where the Temperance reformation had been closely followed by genuine religion. The Reverend gentleman here mentioned an instance of a person residing in Sackville, Westmorland, who was a magistrate for that county and had lately assured him that he attributed his first serious impressions of Religion to his having joined the Temperance Society established by Mr. Tupper at that place. Surely then, Temperance Societies, considered merely as auxiliaries to the Gospel, were so useful in that capacity that no reasonable objection could be urged against them.—But the Resolution further says that such Societies have already done inculculable good to individuals, to families, and to communities. This fact was so fully established that it would be unnecessary to enlarge upon it. Picture to yourselves for one moment the miseries produced by intemperance.—Look at that poor forlorn female whose midnight hours are washed away in watching over yonder heap of expiring embers. What means that heavy sigh? From what cause does it proceed? from drunkenness, from the habits of a man who once expressed the strongest feelings of affection and regard, but whose better nature has since been entirely subdued by intemperance. She is now perhaps sitting at the door expecting with dreadful forebodings the approach of one, who ere long may be borne home to her a lifeless corpse, instead of returning like a welcome guest to bless and encourage her with his presence.—But how beautiful is the reverse of this picture when the reclaimed father returns to the bosom of his family a sober and temperate man, and there are many instances of such reformations having been produced by means of Temperance Societies. With what delight is he now received by his friends, and how cheerfully does he leave his labour and business to join in the pleasures afforded by the domestic circle of which he is himself the happy centre. There was abundant cause indeed to lift up the heart in joyful thanksgiving to the giver of all good, for the blessings which had already followed the Temperance Societies, and to expect that the same blessings would still continue to follow them till intemperance itself should be driven from the face of the globe.

Samuel Bayard, Esq. M. D. then seconded the resolution, and it was adopted by the Meeting.

Capt. O'Halloran, 69th Regt., being called upon, moved the 3d Resolution, as follows, viz: "What can be a greater stimulant to patronize the Temperance reformation work, than, that it tends to save *souls* from death; as well as to dry up the fullest and bitterest fountains of Temporal Misery?" which he fully sustained in an eloquent speech of nearly two hours duration, and which, from its length, cannot be properly communicated through the medium of a newspaper, but will be shortly published in a pamphlet form, and public notice given when ready for sale.

This resolution was seconded by G. Hamilton Smith, Esq., H. P. Royal Navy, and also concurred in by the Meeting.

The Hon. Judge Parker then rose and said; That he would not obliterate the impressions made upon the audience, or exhaust them by bringing forward any new resolution: He hoped that the present occasion would not be lost upon any. It had been his painful lot to sit in judgment upon the unhappy individuals whose names had just been mentioned, and to pronounce upon them the dreadful sentence of the law, for the crime of murder. They had previously been guilty of no crime that he was aware of, and looking forward, probably, to long years of future happiness, had gone forth on the morning of the fatal day upon a party of pleasure. After visiting other places of refreshment upon the road and indulging in those opportunities for intemperance which every public house affords, they came at last to one where there was no less than eight inmates of the family; Sir, those individuals were driven out from their home, one after another by the violence of these men; all except one unfortunate old man whose inoffensive habite offered not the slightest provocation and ought to have protected him from injury. This harmless man, emphatically described by the witnesses as one who would not hurt or offend a child, became however the victim of their violence; and from whence did that violence proceed? from the free and repeated indulgence in Spirituous Liquors.

[Judge Parker here made some observations upon the noble part taken by Capt O'Halloran in bringing the prisoners to a sense of their guilt, his watching night after night with them in their cell, and now coming forward to *deter others by holding them up as an example* from pursuing the same course.] He had in the course of the evening been sensibly impressed with a passage of Scripture, which however had not been referred to by any previous speaker; (the passage alluded to here was that respecting St Paul's appearance before Felix.) St. Paul reasoned of righteousness, *temperance*, and judgment to come, until the haughty Roman Governor was forced to tremble; he could not resist the conviction forced on his mind by the Apostle's reasoning, but dismissed the subject till a more convenient season; this never appears to have been vouchsafed to him; he could see Paul often afterwards to endeavour to extort money from him; but temperance and judgment to come were forgotten.

He earnestly hoped that if there were any on the present occasion who felt the force of the arguments adduced by the gallant Officer and the Rev. Gentlemen who had preceded him, and would bear in mind the Apostle's connection of the subjects—TEMPERANCE AND JUDGMENTS TO COME—they would not stifle their convictions, nor wait for a more convenient season, which as in the case of Felix, might never arrive.

The business of the evening was then brought to a conclusion by a collection being taken up, amounting to £4 18s. 6d. and the Books being opened for signature, when 24 persons signed their names to the list; and since the meeting several more have come forward to add their signatures, to promote the good cause of Temperance.

☞ Captain O'HALLORAN's Speech at the Provincial Temperance Society meeting, is in course of publication, and will be ready for issue at Mr. Avery's Bookstore on or about Tuesday 10th inst.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, Feb. 29.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject recommended by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in his Speech at the opening of the Session, relative to an improved system of expenditure on the Great Roads; also, as regards the facility of Communication between the North American Colonies, submitted their Report, and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed on the 31st January last, to take into consideration the paragraph in his Excellency's Speech, recommending an improved system of Expenditure of the monies on the Great Roads, and which also relates to facilitating the Communication between the North American Provinces, beg leave to Report:

"That from personal observation in various parts of the Province, and after the most diligent inquiry, they find that the Great Roads of Communication are generally in a state of rapid progressive improvement, and that therefore it is not necessary to make any essential alteration in the Law relating thereto. They are, however, of opinion, that the allowance of ten per cent. out of the several grants as a remuneration for the services of the Supervisors, operates unequally, and would therefore recommend, that the Great Roads of the Province should be divided into Districts; that one Supervisor should be appointed to each District, upon a fixed salary; and that the Supervisors, so appointed, should devote their time and attention to the supervision of their respective Districts, during their continuance in office.

"For this purpose, the Committee have prepared a Bill, under the title of—'A Bill to alter and amend the Act relating to the Great Roads of Communication through this Province.'

"Respectfully submitted.

"JAMES BROWN, Jn.
J. A. STREET,
W. WILSON.
A. BARBARIE.

"*Committee Room, 29th February*, 1840.

On motion of Mr. End, the House went into Committee of the whole in further consideration of the Messages from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.—Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.—The Chairman reported, that the Committee having again under their consideration the Despatch from the right hon. Lord John Russell, relative to the tenure upon which Public Offices are hereafter to be held, the following Resolution was moved—

"*Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the Despatch from the right hon. Lord John Russell, dated 16th October, 1839, regarding the Rules hereafter to be observed, with respect to the tenure of Public Offices, should be highly satisfactory to this House, affording, as it does, a most gratifying proof of a sincere desire on the part of Our Most Gracious Queen and Her Government, to infuse principles into the Administration of Colonial Affairs, strictly analagous to the principles of the British Constitution."

To which it was moved as an amendment—

To expunge the whole of the said Resolution, and substitute the following—

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

When the following amendment was moved to the said proposed amendment—

To expunge the whole thereof and substitute the following:—

"*Whereas* the avowed object of convening this branch of the Legislature is to make Statutes and Ordinances for, and to advise the Executive Government in, all questions affecting the peace, welfare and good government of the Inhabitants of this Province: And whereas the exercise of all Executive functions should be controlled and directed with a special view to the attainment of the same objects: and whereas this Committee cannot waive or forego the inherent right of this branch of the Government to advise and assist in such control and direction, and to remonstrate against the abusive exercise of those functions; therefore

"*Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the House should view the Despatch in question, as that part of Executive Officers of the Representative Branch of the Provincial Government."

Upon the question being put for adopting the last proposed amendment, the Committee divided as follows—

Yeas.—The hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Fisher, J. M. Wilmot, Beardsley, Freeze, M'Leod, Palmer, L. A. Wilmot, Hayward, Hill, Woodward, Rankin, Connell.—13.

Nays.—The hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Allen, Barbarie, M'Almon, Stewart, End, Wilson, Hanington, Street, Partelow, Jordan, H. T. Partelow, Gilbert, Boyd, Brown.—15.

When it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the first proposed amendment, when the Committee again divided as follows—

Yeas.—The hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Partelow, Jordan, Brown, Boyd, Gilbert, H. T. Partelow, Allen, End, M'Almon, Street, Barberie, Wilson, Stewart.—14.

Nays.—The hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs. J. M. Wilmot, Woodward, Hill, Freeze, M'Leod, Hayward, L. A. Wilmot, Fisher, Connell, Beardsley, Rankin, Palmer, Hanington.—14.

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

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed by the Committee to ask leave to sit again, in further consideration of the several Messages from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and leave to sit again granted.

Monday, March 2.—Hon. Mr. Johnston, chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, and to report what monies it may be necessary to appropriate for repairing and improving the same, have had under their consideration the subject of Great Roads, as also the expediency of making certain Special Grants for Roads, and recommend that the sum of £25,240 be granted and appropriated as follows, viz:—

Saint John to Nova Scotia line, -	£2500
Do. to Saint Andrews, - -	1500
Corporation of Saint John, for Piers and Landing places, in connexion with the Steam Ferry Boat, - - -	1500
Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis, -	1000
Nerepis to Gagetown, - - -	200
Dorchester to Shediac, - -	150
Shediac to Bend of Petitcodiac, -	120
Richibucto to Chatham, - - -	500
Newcastle to Bathurst, including £100 for Little River Bridge, - - -	850
Bathurst to Campbelltown, - -	1500
Fredericton to Woodstock, - -	3000
For the Bridges already contracted for on the said Road, - - - -	1500
Woodstock to the Canada Line, -	500
Fredericton to the Finger Board, -	700
Fredericton to Newcastle, - -	3500
Fredericton to Saint Andrews, - -	2500
Salisbury to Hopewell, - - -	600
Shediac to Richibucto, - - -	400
Woodstock to Houlton, - - -	200
Waweig to Saint Stephen, - -	60
Bridge over Oromocto River, & approaches,	1000
Hammond River to Hopewell, - -	200
Oromocto to Gagetown, - - -	150
Towards widening the Bridge, and for improving the Road to Indian Town, -	500
Bend of Petitcodiac to the head of Richibucto,	100

Mr. End, from the committee appointed on the 3d February, to take into consideration sundry Petitions praying for Leases of certain Mines and Minerals in different sections of the Province, submitted their Report, as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred sundry Petitions respecting Mines and Minerals, report:

"That in the opinion of your Committee, no Lease to any individual or any Company should comprehend more than one Parish; that the Lessee should in all cases be required to commence immediate operation; that the term should not in any case exceed 50 years, and the other respects the sale or transfer should be governed by the existing Law.—All which is respectfully submitted.

"WILLIAM, Chairman."

March 3.—Resolved that the sums granted to the following persons, for Returns on Goods destroyed by Fire at Saint John the 17th August last, the following sums, agreeable to the Report of the Select Committee of 27th February last:

To James T. Hanford, -	£69	17	6
Charles M'Lauchlan, -	102	12	9
Crane & M'Grath, -	105	14	11
Crookshank & Walker,	148	8	1
Alexander Robertson, -	48	6	2
Thomas Parks, - -	384	18	4
John V. Thurgar, -	746	4	8
James Otty & Co. -	17	3	0
Daniel & Francis Leavitt,	85	18	6
Thomas M'Avity & Co.	112	10	0
Wm. O. Smith, - -	55	7	5
Honorable John Robertson,	200	9	4
Adam & Davidson, and J. & Alexander & Co.	73	2	5
Henry Blakslee, - -	17	8	3
Barlows & Ketchum, -	74	7	7
William Leavitt, - -	25	13	5
James Kirk, - -	42	15	11
Ratchford & Brothers,	514	2	6
James Lockwood & Co.	220	16	10
William Hammond, -	39	12	6

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, the sum of £74, to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor for the City of St. John for expenses incurred in the part and relief of sick and distressed Emigrants at St John in 1839; £12 16 6 of which to be paid to Overseers of Portland;—the same to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, the sum of £[illegible] towards the erection of a new Gaol in the said City; one half of which sum not to be paid until 1841.

To the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, the sum of £600 to enable them to pay off the debt on the Gaol recently erected for that County.

To the Justices of the Peace for County of York, the sum of £500 towards pay for the erection of the new Gaol in Fredericton, the above sum not to be drawn until 1841.

To the Hon. John Robertson, the sum of £45 18 4, being return Duties on Bricks, Exported from the United States, subsequently to the great Fire in August last.

To the Mechanics' Institute established in St. John, the sum of £250 in aid of individual subscription towards a building in the course of erection, and for the support of the School now in operation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Tuesday, 27th February.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Ward moved the following Resolution—

Whereas an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the second and third years of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for the prevention of loss of life and vessels clearing from Ports in British North America, wholly or in part laden with timber, with Deck Loads, from 1st September 1839, to 1st May, 1840," has been construed as applying to Vessels clearing for Ports in the West Indies as well as Great Britain, although the former are neither wholly nor in part laden with Timber, properly so called: And whereas the said Act so construed has been found by experience injurious to affect the West India Trade of this Province, as well as that with the United States and the Coasting Trade; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, praying that the said Act may not be continued so far as relates to the Trade with the West Indies, the United States, and the Coasting Trade; and further Resolved, That the House of Assembly be requested to join in such Address.

And the question being put thereon it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and communicate the foregoing Resolution.

The following are copies of the letters referred to in His Excellency's Message to the Legislature of the 18th Feby., on the subject of the proposed buildings to be erected by Mr. John Walker, of the City of St. John, for a Custom House, &c.

Legislative Council of the 19th February.

Custom House, Saint John, N. B. 12th February, 1840.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before Your Excellency a Plan of a Building proposed to be erected by Mr. John Walker, a Merchant of this City, upon premises belonging to him, which, in my opinion, are admirably adapted for the purpose, namely, for offices required by this Department, & also for the accommodation of the Provincial Treasurer, and for Warehouses wherein goods to be bonded for duties may be safely and conveniently deposited, secure from frost, and also from fire, as far as any precaution that can be taken will ensure.

In offering my views for the consideration of Your Excellency, I respectfully beg leave to state that I cannot be actuated by any other motive than a desire to afford security and convenience to the mercantile community, and facilities for conducting the business of a Department in which I have served in this Province for upwards of fifteen years. I am induced to offer this remark, as the proposition now submitted may meet with opposition from certain persons who may not fully understand the advantages to be gained, or from interested motives. I therefore propose to point out to your Excellency some of the advantages that will arise from the adoption of the Plan submitted, and I purpose to place this communication in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer, to afford him an opportunity of expressing his opinions thereon, before it is laid before Your Excellency, who can command such further opinions as may appear to Your Excellency necessary.

Owing to the numerous Fires that have taken place in this City, it will be readily acknowledged that fire proof Warehouses must be beneficial to the trade, and if better security can be afforded without additional expense of storage, the heavy cost of Insurance upon goods deposited in wooden Buildings will be a clear gain. The site of the proposed Building, from its contiguity to the places of landing and shipment, will prove a saving to the Merchant in cartage. In the Instructions from the Commissioner of Customs to the Collectors with respect to the approval of Warehouses, which instructions were no doubt based upon a knowledge of the requisites for Warehouses, the principle of approving of Warehouses point out, is, "that the approval is confined as far as practicable to one entire stack of Warehouses, and the preference given to those of Brick or Stone nearest the usual places of landing and shipping, and best adapted for the security of the goods deposited therein, and the accommodation of Trade."

By confining Warehouses to an entire stack of Buildings, a great saving is effected in the number of officers required to give attendance, as when Warehouses are scattered, unless a number of persons are employed, great delays will unavoidably occur in affording the facilities of inspecting and delivery of goods, furnishing samples, &c. which are absolutely requisite for the convenience of Trade and the Dispatch of business. The depth of water for Shipping at the Wharves near to the proposed site is said to be greater than any other part of this City.

Being desirous to avoid trespassing upon Your Excellency's time, I will not enter into a more minute detail of the advantages which I am confident would arise by adopting the proposed Plan. In the fire of 17th August last, there were consumed in Warehouses (which were only temporarily used for the convenience of Importers, the regular Warehouses being full,) 1,100 cwts. of Sugar, and 17,459 gallons of Molasses, the Imperial Duties upon which amounted to £500 sterling, dollars @ 4s. 4d, and the Provincial Duties to £210 currency.

The amount of rent for the offices required for the Customs and the Provincial Treasurer, would not exceed £400 currency per annum, the rent at present paid for very inferior accommodation is £150 currency per annum for the Custom House, and £60 per annum for the Treasury. Should the proposition, herewith submitted, meet with the approval of Your Excellency and the Legislature, I entertain no doubt that the Commissioners of Customs will meet their wishes by defraying a fair proportion of the expense to be incurred in providing offices which are necessary for this Department, upon an improved scale. The Trade of this Port, particularly for the past year, has been such as to warrant an expectation that an enlarged establishment is necessary, as well as desirable for the respectability of a Port that possesses a Trade to the extent that this place does.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's obd't humble servant,
H. BOWYER SMITH, *Collector*.

Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. & K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

Fredericton, 15th Feby. 1840.

SIR,—The Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Saint John, having handed me his Letter to Your Excellency, dated 12th instant, relative to a Building proposed to be erected by Mr. John Walker, Merchant, of Saint John, for a Custom House, Treasury and Bonded Warehouse, for the purpose of expressing my opinion thereon, I beg leave respectfully to submit for Your Excellency's consideration the following remarks:—

That the present Offices for the Custom House and Treasury are very confined and inconvenient.

That the number of Bonded Warehouses at present occupied, for want of one sufficiently large for the increasing business of the Port, greatly multiplies the duties of the out-door officers.

That the erection of such an establishment as is now proposed would raise the character of the Port in the estimation of Merchants abroad, and remove from their minds the fear of the loss by fire of such shipments as they might feel disposed to consign for sale to Merchants in Saint John.

That the confidence thus created would, by multiplying the business of the Port of Saint John, greatly assist the general prosperity of the Province, and increase its Revenues.

The principal income to be derived to the proprietor of the proposed Building, will be from the Storage of Goods in the Bonded Warehouse, which of course will not be increased above the rates at present paid by the Merchants. I would therefore suggest that Your Excellency would recommend to the House of Assembly to adopt the proposed plan, and to offer to share with Her Majesty's Government in paying the rent named for the Custom House and Treasurer's offices.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient
and very humble servant,
B. ROBINSON, *Province Treasurer*.

Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. & K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

From the Fredericton Sentinel. March 4.

We have commenced in this day's Supplement the Debete on the important Despatch of the Colonial Secretary, which took place in the Assembly on Friday and Saturday last.

A variety of Resolutions were laid on the table; but the debate ultimately turned upon one introduced by His Honor the Speaker, stating it as the opinion of the Committee, that the rules hereafter to be observed, as respects the tenure of public offices, should be highly gratifying to the House, as affording a sincere desire on the part of Her Majesty to infuse into Colonial affairs principles analagous to the British Constitution.

To this Mr. Partelow proposed as an amendment, that there is nothing in the Despatch to call for any expression from the House on the subject of Colonial Government; and that in the event of any thing taking place to disturb the tranquillity of the Province, the House felt satisfied that any representation would receive due consideration on being laid at the foot of the throne.

Another amendment was proposed by Mr. L. A. Wilmot, expressive of the objects for which the Legislature assembles: that the exercise of all executive functions should be controuled by a due regard to the attainment of such objects: and claiming the right of the Assembly to advise and assist in such controul and direction: and resolving that the House should view the Despatch "as distinctly recognizing an efficient responsibility on the part of Executive Officers to the Representative Branch of the Provincial Government;" which was lost by a majority of two. The question was then taken upon Mr. Partelow's amendment, which was lost by a majority of two. The Legislative Council have thrown out the Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath; and proposed to expunge Mr. End's Ryder to the Bill for the neutralization of aliens, (which provided that they should express their belief in the Scriptures,) but which the House refused to do, by a majority of 18 to 3. Aliens, therefore, can only now be naturalized under the Act of Parliament which compels them to take the Sacrament.

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

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—One "BOND *of the Corporation*" has come to light in a very odd manner. Really, these *Bonds* seem not only to be multitudinous and ubiquious, but to be endowed also with a *zoophytic* nature; now reposing in all the placid dignity of their vegetable nature; anon, exercising the faculties of the animal kingdom, and above all, assuming the powers of oral communication. Shakspeare tells us that we may find

"Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks;"

but surely, a talking or a scribbling *Bond* is something beyond even Shakspeare's fertile imagination. What would Shylock have said, or *looked*, had his terrible "*Bond*" found a mouth, and begun prating to him, (as it ought,) of morality, and equity, and mercy, and such like? But it was reserved for our days, during the wondrous march of intellect, to witness "*bonds of the Corporation*" telling the secrets of their prison-house.—I do not mean to quarrel with the graphic "BOND"; albeit he has used one or two ill-tempered expressions, which might as well have been omitted. When a writer, like "*Plurality*," merely acts as the organ of very many, in warning the mass of his fellow citizens of danger, in exposing abuses, and endeavouring to subserve the public good, by exhibiting to them the improper condition of their affairs, he can have no other interest in so doing, than is common to the whole community; and it is therefore ungenerous and unfair, to charge him with using a pen "*dipped in venom*," when he can have no earthly reason for entertaining venomous feelings, or desiring injury or ill-will to befall any one. The "*Bond*," therefore, when he writes again, should beware of attributing improper motives, to writers actuated only by a desire for the public [illegible] with *very generally expressed opinions*; since no *personal* considerations can be at all concerned in such a case, and therefore no ground subsists, for charging them with *venom*, or "exciting hostility against the powers that be."—The "*Bond*," however, is but a *bond*: a bondman can act only by superior command; and if he therefore indulge in a few asperities of language, he may be forgiven, as not being *free* to write altogether as a gentleman should.—But seriously; the "Bond of the Corporation" has subserved the cause advocated by "Plurality." Every one must admit, that *debt*, and especially increasing and disproportionate debt, is equally injurious to individuals and public bodies. Anticipation of revenue is in any case a serious evil; but when extravagantly persisted in, it becomes a hideous *hydra*; and nothing but a determined abandonment of the system, and resolute extinguishment of the burden already incurred, will prevent final ruin. "BOND" has *disproved nothing* asserted by "Plurality." He admits the public debt to be £60,000; some of our Aldermen admit it to be *more*; therefore "*about* £70,000" is not disproved. All that "Bond" does, is, to give some of the items that make up the debt; but as to *why* that enormous debt was incurred,—Oh! "*it is not in the Bond!*" He admits the overgrown ugliness of the new Market House; but, why £7000 was expended on the monster, when for less would have sufficed;—"*it is not in the Bond!*"—He asserts that the shin-plaisters are manufactured, merely to supply the loss of those destroyed; but when we eagerly desire to know the *total amount* of such liabilities in circulation, why we "*do not find it in the Bond!*" The "Bond" charges "Plurality" with merely asserting things without proof; but does the "Bond" disprove one of them? Not a tittle; on the contrary, every important statement of "Plurality" is corroborated by the "Bond"; and the latter simply offers on his part, also, statements, with no other proof than his own assertion. The main fact remains uncontradicted; nay, it is actually *admitted*; viz. that an immense debt hangs over the heads of our citizens; that it has rapidly accumulated during the last few years; and the citizens, therefore, have a right to know *why* it has been incurred, and to demand that such a system of public involvement should be put an end to. If the *present* Corporation refuse to comply with the wishes of their constituents in this respect, the remedy is in their hands: the *Freemen* can cast out the "BOND-*men*," and insist on economy and retrenchment for the future; and if the "*Bond*" takes pains to ascertain the *opinions* of the citizens on this subject, he will find that those who abhor the idea of public debt, are, of the whole community, a vast

PLURALITY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—My attention was attracted to a communication in your late number, under the signature of "Plurality," by the remarks in opposition to that writer which appeared in Saturday's Courier, from the pen of Mr. "Bond of the Corporation".—In common with the majority of my fellow citizens I was astonished by the admission of "Bond," that our City debt had reached the enormous sum of £60,000—independent of a large and *undefined* amount of *shinplaisters* in circulation, and this accumulation arising at the same time that the income of the City, say 5 or £6,000 per annum, was being expended.—Notwithstanding the free and easy manner in which "Bond" treats the subject, and the complacency with which he views the "public improvements" of the last three years, I deem the facts already elicited, as meriting the deep and serious consideration of every reflecting and debt-detesting citizen; and that the time has arrived for instituting a strict and searching inquiry, to ascertain how, and when, and where, so large an amount of money was borrowed and expended; and the why, and wherefore, the citizens have been kept in ignorance, for some years past, of the state of the City finances!—The apathy evinced by our respectable citizens, to the doings of our Civic body heretofore, must certainly now give way, and a more active and energetic *surveillance* be established, lest we verge of bankruptcy by their extravagance and injudicious expenditures and management.

Yours, &c. ARTHUR.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1840.

There is no later intelligence from Europe than we gave in our paper of last Tuesday. We have however extracted a few additional items, chiefly from the *New-York Herald*. The latest London dates are sixty-five days old.

The Great Western was advertised to sail on the 20th February, for New-York.

Prince Albert.—A letter from Coburg, dated 27th ult., in the *Commerce*, says:—"Prince Albert, accompanied by his father, yesterday quitted his paternal residence for Gotha, from whence he will set out immediately for London, where the royal marriage will be speedily celebrated. As he left the house of his ancestors, he frequently turned towards it, and with tears in his eyes, bade adieu. Some days before his departure, the society of the Casino of the Nobles gave a ball in his honor, at which he was received by twelve young ladies in white, and wearing fresh-gathered roses. The Philanthropic Society gave him a serenade, and all classes joined in the expression of their joy on the occasion of his union. The Prince is to arrive in London between the 10th and 15th of January."

Ribbons to be worn at the Queen's Marriage.—A memorial has been presented to Her Majesty from the manufacturers of silk ribbons in Coventry, praying her sanction to an uniform color in the ribbons to be worn at and in honor of the coming royal nuptials. The Queen has returned an answer, commanding specimens of the articles to be transmitted to her Majesty. In pursuance of this command, a specimen of the lily or English white has been submitted to the Queen as the color to be used in the various manufactures of silk and ribbons for the public celebration of her Majesty's nuptials; but with the style of such manufacture the memorialists do not interfere, leaving that entirely to the prevailing style and fashion. This color has been adopted by her Majesty.

Her Majesty sees little company at Windsor; and the lists of guests at the Royal table rarely contain any names save those of members of the Household, the Duchess of Kent, and Viscount Melbourne.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Mr. Blore, the architect, has three hundred men at work at Buckingham Palace, for the intended royal marriage. The orders are to have all finished by the middle of January.

The Queen's Marriage.—The London Sun says the Queen's marriage is not yet fixed, nor can it be, as it will depend on the time when the bill providing for Prince Albert, passes through Parliament. The "London Courier" says she will be married Feb. 16th—so says the Naval and Military Gazette. The Duke de Nemours is to be present at the marriage, and will probably be accompanied by the Duke d'Aumale.

Her Majesty is expected to lay the foundation of the new Houses of Parliament shortly after her marriage.

Russian Expedition against Chiva.—It appears that the Emperor of Russia contemplates a great expedition against Chiva. A St. Petersburg letter reports that the Russian expedition into Chiva will be accompanied by 8,000 camels, the only animals that can be used in that country for carrying the baggage, provisions, and ammunition across the extensive sandy tracts beyond Orenburg. The Shah of Persia has offered to the Russian Government escorts for all convoys of stores, &c. crossing his territories, for the expedition against the Khan of Chiva.—Many surmise this expedition is only to encourage the native princes of India to revolt against British power.

England versus Russia.—We infer from the tone of the London ministerial journals that the English ministry have at length opened their eyes to the policy of Russia, and that the unexpected news of the march of the Russians upon Chiva will produce an entire change in the policy of the English Cabinet towards Russia.

The President Steam Ship.—This noble vessel is now at Liverpool taking in her machinery. She sails faster than the British Queen. The President, it is expected, will be ready for sea by the month of June or July next, and will leave the port of London alternately with the British Queen.

New Coinage in England.—It is proposed to make a decimal coinage in England. The idea is to strike a silver coin equal to two shillings, or 1-10th of a pound, which is to be called a florin; and a tenth part of this florin is to be represented by another new coin, under the name of the stiver. This stiver is to be proclaimed equal to 10 farthings, five of which will be represented by the great, and four by the small penny. The coinage would then be thus arranged—

10 farthings equal to 1 stiver,
10 stivers, - - - - 1 florin,

[illegible] gent's Park in London.

The Rev. H. Pepys is the new Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Frost's trial was proceeding. All jurors who rented over 100 dollars a year, were challenged for the prisoner.

The London Globe of Jan. 4th, says, that Circulars have been issued by the banking house of Leland Bullen & Co. of Liverpool, announcing that they have reduced the rate of interest on discounts to 5 per cent. The reduction commenced on New Years Day.

The Duke of Wellington.—A Correspondent at Edinburgh informs us that a parliamentary meeting was held, at the close of the past week, to make the necessary arrangements for calling a public meeting to consider the propriety of erecting in the metropolis of Scotland a national testimonial to the Duke of Wellington. The general public meeting is announced for Tuesday next, at the Hopetoun Rooms, when the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Sir James Forrest, Bart., will take the chair. It is added, that the proposal was immediately taken up by the most influential inhabitants of that city of all shades of politics.

The Queen of England has sent a magnificent saddle and accoutrements, as a present to Espartero, the Spanish General.

FRENCH MINISTERS.—According to a calculation of the changes of Ministers which have taken place in France since 1830, it appears that there have been 17 different cabinets, comprising together 49 various Ministers—making nearly two cabinets in each year.

Commercial Distress in France.—From the 1st January, 1839, to the 1st January, 1840, 1,013 bankruptcies were declared for the department of the Seine. The total amount of these failures was 60 millions of francs.

Climate in France.—All over France up to Jan. 9th, the climate had been warm as summer; thermometer up to 70 in the shade. Strawberries were gathered at Liege on the 2d January, and within the last few days some fine asparagus had been cut at Charonne, just outside Paris, from beds in the open air. A letter from Algiers, from one of the members of the scientific commission, states that the vegetation of that country is in full activity.

The guillotine is introduced into Constantinople.

Slave Trade.—H. B. M. vessel, Water Witch, has captured the slaver Mary Cushing, with 427 slaves; making 3 vessels and 1131 slaves in 4 months.

Such is the progress Temperance is making in Cork, that the revenue in that city on whiskey is stated to have decreased £10,000 in one month.—The distillers are talking of shutting up shop.

RESOURCES OF INDIA.—It is a curious fact that, at the present moment, although this country has possessed India for so many years, we know scarcely anything of its productions and capabilities.—Thousands of gallons of linseed oil have been sent annually to India, whilst millions of pounds of the seeds of linseed were rotting throughout the country. There are not less than 50 species of plants from which we might obtain caoutchouc, though as yet we have imported but little from India!—*London paper.*

The first week's experience of the working of the new post office arrangements gives an increase in the number of letters—80,000, and an increase of revenue, £60. The penny post will be quickly set in operation.

The British Queen steam ship was positively to leave London for New-York on the 1st of March.

Lord Brougham was suddenly called from Paris to England by the illness of his mother. The death of this lady is deeply lamented, she being distinguished for every feminine virtue.

The French only gained victory in their African possessions, with the most serious loss. The Arabs are very and they indeed have a sprinkling of Europeans, makes him a troublesome enemy.

We understand that the grant of £500 to the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton, which passed the Assembly about two weeks ago, has subsequently been agreed to by the Legislative Council.

There has been no Mail from Fredericton since Saturday evening; our Legislative intelligence is therefore in arrears.

We have received the two first numbers of the "*Scottish Patriot*," an elegantly printed quarto paper of eight pages, published weekly in New-York by Dr. J. G. Cumming, 75 White street. They are filled with a variety of interesting subjects written, selected, compiled, and arranged with much taste under appropriate heads; and possessing a more *literary* character than most of the papers with which we exchange. It will be particularly interesting to natives of Scotland, to the sons of which country throughout the U. States and the British Colonies, it is specially dedicated. The *Title* is embellished by a beautifully executed and very elegant *National* device. The numbers can be seen at this office.

In Upper Canada, the elevation of Mr. Hagerman to the bench is officially announced; also, the appointment of Mr. Draper as Attorney General, and also of Mr. Robert Baldwin, as Solicitor General.—It is stated that Sir Allan Macnab is to be Commissioner of Crown Lands.

"General" Theller, the indomitable Canadian patriot, has been appointed printer to the Senate of Michigan.

NEW VESSELS.—We have this week to add several first class, large sized Ships to the immense fleet of vessels already owned by our enterprising Merchants.—The "*Mountaineer*," of 900 tons, built by Mr. James Briggs, of Portland, for James Kirk, Esq. of this city; and the "*Ward Chipman*," of 700 tons, also built in Portland by Messrs. W. & J. Lawton, for Messrs. Mackay, Brothers & Co. of this city, were launched during the present week.—*Courier.*

We understand that THOMAS JONES, Esquire, of this City, has been appointed Sheriff of Charlotte County, in the room of COLIN

All over France up to Jan. en warm as summer; thermo- hade. Strawberries were ga- 2d January, and within the he asparagus had been cut at Paris, from beds in the open giers, from one of the members sion, states that the vegetation l activity.

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r. Anderson that THOMAS his City, has been appointed ounty, in the room of COLIN and JOHN M. JOHNSON, Es- heriff of Northumberland; in M. CLARKE, Esquire.

T SOCIETY.—The Anniversa- tution took place at the Saint y evening the 2d inst. and was creditable to the new caterers rs. W. & J. Scammell,) who the management of that estab- NS, Esq. President of the So- cession, and was ably support- dent, Mr. FRANCIS COLLINS. riotic toasts were given in fine nd well received by the com- atified by an unusual display some of our best singers.—

ENT.—On Tuesday last, as Da- f the Branch Pilots of this James Lane, son of Mr. Ed- about 18 years of age, were ail-boat from Sand Point to e, and when within about two nding, they were thrown out boat. Both parties succeed- n of the boat, where they re- hort time, the violence of the tter to let go his hold, when re. The former remained on when he was taken off in an Mr. Alexander Reed, Keeper ght House, whose attention situation of the unfortunate nd significant gestures of a va- ken to his house, received the Reed and family, and is now body of Mr. Lane has not yet imely end will long be deplor- s and friends.—*Ib.*

LTY.—On last Wednesday, rge Vaughan, of South Bay, n three and four years of age, eath by the body of a cart, sloping position against the on him while he was at play

on the 4th instant, before Dr. a view of the body of Mrs. rdict—"Died by the visita- ently formed by some Quaks. moking celebrity—we do not but the solid, sedate smokers ood Cigar above all things. Thousand Pounds has been —a vessel has been chartered, y or two to the Havanna, for ng a Cargo of Cigars of the *Royal Gazette.*

QUEBEC, February 28. ret that we see, what it is to death blow, has been struck Insurance Company, the on- nd which has existed in Ca- r of stockholders are desirous any. This is the more to be hat similar institutions in the in the adjoining States, are ends of any joint stock Com- nnate risks at the commence- d not have discouraged the ses the first season amounted West India risks.—*Gazette.*

RD TIMES.—The too general There are some who, a few not dine without a silver fork, lad to dine without any fork

gua, 6th ult. Dry Fish (casks) ber $24; no pickled fish in

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.
D. JORDAN, Esquire, Cashier.

Deposited in February, - - - - £455 6 6
Withdrawn in Ditto, - - - - - 916 7 3

Acting Trustee for March, *Hon. Hugh Johnston.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN BOYD, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for March.
A. S. PERKINS, JOHN WALKER, ROBERT KELTIE.

☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, Mr. Henry S. Beek, of Fredericton, to Olivia, eldest daughter of Mr. George N. Smith, of St. Andrews.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. John Kehoe, to Catharine, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Smith.—Mr. John Fleming, to Miss Mary O'Gready, all of this city.—On Tuesday, by the same, Mr. Michael Wallace, to Miss Mary Patterson.—Mr. Bernard Doherty, to Miss Catharine Doherty, all of this city.—Mr. John Donovan, to Miss Joanna Dempsey.—Mr. Thomas O'Brien, to Miss Margaret M'Girr, all of Portland.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. Samuel M'Leod, to Miss Isabella White, both of this City.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. David Harris, Mr. Robert Watt, of Portland, to Miss Sarah J. Watt, of the Island of Grand Manan.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. William Nutt, to Miss Lucy Ann Ogylvie, both of the Parish of Portland.

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

In the Parish of Waterborough, Queen's County, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. A. Wood, Mr. Samuel Vincent W[illegible]

DIED,

On Thursday morning, aged 52 years, Mr. James Dowd, Grocer, of this City.

On Thursday evening, after three days' illness, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. Robert Thompson, of Portland, in the 26th year of her age. She died as she lived, a sincere christian.

On Friday morning, after a short and severe illness, Fanny, third daughter of Dr. Henry Cook, in the 6th year of her age.

Yesterday, Phebe Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Holstead, in the 11th year of her age.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday) at half-past 3 o'clock, from her father's residence in King-street.

At Lunenburg, N. S. on the 22d ult. in the 85th year of his age, John Charles Rudolf, Esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Batt. Lunenburg Militia.

Suddenly, at Wallace, on the 16th inst. Mr. Caleb Horton, in the 64th year of his age.

At Quebec, on the 21st ult. aged 54 years, Andrew Stuart, Esquire, Her Majesty's Solicitor General for the Province of Lower Canada, a gentleman who had long held the first rank at the Quebec Bar, and who, by his solid learning, superior natural talents and honourable character, would have been equally distinguished in any country. His death is a sore bereavement to his family and friends, and the Province in general.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED,

Tuesday, Sch'r Acadian, Henry, Machias—with spars, &c. from the wreck of the ship *Hannah Kerr.*
Wednesday, Sch'r Jasper, Dunbar, Norfolk, 42—Ratchford & Brothers, oak timber, &c.
Thursday, Sch'r Matilda, Simpson, New-York, 9—H. Gilbert, wheat, &c.
Monday, brig William Pitt, Barker, Philadelphia, 18—B. Tilton, flour and corn.
This Day, schr. Concord, Lizwell, New York, 10—R. Rankin & Co. assorted Cargo.

CLEARED,

Ship Albion, Valpey, London, [illegible] and deals.
Brig Napoleon, Caleff, Baltimore spars, &c.
Herald, Berwick, Montego [illegible] lumber, &c.
Isabella, Potter, Falmouth, (Jam.) fish, &c.
Sch'r Gov. Francis, Norwood, Eastport, plaster.
Constant, Hemeon, Philadelphia, plaster.
Pembroke, Clarke, Eastport, plaster.
Matilda, Simpson, Eastport.
Pembroke, Clark, Eastport, ballast.

Spoken on the 8th Feb. lat. 37 37, long. 54, ship Paragon, Swinford, hence for London, out 12 days.—On the 26th, lat. 42, long. 65 25, ship Calcutta, M'Kinnell, 2 days from St. John for Liverpool.

Whale ship Margaret Rait, of this port, with 600 barrels oil, sailed from New Zealand on the 14th Sept. last, on a cruise—all well: had made a shipment of oil to London.

Barque Evergreen, Henry, of this port, cleared at Savannah on the 20th ult. with 1696 bales of upland and 83 of sea island cotton.

Arrived at Norfolk, (Vir.) 20th ult. barque Pearl, Fletcher, 45 days from Liverpool.—At Savannah, 21st. ship Orbit, Robinson, from London.

Brigantine Halifax, O'Brien, arrived at Halifax, reports brig Allegro, of this port, at Savannah-la-mar, 2d ult., discharging—Capt. Perkins dead.

Brig Hebe, Grant, of and for St. Andrews, from Trinidad, 70 days, in ballast, went ashore at Forked Harbour, C. B. on the 15th instant—vessel a total wreck—crew and materials saved.

The steamer British Queen, on her passage to England, Dec. 7, observed a barque hove too, with signals of distress, bore up and boarded the Lord John Russell of St. John, out five days, bound to Gloucester, with three feet water in her hold—had her coals washed off deck—sent them three bags.

Entered for loading at Liverpool previous to the 2d January, ship Agnes, Bainbridge, for New Orleans; Ruby, Wescott, Savannah; Elizabeth, Sinclair, St. John.—Loading at Greenock, December 20, Glasgow, Douglas, St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, 1st January, ship York, Legg, St. John; 2d, barque Ann Hall, Tucker, for Mobile.—Cleared, 2d, Alexander Edmond, Strang, Savannah.

Abstinence Meeting.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Saint John Auxiliary to the New British and Foreign Temperance Society, will take place in the Wesleyan Sabbath School Room, Horsfield street, on Wednesday Evening next, 11th instant, at 7 o'clock. The friends of Temperance and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ Tracts will be distributed at the Meeting, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the Society.

By order of the President.
A. SUTHERLAND, } *Secretaries.*
March 10.

Attention!!!

A MEETING of the Volunteer Left Flank Company, 1st Battalion Saint John City Militia, will be held at the St. John Hotel, on Wednesday Evening next, 11th inst. at half-past seven o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is particularly requested.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Lieutenant Commanding.
St. John, 10th March, 1840.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Lecture advertised for Wednesday Evening the 11th instant, is necessarily Postponed until Monday Evening next, the 16th inst. The Board of Directors having engaged Mr. Hopley's building for the remainder of the season, are obliged to make some repairs for the comfort and convenience of the audience. (*Com. News.*) 10th March.

WANTED, a steady MAN who understands Writing and Figures, and can when not engaged in a Store, attend to work about a House.—Inquire at the Observer office. March 10.

NOTICE.

PICKED up at large, a Chestnut HORSE.—The owner can have him by paying expenses.—Inquire at this Office.
St. John, 6th March, 1840.—p.

NEW-BRUNSWICK *Marine Insurance Stock.*—20 Shares wanted. Apply to
3d March. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will take place on Wednesday the 8th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, at the Banking House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of closing a Branch of this Bank located at Fredericton.

H. GILBERT, *President.*

ROBERT L. HAZEN, Esquire, is appointed Solicitor of this Bank instead of M. H. PERLEY, Esquire, resigned. G. C. PARTELOW,
Acting Cashier.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
VICTORIA HOUSE.

Selling off to make room for Spring Importations.

THE Subscriber has this day commenced selling off at VERY REDUCED PRICES his present very large and varied Stock of Goods, among which are—Cloths and Vestings, in great variety; Prints, Cottons, Silks, Satins, Merinos, Laces, &c. &c. &c.—(Further particulars in a future Advertisement.) WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.
St. John, 10th March, 1840.

GRINDING.

☞ Arrangements to Grind FLOUR. They will agree to take Wheat out of the Vessels, Grind, pack, and deliver back into the City. (with the Bran and Canel.) at the rate of Five Shillings per Barrel.

Or they will agree to deliver a Barrel of Superfine FLOUR for every Five Bushels of WHEAT weighing Sixty Pounds.—Please apply to either of the subscribers. THOMAS C. EVERITT & CO.
CHARLES D. EVERITT.
St. John, 10th March, 1840.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the firm of T. L. NICHOLSON & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be again resumed by T. L. Nicholson, as formerly, who will settle all accounts of the late concern. T. L. NICHOLSON,
THOMAS JONES.
Saint John, March 6th, 1840.

VALUABLE LOTS.

FOR Sale, the LEASE of two Corporation Building LOTS, 40 by 125 feet each, adjoining, and pleasantly situated on Orange street, seventeen years of the Lease yet remaining unexpired, and renewable or all improvements to be paid for by the Corporation.—If not sold before Friday the 20th inst. they will on that day be put up at Auction, of which timely notice will be given.
10th March, 1840. H. WHITESIDE.

COFFEE, BROOMS, &c.

The subscribers have just received from Boston, by sch'rs Margaret Traynor, *and* Woodlands:—

5 CWT. Dried Apples; 5 Brls. first quality Beans; 10 bags green Java Coffee; 1 cask refined Saltpetre; 2 cases Cassia; 1 cask prepared Cocoa; 15 dozen first quality Corn Brooms; 10 dozen Manilla Bed Cords and Clothes Lines.—For sale at lowest Market prices by
JARDINE & CO.
St. John, 10th March, 1840.

WHITE OAK STAVES.—6M. 2, 37 W. O. Barrel STAVES; 2M. 4, 11, W. O. Hogshead ditto; 1M. 6, 16, Red Oak Hogshead Staves, just received, and for sale by
March 7. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

The Cargo of the Schooner "Jasper," from Maryland, consisting of—

135 PIECES WHITE OAK TIMBER suitable for ships' stems, stern posts, aprons, &c.; 20 do. do. 3 feet long, for Treenails; 8M. White Oak Treenails, from 12 to 30 inches; 2260 Locust do. from 12 to 30 inches.
March 10. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES REID, late of the Parish of Hampstead, Queen's County, farmer, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
MARGARET REID, *Administratrix,*
WILLIAM PENDER, *Administrator.*
Hampstead, Queen's County, }
4th March, 1840. } p

REMOVAL.—W. H. SCOVIL has removed his business to his old stand on the North Market Wharf. Feb. 28.

Bank Stock Wanted.

WANTED—a few Shares of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Commercial, or Bank of New-Brunswick, if to be had immediately.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 3. *Corner of Duke and Water streets.*

☞ NOTICE.

THE Powers of Attorney from Mr. P. DUFF to CHAS. INCHES having been revoked, and the Subscriber duly appointed to act in his stead, the business will in future be conducted by him until his brother's return from England.
Feb. 29. CHARLES DUFF.

Gifford's Juvenal, &c.

THE Person who borrowed the English Translation of JUVENAL'S SATIRES by GIFFORD, will please return them to the Subscriber, a long period of time since the loan having elapsed;—they are in two volumes bound in rough calf. The subscriber having also about 50 volumes of LAW BOOKS, and others, wishes to return them without delay, to
25th January. J. JOHNSTON.

CONTRACT for a HOUSE.

TENDERS will be received until Monday the 23d March next, for the erection of a four story brick building at the corner of the North Market Wharf and Market Square. A plan and specification may be seen and any information will be given on application at the office of
Feb. 29. J. & C. JOHNSTON.

Cognac Brandy, Holland's Geneva, &c.

Landing this day, ex ship Sophia, *Risk, Master, from London;*

10 HHDS. prime old Cognac BRANDY, "Martell's" Brand,
10 Quarter Casks ditto ditto,
10 Hhds. pale Holland's Geneva,
10 Casks London Brown Stout, in quarts & pints.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
3d March. *Corner of Duke and Water streets.*

25th February, 1840.

Hats and Cloth Caps.

RECEIVED—16 cases of HATS, of various qualities and shapes,—CLOTH CAPS.—On hand, a large quantity of BUFFALO SKINS, all of which are offered at reduced prices.
GEORGE & EDWARD SEARS.
Hat and Fur Store, King Street.

NOVA SCOTIA MONEY.

A Small amount of NOTES of the Banks of Nova Scotia, for sale, by immediate application to J. V. THURGAR,
Feb 25. *Corner Duke & Water Streets.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE LEASED

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

THOSE two valuable Properties, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. GEORGE HAZEN, consisting of a HOUSE and LOT situate in Mill-street, in the City of Saint John. This Lot is 50 by 100 feet, and an excellent situation for a Lumber Yard.

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

For further information apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Esquire, or to
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Corner of Duke and Water-streets.
St. John, 22d February, 1840.

HOUSE and LOTS on Queen's Square, FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell on Thursday week, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises:

A HOUSE and two LOTS of LAND on Queen's Square, the property and residence of Captain Jones—possession to be given on the 1st of May. The Lots are each 40 by 100 feet, and there is a never failing well of water on the premises. Terms of sale, will be easy to accommodate the purchaser.—Every information can be obtained on application at the Store of the Subscriber.
T. L. NICHOLSON,
March 10. *Auctioneer.*

Valuable Properties for Sale,

Belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES HENDRICKS, *Esq. deceased, viz.:—*

THAT Valuable Freehold PROPERTY, situate between Water and Ward streets. It will be disposed of in Lots suitable for Stores and Warehouses, and an open passage way left through the Centre, or the whole will be sold together if required.

2. That House fronting on Cross-street, the lower flat of which is now in the occupation of Mr. W. Strickland. (Freehold.)

3. That two story House, together with the Barn in the rear, situate on the corner of Church and the extension of Cross streets. The Lot is 44 feet on Church street, and 83 feet on Cross street. (Leasehold.)

4. That large three story House on the East side of Mill street, York Point, occupied by Mr. Patrick Dormidy, 31½ feet front by 85 feet rear. (Freehold.)

5. That large three story House fronting on Dinery Lane, now in the occupation of Mr. John Carty. (Leasehold.)

6. All that valuable Property situate at the foot of Charlotte and Main streets, occupied by Mr. J. P. M'Kay as a lumber yard, and Mr. Nathaniel S. Knight as a boat builder's shop, together with the wharf. It comprises all the ground from the Eastward of the *Partelow* house, in Charlotte street, to Mr. W. Andrews' property, on Maine street. (Freehold.)

7. All that valuable Property situate on the East side of Sheffield street, comprising part of Lot No. 1412, and extending 50 feet in breadth to that part of the Partelow Lot which is 40 by 100 feet on the range of Charlotte street, between Calverley's wharf and Sheffield street, comprising about 280 feet on the line of Sheffield and 100 feet on the line of Charlotte street—an excellent situation for a Lumber Wharf, being protected by the Breakwater, and accessible by land or water.

☞ If not sold by private bargain, the above will be offered at Public Auction on Wednesday the 11th day of March next. Apply to
S. HALLETT,
11th Feb. *Trustee & Executor.*

☞ The Sale of the above Properties is Postponed until Wednesday the 25th instant.
March 10.

MILL GEAR by Auction.

TO be sold at Public Auction, at the Old Saw Mill on the Mill Bridge in this City, on Monday the 30th March next, at 11 A. M.—*A full set of* MILL GEAR *for a single Saw, complete.*—The same may be examined on application to the subscriber.
PTOLEMY LUMBART.
Saint John, 25th Feb. 1840.

Valuable PROPERTY for Sale.

To be Sold at Public Auction, by T. L. Nicholson, on WEDNESDAY the 1st April, on the premises, at 11 o'clock:

LOT No 1220, on Britain-street, with the Tanhouse, &c. on it. The Lot is 44 feet wide and 100 feet long, and is well adapted for the business of a Tanner. Terms made known at Sale.
ROBERT CRAWFORD.
St. John, March 10, 1840.

HOUSE for Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to reside in Carleton, offers for sale his HOUSE in Queen street. If not disposed of by private sale previous to Wednesday the 1st of April next, it will on that day be offered by Auction.—Terms of payment made easy
3d March, 1840. T. L. NICHOLSON.

TO LET,

And possession given on first May next:

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in St. James' street, owned by Mr. Samuel Bagshaw, at present occupied by the Hon. Wm. Black.—Apply to
Feb. 25th, 1840.—3† G. & E. SEARS

TO LET,

A SMALL HOUSE situate in Duke Street.—Inquire of
Mrs. ELIZABETH GILBERT.
25th Feb. 1840.

TO LET,—*from 1st May next.*

THE Store at present occupied by Faulke & Matthew, corner of South Market Wharf and Ward Street.—Apply to
JOHN WARD & SONS.
18th Feb. 1840.—4w.

TO LET,

THOSE elegant and truly comfortable Premises, now the residence of the subscriber; consisting of the COTTAGE in Wentworth street, and the grounds surrounding it.—Possession may be had on 1st May next, or sooner, if required. Apply at the office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esq., or to
Feb. 11. Z. WHEELER.

TO LET,

THAT large and commodious Dwelling HOUSE and Garden fronting on Union street, now occupied by Doctor Gesner. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. GEORGE DOHERTY, at the Brewery, near the premises. 28th January.

STORAGE.

STORAGE to a moderate extent may be had in the Subscriber's Brick Warehouse, which being fitted with Iron Doors and Window Shutters, may safely be considered as FIRE PROOF. Entrance from Prince William Street.
Feb. 11. JAMES T. HANFORD.

DR. BOTSFORD may be found at the House occupied by the late Mr. James Otty, Charlotte street, near St. Stephen's Church.
St. John, 25th November, 1839.

STEAM SHIP
NORTH AMERICA.

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

This vessel is fitted up in fine style with every comfort for Passengers, and will be provided with every facility for the prevention and extinguishing of Fires, with Force Pump, Leather Hose, Fire Buckets, and Life Preservers, with extra Boats, &c. and with a most admirable construction of Boiler, calculated to be perfectly safe from Fire. This Boat is built expressly for a Sea boat, and will (the proprietors have no doubt) give perfect satisfaction.
JAMES WHITNEY & CO.
Saint John, 29th February, 1840.

MOLASSES.

Landing from the brig Emeline, from Cuba:

200 PUNCHEONS and Tierces bright and thick MOLASSES,—and for sale either in or out of Bond, by
J. H. KINNEAR.
St. John, 25th February, 1840.

RULES OF COURT.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at the Observer Office—Price 2s. 6d.
A REVISED EDITION OF THE
Rules of the Supreme Court
OF THIS PROVINCE;
WITH AN
INDEX & REFERENCES.

A List of the JUDGES from the first establishment of the Court, with the dates of their appointments, are added. Also, a Catalogue of the Books of the Law Society.
St. John, February 4, 1840.

Saint John Hotel.

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

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

☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel.
WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.
St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to call at the Office of WM. S. SANDS, Esq., Attorney at Law, (in Mr. Smith's Brick building, south side of the Market Square,) and settle, who is authorised to give discharges for the same.
RICHARD SANDS.
St. John, Feb. 18, 1840.

By ROBERT F HAZEN, *Esquire, Mayor of the City of Saint John, and one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the said City and County of Saint John.*

[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Mark Dole, of the said City, gentleman, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of CYRUS STOCKWELL, late of the said City, Hotel Keeper, (which said Cyrus Stockwell is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Mark Dole, and the other Creditors of the said Cyrus Stockwell, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law as it is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Cyrus Stockwell do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within Three Months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal, of the said Cyrus Stockwell within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Cyrus Stockwell.—Dated at the City of Saint John, the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
M. H. PERLEY, *Mayor, &c.*
Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

In Chancery.

Between—Charles Hill Wallace and others, surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the Honorable Charles Hill, deceased, Complainants.
and
Robert Story and others, the Heirs, Legatees, &c. of the said Charles Hill, Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree of the Honorable Court of Chancery made in the above cause on the 14th day of November last,

ALL persons having any just claims or demands against the Estate of the above named Charles Hill, either under his last will and testament, or otherwise howsoever in respect to said Estate, are required to come before me the undersigned Master at my Chambers in the Provincial building, at Halifax, before Wednesday the first day of April next, and submit and prove their respective claims against the said Estate, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit under the said decree. Dated at Halifax, this 24th day of December, 1839.
J. W. NUTTING, Master in Chancery.
JAMES W. JOHNSTON, Sol. for Complts.
JAMES F. GRAY, Sol. for Deftds.

CLOTHS, &c.

THE Subscribers have on hand and will sell on liberal terms, at a moderate advance:—
30 Pieces Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS,
20 Do. Waistcoatings,
50 Do. White and Red Flannels,
30 Do. twill'd Sheetings,
30 Do. Shirting Stripes and Homespuns,
10 Do. Tartan Cloaking,
10 Coils Manilla and White ROPE,
10 Chests fine Congo TEA,
10 packages CRACKERS, Soda and Sugar Biscuit,
7 bundles Currants,
10 boxes London Mould and Dipt Candles, &c.
B. TILTON & CO.
Saint John, 21st January, 1840.

TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling HOUSE, adjoining Mr. L. H. Deveber's, and now in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Gray, situate on [illegible] street. This House has been newly fitted up and is in good repair, the Rooms are large and commodious, consisting of four large Rooms, three bed rooms, and pantry,—and a large Kitchen, two Cellars, and a servant's bed room below stairs. There are also a Wood House and Barn, with a good Garden and Well of water. Possession to be given on the first of May next.—Apply to the Subscriber.
5th Feb. W. E. N. DEVEBER.

SPRUCE LUMBER.

THE subscriber offers for sale a quantity of SPRUCE LUMBER, consisting of 2-inch Plank, 1½ inch Flooring, inch Boards, and Refuse Deals. Apply at the Counting House of E. BARLOW & SONS, or to the subscriber.
WILLIAM G. CODY.
February 3.

New-Brunswick House.

SAMUEL HOLSTED

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the NEW-BRUNSWICK HOUSE, in King Street, Saint John, formerly known as the *Market Inn,* where he has good accommodations both for permanent and transient BOARDERS. Also, good STABLING and an attentive Hostler.

Those friends who may favour him with a call, will find their comfort and convenience attended to in every respect. *Saint John, January* 14, 1840.

Valuable Property to Let,

From 1st May next,

THAT very agreeable situation in Carleton, well known as "*Carleton House,*" with Outhouses, Garden, &c. at present occupied by G. Anderson, Esq. Also, 60 Town Lots, suitable for building; they will be leased for a term of years,—each Lot 50 by 100 feet; with 17 Acres good Pasture, only a short distance from the town.

ALSO, the Brick HOUSE in Portland, well known as the residence of the late Mr. Bentley, deceased.

FOR SALE.—Three Lots of Land, Nos. 18, 19, and 20, containing 568 acres, of which 50 are cleared, situated at Gardner's Creek, occupied by A. M'Larren. N. S. DEMILL,
4th Feb. 1840. *Attorney for the Heirs.*

VALUABLE WATER LOT, FOR SALE.

THAT valuable BUILDING LOT owned by the Subscriber, situated at the corner of the North Market Wharf and Nelson-street—having a front of 30 feet on the former, by 50 feet on Nelson-street.—Apply at the Counting House of
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Corner of Water and Duke streets.
11th February, 1840.

STOVES, STOVES.

Just received and landing from schrs. James Clark and Banner, from Boston:

50 ASSORTED STOVES—consisting of Rotary, Nos. 2 and 3; [pattern,
Great Westerns, No. 2 & 3—a new and improved Prophecy, and Premium, Nos. 2 & 3,
James's, No. 5; Cooking Stoves, Nos. 1, 2 & 3
Parlour Franklins, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Vermont Parlour Stoves, with Dumbs to match,
And a variety of other patterns, suitable for every situation required.
31st December. EATON, BURNHAM & CO.

Canvas, Lines, Twines, and Paints.

Ex Glide from London:

680 KEGS White Lead; Black, Red, and Yellow PAINT,
80 Jars Green Paint,
44 Do. Blue ditto,
106 Bolts half bleached CANVAS, No. 1 a 7,
120 Herring NETS, 2¼ to 2¾ inch,
15 Mackerel Nets, 3¼ inch,
100 Dozen 2 thread Herring Twine,
150 Do. 3 thread ditto,
25 Do. 9 thread Codlines,
50 Do. 12 thread do.
100 Do. 15 thread do.
125 Do. 18 thread do.
The above will be sold very low.
Dec. 24. BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

The Walsal Steam Flour MILLS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public of their having after much unexpected delay and disappointment, brought their 'WALSAL STEAM FLOUR MILLS,' at Reed's Point, into complete and successful operation; and now offer at said Mills, and at the Store of J. & H. KINNEAR, FLOUR of the following description and quality, equal if not superior to any imported from the United States.

Superfine Flour, per Barrel, - 40s.
Fine, - - - - - 37s. 6d.
Middlings, - - - - 20s.
and in bags at proportional prices—the bags to be 1s. 6d. each or returned.
Horse Feed, - - 2s. 6d. per bushel.
Bran, - - - - 1s. 3d. ditto.

CORN MEAL of very fine quality, being unkiln dried, and more suitable for family use than the imported, at 13s. 3d. per Bag, or in quantities of 5 Brls. or upwards, 25s. per Barrel. C. H. JOUETT & CO.
St. John, Feb. 18, 1840.—6†

☞ NOTICE.

FIELDS & HARRISON have, by Deed of Trust, assigned over their Property and Effects to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of their Creditors as will come forward within Three Months from this date and sign the Trust Deed, now at the Store of Thomas Wallace. All persons indebted to said Firm, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.
JOHN DUNCAN,
THOMAS WALLACE.
St. John, N. B., 23d January, 1840.

Canvas, Duck, Oznaburg, &c.

Ex ships Clutha *and* Ellen Bryson, *from Greenock—*

110 BOLTS Rea's Brown CANVAS
108 Do. Do. best Bleached,
105 Ditto Gourock do. do.
75 Ditto do. extra Navy,
30 Ditto Russia Duck,
20 Ditto Oznaburgs.
Ex James Lemon from Liverpool:
20 Casks Wrought and Cut NAILS, assorted,
3 Doz. long and short handled Frying PANS,
4 Casks well assorted HARDWARE,—for sale low for approved paper.
Jan. 7. EATON, BURNHAM & CO.

Molasses, Honey, and Sugar.

Now landing ex Brig Herald, *Berwick, Master, from Cuba:*

232 CASKS MOLASSES,
30 Brls. HONEY,
44 Hhds. SUGAR,
For Sale in Bond, or Duty paid, by
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
St. John, February 17, 1840.

Molasses, Sugar, Rum, &c.

Now landing and for sale by the subscribers:—

125 HHDS. MOLASSES; 31 ditto SUGAR; 10 Puns. RUM; 3 tons FUSTIC; ex brig *Morris,* Hughson, Master, from Cuba. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

AUSTRALIA.

Direct for Port Phtlip and Sydney, New South Wales.

THE splendid new Brig BROTHERS, Burthen 200 Tons, M'KENZIE, Commander—will positively sail on the 20th of April next, wind and weather permitting. This vessel will be fitted up expressly for the accommodation of Passengers, &c.—For Passage, apply to H. & K. M'KENZIE,
Brussels street.
St. John, N. B. February 1, 1840.

RUM, &c.

15 PUNS. Jamaica RUM, proof 22.
30 boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS,
20,000 Prime Havana CIGARS.
For sale by EDWARD DOLBY.
January 28, 1840.—1m.

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,
Administrator.

SUPERIOR
PIANOFORTES.

Just received, per ship Mozambique, *from* LONDON—

5 VERY *superior* PATENT PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, from the celebrated manufactory of R. WORNUM, the *sole inventor and patentee.*

☞ The great superiority of the Piccolo Pianoforte, *in adaptation to this climate,* (being constructed on the most scientific principles, *expressly to sustain severity of temperatures,*) as well as its unrivalled *double action,* which gives it a *facility of touch* impossible to be attained in any other kind of Pianoforte, and its peculiarly convenient size render it by far the most desirable species of instrument for this country; as may be proved by reference to the many heretofore imported by the advertiser.

The above assortment are in various styles of *Rosewood* and *Mahogany,* and form the most beautiful selection ever offered for sale in this Province.

Also on hand, (lately received per ship Hebe,) 3 superior and elegant HORIZONTAL Pianofortes; 1 superb *Rosewood* COTTAGE ditto, 6½ octaves.

A very extensive assortment of NEW MUSIC, for various Instruments; a few GUITARS, and many other articles connected with the science of Music.—For sale on very advantageous terms by
GEORGE BLATCH.
MUSICAL REPOSITORY, *Prince William-st.*
Saint John, November 9th, 1839.

Cordage, Sole Leather, Glassware and Rubber Shoes.

Per ship Calcutta, from Liverpool:

15 TONS CORDAGE, consisting of 6 thread Ratline to 5½ inch Rope, and Hamberline and Spunyarn, and Hawsers from 3½ to 5½ inch.
10 Coils White Rope, 6 to 18 thread,
22 Casks Glassware, containing Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salts, Castors, &c.
13 Cases, containing 400 pieces Men's best Rubber Shoes,
150 Sides heavy Sole Leather.
For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.
28th January.

A CARD.

MONSIEUR HERMANN POETTER intimates to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that he has taken lodgings at Mrs. Whitburn's, opposite Mr. Scovil's, Germain-street, where he will be happy to receive pupils; or will give instruction in the FRENCH and GERMAN LANGUAGES at their own residences. Terms liberal.

N. B. A Note or Card from any person, will receive immediate attention.

George L. O'Brien, Junr.

Coach Maker, from Halifax, N. S.

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of St. John, and Military Officers stationed here, that it is his intention to commence business in the above line as soon as he receives orders sufficient to justify him in carrying it on in all its branches.

M

VICTORIA HOUSE.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscriber has just received per Ships "Mozambique," from London, and "James Lemon" and "Wanderer," from Liverpool:—

A VERY LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suited to the present Season—among which are the following:

200 PIECES CLOTHS, in every shade and quality;
120 ditto BUCKSKINS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c.;
80 ditto PILOT CLOTHS, BEAVER and PETERSHAMS,
3 Cases VESTINGS, of the newest designs;
500 Pieces FLANNELS, in every colour and quality;
50 Pairs Rose and Witney BLANKETS;
8000 Pieces 6-4 MERINOS;
50 Pieces plain and figured MOREENS;
140 Pieces plain and printed SAXONIES;
70 Pieces Orleans and Indiana CLOTHS,
4 Cases New and Fashionable CLOAKING;
80 Pieces plain and figured GRO DE NAPS, DUCAPES, Turc and Bristol SATINS;
Irish and English TABINETTS,
RIBBONS, LACE and BLONDE GOODS, in great variety;
Plain and rich Embroidered Genoa VELVET SHAWLS and CAPES, in great variety;
Plain and Figured VELVETS and SATINS, for BONNETS, with FLOWERS and RIBBONS to suit,
9 Cases of the newest and most Fashionable FURS;
8870 Pieces PRINTS,
500 Pieces FURNITURE PRINTS, with LININGS to suit;
1300 Pieces Grey and White COTTONS and SHEETINGS;
HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety;
Gentlemens' Lambs' Wool and Chamois VESTS and DRAWERS;
STOCKS, CRAVATS, and India Handkerchiefs, in great variety;
Silk and Cambric UMBRELLAS;
Irish LINENS and LAWNS.

☞ *As these Goods were purchased in the English and Scotch Markets in September and October last, for CASH, he is enabled to offer them at such prices as will merit a continuance of that liberal support hitherto received.*

*** Cash only.—No Second Price.

November 23d, 1839. WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jun.

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 30d.
60 Bags Spikes, from 4 to 9 inches,
4 Cwt. of Sad Iron; 436 gross Screws, ast'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.
Hat, Cloth, Nail, Tooth, Hearth, Shoe, and Scrubbing Brushes.

Dec. 17.—2 m. HARRIS & ALLAN.

Mail Stage to Fredericton.

Change of Horses every Twelve Miles.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he will, on Monday next, the 23d December, commence running a comfortable Winter Stage between Saint John and Fredericton, leaving the former place on *Mondays, Wednesdays,* and *Fridays,* at 6 a. m. and returning on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays,* at 6 p. m.—As soon as the travelling on the River is good, he will run a Stage to Fredericton on *Tuesdays, Thursdays,* and *Saturdays,* and return to Saint John on *Mondays, Wednesdays,* and *Fridays.*

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage which it will be his unceasing object to merit.

☞ Books kept as usual at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton.—All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Nov. 30. JAMES BRADLEY.

Moncton HOTEL,

At the Bend of Petitcodiac.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken the above Establishment, lately kept by James M'Kelley, which has just undergone a thorough repair, and the rooms well furnished with Bedding and every comfort for the accommodation of Travellers. Plentiful supplies of the best Provisions will be constantly kept on hand, and Meals and Refreshments provided at the shortest notice.

Excellent Stabling for Horses, and a groom to attend them.

The *Harvey* Mail COACH leaves this Hotel for St. John every Monday and Friday Mornings, arriving in the City the same evenings; and returns on Sunday and Thursday Evenings, on its route to Dorchester, Miramichi, Halifax, &c.

The Stage for Shediac leaves on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, returning the same evenings.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand an excellent covered two-horse Coach, Waggons, &c. with first rate Horses, and a skillful driver, for the accommodation of Travellers wishing to go to any part of the country, whenever required.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage which it will be his unceasing object to merit.

J. BENNET.

Bend of Petitcodiac, Nov. 23, 1839.

HORSES and CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber desires to intimate to the public generally, that he is prepared at all times with Horses and Carriages, for the conveyance of Passengers to *Shediac, Dorchester,* or elsewhere, at as reasonable a rate as any other person. A careful driver will always be in attendance.

Moncton Nov. 18. ICHABOD LEWIS.

THE Subscriber has lately received a fresh supply of Salmon, Seine and Herring TWINES, Herring Nets, Sail Twine, and Fishing Lines.

—ALSO IN STORE—

100 brls. Canada Mess & Prime Mess PORK,
10 puncheons fine flavored Jamaica RUM,
20 ditto Demerara ditto,
6 puns. RUM—100 per cent. over proof,
20 tierces SUGAR; Half pipes BRANDY,
Chests Congo TEA.
In Bond—50 brls. American Prime Pork.

Dec. 17. JAMES T. HANFORD.

COFFEE, BROOMS, &c.

The subscribers have received by schrs James Clark and Eleanor Jane, from Boston:

10 BALES Cotton BATTING,
5 Brls. White BEANS,
5 Barrels Dried APPLES,
10 Bags Java COFFEE,
10 Dozen CORN BROOMS.

Jan. 7, 1840. JARDINE & CO.

TOBACCO & SOAP.—200 Kegs Tobacco, *assorted brands;* 500 Boxes Liverpool Soap—for sale very low.

Jan 14. JOHN KERR & CO.

CITY Boot and Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the liberal support afforded him during a period of five years, begs to inform them that he has fitted up that Shop in *Prince William street,* one door south of Dr. Walker's, formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Ginley, as a Dry Good Store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of fancy BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which shall be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

He would also state, that as he is now furnished with first class workmen, and determined that every article in his line of business shall be made of the best materials and in the neatest manner, the public may therefore rest assured that no attention on his part will be wanting to secure their support and patronage.

JAMES HINDS.

House & Ship Blacksmith Work.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks for the very liberal encouragement received whilst in company with Mr. Nisbet, and now informs his friends and the public in general, that having erected a spacious Shop on the end of Peters' wharf, he is prepared to do all kinds of House and Ship Work, at the shortest notice, and trusts by strict attention to business he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with a share of their Business. GEORGE CRAIG.

WINDOW GLASS.

THE Subscribers have received per the ship *Countess of Durham,* J. Kelly, Master, from Newcastle:—

50 Boxes Crown Window GLASS, 17 by 11,
50 Ditto ditto ditto, 15 " 11,
100 Ditto ditto ditto, 15 " 10,
100 Ditto ditto ditto, 15 " 10,

For sale low by BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

October 28, 1839.

THOMAS M. SMITH,

(Corner Ward Street & Peters' Wharf,)

Has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool,—

CORDAGE, Bolt Rope; Deep Sea, Hand Lead, and Fishing Lines; Herring and Sewing Twine Bunting, Ensigns and Union Jacks, bright and black Varnish, Paints and Paint Oil, Nails, Spikes, Mattresses, &c. &c.—And a further supply of SHIP-CHANDLERY daily expected.

Also, on hand—Barrels No. 1 Fat Herrings, Cod and Scale Fish; Coal Tar, American Tar and Pitch, Lamp OIL of all descriptions—all of which is offered at lowest market prices.

St. John, 14th May, 1839.

HEALTH SECURED BY

MORISON'S PILLS.

THE Universal Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Health, which has obtained the recommendations of Thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Billious and Liver Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreaux, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; will keep *for Years in all Climates.*—They are undoubtedly the best and safest Medicine, forming at pleasure the mildest *Aperient,* or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious *Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases.*

☞ Prepared at the *British College of Health,* London, and sold by V. H. NELSON, General Agent for New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., at the Victoria Book and Stationary Warehouse, No. 14, King-street, St. John, N. B

St. John, August 21, 1838.

SUPERIOR BUNCH

MUSCATEL RAISINS, &c.

Just received and for sale by thesubscriber,—

200 BOXES superior Bunch RAISINS.
Also—40,000 superior HAVANA CIGARS.

Will be sold cheap for approved payment, by

January 4, 1840. WILLIAM PURVES.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Preceptors of Schools, *Collegians,* and others, that he has this day received from London, per ship *Mozambique,* an extensive assortment of Classical, French and English SCHOOL BOOKS, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his *Ware-Room,* over Mr. Malcolm's Grocery store in *Prince William-street.* Also, a few copies of Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap BOOK, and Juvenile Do., for 1840. A further supply of ANNUALS and other publications daily expected.

GEORGE BLATCH.

November 9, 1839.

Sugar, Seal Oil, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers,

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

Jan. 7. CRANE & M'GRATH.

September 19, 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 colored 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 BUCKKINS;

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.*

DRY GOODS,

Cordage, Iron, Brandy, &c.

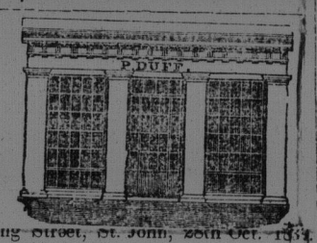
Landing ex Agnes, from Liverpool—

29 BALES—containing Pilot Cloths, Pilots, white and grey Shirting, Satinets, Tweeds, Vestings, Merinos, Furnitu, Cottons, Velvets, Slops, etc.
198 Coils CORDAGE, 1¾ inch to 5 inch,
43 Ditto White ROPE; 20 do. Boat Rope,
100 Bolts Canvas,
3986 Bars common and refined IRON,
120 Bundles do. do. do.
231 Bolts Copper; 3 casks Composition Spike
1 Cask Clinch Rings; 5 hhds. Bath Bricks,
160 Bags Spikes, 4½ inch to 10 inch,
8 Anchors, assorted,
5 Chain Cables; Topsail Ties, etc.
20 Barrels Coal TAR; 60 Bundles Oakum,
12 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY,
90 Boxes Candles—Moulds and Dipts,
100 Boxes *SOAP*; 1 tierce Brushes,
20 Kegs Ground Ginger; 10 do. Queen's Blue
50 Kegs F and SF MUSTARD,
8 Barrels Epsom Salts,
500 Pieces Stone Ware; 6 bales PAPER,
10 Crates Earthenware; 50 boxes *STARCH,*
20 Casks Nails; 1 hhd. basket Salt,
1 Cask HARDWARE; 1 bale Bed Cords
2 Bales Cotton Warp; 1 hhd. ground Logwood
1 Bale Osnaburgs; 1 do. Lines and Twines,
1 Bale Cork Fenders, etc. etc. etc.

To be sold low from the Wharf.

Alexanders, Barry & Co.
or
John & James Alexander.

September 14.



King Street, St. John, 26th Oct. 1839.

The subscriber has just received per Elizabeth *and* St. Andrew, *from Liverpool his usual assortment of* WINTER GOODS, *consisting of:—*

PLAIN and Twilled White and Red Flannels, Mill'd white Kersies; Pilot and Beaver Cloths, very fine Waterproof do.; Rose, Witney and very fine Bath Blankets; Fancy Druggets; Green Baize; plain and twill'd Prints; Bedticks; cotton Handkerchiefs; ¾ and 6-4 Merinos; Paramattas, worsted and silk Camblets; Scotch Plaids; bleached and brown Shirting Cotton; 8-4 brown and bleached Sheeting Cotton; 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Mens Lambswool Shirts, Drawers and Gloves; Merino do.; woollen Cravats; Ladies and Childrens Winter Hosiery; silk, satin, princetta, and everlasting Stocks. —ON HAND—

Very fine blue, black, olive and green Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fancy Trowser Stuffs, Moleskins, Vestings, Lawn, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Linen Damask Table Cloths, Damask Tray Cloths, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plaid Shawls, Silk Cravats, Bank Pocket Handkerchiefs, plain and printed Satinets, Lining Cottons, black and brown Holland, window Hollands, Osnaburghs, Huckabacks Sewing Silk, Thread, Cotton Reels, Apron Checks, Scotch Homespuns, striped and regatta Shirting, Ladies and Childrens white and colored Stays, childrens fancy Belts, Buttons of all kinds,—which will be sold upon the subscribers usual liberal terms for cash.

P. DUFF.

New Winter Goods.

HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL have received per arrivals from Liverpool and London, the usual assortment of:

Merinos, Blankets, Flannels,
Saxonys, Bombazines, Crapes,
White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS,
Silks, Shawls, Nets, Lace,
Winter Gloves and Hose, Cravats,
Pilot Cloths, Beavers, Buckskins,
Velvets, Linens, Lawns, Diapers,
Muffs, Boas, Fur Caps, &c. &c.

Stone Store, West Side of Prince Wm. street,
October 22, 1839.

Further Supply of British Goods.

Landing ex ships Magnificent and Agnes, from Liverpool:

5 CASES Stuff, Leghorn Silk, and Gossamer Hats; 4 bales Blankets,
3 bales grey twilled COTTONS,
1 case Linen Threads and Cotton Balls,
1 bale Slop Clothing,
4 cases—containing black and colored Bandanas; Kid, Lambs' Wool, and Thibet Gloves; 30 dozen Brochella, Paramatta, Satin, and Velvet Stocks; Cotton and Lambs' Wool Hose and Stockings;
195 coils Manila Rope; 53 coils White Rope,
100 dozen Bed Cords; 1 bale Shoe Thread,
250 dozen Clarke's white and colored Reels,
5 bales Osnaburgs and Duck.

As these Goods have been imported direct from the manufacturers, they can be offered at lowest rates.

17th Sept. B. TILTON & Co.

FLOUR AND BUTTER.—A few Barrels superfine FLOUR, (put up expressly for family use); and Firkins BUTTER,—just received and for sale by RATCHFORD & BROTHERS

PHŒNIX

Book and Stationery Warehouse.

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

London Annuals, and Choice Literature.

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

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

Also, a variety of Fancy articles, Perfumes, Soaps, Gents. Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Baskets, Leather Hat Boxes, Portmanteaus, Slippers, &c. &c.

And a varied selection of the latest Quadrilles, Waltzes, Gallops, Marches, Overtures, Songs, and Pieces and Airs from Operas, arranged for the Piano with and without Flute and Violin accompaniments; a few Glees, Sacred Pieces, and Oratorios.

December 27th.

INKS, FLUIDS, &c.

Japan, Office, Red, Blue, Copying, Fluid and Fancy coloured Writing INKS; Printing Ink.

Patent, Perryan, and common Steel Pens; and a further supply of MUSIC, from the compositions of Rosini, Truzzi, Mercadante, Weber, Auber, Bellini, Marliana, Herze, Pacini, Donizetti, Herold, Mozart, Calcott, &c. &c. Also, Solos and Duetts, for the Pianoforte; Flute and Violin Music; Arts and Methods of Singing, Playing and Tuning; Instructions for various Instruments, &c. &c.

Rum, Sugar, Wine, Tea, &c.

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

Jamaica Rum, of common and very high proof; a few casks Porto Rico Sugar; 50 tons well assorted common and refined IRON; 5 tons Spikes, 5 to 10 inch.—*Also, of former importations:* A few Hhds. and Qr. Casks "Duff, Gordon & Co's" best Madeira WINE; Pipes, Hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe Wine; Pipes Antwerp GIN; 40 bags Pimento; "Clifton's" best Congo TEA, in chests and boxes; Do. Hyson and Twankay, do. do.; Hon. E. I. Company's Bohea do.; 2 Chain Cables, of 1¼ and 1 3-8 inch, *new:* 2 Anchors for do. 18 and 20 cwt.

31st Dec. *RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.*

SOAP, &c.

The subscriber has just received on Consignment, ex Constellation *from Liverpool:*

600 BOXES SOAP,
20 Barrels Roman Cement,
20 Barrels Coal TAR,

Which will be sold low while landing.

31st December. JAMES KIRK.

SPLENDID AND CHEAP

BOOKS,

At the Victoria Book Store.

THE cheapest and best editions of the following Works ever published, are now offered to the public of these Provinces, as cheap as they are sold in any part of Great Britain.

The Popular Encyclopedia, being a complete and general Dictionary of *Arts, Sciences, Literature, Biography, and Politics,*—a new and splendid edition, enlarged and improved by the most eminent Professors.

The Land of Burns,—a splendid series of *Landscapes* and *Portraits,* executed in the highest style of art.

Goldsmith's History of the Earth and Animated Nature, containing 1600 Engravings.

[illegible] upwards of one hundred and fifty Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.

Baxter's Select Works,—containing The Saint's Everlasting Rest; Call to the Unconverted; Now or Never;—together with his complete works, the best of all editions.

Napoleon and his Times—complete in one Volume

Casquet of Literary Gems.
Erskine's Beauties.
Hall's Commentaries.
The complete Works of Flavius Josephus,
Brown's Bible and Dictionary.
Mechanics' Pocket Dictionary.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Letters to Young Ladies.
Tales & Sketches, by the Ettrick Shepherd
Christian Instructor.
Stackhouse's History of the Bible.

☞ The above Works, together with 15,000 other Miscellaneous Volumes, are for sale at the lowest Cash prices, at the *Cheap Book Store.*

*** See Nelson's Catalogue of Cheap Books.

16th July, V. H. NELSON.

TWINES.

The Subscriber has just received by the brig Glide, *in addition to his former Stock of* Nets *and* Twines—

20 BALES, containing Herring, Seine, and Salmon TWINES.

Dec. 31. JAS. T. HANFORD.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, Cheap, about 40 M. well sensoned Clear Merchantable, and Reuse Clear BOARDS, well suited to the finishing of Ship's Cabins.

Also,—A large second hand Pyramid Hall STOVE.—Inquire of

Nov. 5. BENJAMIN SMITH.

NOW LANDING

From Boston, by schr James Clark:

50 BRLS. Genesee Superfine FLOUR,
150 boxes, half boxes, new Bunch Muscatel RAISINS,
10 boxes Wool Cards; 5 Tierces Rice.

From New-York, by brig Oswego,

30 barrels Newtown Pippin Apples.

From London by ship Emmanuel.

50 boxes Wax Wick Mould and Dipt Candles,
30 dozen Day and Martin's Paste and Liquid Blacking,
20 chests fine Congo and Souchong TEAS.

From Philadelphia,

20 half barrels Buckwheat FLOUR,

Nov. 19. JARDINE & CO.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received per Brig Wanderer, an extensive supply of British Goods, among which are:—

265 COILS CORDAGE,
250 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
105 boxes SOAP; 200 bags SPIKES,
2655 bars and 20 bundles IRON,
5 crates Earthenware,
15 bales, containing Cottons, Flannels, Merinos, &c.
12 bales Gourock CANVAS
33 casks NAILS,
5 casks, containing Twines, Lines, &c.
22 do. containing 6 tons Paints, ast'd colours;

Which, together with a large Stock of Ship-Chandlery and other Goods, will be sold on reasonable terms. JAMES ROBERTSON.

Nov. 23—6† *Peters' Wharf.*

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.

50 FIRKINS Prime Cumberland BUTTER, (a superior article for family use,) for sale by JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER.

King Street, Jan. 14, 1840.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Office 26, Cornhill, London.

Capital £500,000.

Patron, His Grace the Duke of Somerset, F.R.S.

Directors.

T. Lamie Murray, Esq. Chairman.

Col. Sir Burges Cameron, R. C. S. — Robert Holland, Esq.
J. Elliotson, M. D., F. R. S. — George Lungley, Esq.
C. Farebrother, Esq. Ald. — Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq.
H. Gordon, Esq. — John Rawson, Esq.
Joseph Thompson, Esq.

Auditors.

Dr. Olinthus Gregory, F. R. A. S.
Professor Wheatstone, R. S.

This Company is empowered by act of Parliament to grant Assurances and Annuities on Lives and Survivorships; Endowments; and to purchase and sell Reversionary Property and Life Interests.

By the new principles of Life Assurance and Deferred Annuities, established by this Society, many essential advantages besides that of securing a provision for a family or for old age, are gained by the Assured, and thereby an additional value is given to each Policy.

Arrangements are in progress for establishing a Branch of this Society, at this place, with a local Board of Directors, who will have power to sign Policies and transact all other business connected with the Institution. Until those arrangements are completed, applications for Life Assurances, Annuities, &c., will be received and forwarded to the Board in London, for approval.

Prospectuses, forms of application, and further information, may be obtained from

M. H. PERLEY,
Manager of the Branch.

Saint John, 10th December, 1839.

Bank of British North America.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Act 3d Wm. 4th, cap. 96, which authorizes the establishment of Branches of this 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.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Marine Assurance Company,

(Incorporated by Act of the Legislature;)

CAPITAL, £50,000,

With power to increase to £100,000.

THE above Company having been organized, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, will be ready to commence taking Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, on and after Monday next, the 26th instant, on the most favorable terms.

JAMES KIRK, President.

St. John, 20th June, 1837.

☞NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby intimate to their friends and the public that they have entered into a copartnership business as general merchants, to be carried on in the City of Saint John and at Alexander Wright's present establishment at Salisbury,—in the former place under the firm of WILLARD, BUCHANAN, & Co., and at the latter of ALEXANDER WRIGHT & Co.

The Salisbury establishment will be conducted as heretofore, and in St. John they will open on Monday the 28th inst. in the store adjoining Mr. Thomas Handford's on Gilbert's Wharf, with an assortment of Goods just received per "Oberon" for which see advertisement, and where by unremitting attention they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

ALEXANDER WRIGHT,
ASA WILLARD,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

21st. Oct. 1839.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of CHARLES HOWE, late of the Parish of Upham, King's County, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof: And those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

HANNAH HOWE,
Sole Administratrix.

Upham, King's County, November 25, 1839.—6m

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;
10 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. Woodward's. Possession given immediately.

1st Oct. Crane & M'Grath

☞NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late DANIEL SCOTT, of this City, Tailor, deceased, are required to hand in their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted are desired to make payment without delay.

ANN SCOTT, *Executrix.*
GEORGE HARDING, *Executor.*

Saint John, May 28, 1839.

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

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

200 chests Souchong, Congo, Hyson, and Gunpowder TEAS,
30 puns. Porto Rico Molasses, in bond,
12 hogsheads Raw SUGAR,
3 tons BALANCE SUGAR,
150 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES
25 do. Sperm ditto,
500 Westphalia and Belfast HAMS,
3 chests best soft Indigo; 10 tons ass'd IRON,
200 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
200 half and quarter boxes ditto ditto,
50 half-brls, and kegs superior fresh GRAPES.

With a well selected Stock of Genuine Fresh GROCERIES.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT:

25 puncheons very strong SPIRITS.

JAMES MALCOLM.

Dec. 10 *Prince William-street.*

Valuable Land for Sale.

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

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

January 7, 1840.

IRON, &c.

THE subscribers have just received a further supply of IRON, STEEL; *Smiths' Bellows, Vices* and *Anvils;* SPIKES, NAILS, and a very general assortment of HARDWARE.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Dec 24. *Brick Store, South Market Wharf*

MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, AND PHENIX BITTERS.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published, recently in the Good Samaritan and other papers, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

These 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 cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary 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 deseases 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; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite, costiveness, indigestion, 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 chill 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 affect 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 two 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 the 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 Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rhumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the Life Medicines for Worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

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

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rhumatism, 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.

Cure 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 rhumatism *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 Harriet Twogood, Selina, N. Y.—was in a 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 Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctors' 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 MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant 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 any kind [illegible] instructions, they are safe.

For additional particulars or instructions, they are see Maffat'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.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT 375 Broadway, New York.

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 similie 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 McClelan, Esq.; Amherst Allan Chipman; Thos. Prince, Esq. Petticodiac; Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville; Samuel Fairweather, Springfield, K. C.; Benjamin Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis; T. H. Black, Esq. St. Martins; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry; Mr. Thos. Spratt, Miramichi; Mr. Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown, N.S.; Mr. C. P. Jones, Weymouth, N. S.; G. F. Ditmars, Clements, N. S.

A. R. TRURO,
General Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, 17th Dec. 1839.