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Weekly Almanack.

MARCH.		R. SUN.	S. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.	
14	Saturday,	6 14	5 5	4 41	9 21	
15	Sunday,	6 13	5 6	5 8	10 1	
16	Monday,	6 10	5 8	5 29	10 37	
17	Tuesday,	6 8	5 9	RISES 11	8	
18	Wednesday,	6 6	5 11	7 0	11 40	
19	Thursday,	6 4	5 12	8 7	morn.	
20	Friday,	6 2	5 13	9 13	0 11	

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

Public Institutions.

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

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Miscellany.

THE MISUNDERSTANDING.

BY MRS. EDWARD THOMAS.

The Faulkners and the Granvilles were the two most considerable families in one of the largest market towns in the county of Sussex. Mr. Faulkner derived his property from a good landed estate, left him by his father, free from all embarrassment. He was a widower with an only child, a daughter. Mr. Granville's wealth, which was considerable, had been made by an industrious and strictly honorable man, a merchant, his mother's brother, who made him his heir. He had four children, one son and three daughters, and a most amiable, accomplished wife.

The two families were inseparable; and as Mrs. Granville superintended the education of her children with the aid of masters, she was delighted to let the pretty little motherless Ellen Faulkner have the same opportunity of improvement as her own children, so that, to casual observers, they all appeared as one family, and the happiest and most united that could possibly be imagined; Ellen literally living with them, which was very natural, it being so much more cheerful than her own home, with no other companion than her father, who, although most indulgent, was still more intent on her future greatness than her present happiness, improving his estate in every possible way, and boasting that she would one day be the richest heiress in the neighbourhood. Ellen's sweet, natural, and rather humble disposition, was not in the slightest degree affected by the magnificence of her prospects; on the contrary, they seemed even to have a tendency to make her more kind-hearted and considerate towards all those who were not so fortunate; and her only pleasure was expending all her pocket-money among the indigent and necessitous.

Thus she became a perfect idol with every person who knew her.

Things went on in a state of uninterrupted and calm happiness several years, till Charles Granville was old enough to go to college, having chosen the church for a profession, and the girls emerging simultaneously into womanhood, when a cloud passed over the sunshine of their prosperity, in the fatal and unexpected discovery that Mr. Granville had been speculating for a long time, and was all but ruined. It was a dreadful blow to the family; but as they had never been insolent or arrogant in their behaviour, the sympathy was universal for their sudden distress. Mrs. Granville set about instantly retrenching all expenses, in which she was cheerfully and ably assisted by all her family, it having been the strongest point in her system of education to impress on their minds the transitory nature of riches, and the necessity of self-exertion and resignation under reverse of fortune.

Mr. Granville immediately joined a brother, in a good way of business in London, the proceeds of his share enabling him still to fulfil Charles's wish of going to college. Mrs. Granville and her daughters soon became reconciled to the outward change in their circumstances, their minds, as heretofore, furnishing all their actual enjoyment.

Mr. Faulkner generously resolved, from the first, that the change of fortune should not make any difference in their intimacy, but, despite his good resolution, it did. He struggled to behave just the same, but it was attended with a painful degree of restraint, which made visiting them irksome; insensibly, too, his language about them changed; he was frequently heard to speak of those "poor creatures the Granvilles," till at last his daily visits became, indeed, like "angels', few and far between." Ellen went on with them the same as ever, and was a great comfort to them all; but as her father's wealth increased, and she began to be sought after also, from the extreme beauty of her person and amiable manners, the neighbourhood grew jealous of her being so entirely monopolized by the Granvilles, and hinted to Mr. Faulkner that if he wished her to make a match suitable to her expectations, he ought really to insist on her visiting more generally. It was a great grief to Ellen to see less of such dear friends, but Mrs. Granville herself enforced the necessity of entire obedience to her father.

About this time Charles came home from Cambridge very ill, with every symptom of a rapid decline. It was imputed to grief and over-exertion in study. Whatever it was, he kept most profoundly to himself, and seemed quite indifferent about his recovery.

As soon as Ellen heard the sad news, she determined to share the fatigue of nursing him, in common with his own family, who were overwhelmed at this addition to their sorrows. It was the first prospect of a separation among them, and death came in his bitterest, most trying form. Her father did not object to her showing every attention in her power under this affliction. Indeed, he had had some painful misgivings lately about the gratitude and Christianity of his conduct towards them: and the sentence, "do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," actually seemed to be engraven on his very brain, to haunt him every moment, either sleeping or waking; he felt himself getting an old man, and knew there was another account to be rendered, besides the accumulation of pounds, shillings, and pence:—in fact, that he might soon be summoned where the just man would have greater weight than the rich one; and where the only money which would bear any interest there, was that which had been expended on the poor and needy. "For he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord, and He will repay him thereof."

"Go, Ellen, go! say all that is kind from me to them, poor things! and mind you send for everything that may be wanted for the comfort and accommodation of the invalid; and tell him I will come and see him as soon as he is well enough to bear a visiter. It will be a satisfaction to his poor family, having you to share their misery; and you are a dear noble girl to wish to do so. Ah! I often envy the strength of mind you display, in being able to believe just the same to them."

"How do you mean, dear papa, just the same? Are they not the same to me? It was not their money I loved. O no! were they reduced to a garret, they would be the same to me."

"Would to God, my child, I could feel and act as you do; but Mr. Granville's reverse of fortune blighted one of the dearest hopes I had. I used to picture the possibility of you and Charles one day being united, till it became the only subject on which I could dwell with delight. Poor Charles! I always loved him, and even now, if it were to please the Almighty to restore him, and he could get into the church, I do not know that I should even now, object to the match—that is, if you both wished it; for I begin to think that money is not so essential to happiness as I once did; but, unfortunately, we never find out anything likely to be really conducive to our earthly enjoyment until it is almost too late to benefit by the discovery, which, alas! is but too truly the case just now; or how opportunely does the living offer itself for a purchaser, and who so able to buy it as myself, and who so truly deserving of it as Charles Granville! but it is too late—he is dying—and you are both indifferent to each other."

Charles had had a very bad night, was in a high state of fever, and his family absorbed in the most agonizing grief, when Ellen arrived. Doctor Thornton, who had been in attendance all night, was taking a cup of coffee in the little back parlour previous to giving the opinion so fearfully anticipated by his sorrowing family, and yet, which he felt it imperative to pronounce.

The moment the physician is called upon to give a candid but unfavourable opinion is a moment of extreme mental suffering to him, however he may professionally be enabled to disguise it. The earnest, anxious eyes fixed on his face, the tremulous grasp of the hand, the voice faltering between hope and despair, all tend to unman his resolution, and he feels that he is considered by every member of the family as if he sentenced the sufferer to death, when he might have pronounced a reprieve. Such was the position of the kind-hearted Doctor Thornton when Ellen hurriedly entered the room, where he was seated in thoughtful meditation.

"They have sent me," and her voice faltered with strong emotion, "to learn your decision, because they said I possessed so much fortitude. Oh! Doctor Thornton, you see their mistake: it is only before him I try to command myself, but it nearly breaks my heart. Oh! it is too, too much!" she exclaimed, bursting into a passion of tears: "I feel it will kill me. Would to God it may! If he dies, they will all have something to love still; but I—oh! I shall be most forlorn. Oh, Doctor Thornton—dear, kind Doctor Thornton—Charles Granville was all the world to me."

"How do you mean!—you surely do not love him?"

"Since he is dying, alas! I am not ashamed to confess, that since I first knew what it was to love anything in this world, I have loved only him. Oh! I pray and weep for his recovery, till Heaven is weary of my sorrow."

"You never told him of your affection?"

"He never asked me, and let me entreat that you never mention what only escaped me in the inadvertency of excessive grief. I should not like Charles, dying as he is, to have any reason to think ill or meanly of me. Oh! I could not endure it—indeed, I could not—it would kill me quite."

"Oh, my dear child," said the doctor, affectionately taking her hand, "if this had but been known sooner, what misery might have been spared to all parties! My dear, sweet Miss Faulkner, poor Charles is actually dying of what he considers a hopeless attachment. He told me so only last night in the strictest confidence, enjoining me to reveal it to you after he was no more, as the idea even of your pity and regret was consolatory to his poor heart."

"Oh, Doctor Thornton, save him—save him, if possible! Surely it cannot be too late—he is so young, he must recover. Oh, why did he not tell me he loved! He might have known from every action of mine to him and his family, how truly, how deeply I loved and venerated them. Would I had guessed his secret! But how could I, alas! so cold, so reserved in his manner to me, so different to what he was, when we were all happy children together! how have I deplored the change, I thought I had almost become an object of aversion to him."

"Shame sealed his tongue—the dread of being thought mercenary. How could he indeed aspire to the hand of the wealthy Miss Faulkner?—the richest heiress in the neighbourhood—the lovely the courted—the poor, the dependent Charles, Granville. Who would have given him credit for the purity, the disinterestedness of that love, which was the first and will be the last wish of his heart, which has 'grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength,' which has wasted his youth, and conducted him to an untimely grave? Had your father been equally unfortunate in his affairs, or had you never been born to more wealth than the lavish hand of nature bestowed upon you, then, indeed, he would proudly have offered, in exchange for the loss of fortune, a gift that money cannot purchase—the affection of a warm, honourable, and sincere heart, and toiled with unabated delight for the support and comfort of his idolized wife. These are his sentiments, these are the feelings of a man, an ornament to the world, an example of everything that is noble and exalted, and yet one whom (were it to please the Almighty to restore to our prayers) your own father would scorn because he is poor, because his hopes, his expectations were blasted, through the folly, the imprudence of others. And thus it is in life, that the innocent suffer for the faults and vices of the guilty and cold-hearted."

"You wrong my father—indeed you do. He loves Charles—he wishes for his recovery—he pants to call him his son."

"If that is really the case, I trust the Almighty will second my humble efforts to restore him, but I need not say that any sudden emotion of joy or sorrow may prove fatal to him in his present debilitated state; we must administer the smallest quantity of hope at first, my dear child, only allowing him to learn the whole truth when he is not likely to be overwhelmed by such a flood of unexpected joy. Do not reveal our conversation to any branch of his family, and, more than all, trust to God, and do not despair!"

It was Ellen's turn to sit up with the invalid that night. The old nurse had long fallen into a comfortable sleep, in the easy chair, Mrs. Granville and her daughters had been prevailed upon by her to retire, and endeavour to rest, with a strict promise that should anything happen she would wake them all instantly. Charles, too, dropped off into a quiet slumber; he did not know who was to sit by him, as Ellen had carefully concealed herself behind the bed-curtains. Then, when all was still, in the deep midnight, she knelt down by that bed on which was stretched her dying lover, and prayed long and fervently for his recovery. In the intensity of her emotion she unconsciously exclaimed—"O my God! restore him—in mercy restore him—or take me too!"

He heard those precious words; they fell like manna in the wilderness of his despairing mind! Fewer words than even those, if fraught with so much love and hope, have been able to snatch the victim from the grasp of death. They saved Charles Granville from the grave! He placed his thin, trembling hand softly on the head of the still prostrate and sobbing girl, exclaiming, in a voice of deep tenderness, "Ellen! dearest, blessed Ellen! I'm not asleep—I heard that sweet prayer—I know your love—O how few words are necessary to make us happy when they come from the heart!"

"O Charles!—my own Charles!—now you know all! O, I am so rejoiced!—you must, you will get better now!"

"I am better, dearest Ellen—I feel almost well. O Ellen! you have saved my life, how shall I ever repay you? Would that my dear mother knew it!—I cannot rest till she knows how happy I am. Go, dear Ellen, and bring our mother here—she cannot be asleep—it is impossible!—no mother could sleep when she thought her only son was dying!"

The words "our mother!" thrilled to the very soul of Ellen Faulkner, as she stepped softly out of the room to summon Mrs. Granville.

It was as Charles predicted; she was not asleep, she was not even undressed, nor was the bed at all deranged; she was walking hastily up and down the chamber, her eyes red and swollen with heavy weeping. All Charles's letters lay open on a table, blistered with recent tears, which showed the sorrowfulness of her late employment. At sight of Ellen she thought he must be worse, and was hurrying off in extreme agitation.

"My dear Mrs. Granville, do not alarm yourself—Charles is much better, indeed he is; he wants to see you; he has something particular to tell you, which he thinks will give you pleasure."

Here Ellen's voice faltered, and her cheeks became suffused with the deepest blushes; but Mrs. Granville was too much absorbed in her own distress to notice her extraordinary emotion.

"My dear Ellen, it is very kind of you to endeavour to conceal the truth, but you cannot deceive me; a mother's heart is prophetic, and mine, alas! only too plainly tells me my boy is dying!"

"Mamma! dearest mamma!—for such I used to call you, and such you have ever been to your grateful Ellen—come, and see—you cannot imagine the blessed change in our dear patient."

And she affectionately hurried Mrs. Granville off to the invalid's room. One short, fond whisper from him to his mother, when Ellen found herself in her arms, and felt her gushing tears warm upon her cheek. "Ellen—my darling Ellen!—my own, sweet, precious child! blessings—blessings on you for ever!—O that you could see the gratitude of a mother's heart!"

A few days after this affecting scene, Charles was so much recovered that Dr. Thornton (who took the liveliest interest in his welfare and that of Ellen's) allowed Mr. Faulkner to pay his long-promised visit. The old man, with tears of unaffected joy, confirmed the hope his daughter had raised, and that summer Charles was so entirely recovered as to become the husband of Ellen and the possessor of the living, with one of the sweetest parsonages in the world.

Indeed, it is a matter of perfect astonishment, sometimes to a casual observer, to see how rapidly a recovery takes place, even from the brink of the grave, when the corroding cause of sorrow is removed from the mind. Such was Charles's case: he was dying of despair. The moment hope took possession of his heart all his gloomy ideas vanished, a train of pleasing fancies succeeded them, his body sympathised in the agreeable change, and from that instant he gradually grew better, simply because he felt he had something worth living for.

Mr. Granville's affairs became considerably improved about this time, he having been taken into full partnership with his brother, with an equal share of the business; and profiting by his sad experience, he became a rich and prudent man, purchased their former dear old house, and lived to the close of his days in peace and happiness, in the bosom of his family, enjoying to the last the friendship of Mr. Faulkner.

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

(*Concluded.*)

202 *Piccadily*, 21st *June*, 1839.

MY LORD MARQUIS—

Mr. Wilkins and myself having deemed it expedient to make separate communications, I now do myself the honor to address you on behalf of the Legislative Council of Nova-Scotia, and your kind and ready attention to our representations at the interview with which we were honored on Saturday, induces us to indulge the hope that you will accede to the desires of that branch of the Colonial Legislature, if, in your Lordship's judgment, they shall consist with the true interests of the Colony.

But I shall be comparatively brief,—one of the objects of the Legislative Council in authorizing a Delegation, being, that, by personal conference with the Colonial Secretary, a more intimate knowledge of our domestic affairs might be afforded to him than he could obtain from written communications.

It is known to your Lordship that the Legislative Council was constituted on its present basis in the year 1838. I can truly say that its Members accepted their seats with an anxious desire to legislate beneficially for the Province: and in nearly all the important measures which have been presented for our consideration by the House of Assembly we have cordially concurred.

If your Lordship will have the goodness to advert to the proceedings of the Legislature since the recomposition of the Legislative Council, you will perceive how very trifling is the difference of opinion that now exists between the two Houses: thus it is our duty to co-operate with the Delegates of the House of Assembly in their endeavours to obtain an extension of Foreign Trade.

As regards the Post Office—the Act for rendering the School Lands beneficial to all classes of the community—and that for abolishing the Oath taken by Protestants, as a qualification for Office, your Lordship will observe that our Resolutions, and those of the House of Assembly, are in substance the same.

I support those measures with peculiar pleasure. The Act to abolish the Oath offensive to Catholics, was originally introduced into the House of Assembly by myself; and in that House, as in the Council, I have advocated it as well as the other objects to which I have adverted.

Whatever information or aid, also, we can afford, towards the adoption of a system for making the Wild Lands available, we shall be glad to give. It is true the Legislative Council differs from that House as to the sum which should be retained for a Civil List out of the Royal Revenues proposed to be surrendered; but this subject, and indeed all others on which there is any difference of opinion, we shall be most happy to discuss with the Gentlemen of the House of Assembly in your presence, and as we cannot differ upon the facts, we shall willingly leave the conclusions to your Lordship.

My Lord, unless the Legislative Council has the power to assert and vindicate an independent judgment upon all measures which come constitutionally before it, it must cease to be of any utility, in the work of Legislation.

In 1838, in reply to an Address from the House of Assembly, Lord Glenelg states in substance that our continuance in office will depend upon the measures we may pursue: now we have yet been adopted which can afford any legitimate ground of censure, yet one of the objects of the House of Assembly is effect a re-composition of the Legislative Council.

My Lord, we did, both in the last and the present Session, humbly state to Her Majesty's Government, that highly honored as we had felt ourselves by our appointments, it was our anxious desire that our personal feelings should be entirely disregarded in considering the prayer of the House of Assembly.

The Members of the Legislative Council are, however, impressed with an anxiety that I cannot adequately express, to obtain for the Body itself a stable and permanent character, without which, they are persuaded, it will speedily fall into contempt, the Colony be exposed to the mischiefs of incessant agitation, and Her Majesty's Government to the annoyance of repeated remonstrances and Delegations from both branches of the Legislature.

Nor, as it appears to me, will there be any danger in conceding what the Legislative Council seeks, since it only requires the addition of Members at any time to correct its errors or overcome its obstinacy.

The Legislative Council has at best but an ungracious task to perform. To repress hasty or imprudent legislation, and occasionally to resist popular impulses, will give it but little favour with the people, until they shall have had time for reflection. In the interim, the House of Assembly, more sensibly alive to their wishes, the dispensers of the public monies, and having constitutionally the initiative in many Acts of Legislation, will naturally regard even the useful opposition of the Legislative Council as pernicious, and make it the subject of remonstrance and complaint.

Thus, my Lord, the rejection of the Quadrennial Bill, and that for abolishing two of the Judicial Offices by the Legislative Council in 1838, was the subject of strong remark in the House of Assembly, amounting in effect to distinct charges against the Legislative Council, although in the recent Session that House itself declined to pass either the one or the other.

While the Legislative Council is thus situated with respect to the House of Assembly, any one, or all, of its Members may be summarily dismissed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony. It may become their duty to speak and act offensively to him; to complain of his proceedings or of those of the Executive Council.

That the remonstrances of the Legislative Council, under these circumstances, would have but little weight, I need hardly affirm.

Upon the character of the Legislative Council too, its present position will have a most injurious tendency. A seat in it will cease to be an object of ambition to those whose talent and character, or standing in society, would render them useful members.

It is very true, that every officer in the Colony, the highest judicial officers included, are subject to the pleasure of the Sovereign; but it has always been felt and understood in the lower Colonies that their tenure was for life,—and that, therefore, these remarks would not be so strongly applicable to the present position of the Legislative Council, were it not for the impressive nature of the events of the last two years. All the members of the old Council were summarily dismissed at the instance of the House of Assembly. That House is again desiring that the Legislative and Executive Councils shall be once more reorganized, while the members of the Legislative Council are informed that they hold their seats only until by their conduct they shall have shewn themselves worthy of confidence.

I will not further dilate upon this subject, as I hope for personal conference to be able to do so more conveniently to Your Lordship, and more beneficially for the object the Legislative Council desire to accomplish.

I deem it proper to avail myself of the present occasion to bring to your Lordship's notice, the fact, that several regulations which have become obsolete, and are in practice disregarded in the lower Colonies, such as that no law shall be enacted to continue for a less period than two years, no Militia Bill, unless it be a perpetual one, shall be assented to, &c., are still in the Royal Instructions.

These have a tendency to bring the Representative of the Sovereign into collision with the Assembly; for, if one portion of the Instructions may be disregarded, it will be enquired why another may not, and no contingency, I think, is more carefully to be avoided than that of compelling the Lieutenant Governor to exercise, what I may designate a deliberative Veto upon measures in which the Legislative Council and House of Assembly concur. If he advises with his Executive Council, the Legislation of the Colony will be done in secret, and if he acts without their advice, he will subject himself to the ill will of the Legislature.

These Instructions are the basis of our Provincial Constitution, and, in these and other respects, require some revision. I respectfully suggest that a power to withhold a Bill for the expression of the Royal Pleasure, similar to that which exists in the Canadas, might be beneficially conferred upon the Governor.

I solicit your Lordship's consideration of the Resolutions which the Legislative Council has passed, relative to a Union of the Lower Colonies with the Canadas.

I am satisfied any such measure, whether Legislative or Federal, would be extremely repugnant to the feelings of the People of Nova Scotia,—contented, loyal, and peaceable as they now are; prospering in every branch of industry, ardently attached to their own form of Government, as it is an epitome of that of the Country whence their fathers came, they deprecate all connexion with Colonies in which discord has long reigned, and where rebellion has been but recently suppressed.

We shall solicit another interview at your Lordship's perfect convenience, and we shall be happy to afford any explanation or information upon any subject connected with our mission which your Lordship may desire.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ALEXANDER STEWART.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, &c. &c. &c.

London, June 29th, 1839.

MY LORD.—Mr. Stewart and myself having been invited by your Lordship to communicate, in writing, the nature and objects of the mission upon which we have been sent to London by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, in compliance with a Resolution of the Legislative Council of that Province, I have the honor respectfully to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, the following observations, premising that my associate and myself do not trouble your Lordship with separate communications from any difference of opinion existing between us, but because it was considered that, under the particular circumstances of our mission, it was proper that our sentiments should be made known to your Lordship independently of each other.

Important, above all other subjects to which I feel it necessary to call your Lordship's attention, is, in my apprehension, the constitution of the Legislative Council, to which it appears to me in the highest degree essential that the character of stability should be attached.

Your Lordship is aware, however, that the nominations recently made to it by the Executive of the Colony, and subsequently confirmed by Her Majesty, have been made the subject of a remonstrance to Her Majesty's Government on the part of the House of Assembly.

His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell having communicated to your Lordship's Predecessor in Office the reasons which induced the particular appointments which he made to the Council in question, as well as the difficulties which he found to exist in making the requisite selections, it is only necessary for me to add my firm conviction, that Her Majesty's Representative in Nova-Scotia, in discharging the delicate and difficult duty which then devolved upon him, conscientiously endeavored fully to carry out the instructions which he received, and, with such materials as the Province afforded, to construct a Council that would give satisfaction to the Colony, by legislating faithfully for its interests.

Although, it is true, My Lord, that in the Legislative Council of Nova-Scotia, as at present constituted, all the different Religious Denominations which exist in the Province are not, in reference to their respective numbers, equally represented; and supposing that such a state of its constitution were, in the first place, practicable, and secondly, that, in a body designed in some measure to counterbalance the popular branch it were desirable, yet I think it must be abundantly evident to your Lordship's mind that mere theoretical and speculative objections to the constitution of this branch of our Legislature ought not to have much weight until experience has shewn that practically it has operated adversely to the public good.

In connection with this subject, I beg leave also to state, that, while I would deprecate most earnestly any preference in the distribution of the patronage of Government, of the members of the Church of England to any other of Her Majesty's Subjects in the Colony, professing a different religious creed but having equal civil rights, I am convinced, in my own mind, that a reference to facts will evince that no such preference has, in reality, been given; although many reasons undoubtedly existed, in the earlier periods of the history of the Colony, why offices of trust and emolument naturally fell into the hands of members of the Episcopal Church.

And, here, I may be permitted to observe to your Lordship, that the existing Members of this Council are not, and, from the nature of things existing in the Colony, could not, be an order or class of men distinct from the community, or having interests at variance with theirs.

There is not among them one who has either a title to transmit to his child, or even a fortune to bequeath to him, that would leave the latter at the death of his Parent independent for his support upon his own personal exertions. On the contrary, they have, one and all, in respect of themselves and their Children, the deepest interest in good Laws and good Institutions, and the general prosperity of their common country.

I have, My Lord, the utmost respect for the Representatives of the People of the Colony to which I belong. I most sincerely desire that the two Houses may be enabled to legislate harmoniously and usefully—and I fully assent to the sentiment expressed in one of the Resolutions of the House of Assembly, passed in the last Session, that the temper and spirit of the Local Administration should be in accordance with the opinions and wishes of the great majority of the people. But I do conceive that an attempt to construct a Legislative Council merely with a view to insure an accordance in its legislation with the sense of a majority of the House of Assembly, necessarily fluctuating in its character, would involve an impossibility, or, if practicable, would render the former body perfectly useless.

The Members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, at present, hold their seats during Her Majesty's pleasure, which, on the supposition of the faithful discharge of the duties attached to the situation, has always been regarded as equivalent to a tenure for life, inasmuch as it is known that it would not be the pleasure of the Sovereign to remove a Member unless he proved himself unfaithful to the trust reposed in him. And I submit to your Lordship that, if Her Majesty's Government shall not deem it advisable to make the appointments for life, it, in the highest degree, imperts the interests of the Province, that the seats should continue to be held on the existing tenure.

To limit the duration of the Legislative Councillor's Office to a term of years, renewable by the Crown, according to the suggestion made to Mr. Stewart and myself at the late interview with which we were honored by your Lordship, and which I understood to refer to Nova-Scotia, would not, in my opinion, be an improvement in the Constitution of the Colony, nor do I think that such a modification of it would be found practicable.

A Member of this Council, although sensible of the immense difference which exists in dignity and power between his own humble situation in a Colony and the exalted rank of an Hereditary Peer, enjoying his high privileges and exercising his important duties in the great Councils of this Kingdom, has yet been led to regard his own inferior station in the Upper House of our Local Legislature, over which the Representative of Majesty presides, as a faint resemblance at least of its high original; and were this illusion, if it be one, dissipated, as it would be by reducing to a term of years the enjoyment of his seat, which he now regards as, in effect, co-extensive in duration with that of an individual Peer in the House of Lords, the value of the honor attached to it would be so much diminished, that probably it would be declined by those who were best qualified to perform the duties attached to it.

I would observe further, that, in the event of the continuance of the office in question being limited to a term of years renewable by the Crown or otherwise in its discretion, one or other of two consequences, alike to be dreaded, would, I apprehend, be the result. First, that the Member knowing that when his term of office expired he was liable to be superseded without any reason given, by the mere appointment of another to succeed him, would naturally, in the exercise of his duties, be liable to be unduly swayed by a bias towards the Government from which his office emanated; or, secondly, that if, during his continuance in his seat, his measures or opinions, how wise or honest soever they might be, should not meet with the concurrence of the House of Assembly, the circumstance of his having advocated the one and expressed the other, would, at the expiration of his term of office, constitute the ground of an application to the Crown to remove him, and so induce a collision between the Sovereign and the Representatives of the People.

I have dwelt the more at length on this subject, My Lord, because I conceive that little more is required to advance the happiness and prosperity of Her Majesty's subjects in Nova-Scotia, who are devotedly attached to Her Royal Person and Government, than to secure to them a Constitution in form and spirit as nearly as possible assimilated to that of the Parent State, thus enabling them freely and independently, by means of their local legislation, subject only to such restrictions as are necessarily incidental to the relation between a Colony and the Metropolitan State, and aided by the fostering care and protection of the great nation to which they belong—to develope their own resources—control and manage their own Revenues—improve their own local institutions—and, in a word, to ameliorate their own social and political condition.

The Civil List Question, as connected with a surrender to the Local Legislature of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown, is one that has been much discussed in both Branches of our Colonial Legislature, and is, confessedly of much importance.—The Legislative Council having had, in the Session preceding the last, this subject under its deliberation, and having expressed its opinion thereon to Her Majesty's Government, I need not now trespass on your Lordship's time by remarking further upon it than by stating, that Mr. Stewart and myself will be prepared at a future interview, with which, we trust, we shall be honoured, to enter into such a detailed statement of our respective views on the points involved in it, as your Lordship may desire. At present, I shall merely offer a few observations in reference to it.

The great difficulty experienced in adjusting this question, has arisen from the different views entertained by the two Houses, as to the amount of the Salaries to be attached to certain Offices borne, or proposed to be borne, on the Civil List required to be granted to Her Majesty, in lieu of the Revenues now at her disposal, which have been recently offered to be surrendered to the people of Nova Scotia.

The whole Provincial Revenues which would be under the control of the Legislature, even with the addition of such further amount as might be derived from those particular sources, would be but small, and as, of course, the general advancement of the Colony mainly depends upon an Appropriation for the service of Roads, Bridges, and other Public Works, of as large a proportion of them as may possibly be applied to such objects, it is exceedingly desirable that all prudent economy should be observed in the distribution of such a part of them, as is necessarily required to compensate the Public Servants.

It may not be unimportant in this connexion to observe, that many of the Public Officers of the Colony must reside in the Capital, wherein the style of living and the degree of expenditure in private life, are far above what prevails in the interior of the Province, and that, therefore, to fix the amount of Salary which should be attached to any one of the Offices referred to, in reference merely to the expenditure required of the Officer in a Country Town, would be to proceed upon an erroneous principle of judgment. Your Lordship will also perceive, that, in reference to many Public Officers, who, in order to the efficient discharge of their duties, should not merely possess a considerable degree of intellectual culture, as well as of mental acquirements, but should be exempt from the cares and anxieties inseparable from narrow pecuniary circumstances, it would not be a wise policy to fix their incomes on the very lowest possible scale consistent with the means of mere existence; and that, as regards the holders of Office generally, under a Government like that by which it is our happiness to be ruled, it is expedient that they should possess at least the means of living with decency and respectability.

As respects the particular Resolutions passed by the Legislative Council in the last Session, and designed to be brought under the particular consideration of Her Majesty's Government, I do not consider it necessary for me at present, to trouble your Lordship with any remarks; but I shall content myself with respectfully offering your Lordship to the printed Journals of the Council, in which they will be found; trusting, however, that Mr. Stewart and myself may, at your Lordship's earliest leisure, be favoured with an opportunity of calling your Lordship's attention more particularly to them, and of learning the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the various subjects to which they refer.

Mr. Stewart and myself having been charged with the duty of imparting to your Lordship such information, connected with the Province of Nova Scotia, as your Lordship may desire to receive, and as we may be enabled to afford, I beg leave, on the behalf of that Gentleman and myself, to assure you Lordship that we shall be prepared to discharge this office at your Lordship's convenience and pleasure.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LEWIS M. WILKINS.

The Marquis of Normanby, &c. &c. &c.

The Committee appointed to consider of a Plan whereby Wilderness Lands may be made an available source of Revenue to the Province, Report, that endeavouring to carry into effect the wishes of the House they have found themselves unable to devise any plan for making them taxable so free from grave objections as to induce them to recommend its adoption.

As the Committee do not understand it to be the intention of the House to impose a general Land Tax, they consider there are three descriptions only of Land upon which the whole or a portion of the recent Grant of the Legislature, in commutation of the Quit Rents, may be charged. First, the Lands of Absentees. Second, those entirely in a Wilderness state exceeding in quantity a number of Acres to be specified or in value a certain sum; or Thirdly, all the Lands which have been discharged during the present Session, from the payment of Quit Rents.

The Committee do not dwell upon these last mentioned—one of the objects of the Grant being to relieve the poorer description of Landholders, the Committee cannot think they should be again subjected to a Land Tax. It is to be observed that

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many Proprietors have themselves commuted their Quit Rents or bought their Lands free from this Render. Such Proprietors should not be again made liable to it, except in the event of the imposition of a general Land Tax, or of their being taxed as absentees—with regard to the latter, the Committee turn the attention of the House to the Provincial Statute, 5 Geo. 3 chap: 5 by which these Lands, except in Halifax, are made subject to be leased for the non-payment of highway labour or for nonpayment of their proportion of County and Town charges.

In endeavouring to frame for the consideration of the House, efficient Provisions for enforcing the levy of a Tax upon Absentees, many difficulties have occurred to the Committee. For instance, what period of time the Land Owner should be absent to constitute him an Absentee. Whether his absence should be continuous—whether if he sold portions of his Property to Purchasers who cultivated such portions—he should for the remainder be the subject of a Tax. Whether he should be afforded an opportunity of improving his Land before he were subjected to Penalties for not doing so—in what manner such Lands would in the practical operation of a Tax for taxing the Lands of Absentees, be distinguished from those owned by resident Proprietors. The Committee are of course speaking of their Wilderness Lands only,—those under cultivation being occupied by Tenants or others, who contribute their allotted portion to the Provincial burthens. It will occur to the House that if, as it is but just, Absentees should be afforded an opportunity of making improvements upon their Lands before they were rendered liable to be taxed or sold, the Tax in many cases would be easily evaded by their Owners, causing small clearings to be made thereon.

The Committee have been equally unsuccessful in devising a Plan whereby the Wilderness Lands of the large Landholders may be made an available source of Revenue to the Province. If, for instance, it was made to operate upon all who owned uncultivated Lands of the quantity of 500 Acres and upwards, it is obvious that nearly the whole of the productive meadow Marsh and cultivated portions of the Province, would altogether escape, while Owners of the Wilderness Lands, many of whom although comparatively poor, accumulate this number of acres whereon to settle their children, but from which, in the interim, they derive no profit, would be set apart as it were as fit subjects of taxation. If 1000 acres were fixed as the maximum of untaxed Wilderness Lands, in numerous instances 20 or even 10 acres of marsh or Meadow Lands at once more valuable and more productive to their Owners would be exempt. But why should not all who have been relieved except those who are unable to pay, bear a fair portion of a burthen imposed upon the whole community for the benefit of all? If again, uncultivated Lands of the value of £100 or any other specified sum were selected for taxation, the tax could and would be evaded by their Owners making the formal clearing before mentioned, or by the erection of a log hut or the sale, or transfer of a portion of the soil. Besides, from the scarcity of a circulating Medium in the Country, Land is generally estimated at much above its pecuniary value, and thus again the poorer Landholders would become to a considerable extent liable to a Tax. To enforce its payment would require numerous Provincial and Local Officers and Legal powers of an Inquisitorial nature for the ascertaining the Ownership and the value of the taxable Lands. The Committee are apprehensive that much litigation would be the inevitable result of such a Law. Lands subject to, and free from its operation, would pass together to buyers, and be included in one instrument, and the Purchasers, while they would probably be obliged to pay the Provincial Tax, would find it difficult from the defective Deeds and other conveyances which abound in the Colony to obtain any effectual remedy against the sellers.—It seems to the Committee somewhat questionable how far the large Landholders only should be rendered liable to pay the Annuity recently given. The amount of it is imposed upon the whole community, of it the large Landholders form a part, and as such pay a considerable portion of it. It is clear, therefore, that if their Lands were exclusively taxed towards its payment the Owners will be made to pay twice.

The legitimate reason therefore for selecting them as fit objects of taxation, is the improvement of the Province, by obliging them either to sell or cultivate their Wilderness Lands, but this consideration equally applies to all the Proprietors of uncultivated Lands, and not merely those who have been released from the Quit Rents.

The Committee will regret if it shall be found impracticable to frame a Law by which the Owners of large tracts or Wilderness Land may be compelled either to cultivate or to dispose of it to others at a moderate rate. The Lands of such Proprietors derive value from the labor of the surrounding cultivators of the soil, they contribute nothing to the Poor and County charges, or to the making and improvement of the Roads, and through them in many cases, Highways are made at the Public expense. But influenced by the foregoing considerations the Committee recommend that the further consideration of the whole subject be deferred until the next Session. During the recess, Members may consult their Constituents, and probably receive such suggestions, as will enable the House to adopt a Plan for rendering the Wilderness Lands and those of Absentees an available source of Revenue to the Province, free from the objections which have pressed so forcibly on the minds of the Committee.

Committee Room, 25th Jan. 1835.

(Signed) A. STEWART, Chairman.
JAMES R. LOVETT.
JAMES B. UNIACKE.
JOHN JOHNSTONE.
THOMAS DICKSON.

Provincial Legislature.

House of Assembly, Feb. 27, 1840.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee appointed on the 29th day of January last, to take under consideration the several Petitions presented at the last as well as the present Session, praying return of Duties on articles destroyed by Fire, 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 Select Committee, to whom was referred the Petitions of sundry persons praying for return Duties on Goods destroyed by Fire on the 17th of August last, at Saint John, report, that they have had under consideration the following:—

	Provincial.			*Imperial.*		
Petition of J. T. Hanford, 60 hhds. Sugar,	69	17	6	0	0	0
Charles M'Lauchlan, 25 hhds. sugar,	31	0	7	71	12	2
T. P. Crane and J. M'Grath, sugar, molasses and flour,	28	17	5	76	17	6
Crookshank and Walker, 17 casks wine,	76	18	6	19	19	7
Alex. Robertson, tobacco, flour and saleratus,	6	9	10	41	16	4
T. Parks, wine, brandy, gin, whiskey & sugar,	290	3	4	94	15	0
John V. Thurgar, wine, brandy, sugar, molasses, rum, & dry goods,	613	4	6	133	0	2
J. Otty & Co., goods liable to 2 1-2 per cent	17	3	0	0	0	0
D. & F. Leavitt, sugar & flour,	19	0	0	66	18	6
T. M'Avity, goods subject to 2 1-2 per cent.	112	10	0	0	0	0
W. O. Smith, sundry goods, drugs, &c.	24	11	11	30	15	6
Hon. J. Robertson, sundry goods, liquors, &c.	94	13	6	105	15	10
J. Adam, W. Davidson, James Alexander, John Alexander, J. A. Barry, 151 hhds. molasses,	73	2	5	0	0	0
Crookshank and Walker, 8 casks wine,	15	18	11	0	0	0
	1,472	9	5	641	10	7

"The foregoing are Petitions presented at the Short Session in September, 1839, on which the Select Committee to whom they were referred, recommended 'that the Duties should be granted to such of the Petitioners as shall, on an investigation, appear to be entitled to the same,'—which your Committee now report as being duly attested and certified as to the loss of the property, and payment of Duties on which such Duties are prayed for, and recommend that the claims of the Petitioners be granted

	Provincial.			*Imperial.*		
Amount brought down,	1,472	9	4	641	10	7
"Petitions presented in Feb., 1840:—						
Henry Blakslee, Church Music,	17	8	0	0	0	0
Barlows and Ketchum, wine, pork, flour, glass, soap, nails, hats, earthenware, paints, &c.	56	0	9	18	6	10
Wm. Leavitt, 89 barrels wheat flour,	0	0	0	25	13	5
Crookshank and Walker, 181 boxes cigars,	6	10	7	26	2	1
Crookshank and Walker, 5 hhds. molasses,	1	17	4	2	3	1
J. Kirk, dry goods, loaf sugar, brandy,	42	15	11	0	0	0
Ratchford and Brothers, rum, brandy, sugar, molasses, wine, whiskey, gin, lime juice, ale and other merchandize,	369	14	5	144	8	1
J. Lockwood and Company, tobacco, wheat flour, wine and raisins,	72	14	4½	148	2	6
W. Hammond, sugar,	39	12	6	0	0	0
	2,106	3	3	1,006	6	7
				2,106	3	3
Total amount in Currency,				3,112	9	10

"Your Committee recommend that the claims prayed for in the Petitions presented at this Session, being all duly verified by certificates and affidavits, be also granted to the Petitioners.

No. 8. Is the Petition of William P. Ranney, of Saint John, praying for return Duties on Wine, Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Porter, and Ale, consumed by Fire at Fredericton on 2d August, 1839, amounting to £43 13 7. There is no affidavit of the loss, nor certificates of the payment of the Duties, either at the Custom House or Treasury, they therefore leave the subject to the decision of the House.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"J. WOODWARD,
ALEX. RANKIN,
WM. M'LEOD,
W. END.

Mr. Rankin moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to make more effectual provisions for the regulation of Seamen within this Province. The Rule of the House, limiting the time for bringing in Bills, being in this instance dispensed with,—Leave was granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

A Message from the Legislative Council. Mr. Miller, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to a Bill to alter the time for holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of York; and a Bill to continue the Act to provide for the collection of County and Parish Rates, without making any amendment thereto. And that he was also directed to communicate the following:—

"*Legislative Council Chamber, Feb. 27th.*

"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 injuriously 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.

Monday, March 2.—Hon. Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the Committee appointed to enquire 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, Saint John, for Piers and Landing places, in connexion with the Steam Ferry Boat,	1200
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*l.* 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 the 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

Resolutions on Lord John Russell's Despatch.

By Mr. End, Resolved,—that previous to the Despatch of Lord John Russell, the tenure of Public office in this Province was highly satisfactory to the people; and that despatch, by depriving certain of the public functionaries therein enumerated, of all discretion and freedom of action; and reducing them to the situation of mere instruments, in the hands of the administrator of the Government: has excited a feeling of distrust, and must waken, if not destroy that influence which honest, independent, and conscientious public officers, would under the old tenure, naturally obtain in the minds of a loyal people.

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.

By Mr. Partelow,—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

By Mr. L. A. Wilmot,—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.

Continued Debate on Responsible Government.

Mr. End rose and said, that having now heard the opinions and arguments of many hon. members, he was fully and firmly persuaded, that the view he had taken of this despatch, when he had the honor to open the debate yesterday, was correct in substance and in fact; and that all the arguments he had heard from the other side of the House, had only the effect of rivetting him to his first opinion. Indeed none of those hon. members who spoke as if the responsibility question was involved in the despatch, had ventured to assert, that it would be there found plainly expressed in ordinary language; and it was only by some complicated process of ratiocination, that they could accomplish the object they desired. He would quietly ask those hon. members, whether it was at all reasonable or probable that a question of such importance, would be placed before the House or the Government in any other than the plain language of truth, such as an Englishman could understand? Was such an idea consistent with the reputation of Lord John Russel—or the manly frankness which breathes forth in every line of the "Circular Memorandum."—He happened in the course of reading, that very morning, to take up a work on Religious controversy—it was a subject, as the Committee would suppose, on which he had burnt very few candles and no oil; and probably the Committee would pardon him, and not convict him of impiety or a desire to treat sacred things with levity, if he was to allude to the work. It appeared to be a controversy on the doctrine of purgatory; and it was asserted by those who opposed the doctrine, that it was not to be proved by any positive text in the New Testament, that it was only to be defended by inference, and comparison of certain texts; and that therefore it could not be a true doctrine, in as much as it was not to be supposed, that a doctrine so very important, would be suffered to depend on mere inference. As to the doctrine he said he could not presume to give an opinion upon it, in that place, nor was it necessary that he should; but this much he would say, that if it or any other doctrine political or religious, were sustained by mere inference alone, and not positively recognized in direct terms, the argument against it was both fair and reasonable; and he would take the liberty in the present debate, of pressing the same argument abstractedly upon the consideration of hon. members. Responsible government was a most important political doctrine; so important as to elicit the beautiful and eloquent speech, which had just been pronounced by Mr. Wilmot; he could not smother the voice of nature in his breast, when the subject was alluded to, and he burst upon them in the full tide of his powers. But even he did not tell them that it was to be read of in the despatch, and he was compelled to reason and to argue, and to draw deductions in order to connect the Resolution which he proposed, with the despatch now before them; and the hon. gentleman is reduced to such a condition, that at last he is compelled to argue, that "because he finds the despatch giving encreased powers or responsibility to the Lieut. Governor, he infers that it must have been intended to give that Branch encreased power also; these encreased powers can be nothing except they are a power of controlling the government;" in a word of reducing the government to be subservient or responsible to whatever the opinion of a majority of this House may happen to be,—and this he presumed was the true definition of responsible government,—that was a species of special ingenuity, to which he could never agree.—Was it to be considered, because one of the branches assumed, or was invested with unconstitutional power that the other branches were to extend beyond their settled boundaries, and by error, correct error? No, the duty of the other Branches in such a case would be, not to extend themselves,—but to exert themselves to restrain and repel the invasion; and reduce the sinning branch to its ancient boundaries. That was the course pointed out by the constitution, and the adoption of this course and none other, would ensure peace and harmony. The learned member for York had felt the difficulty, and had managed the case as adroitly as possible; but the position was not tenable, and must be surrendered. If the hon. member had no other argument, by which to correct the despatch and the Resolution, they must remain disunited. Let members look to it dispassionately and honestly; let them not hesitate to give their unbiassed opinions, and may no man's constituency ever truly say—our Representative basely deserted us in the hour of need, and shrank from his post like a coward. He said he had yesterday questioned the prudence of Lord John Russell's declaring to the whole Province, that certain salaried officers of the Government were required to be obedient, and support its views in all things; but it was merely in reference to the character of those officers, and because such a declaration ruined their influence in the country. He believed in point of fact, that the bulk of the people cared very little whether the Attorney General or the Solicitor General, or the Secretary of the Province, or several other officers named in the despatch, were marked with the broad arrow or not; but as a matter of prudence and expediency he had no doubt of that part of the question. As regards the Executive Council however the case was far different, from these public functionaries, the people and the House of assembly did expect independent action. He would not insist on the administrator of the Government, paying a blind obedience to their advice; but he could not divest himself of the opinion, that they ought to have the power to advise, and that it ought to be their duty to offer a free and unfettered advice and opinion.—This was his objection to Lord John Russell's decree, and with all due deference to that nobleman, he must still think that the decree was made unadvisedly, and in no accordance with those liberal declarations which were perpetually streaming from the mouths of the whigs.—He felt sure that the Tories would never have hazarded so tyrannical a decree; and he felt exceedingly for the position in which it might necessarily involve the Queen's Representative. Military men were always sent here to be our Governors; and he was one of those, who gave his hearty assent to that course of proceeding, because he admired that manly bearing which is the characteric of a true soldier; but it sometimes happened, that men of the highest military merit were deficient in the science of civil government. It was an undoubted fact, that "expediency" was a word not to be found in a soldier's book, but expediency was a word, and a useful one, in the civilian's book; and if a soldier Governor, acting under the dictates of his own feelings, and despising the expedient, in his prospect of the right, could, as Lord John Russell's despatch authorises, reject all advice from men of reasonable expediency, and even punish the advisers by expulsion; he (Mr. E.) without much of the gift of prophesy, was under great apprehension, that measures might be adopted justly unsatisfactory to the people.—He had no idea of arraying the popular feeling against the Government.—God forbid, his desire was to unite the people and the Government, and he thought the plan of calling persons from the House to the Council of the government, was a happy suggestion and served to convince the people, that those men in whom they placed confidence, in whom they confided, in whose hands they entrusted the care of their dearest privileges; were men of worth and integrity worthy of being the Queen's advisers also. But their freedom of action must not be quenched; they must not be enslaved or required to assent to all measures, suggested by the administrator of the government; for if so, how was the voice of the people ever to reach his ears. The despatch would be a curse to him, a curse to them, and a curse to the whole colonial system; and where was the necessity for it. Let Lord John Russell apply his nostrums to Canada or any other colony; but why perplex us in this happy colony, we who are quiet in the land; our system worked well during two reigns, so Lord John Russell admits, and he goes on to say "therefore it is time for a change."

And is it true then that change is the dominant passion of the whigs; and must every system, every institution be changed, merely because "*it has worked well for two reigns;*" and was Lord Eldon, that great defender of our most valued institutions, was he right when he declared that "with some it was a sufficient reason for throwing down an establishment, if they saw that it was an establishment." The learned gentleman said he at one time supposed that this was the language of debate, but now he was convinced that it was the language of deliberate truth, and just appreciation of the true principles of the whigs. Must our Executive members in future be creatures, so happily described by Goldsmith;

"Those skilled to fawn and seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;"

or let them rather remember the noble sentiment of the old English ballad,

"How happy is he born and taught,
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armour is his honest thought
And simple truth his brightest skill."

In conclusion, he would earnestly entreat the Committee to submit to no delusion or subtlety of argument; they were plain and well meaning men. Let them then take up the question in all honest simplicity; and rest assured, that their simplicity would eventually become wisdom.

Communications.

[For the Chronicle.]

Mr. Editor,—My communication in your paper of the 28th ult., has I perceive, called forth some remarks from some person under the signature of *Verax*, which from the free use he makes of the vituperative terms, "mendacity," "impudent assertions," "impudent scribbler," he doubtless thinks very severe. It is not the first time, I believe, that this gentleman has used his pen in defence of the Lieut. Governor, and I hope his well meant, but ill executed exertions, will not go unrewarded: I sincerely hope when *honorable* men are driven away in disgust, from her Majesty's Councils, and the service of the crown, by the "blessings of responsible government," a fitting place will be reserved for him. I should feel inclined to animadvert upon the letter of Verax, were it not for two considerations. In the first place, I doubt whether his officiousness in thus giving double publicity to the transaction, will procure for him any thanks from Government House: and secondly, the history he gives is looked upon by every one, and in every quarter, as not a *contradiction*, but a clear and decided *corroboration* of my statement, except in one unimportant particular. Nay more than this, it conveys to the public a piece of additional information, viz: "that a fair statement of Capt. Tryon's claims has been forwarded to the Colonial Minister,"—with which, I am quite sure, every native of the Country will be highly gratified. I will merely ask him—if he knows of the interview which took place between Mr. Baillie and Capt. Tryon *prior* to the resignation, and what passed at it? If he did know, when he wrote his letter, what did pass on that occasion, *Mendax* would have been a more appropriate signature for him than *Verax*, if he did not know, he ought, I think, to have made himself acquainted with the facts of the case, before he presumed to meddle with other people's business, and to make use of insolent abusive language. W.

[For the Chronicle.]

Mr. Editor,—It would be impossible to discover in the annals of this, or either of the other Provinces, a more apt illustration of the truth of the old adage, "parturiunt montes, nasciturr ridiculus mus" —than that afforded by the late two days debate in the House of Assembly, on Lord John Russell's famous Despatch. For two whole days did they

"argue debate, chatter and prate,
"and make a ridiculous muss":

but at last come to the important conclusion, that there was nothing in the subject matter of their arguing, debating, chattering, prating, and ridiculous mussing, to call forth any expression of their sentiments with respect to it. All this would be very droll and funny, and highly laughable, were it not for the lamentable melancholy fact, that this arguing, debating, chattering, prating, and ridiculous mussing, cost the country a good deal more than £200. Look where you will, never will you be able to *ditto* that famous display of senatorial wisdom and eloquence. Great was the preparation for it. The day before it took place, almost every man in the House who can write his mother tongue, seems to have put in his resolution, so great was the "variety of resolutions laid upon the table."—I have seen *seven* of them,—how many more there might have been I know not: but *six* of that seven are quite enough for any man's stomach, who is not a thorough going Yankee. As Jonathan says, (for as Yankee diplomatic language, and yankee politics, are the order of the day, I suppose I must also adopt a yankee mode of expression.) five out of the seven resolutions, *approbated* the Purge: one *reprobated* it: and the remaining one *made a great fouss about it*, but came to no decision on it one way or the other. The history of this famous debate on the Purge, and its accompanying Memorandum is as follows.

Mr. End was, I believe, the first who laid a resolution on the table; but the sentiments which it expressed, being not agreeable to the popular faction, a copy of it was not sent down to the Courier, "by Mr. Woodward Member for the city," along with the others. It expressed decided *disapprobation* of the Despatch, in its operation on public functionaries; and declared that it has excited a *feeling of distrust*. In this resolution as far as it goes, I most cordially agree; but both in it, and in the admirable speech with which Mr. End followed it up, there is a most grievous omission; which though it does not excite in me "abhorrence and contempt." I most deeply lament. I allude to the utter silence which is maintained on the only point, which the country need care a farthing for,—*the bearing of the Despatch upon the Legislative Council*. The Governor may treat his Executive Council just as he does his groom and footman; he may order them about, and use them just as he pleases; and if they choose to submit to it, that is their own business, and the country need care nothing about it. If they dont like their treatment, they can resign as Mr. Botsford has done, and there's an end of it. All the Country need care for, is the independence of the Legislative Council. Upon this most important point Mr. End's resolution says nothing: and according to Mr. Ward's report, his speech is equally silent.

The three sets of resolutions, which in my last, I designated as "ought to be kicked out, more ought to be kicked out, most ought to be kicked out"—got their deserts: they were kicked out. They are however worth referring to, for the purpose of shewing the decided change, if not of sentiment, of expression which was brought about. Mr. Partelow's first set with reference to the Legislative Council declared, that by this famous Purge, they had been reduced to such a wretched, miserable, degraded, dependent condition, "that some great alteration is necessary" in its construction: while his fourth Resolution contains an expression of "the *highest confidence* in his Excellency's present Council," and in his Excellency, so long as he asks "information and advice" from them. Now this expression of confidence he did not dare to press: he did not dare take the sense of the House upon it: if the question had been taken on the expression of confidence, the Ministry would have sustained a more disgraceful defeat than they have already suffered: and an instantaneous resignation of Ministers, or dissolution of the Assembly, must have followed. As it is the resolution of the *Prime Minister* being negatived, I do not see how he can continue in office. (How truly ridiculous does British Parliamentary language sound when applied to our puny Legislature.) How vastly pleasant it must have been to the Premier, in his office of Speaker, to receive from the Chairman of the Committee the report of his own defeat, how royled he must have felt; how *streaked* he must have looked! No wonder he swore he would resign! When he said he would, nobody believed him; no one could realize anything so very desirable.

But as usual, Mr. L. A. Wilmot made himself more conspicuous than any body else. His expressions, not his sentiments, underwent a great change. He laid aside in his amendment the moderate language of his original set of resolutions, and went *full split* along with the hon. member from the Yankee lines; and adopted his very words, and republican enough they are,—"efficient responsibility." I shall presently do this hon. and learned and gallant gent. the honor of making a few remarks upon—not his speech, but an article in the Fredericton Sentinel of the 4th inst. purporting to be a report of his speech. I am particular in stating this, because the learned gent. has an ugly trick, when his temper is royled, of getting the Speaker to send the Sergeant-at-Arms after a printer, if any reflections are cast upon his speech. I therefore beg to say, for your security, that my remarks are made, not upon Mr. Wilmot's speech, but Mr. Ward's article.

The Sentinel tells us that the debate turned upon a resolution introduced by his Honor the Speaker, to the intent that the Despatch "affords a gratifying proof of a sincere desire, to infuse principles into the administration of Colonial affairs, *strictly* "*analagous* to the principles of the British Constitution." With all due deference to the Hon. Speaker, I must beg to observe, that the question so far as the Despatch is concerned, and he took very good care to keep clear of the Memorandum, is one not of *principle*, but wholly and entirely of *practice*. The principle involved is as old as the Colonies,—the alteration is to extend only to the practice. The principle on which Colonial office has always been held, is the *Royal pleasure*; but the practice has been to consider it a tenure *during good behaviour*. The Speaker talks of a *strict analogy*. Now I will beg to remind him, that Colonial affairs may present a faint resemblance, an approximate similitude, to those of the Mother Country, but there can be no *strict analogy*. When the position and powers of the Governor are strictly analogous to those of the King; the Legislative Council to those of the House of Lords; the House of Assembly to those of the House of Commons; the Executive Council to those of the Cabinet Council and Privy Council together; the Province Secretary to those of the Secretary of State; the Province Treasurer to those of the first Lord of the Treasury; the President of the Legislative Council to those of the Speaker of the House of Lords; and the Speaker of Assembly to those of Speaker of the House of Commons;—when there is a strict analogy, between the component parts of the mass, or between any one of them, then will it be time to talk of a strict analogy between the masses them selves. The language is absurd, and used merely to cover ulterior designs which are not yet ripe, or which cannot be as yet avowed.

But there is one point of analogy which I should like to see carried out. When Lord John Russell came down last April to the House of Commons, to ask for a vote of confidence, he pledged himself and his colleagues to resign if he failed of getting it. When Sir Robert Peel in 1835 failed of securing a majority in the Commons, he did resign.—When too Mr. Huskisson voted against the Wellington Cabinet, on the East Retford question, he was forced to turn out. And in general whenever the Premier has not been supported by others in the Cabinet, he has compelled them to resign. In the late debate on the question of confidence, our Premier and leader of the House of Assembly was left in a minority twice. His resolution was defeated by an amendment. His colleague Mr. Weldon voted against him twice. His other Cabinet Ministers Messrs. Johnston and Crane instead of supporting him, absented themselves from the division. According to analogy therefore, whether strict or faint, the present Ministry must resign. Mr. Simonds cannot continue in office. We shall soon see, I suppose, how much respect Mr. Simonds has for the "principles of the British Constitution."

Mr. Wilmot begins his "efficient responsibility" resolution, with a grand display of parliamentary learning. His premises however are incorrect.—The right which he says the Committee cannot waive or forego, is not peculiar to the Assembly, is a right which belongs as much to the Legislative Council as to them. We have seen an instance of the responsibility of the Executive to the House of Lords, in the late committee on the administration of justice in Ireland. In fact either House is as competent, one as the other, to enquire into the "exercise of any of the Executive functions, and to remonstrate against the abusive exercise of those functions." This though is only *simple* responsibility, and is as old as the Hills; but Mr. Wilmot says that the Despatch "distinctly recognises an *efficient* responsibility," and this recognition in another quarter is called "a new and improved constitution." Wherein is it new, and how does it differ from simple responsibility? Here lies the mystery, and this only can it be solved. They must want to make every officer of Government, dependent upon the annual vote of the Assembly for his salary, that as they serve the Provincial Secretary and Attorney General, they may sometimes grant it, and sometimes withhold it, or move it about at pleasure, from the ordinary to the extraordinary services, and always debate about it: and make every officer not receiving a salary, dependent upon them for his continuance in office. This is what must be meant by efficient responsibility for in this sense only can it be called new.

In the Sentinel report of Mr. Wilmot's speech, there are two passages worthy of especial remark. The first of them is as follows—"When the present "Lieutenant Governor assumed the government "of the Province, surrounded by the avowed op- "ponents of the very policy he was required to "adopt, and pursue; *it was no difficult thing to* "*trace out the origin of the Despatch before the Com-* "*mittee. No doubt Lord John Russell had been ap-* "*prised of those difficulties and he immediately per-* "*ceived the remedy at hand and directed its applica-* "*tion.*" Here is a direct confirmation of an assertion made in the Chronicle a week or two ago, but denied by many—that Sir John Harvey had obtained from Lord John Russell this precious Purge.

The second is as follows, "they should be care- "ful how they expressed themselves with regard to "a system which had so far worked well, and "*which gave them an influential representation in the* "*upper branch.*" Here is again a confirmation of what has been asserted in the Chronicle, that the gagging and mouthpiecing the Executive Councillors, and Government Officers, who are members of the Legislative Council, has placed them in such a situation, that they are in point of fact, nothing but *the representatives of the Assembly*. Mr. Wilmot I thank you heartily for this admirable passage. They are the only wise words that, in my opinion, ever fell from your lips; and they are really not only wise words, but as true as they are wise.—Twelve members out of sixteen in the Legislative Council, are reduced through Johnny Russell's Purge, to the rank of *representatives of the Assembly*. Truly it is a new and improved Constitution!

Gagetown, 9th March, 1840. P.

[For the Chronicle.]

Dear Mr. Editor,—For several days past, your Journal and its several communications have been the theme of nightly animated discussions in this Town and its neighbourhood. From the strictures and positive facts, so often and so ably set forth, and which are so well known to all respectable persons in this quarter, you must not wonder at the anger felt and expressed by those few fawning sycophants who dare not meet the truth in open light.—In this community no paper or journal is scarcely ever spoken of but the "Tory Chronicle;" at evening parties our most talented ladies appear all on the Chronicle side in argument, and in them you have a host of friends.

In consequence of a report in circulation that our Radical House of Assembly had secretly resolved upon sending their Serjeant-at-Arms after you, a goodly number of your supporters, legal characters and others, have made it their business to discuss the matter very freely, and from those discussions much valuable and solid information has been obtained.—In the first place, it seems to be fully established, that no Colonial Assembly has a right to arrest or imprison a British subject for the liberty of speech; and secondly, that the Serjeant-at-Arms, who is the immediate servant of the Assembly while in Session, cannot be invested with any authority *beyond the walls or precincts of the House of Assembly*. Thirdly, that the Speaker of a Colonial Assembly has no *legal right* to call upon any Magistrate, petty Constable, or any other person, to carry into effect any written order or mandate issuing from him, which shall trench upon the liberties of the subject. Fourthly, that the Serjeant-at-Arms, if sent by the Speaker beyond the walls or precincts of the House of Assembly, were to attempt to arrest any British subject, by placing his hands on the person, or by using any sort of compulsion towards the subject, such Serjeant-at-Arms could be immediately committed to prison for the assault, and be there detained until securities were found for his appearance before the constitutional tribunal of his country.

Fifthly, it was resolved, that should the malignant feelings of the Speaker, or the revengeful dire of *Major Plunkty* be determined to carry the majority of the House of Assembly or Executive against you, for the purpose of prosecuting, or in other word to *gag and mouthpiece the Press*, your numerous and staunch supporters will unite in a subscription which shall bear you harmless against all the Responsibles and Gagging Radical Republicans in the Province of New-Brunswick. LEGION.

Fredericton, 10th March, 1840.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 12, 1840.

By the arrival of the ship "*Flora*" from Liverpool, we have been furnished with Liverpool papers to the 7th of January, but they contain no important intelligence.

Arrival of the Great Western.—We are informed that this noble steamer, arrived at New-York on the 7th instant, having performed her passage in 16 days. Her gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria was married to Prince Albert on the 10th of Feb.

The Chartist rioters, Frost, Williams and Jones, had been tried for treason, and sentenced to banishment. They had arrived at Portsmouth and were on board one of the hulks.

[The Mail by the Great Western, has not yet reached the city, otherwise we should have felt much pleasure in furnishing our readers with a bundance of European intelligence.]

Prosecution for Libel.—On Saturday last, the House of Assembly sat with *closed doors*, to investigate the subject of a communication which appeared in the Chronicle of the 28th ult., signed "W." The result of their sitting terminated in a recommendation, that His Excellency, the Governor, would order the Crown Officer Her Majesty's Attorney General, to prosecute us for the said communication.—The following Resolutions were adopted, so that the Liberty of the Press shall no more receive countenance from the supporters of *Responsible Government* in New-Brunswick.

House of Assembly, March, 7.

LIBEL ON THE QUEEN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Whereas a false and scandalous Libel against the Queen's Representative in this Province has been published in a weekly Newspaper printed in Saint John, called *The Weekly Chronicle*, under date the 28th day of February last, entitled "Another new and improved Constitution," which is calculated, if unnoticed, to bring the Provincial Government into contempt; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to give directions to Her Majesty's Attorney General to adopt proceedings at Law, against the Author or Publisher of the said Newspaper, for the said false and scandalous Libel; and farther

Resolved, That the Legislative Council be requested to join in said Address.

To which Mr. Street moved as amendment—To expunge the whole of the foregoing Resolution and substitute the following:—

Resolved, That the Libellous article contained in the Saint John Chronicle of the 28th February last, under the Signature of "W." is too ridiculous and contemptible in its nature to call forth any notice from this House; inasmuch as His Excellency's character stands too high in the estimation of the People of this and the adjoining Provinces, and is too well known to be injured thereby, and inasmuch as it might only have the effect of giving to the article in question a degree of importance and notoriety, of which it is altogether unworthy.

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

Yeas—Messrs. Street, Barberie, Wilson.

Nays—The Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Partelow, Palmer, Stewart, Hannington, M'Almon, Allen, End, J. M. Wilmot, H. T. Partelow, Taylor, Connel, Beardsley, Freeze, M'Leod, Jordan, Gilbert, Brown, Boyd, Rankin, Hayward, Hill, L. A. Wilmot, Fisher, Woodward.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Résolution, when the House again divided—

Yeas, 23. Nays, 5.

And so it passed in the Affirmative.

Ordered thereupon, That Mr. L. A. Wilmot do communicate the said resolution to the Council.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Monday, 9th March.

A Message was brought from the Assembly, by Mr. L. A. Wilmot, with the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Public Newspaper, printed in Saint John, under date the 28th day of February last, called the "Weekly Chronicle," and containing the false and scandalous Libel against the Queen's Representative in this Province, referred to in the Resolution of this House of the 7th inst. be forthwith communicated to the Legislative Council.

The paper referred to in the Resolution from the Assembly, as containing a false and scandalous Libel against the Queen's Representative in this Province, being read, and also the Resolution of the Assembly upon such Paper, and consideration being thereon had.

Resolved unanimously, That this House do agree with the Assembly in the said Resolution and Address.

Ordered, That the Master in Chancery do acquaint the Assembly therewith, and return the paper, communicated to this House by the Assembly.

[A Committee consisting of Members of both Houses will be appointed, probably to day, to wait upon the Lieut. Governor with the Resolution and Address,—we shall publish His Excellency's reply thereto in our next number.]

From the Royal Gazette.

Provincial Appointments.—The following Persons to be Sheriffs of the different Counties for the ensuing year:—Edward W.

HRONICLE.

MARCH 13, 1840.

he ship "*Flora*" from Liver-
rnished with Liverpool papers
but they contain no important

REAT WESTERN.—We are in-
steamer, arrived at New-York
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e Albert on the 10th of Feb.
, Frost, Williams and Jones,
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Great Western, has not yet
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n intelligence.]

LIBEL.—On Saturday last, the
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SE OF ASSEMBLY, March, 7.

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last, entitled "Another new
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humble Address be presented
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against the Author or Publish-
aper, for the said false and scan-
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Legislative Council be request-
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nature to call forth any notice
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be injured thereby, and inas-
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Mr. Welden, Messrs. Parte-
rt, Hannington, M'Almon, Al-
timot, H. T. Partelow, Taylor,
Freeze, M'Leod, Jordan, Gil-
Rankin, Hayward, Hill, L. A.
oodward.
s decided in the negative.
then taken upon the original
e House again divided—
NAYS, 5.
n the Affirmative.
n, That Mr. L. A. Wilmot do
id resolution to the Council.

LATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Monday, 9th March.

brought from the Assembly, by
with the following Resolution:
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the Master in Chancery do ac-
y therewith and return the pa-
to this House by the Assembly,
consisting of Members of both
pointed, probably to day, to wait
overnor with the Resolution and
publish His Excellency's reply
number.]

the Royal Gazette.

POINTMENTS.—The following Per-
of the different Counties for the
dward W. Miller, Esq. York;
. Charlotte; Asa Davidson, Esq.
H. DeVeber, Esq. Queen's;
, Esq. Westmorland; John M.
rthumberland; LeBaron Drury,
Wm. Baldwin, Esq. Gloucester;
low, Esq. Carleton; James Paul,
who are hereby required to trans-
e Secretary's Office the Bonds by

ersons to be Supervisors of Great
rent year:—George Anderson,
. Andrews; David Crocker, Esq.
tham, and Newcastle to Resti-
el Hubbard, Esq. Fredericton to
; Benjamin L. Peters, Esq. St.
; Benjamin L. Peters, Esq. St.
of Belleisle, and St. John to Hay-
rrence B. Rainsford, and James
. Fredericton to St. Andrews;
Woodstock to Honiton; George
nd James Ketchum, Fredericton
mes A. M'Lauchlan, Esq. Wood-
la Line; Alexander Goodfellow,
to Newcastle; Hon. A. E. Bots-
Mills to the Nova Scotia Line;
, Esq. Dorchester to Sheduac, and
nd of Petitcodiac; William Chan-
Richibucto; James Wallace, Jr.
bury, commencing at Isaac Dor-
required to transmit forthwith to
ffice, the Bonds by Law directed.
Sr. a Tide Waiter for the Ports of
Caraquet, in the County of Glou-

MENTS.—George Oulton, Esquire,
r solemnizing Marriage, in the
umberland: and Leonard Reed
e, Commissioner for the same pur-
ty of Carleton.
Esq. a Fireward in Fredericton,
s Father, resigned.—and John T.
n of the Hon. Col. Shore.

OCK:
PSON, } *Firewards in*
NE. } *Portland.*
CAN,
VIS.

—We have this week to add seve-
ge sized Ships to the immense fleet
y owned by our enterprising Mer-
Mountaineer," of 900 tons, built by
s, of Portland, for James Kirk, Esq.
the "*Ward Chapman*," of 700 tons,
land by Messrs. W. & J. Lawton,
day. Brothers & Co. of this city,
uring the present week.—*Courier.*

ORPHAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Dinner of this Institution took place at the Saint John Hotel on Monday evening the 2d inst. and was in every respect highly creditable to the new caterers for public *taste*, (Messrs. W. & J. Scammell,) who have lately undertaken the management of that establishment. LEWIS BURNS, Esq. President of the Society, presided on the occasion, and was ably supported by the Vice-President, Mr. FRANCIS COLLINS. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given in fine style from the Chair, and well received by the company, who were also gratified by an unusual display of the vocal powers of some of our best singers.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, as Daniel McDougall, one of the Branch Pilots of this Port, accompanied by James Lane, son of Mr. Edward F. Lane, a lad of about 18 years of age, were proceeding in a small sail-boat from Sand Point to the Beacon Light House, and when within about two hundred yards of the landing, they were thrown out by the upsetting of the boat. Both parties succeeded in gaining the bottom of the boat, where they remained together but a short time, the violence of the sea soon obliging the latter to let go his hold, when he sunk to rise no more. The former remained on the boat about an hour, when he was taken off in an almost lifeless state by Mr. Alexander Reed, Keeper of Partridge Island Light House, whose attention had been directed to the situation of the unfortunate man, by the howlings and significant gestures of a valuable dog, and being taken to his house, received the kind attentions of Mrs. Reed and family, and is now fast recovering. The body of Mr. Lane has not yet been found, and his untimely end will long be deplored by numerous relatives and friends.—*Ib.*

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—The events of each succeeding day serve to strengthen the conviction that the Melbourne ministry are tottering to their downfal. The rapid declamations of O'Connell in Ireland contribute to fortify us in this belief. He is evidently in a state of absolute desperation. His creatures in the Cabinet are fast sinking under the accumulated load of infamy which they have brought upon themselves. Their unpopularity is the true secret of O'Connell's increased virulence and malignity. The language of the Whig-Radical press in England is another proof of the approaching dissolution of the present Cabinet.—*Standard.*

The quarterly tables of the revenue, which were published on Saturday night, furnish us with the following particulars:

On the net produce of the revenue, for the year ending on the 5th of January, 1840, there is an increase of £824,395; the total income of the year ending 5th January, 1839, having been £44,176,014, while that for the present year amounts to £45,000,409. The last quarter, as compared with the previous quarter, shows a very considerable and disproportionate falling off. The deficiency is in the following items:—in the Customs a decrease of £75,053; in the Excise a decrease of £199,919; in the Taxes a decrease of £1,990; in the Post Office a decrease of £14,000; in the Miscellaneous a decrease of £17,207; in the Imprest and other Moneys a decrease of £83,063; and in the Repayment of Advances a decrease of £16,826. The total decrease is £408,183, which, after deducting an increase in the Stamps, leaves a net decrease of £324,245. This is a very serious defalcation, which can only be accounted for, *in part*, by the reduction in the rates of postage, which only operated upon the last 23 days in the quarter. It will be observed that the principal item of decrease is in the Excise department. This may be, in some measure, attributable to the spread of teetotal principles.

The whigs have to face parliament with a very sorry account. The longer they continue in office the more deplorable do our financial affairs become. It would appear to be the policy of our present reckless administration to bring matters to as bad a pass as possible, in order to incommode, annoy, and embarrass their successors.

UNPRECEDENTED QUICK PASSAGE: NEWS FROM PERU.—The Maypo, Captain Seymour, arrived at this port on Thursday night, after the quickest passage from Lima on record, she having been only 85 days from port to port. The Maypo has on freight 500,000 dollars. The dates from Lima by this vessel are to the 10th of October. The Chili troops were to leave Chilao on the 15th, for Valparaiso. Santa Cruz had been elected President of Bolivia, and it was the general opinion in Lima that, immediately on the departure of the Chili troops, a revolution would break out in that city in his favour, as Gomarra's Government was very unpopular. Several of the Chili troops had been assassinated in the streets, so much were they detested by the Limanese. The state of trade was favourable. The Congress was in session, but its proceedings had not been of general interest.

The period fixed upon for the embarkation of the next India detachments, from Gravesend, is the latter part of next month, or the commencement of February, at the very latest. The combined strength of these detachments will not exceed 1,750 rank and file, the distribution of which, for the three presidencies, will probably be upon the following scale: —For Bengal, about 730 men; for Madras, 400; for Bombay, 620—total, 1,750. The Court of Directors are now taking up vessels for the conveyance of these troops. The number of officers by whom they are to be accompanied has not yet been determined on.—*United Service Gazette.*

MACAO, Oct. 29.—To day H. M. ships Volage, Capt. Smith, and Hyacinth, Capt. Warren, and H. M. cutter Louisa, with Capt. Elliot on board, proceeded to the Bocca Tigris, with the intention, we believe, of preventing the British ship Royal Saxon, Captain Towns—who has signed the bond—from entering the port of Canton; also to ask the high commissioner if he really intends to attack, with fire ships, the British fleet in Hong Kong bay; for should H E. be truly "on mischief bent," it will be politic to be beforehand with him, and to destroy all the Chinese war junks and fire rafts outside the Bocca Tigris.

Oct. 1.—On Sunday evening, 15th of Sept. a young English lad, servant to the chief officer of the Mermaid, went amongst the Chinese boats lying in shore in Hong Kong bay, and was not seen or heard of till three or four days afterwards, when the corpse was picked up floating about the bay. The body was dreadfully mutilated by some sharp weapon and a mark round the neck gave evidence that the unfortunate lad had been strangled.

This is not the only unfortunate occurrence of the kind that has happened since the ships have been in Hong Kong bay.

In the beginning of Sept. a corpse was taken out of the water; and another about the 27th.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following information from Capt. Story:

The difficulty between the British and Chinese was thought to have been settled, and that two British merchant ships had gone to Whampoa, and were informed by the Chinese Governor, that he wished all the British vessels to come up and trade as they had done before, but a man must be given up for a Chinese killed in a village, some time since, by an English sailor. Capt. Elliot declared he would not give the man up, and immediately sailed for the Bogue, in the sloop of war, Volage, accompanied by another sloop of war, to stop all the other British vessels from sailing for Whampoa. Capt. E. sent a letter on shore to the Cumshi, which was returned unopened. Shortly after, the Chinese gun and fire boats, to the number of 300, came around the ship, and as was thought with the intention of an attack. They were ordered to leave the ship in thirty minutes, and if they did not leave in that time, would be fired into. No attention however was given to the order from the Volage, and a heavy fire commenced from both sides of the ship, which resulted in the destruction of a number of their boats, and killing about 500 of the Chinese. They made no resistance, and those that remained made off as fast as possible. It was the intention of Capt. Elliot to blockade the port of Canton immediately.

The above particulars Capt. Story learned from an American and an English Captain, at Macao, who said they were eye witnesses to the affair.

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY WAY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers of the 21st inst. contain news from Paris, to Jan. 9, received there by the ship Galen, from Havre, which sailed on the 10th, three days later than the Duchess of Orleans, which was previously our latest date. Accounts from London, report that on the occasion of the Queen's marriage, Sir John Hobhouse would be promoted to the peerage, and that Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Landsdowne would be advanced each to a higher title. It was again reported that Lord Clarendon is to hold some office in the ministry. The following items of news are given by the New Orleans Bee:

The bishop of Autun M. Bouvier will succeed to the archbishoprick of Paris. The French and English fleets were still at anchor at Omlac.

The THISBE from the Antilles, brings intelligence of new disasters in the island of Martinique, caused by a violent storm and overflow of the sea. Several vessels were much injured, and to add to the calamities of the island the yellow fever was raging at Basse Terre.

Success had marked the efforts of the French in Africa. Marshall Vallee had defeated the troops of Abdel Kader in two or three battles, near Algiers—The Arabs were dispirited and little disposed to fight. The Emperor of Morocco has declared openly for Abdel Kader.

It appears that in the recent conspiracy formed by the Republican and Bonapartist factions for the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty, the Russian Ambassador was implicated. The emperor of Russia had, it is said, contributed 200 000 francs towards the establishment of a journal to support the pretension of prince Louis.

SPAIN.—The dates from Spain are to the 2d Jan. A rumor prevailed that Cabrera had died of typhus fever. The Eco of Arragon says "while we write it is probable that this monster is gone to render an account to the Sovereign Judge of his cruelties and atrocities perpetrated during the period of his command." The demise of Cabrera would put the finishing stroke to the affairs of Don Carlos.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—It would appear that the five great European powers have determined on this Turco Egyptian question. England, Russia, Austria and Prussia concluded the compact, which is said to be highly unfavorable to Mehemet Ali. The co-operation of Louis Phillipe was then asked. It is uncertain whether he will agree. If he unites with the European powers, he must do so in the face of public opinion in France.

The correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette, states that Mehemet Ali, fearing a landing of troops at St. John of Acre, as the commencement of the active intervention of Europe, was fortifying strongly that place, and that he had just sold a large quantity of corn to meet his expenses.

THE NEW ORLEANS NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The New Orleans Courier gives some further items of news from French papers, including London dates to Jan. 7. The trial of Frost, in Wales, for treason, was still going on, but it was anticipated that he would be acquitted.

It was stated that Mr. O'Connell was preparing an answer to the Queen's speech, at the opening of Parliament, which would contain a virulent attack upon the tory party.

Marshal Valee had written from Algiers requesting that no more troops might be sent forward at present. He had not quarters sufficient for them, and he was apprehensive of the effects of encamping them in the rainy season. He requested that means of transport might be in readiness to send them forward in the spring, if necessary for inflicting a signal vengeance upon the Emir He was preparing an expedition against the little port of Cherchele, which served as a place of refuge for piratical boats, and for a contraband trade in arms and munitions of war.

MARRIED

On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev J. Dunphy Mr. John Kehoe, to Catherine, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Smith.—Mr. John Fleming, to Miss Mary O'Gready, all of this city.—On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. Michael Wallace, to Miss Mary Patterson.—Mr. Bernard Doherty, to Miss Catherine Doherty, all of this city.—Mr. John Donovan, to Miss Joanna Dempsey.—Mr. Thomas O'Brien, to Miss Margaret Mc Girr, all of Portland.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. Samuel McLeod, to Miss Isabella White, both of this city.

In this city, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. David Harris, Mr. Robert Watt, of Portland, to Mrs. Sarah J. Watt, of the Island of Grand Manan.

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

DIED

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

On Tuesday, Phoebe Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Holstead, in the 11th year of her age.

At Lunenburg, on the 22nd 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, Esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor General for the Province of Lower Canada.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived, March 7, schr. Margaret Traynor, Eldridge, Boston, 5; Thomas & Sandall, ass. cargo.
9th, brig William Pitt, Barker, Philadelphia, 18; B. Tilton, flour and corn.
10th, schr. Concord, Lizwell, New York, 10; R. Rankin & Co. assorted cargo.
12th, ship Flora, ——, Liverpool, 50; J. W. Smith.

CLEARED.

Ship Albion, Valpey, London, timber and deals.
Amy, Graham, Hull, timber.
Brig Napoleon, Caleff, Baltimore, spruce spars.
Schr Pembroke, Clark, Eastport, plaster.
Matilda, Simpson, Eastport.
Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, ass. cargo.
James Clarke, Beck, Boston, chalk.

Arrived at New Orleans, 13th ultimo, ship Frankfield, Hutton, from St. Andrews.

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 Calcutia, McKinnell, 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.

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, 24 ultimo, discharging.

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 24 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 Jan. ship York, Legg, St. John, 2d, barque Ann Hall, Tucker, for Mobile. Cleared, 2d, Alexander Edmond, Strang.

The Arctic, which arrived at Liverpool, (Nova Scotia,) 3d instant, from Matanzas, reports having left at Antigua, 6th February, brigt. Sir Allan M'Nab of Yarmouth, to sail in 10 days—had left St. Christopher in December last for St. John, but received damage on the coast, and put back to refit.

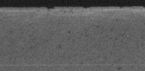
Schrs. Thomas Lowden, Best, and Eleanor Jane, Fields, hence, at Boston 28th Feb. March 1st. Mary, McKenzie, from Liverpool, (NS.) at do.

MARKETS.—At Antigua, 6th ultimo, Dry fish (casks) $4, (box) $5½, Lumber $24; no pickled fish in market.

Wanted to Charter,

FOR a Port in the West Indies—A Vessel of 150 to 200 Tons.—Apply to
March 13. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Steamboat for Sale.



THE Steamboat POCAHONTAS, the Property of the General Mining Association, will be disposed of at Private Sale. She is built of Juniper, Coppered and Copper Fastened, length, 76 feet 9 inches; breadth over the paddle boxes, 30 feet. Her Engine is 30 horse power, having a Cylinder 32 inches diameter and 3 feet stroke. Both Engine and boilers, which were manufactured in England, are nearly new and in good order, having been only 12 months in use.

Any further particulars and terms may be obtained by applying to Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, at the Albion Mines, near Pictou, where the Boat is now laid up, or to the Agency of the General Mining Association at Halifax.

Halifax, March 3, 1840. 4w.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

T. L. NICHOLSON.
THOS. JONES.

St. John, March 6, 1840.

CONTRACT for a HOUSE.

TENDERS will be received until Monday the 23d March next, for the erection of a four story brick building at the corner of the North Market Wharf and Market Square. A plan and specification may be seen and any information will be given on application at the Office of
March 6. J. & C. JOHNSTON.

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

☞NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted under the Firm of JAMES OTTY & Co. will in future be Conducted by the Subscriber (in the same Building) in his own name.
March 6. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

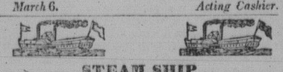
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
5th March, 1840.

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

H. GILBERT, *President.*

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

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



STEAM SHIP NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

☞NOTICE.

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

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

SHOE STORE.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, &c.

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

Also, just opened,—600 pair INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of all sizes, for sale cheap.
Feb. 14. S. K. FOSTER,
King Street.

White Oak Staves.

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

Pork and Butter.

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

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

Cognac Brandy, Hollands Geneva, &c.

Landing this day, ex ship *Sophia*, Rich, Master, from London:

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

For Sale,

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

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

HOUSE for Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to reside in Carleton, offers for sale his HOUSE in Queen street. If not disposed of by private sale previous to Wednesday the 1st of April next, it will on that day be offered by Auction.—Terms of payment made easy.
March 6. T. L. NICHOLSON.

TO LET.—Two OFFICES up stairs in the building commonly known as the "City Bank," for one year, from first May next. Apply to
Feb. 28. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pork and Beef.

50 BBLS. Prime and Prime Mess Canada BEEF; 50 ditto Canada prime Pork, ex *Emily*, for sale by
Jan 3. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, Lots No. 5, 6, & half of 7, on the Newcastle Ridge, 6 miles from Yeamans' Mill, 2½ from John M'Donald's Mill, and about four miles from the iron-bound Cove, Salmon River, in Lots of 115 Acres each, more or less, with immediate possession on compliance with the terms, which can be known at White's Point, Grand Lake, of the subscriber, owner of said land.
Feb. 27. ABRAHAM WOOD.

Dr. Poett's Eradicator.

THE celebrity of this Medicine, in curing recent cases of Gonnorrhea, generally in 24 hours, and when the disease is of longer standing, there is no medicine so efficacious. There is no case of Gleet, Semivel, Weakness, Fluor, Albus, &c. &c. wherein any preparation has been so uniformly successful in eradicating every vestige from the constitution. Warranted to contain no mineral substance. It is as pleasant as it is certain, and retains its virtues in any climate. For sale by appointment, at the Circulating Library, by
Feb. 21, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

TO LEASE.

For a Term of Ten to Twenty Years:

A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, 66 feet front, extending to rear 407 feet, situate near St. Luke's Church, Portland. Apply to
Feb. 28. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO

To Let,

From the first of May next:

THE Lower flat of the Store in Water street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. B. TITTON & Co., or the three upper flats, as may be required. Apply to H. S. GAULT.
Feb. 28.

TO LET—*From the 1st of May next,*

THE Upper Flat of the Subscriber's House in Prince Wm. street. Apply on the premises, to
WILLIAM MAJOR.
21st Feb. 1840.

TO LET—*From the 1st of May next,*

THE STORE at present occupied by Faulke & Matthew, corner of South Market Wharf and Ward street—Apply to
JOHN WARD & SONS.
Feb. 21, 1840—4w.

Office to Let.

A LARGE convenient OFFICE over the store of the subscriber, to rent from first of May. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM.
February 21.

To Let,

THE STORE and CELLAR now occupied by the subscriber, in *King street*, for one year: Possession may be had immediately or on the first of May next.
Feb. 21. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

VALUABLE WATER LOT,

For Sale.

THAT valuable BUILDING LOT, owned by the Subscriber, situated at the corner of the North Market Wharf and Nelson-street—having a front of 30 feet on the former, by 50 feet on Nelson street.—Apply at the Coffee House of
JOHN V. THURGAR.
14th Feb. *Corner of Water & Duke streets.*

TO LET.

THOSE elegant and truly comfortable Premises, now the residence of the subscriber; consisting of the COTTAGE in Wentworth street, and the grounds surrounding it.—Possession may be had on 1st May next, or sooner, if required. Apply at the office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esq., or to
Feb. 14. Z. WHEELER.

To Let,

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

THE Upper Flat of a comfortable House, in a central part of the city. There is an unfinished building attached to the premises admirably calculated for a Joiner's work shop. Apply at this office. *January* 24.

Houses to Rent.

To Rent from the First day of May next:

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

Also to Rent, and possession may be had immediately:

A neat Cottage with two acres of Land, nearly opposite "Haughton Church," and adjoining the Farm of Thos. Fairweather Esq., this is a desirable situation for a summer residence, and may be had for one or more years or for the summer months only.
Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
January 24. 1840.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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

☞ A box for the reception of applications will be kept at the office.
St. John, Feb. 21. 1840.

Caution.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against Cutting LOGS or in any manner trespassing upon Lot No. 1592, adjoining Mr. Sentell's property at Loch Lomond, as in the event the 'eof they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.
THOS. BALDWIN.
Feb. 21, 1840.

RUM.

Ex "Rapid" from Berbice:—

30 PUNCHEONS strong and fine flavored RUM, just received and for sale cheap while landing by
Feb. 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Nova Scotia Money.

A SMALL amount of NOTES of the Banks of Nova Scotia, for sale, by immediate application to J. V. THURGAR.
Feb. 28. *Corner Duke & Water streets.*

REMOVAL.

W. H. SCOVIL, has removed his business to his old stand on the North Market Wharf
Feb. 28. 4w.

Bank Stock Wanted.

WANTED a few Shares of the Capital Stock of the Commercial, or Bank of New Brunswick, if to be had immediately.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 28. *Corner of Water & Duke streets.*

La Retraite.

ALFRED COLLINS, most respectfully intimates to his friends and the Public, that he has reopened that well known Establishment in Church street, lately occupied by Mr. F. D. S. JONES, and adjoining the grocery of Mr. J. MALCOLM. No expense has been spared to render *La Retraite* a favourite place of call, where Gentlemen will be sure of accommodation. A. C. stock of *Wines, Brandy, &c. &c.* for excellence cannot be excelled in the city; he challenges competition, and solicits from a discerning Public a share of their patronage.
Dec. 20.

SAINT JOHN

Soap & Candle Manufactory.

The Subscriber offers for sale cheap for Cash:

225 BOXES A. CANDLES, all sizes; 75 Boxes B. SOAP;

The above will be found on trial superior to any ever imported into this Province.

Also—To close Consignments—45 Barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK; 25 half bbls. Planters, do.
January 10. H. S. GAULT.

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals:

20 PUNS. good Retailing MOLASSES; 15 hhds. SUGAR;
10 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
30 chests Souchong, Congo, and Bohea TEAS,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES—short 6's.,
50 kegs first quality MUSTARD.

IN STORE,

O. L. Particular Teneriffe and Port WINES,
London bottled Brown STOUT—in quarts and pints,
100 barrels best superfine WHEAT FLOUR;
200 boxes best quality hard Yellow SOAP;
30 firkins best quality soft SOAP, &c. &c.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
14th Feb. *Corner of Duke & Water streets.*

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. 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

TO BE LEASED

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

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

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

For further information apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Esquire, or to JOHN V. THURGAR,
Corner of Duke and Water streets.
St. John, 28th Feb. 1840.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment.

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

Medical Gentlemen throughout the Province will receive a supply of Vaccine LYMPH, on application to the subscriber.
Feb. 28. GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D.
N. B. All letters must be post paid.

Money Lost.

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

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

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

Gifford's Juvenal, &c.

THE Person who borrowed the English Translation of JUVENAL'S SATIRES by GIFFORD, will please return them to the Subscriber, a long period of time since the loan having elapsed:—they are in two volumes bound in rough calf. The subscriber having also about 50 volumes of LAW BOOKS, and others missing from his Library for a long time past, would thank any person having one or other of the same in his possession to return them without delay, to J. JOHNSTON.
Jan. 31.

NOTICE.

DR. BOTSFORD, may be found at the house occupied by the late Mr. JAMES OTTY, Charlotte street. Nov. 23.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES DORIE, late of this city, deceased, are hereby requested to present their claims for adjustment; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.
JOHN ROBERTSON, *Administrator.*
Saint John, 5th February, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES OTTY, late of this City, deceased, are required to hand in their claims forthwith for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROBERTSON, JOHN V. THURGAR, } *Executors*
Saint John, 5th February, 1840. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of all Persons remaining indebted to the late Firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, and which have not been adjusted by the parties giving Promissory Notes or other accepted security, will be forthwith put in suit.
W. H. STREET.
St. John, 6th Feb. 1840.

☞***NOTICE.***

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. MARGARET A. HANFORD, will please render the same for adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the subscriber.
JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, Jan. 14, 1840. *Administrator.*

Winter Goods.

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

MILLINERY.

MRS MILLAR has received her WINTER SUPPLY of fashionable Silk Velvet BONNETS also, plain and figured SATIN BONNETS; with a variety of Velvets, Satins, and Flowers to match, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity.
Market square. October 4.

Raisins, Butter, &c.

Just Received—

100 Boxes Muscatel RAISINS;
29 Tubs and Firkins prime BUTTER.
—Will be sold low by applying to
*27

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR,

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

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL.

For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

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

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

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

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

Jan. 4, 1839. A. R. TRURO.

September 20, 1839.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

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

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

An extensive assortment of SILKS, both plain and figured;

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

A varied assortment of MUFFS and BOAS;

Black and col'd silk Handkerchiefs;

LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS;

Umbrellas, Stocks and Braces;

Gents. warranted Waterproof HATS;

A large stock of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;

Pilot CLOTHS, Beavers, Petershams;

BROAD CLOTH and BUCKSKIN;

Plain and Figured MERINOS;

Mouseline de Laine Dresses; Regattas;

Homespun Checks, Stripes and Ginghams;

Grey and White Shirtings;

Printed Cottons, Lining Cambrics;

Rolled JACCONETS;

Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins;

Red and White Flannels;

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

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

NEW FALL GOODS.

No. 1, King-street.

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

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

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

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

November 1. JAMES BOWES.

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

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

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

Nov. 1. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Germain-Street.

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

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

November 15, 1839.

Twines.

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

20 BALES, containing Herring, Seine and Salmon TWINES.

January 3. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Brandy, Canvas, Candles, &c.

On consignment, ex Glide, from London:

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

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

January 3, 1840.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March. 1839. tf

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,

Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

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

August 30. H. JACKSON.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

Boisford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

FLOUR, TEA, &c.

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

3d January. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Lumber.

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

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

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

Toys, Perfumery, &c.

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

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

Bank of British North America.

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

R. H. LISTON, MANAGER.

St. John, 7th Aug. 1839.

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

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

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN PARKER.

Staten Island, July 22, 1839.

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

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

Oct. 11. A. R. TRURO.

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

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

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

Jan. 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

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

Superfine Mustard.

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

Jan 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

IRON RUDDER BRACES, &c.

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

Jan. 10. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Sugar, Seal Oil, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers—

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

Jan. 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Extra Strong Spirits,

TEAS, FISHING TWINES, &c. &c.

Received by late arrivals, and now landing:

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

Also, per ship Charlotte, from Liverpool:

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

For sale low by J. V. THURGAR.

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

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

Hodson's Pale Ale.

Ex "Mozambique," from London:—

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

November 8. W. P. RANNEY.

Valuable Land for sale.

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

Terms as may be agreed on.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

January 3, 1840.

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

December 27, 1839.

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

In case of Fever of every description, and all bilious affections, it is 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 diseases of that class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

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

☞*NOTICE.*

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

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

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

JAMES MALCOLM,

December 6. *Prince Wm. street.*

French & American

PAPER HANGINGS.

The Subscriber has just received from Boston a new supply of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

September 13. S. K. FOSTER.

Roofing Slates,

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

Nov. 22.

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

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

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

In Store.—40 Cases Sheet COPPER, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 oz.
10 Casks Composition NAILS, for wood sheathing, 2, 2¼, and 2½ inches.
20 Bags 1¼ inch Composition Nails, for Copper Sheathing,

Nov. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FALL GOODS.

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

☞ Their London GOODS are daily expected.

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

Sept. 20.

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

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

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

For sale low by

Dec. 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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

January 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

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