THE Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

February.		d.	Sun. r.	Sun. s.	Moon r.	Moon s.
9	Saturday,	7	9 5	26	3 54	7 37
10	Sunday,	7	8 5	21	4 52	8 56
11	Monday,	7	7 5	23	5 46	9 56
12	Tuesday,	7	5 5	24	6 26	10 46
13	Wednesday,	7	4 5	26	Sets	11 46
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15	Friday,	7	0 5	29	7 39	0 36

New Moon, 13th, 10h. 49m. eve.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Robt. T. Hazen, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.-Director next week: N. Merrit, Esq.

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

City Bank.—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: Wm. Jarvis, Esq.

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: E. DeW. Ratchford, Esq.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

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

Miscellany.

THE MONK OF LA TRAPPE.

BY THE HON. MRS. ERSKINE NORTON.

(Continued.)

During the two following years the time of Augustus was taken up, partly by his clerical duties at Zell, partly in correspondence, both personal and by letter, with many eminent and influential churchmen, on the subject of the heresy of Luther, who now, in spite of all opposition, began to spread his tenets successfully in many parts of Germany. At the commencement of the third year, Augustus was appointed by the emperor on a mission to the court of Rome, whither he immediately repaired; and where, six months after his arrival, he learned the death of his father.

Some time longer was required to complete the object of his important and delicate mission, and he was then despatched on one no less so, to Frederick of Saxony, the protector of Luther. In such weighty affairs none of the confidential servants Charles the Fifth employed, gave him more satisfaction than Augustus of Altenberg, whose moderation, firmness and quick, clear perception, were rendered the more valuable by his perfect integrity, and his disdain of all the low cunning arts, but too much employed on both sides; but, above all, by the spotless purity of his life—as the dissolute manners of the Catholic clergy formed one of Luther's strongest weapons of attack.

Augustus was just preparing for his return to Altenberg, when he received a letter from his brother the count, informing him of his approaching marriage, and pressing him to hasten his departure, in order that he might gratify him and their mutual friends, by performing the ceremony. "I do not mention the name of the lady of my choice," continued the count; "that I reserve to add to the happiness of our meeting, being quite confident not only of your simple approval, but of your heart-felt congratulation."

Augustus arrived at Altenberg, and the brothers met.

"You are about to be married, Claudius," exclaimed Augustus, embracing him. "How devoutly shall I pray that my benediction on that solemn occasion may have the power of bringing you all good, and averting all evil! And now, who is your bride?"

"Your young favourite, Emmeline of Elsenheim."

What a strange compound is in the human heart! What feelings, unsuspected by their possessor, lie [illegible] in secret folds, ready at a touch to [illegible]! Augustus had, during his journey, [illegible] himself with bringing into [illegible] the young ladies of rank in the neighbourhood, in order to anticipate the choice of his brother. He was aware that some of the elder daughters of the Elsenheims were married, but two yet remained, older than Emmeline; he thought it very probable that one of them had been fixed on as the Countess of Altenberg. From the idea of Emmeline herself he had always instinctively turned. She was too young, scarcely sixteen, and was besides too serious for his brother: no, Emmeline was quite out of the question."

When, therefore, Claudius, with an air of triumph mentioned her name, Augustus looked and felt surprised. He heard no more, for he was well accustomed to process the occurrence of his countenance; but he felt [illegible] of pain that the [illegible] side of his heart was [illegible]. But then its [illegible] reason he had always felt a fastidious [illegible] [illegible] to whom he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

46, intitsled "An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or teachers of the several religious congregations in this Province," together with a statement of the fees paid by them, if any, on obtaining such licence, and to whom the said fees were paid.

Ordered, That Mr. Fisher, Mr. Freeze and Mr. Gilbert, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Wyer, by leave, presented a Petition from the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Andrews and Saint John Stage Coach Company, praying for pecuniary assistance to enable them to continue the Coaches on the said route; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of supply.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot, The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to amend the Charter of the University of King's College.

Thursday, January 31st

The chairman reported, that the committee having gone into consideration of the business referred to them, had passed a number of Resolutions, which he read, and they being handed in at the Clerk's Table, were there again read, and are as follows:—

Resolved, That there be granted to the Governor and Trustees of the Madras school, the sum of £500 for the year 1839, towards the support of that Institution.

Resolved, in the opinion of this Committee, that the grants to soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War, should be confined to those who have previously received Legislative Bounty, and that the House should not entertain any other Petition for claims for such services.

To this Resolution the following amendment was moved—To expunge all after the word "*Resolved*," and substitute as follows—"That in the present circumstances of the Province, grants of money to old soldiers of the Revolutionary War should be confined to those persons who are destitute."

Mr. M'Leod, from the select Committee appointed on the 18th instant to take into consideration the Petition of William Corry, praying aid towards defraying the expense of publishing a Spelling Book and Treatise upon Mercantile Arithmetic, compiled by him, submitted their Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Corry, together with the works compiled by him, report:

"That having carefully examined those works, the committee, are of opinion that Mr. Corry's Spelling Book is superior to any now in common use in the Province, and that the printing and publishing of the same would be highly beneficial to the Elementary schools, and ought to be encouraged by a pecuniary grant.

"That the Treatise on Mercantile Arithmetic, although a work of considerable merit, does not, in the opinion of your committee, so far surpass the arithmetical books already published, as to justify the Committee in recommending it to the favorable consideration of the House.

"WM. M'LEOD,
JAMES BROWN, Jun.
WILLIAM END.

Committee Room, January 30.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and on motion of Mr. M'Leod; further *Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of supply.

Mr. Jordan, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Burpe, of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying a return of duty on Household Furniture and Tools imported from the United States, in the year 1838: which he read.

And upon the question, that the Petition be received and referred to the Committee of supply, the House divided—Yeas, 11. Nays, 9.

Mr. Veldon, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of yesterday, relative to an account of expenditure of £14,500 granted for the Civil List during the year 1838, showing the salaries of the Officers charged thereon, and whether any alteration or reduction has taken place in the salaries of public Officers since the passage of the Civil List Act, reported, that they had attended to the duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that the information desired by the House should be furnished so soon as the same could be prepared.

Friday, February 1st.

Mr. Weldon moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to make perpetual "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William M'Dougall, late a Sergeant in Her Majesty's 43d Regiment of Light Infantry, praying for remission of purchase money paid on a Grant of Land; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the 30th January, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House a statement of the names and denomination of such Ministers or Teachers as have been licensed to solemnize marriage under the Marriage Act 4 William IV cap. 46, together with the statement of fees paid by them, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say that he would have much pleasure in immediately complying with the prayer of the said Address.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander M'Grotty, and 25 others, Surveyors of Lumber in the City and County of St. John, praying such an amendment in the recent Lumber Act as will give them the same remuneration for their services as inspectors of lumber, as they were formerly entitled to by law; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. End's Speech on the College question.

Mr. End was on the select Committee which sat on the College question last year. He did not however intend to address the Committee on this occasion, had he not in some degree been called upon by the Hon. Gentleman from Charlotte—his opinions were well known, and he refused, as had been truly said, to sign the report, because he thought, if it were adopted, the total ruin of the College must be the inevitable consequence—great stress had been laid upon the report of this committee: it certainly did not resemble the Committee of Grievances in one material point, for it was no packed committee; it was nearly as general as was the charity of the composer of that beautiful prayer which entreats mercy for all Turks, Jews, heretics, &c. &c. The hon. and learned member for York who had this moment declared himself to be a Methodist, was one of the committee—the hon. member for Charlotte, Mr. Brown, a professed Universalist, was the second—the hon. member for St. John, Mr. Woodward, one of the Society of Friends, was the third—he himself, (he was sorry to confess it) an unworthy member of the Church of England, was the fourth—the fifth was his honorable kinsman from Westmorland, Mr. Crane, of whose politics he had once heard the hon. Speaker say that they had never appeared a very destinctive character; at least not enough to merit the hon. Speaker's approbation—perhaps the same difficulty might hang about the definition of his religious belief—at all events the definition was "too wonderful for him, he could not attain into it." Be it as it may, the hon. member for Westmorland did not act at all, and he (Mr. End) had not signed the report—God forbid, and now that he was on his legs at the call of the hon. member from Charlotte, he thought it due to his station in life and his situation in the House of Assembly to state his reasons; he hoped that neither stupidity nor bigotry would be imputed to him; he might labour under the former, but certainly not the latter. He was decidedly against any change in the College charter at present, and had any doubt remained on his mind on the subject, it was effectually removed by the speech of the hon. and learned member for York (Mr. Wilmot) who though arrayed in all his eloquence against the Institution, had really made a speech in the highest degree laudatory of it; the effect of that speech was by no means weakened by the circumstance of its being perfectly unintentional, and that he had not intended to praise the College is pretty evident from the advocatic character of the speech. He assured the hon. and learned gentleman he did not utter the word advocatic in an offensive sense, but it could not be denied that a good deal of the speech was addressed to the passions; for instance he said that at first people thought the £1000 a year which was granted by the Crown to the College, from the King's revenues, was a "*mighty boon—a mighty boon forsooth*,—but it was no boon at all, for the money was all their own, they had found out that since." This was an observation addressed to the passions, and was calculated to call up the remembrance of a contest which had never tended to increase the moderation of the House. That bugle however, is fought, and won, and let us try and make the best of it; but moderate men will imagine that the successful termination of that contest might have been owing rather to the imbecility of the hands who held the strings of the King's Revenue purse, than to any positive right we had to its contents. The guardians might have been particularly narcotic just as the attack was made, and we need but read the late Dispatches to Nova Scotia from the same quarter, to be convinced that there really does sometimes arise a doubt in even his mind, whether he will surrender every thing to popular importunity. One most important concession had been made by the hon. and learned mover, and that was that the Institution must have an Ecclesiastical character—that some Church or some Sect must be connected with it. Now he would ask the hon. member, which of the thousand and one ramifications of christians—which of the multitude of opinions into which mankind have divided themselves, —some moved by pride, some by bigotry, some by fanaticism and insanity—many he doubted not, big with what they supposed an honest and a pure heart: But which of them all was to take charge of the College—could they themselves agree upon the question—could they or would they trust each other, or would they not rather unite in trusting the Church of England, whose fundamental principles were those of religious liberty and toleration, who indeed had gone through and suffered the burning fiery furnace of persecution, but never heated it for others. The House was informed that the people complained of certain evils which they supposed to exist in the College, and that in due obedience to popular feeling, down it must go. This was certainly a strange doctrine for men to legislate upon. He would ask, what are those evils? Let them be particularized by the hon. and learned mover. But the hon. and learned mover has declared most candidly and emphatically that the evils are "*purely imaginary*." And he (Mr. E.) would ask the house, whether as men of conscience, and having the knowledge of good and evil, they would satisfy their own consciences if they could commit a positive wrong and demolish this institution for the purpose of removing evils which are solemnly admitted to be "*purely imaginary*." He would ask whether it was not rather the duty of the House, by a firm course of unshaken fidelity to truth and justice, rather to withstand a current of popular error, and endeavour to stop and correct it. He for one would stand against it; he would yield to no popular claims if they were wrong—he would not go with the multitude to do evil. He had seen a great deal about yielding to popular complaints, tho' unfounded, he had never before heard the doctrine openly preached in that House: he confessed he had heard it maintained in the Council Chamber: he remembered the Civil List debate in that hon. House, and should never forget his astonishment on the memorable occasion, when one of the hon. Councillors said that he knew full well that the management of the Crown Lands was in as good hands as it was possible to place it—that the business was conducted with proper regard to the Crown and the Public—but that as there was a popular feeling raised against the system, it must be changed; for his part he would never truckle to clamour of any kind; he thought such conduct below contempt; unworthy of this House and most decidedly unworthy of that. He would ask from whom did the complaint against the College come—He denied that they existed at all—there were none to be found in the County whom he had the honor to represent; to be sure that was a remote county, and its silence might prove nothing But he heard no complaints in the seven counties through which he passed in coming here, and when he came here to Fredericton he heard no complaints, but here on this floor he learned that there were complaints, and here on this floor they certainly did exist, and as he fully believed in no other part of this Province—He repeated it that he fully believed that here was concentrated all the opposition to the College. He meant no disrespect or sarcasm against Sectarians, every man was the keeper of his own conscience, and no body had any right to interfere. He would be content to merit the character given by the hon. and learned mover to the Reverend Divine who now fills the chair of Theology in the College—and here he earnestly begged the attention of the hon. House, that the hon. and learned gentleman has pronounced a eulogium upon that Reverend Divine who is now on a bed of sickness—Should it please God not to restore him to this worlds duties, he hoped the observation of the hon. gentleman would be inscribed upon his tomb—"that during the many years in which he filled the Chair of Theology in the College, he was never known to offend or insult the opinions or prejudices of any body"—Oh what an extraordinary proof of the profferings and persecutions of the poor sectarians in this odiously exclusive establishment—Having unlike the proceedings of the sectarians themselves, many of whom, who first started with professions of simplicity and christian humility, are now manifesting that the leaven of this world is at work—The learned gentleman said that he belonged to that religious community of which John Wesley was the founder—would John Wesley know his own were he to rise from the dead, would he tolerate that glittering steeple to the Methodist meeting house of this very town, that blaze of splendour which dazzles the eyes of all beholders—His opinion was every one of those sects were athirst for secular power. But the hon. and learned mover had said that the select committee convinced that a change was necessary, had groped about to find how it could be best effected—and had ultimately determined that the modification of the College of Upper Canada should be the model—that unfortunate Institution it seems had once a charter very similar to the Charter of our College—it was assailed—the Philistines were upon it—its hedge was broken down, and all who pass by may now enter and pluck its grapes,—The ruffians who six years ago were elevated into the character of patriots—many of whom have since been found out, and have received an elevation which they better deserved. These good and worthy citizens for the most wholesome purposes, as he apprehended, moved a modification of the charter, and it was modified accordingly,—and this modification sanctified by the approbation of those *patriots*, this it seems is the manner by which our King's College is to be demolished—Could the hon. and learned gentleman but shew to the committee that the Canadian modification had worked well, that the cause of religion or learning was better maintained now than heretofore, he would be satisfied—but nothing appeared on the subject, and he therefore assumed not unnaturally that nothing could appear; and he therefore hoped that hon. gentlemen would pause before they adopted this novelty, and receive the proposition with grains of allowance. But one point the Committee who signed the report, and also some others, seem to agree, that the Bishop shall have no control over the Institution: one gentleman proposes one title, and another another, but they all agree that the Bishop—the Devil or Dr. Faustis, but not the Bishop—Gentlemen who never took the trouble to enquire into the matter, still are warm for the Church discipline and no Bishop.—It reminded him very much of the case in old Hudibras—

"When Toker, bawl'd aloud to settle
Church discipline for patching kettle
The oyster wenches locked their fish up
And trudged away to cry No Bishop"

For his part he must be satisfied of some wrong or neglect done by the Bishop, before he would agree to change for the purpose of change, or consent to overthrow an Establishment merely because it was an establishment. The hon. and learned gentleman the mover had said that his intention was not to make the College a wrangling hall; but a wrangling hall it would be and nothing else if this bill passed. It was proposed that the hon. Speaker should be the visitor: he however declined, saying that he did not consider himself competent not knowing enough about the Institution—Pity it was that not knowing enough about the institution, he had so often visited it with his wrath; and it was not that so little had been done by the Institution that surprised him (Mr. End.) but that it had continued to exist at all under the attacks of the enemies extra et extra enemies with which it had to contend. There must be something radically good in its foundation, or it would have long since been prostrated in the dust. Such was the current of prejudice raised against it, that men in office receiving munificent salaries from the Provincial chest, were found sending their children to the States to be educated with Republican propensities, rather than patronize our own College: those men in office too, not Sectarians, who would not quarrel with its Ecclesiastical character, but terrified, he supposed, with the awful stories of whisky punch and segars, which some of the members had so often recited. He did not intend to justify the peccadilloes of the College lads, but he wished hon. members could see a little of the doings of the Trinity College Boys—How often had he seen a pig hooked in Nassau street, and bowsed over the College wall; such pranks were common among young men; they were too contemptible to be alluded to in a grave debate; but be it for ever remembered, that the men who have stood forth in the world as especial ornaments to Bench, or Bar, or Pulpit, or elsewhere, are persons whose juvenile career was not unsullied by feats of this nature. He thought that as excitement had now happily subsided upon other subjects, the House had better wait a little and give the college a fair trial; but if it was to be opened up to all Christian persuasions, he would then propose that the Roman Catholics be not excluded, they had ever signalized themselves by loyalty to the Crown, and steady maintenance of proper order. In the late troubles in Canada, they have come forward to a man—Clergy and Laity have done their duty manfully. In all justice then they must not be excluded. Their money goes to support the Institution as well as the money of others, and he had more confidence in them by many degrees than he had in any sect professing Calvinistic principles. In conclusion, no evils were proved to exist—good was admitted to be done, and more was reasonably to be hoped for. The bill under consideration was an experiment unknown, untried: but if it passed it was irremeddble—he was most decidedly opposed to it.

Canada.

MONTREAL, January 25th.—Another French paper has been issued in this city under the title of "L'Aurore des Canadas," evidently a successor to the defunct Minerve. Its third number, published on Tuesday, contains a long letter from Mr. Lafontaine in answer to that published by Mr. Wakefield in the London Spectator. Mr. Lafontaine states that the first time he saw Mr. Wakefield was about the 30th of June, when he was introduced to him at his own house by a friend, and a conversation ensued about the general amnesty which had been proclaimed two days previous, during which Mr. W. took great pains to impress on his mind the idea that Lord Durham had carefully abstained from making use of any expression in the proclamation which might tend to hurt the feelings of the individuals about to be exiled to Bermuda, or attach a stigma of moral infamy to their characters, and that the measure was dictated solely by political considerations. On taking leave, Mr. Wakefield requested, and obtained, permission to call again the next day, which was Sunday, when he entted into a conversation about personal matters, in which he incidentally remarked that in spite of contrary orders from Lord Glenelg, Lord Durham had persisted in retaining him in his employment, and that he was then actually in the employment of the Governor in Chief. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Wakefield distinctly denies that he held any office whatever under, or was in the slightest degree employed by Lord Durham. At this interview the subject of the amnesty was again broached, and Mr. Wakefield confessed that the names of several of the exiles were taken by the Government at hazard, that some of them were unjustly exiled, and that if Mr. L. had not voluntarily returned to Canada, he would very likely have been called a rebel. It was at this time that Mr. Wakefield expressed a desire and a determination to proceed to Saratoga, for the purpose of seeing Mr. Papineau, under the hope that "he might exert his powerful influence in diverting the other leaders of his countrymen from a course which would produce greater calamities than had yet happened." He told Mr. Lafontaine that he did not go as an emissary from Lord Durham, nor would he ever report to him the result of any interview he might have with Mr. Papineau. Mr. Lafontaine significantly said, that he could not help believing him, but remarked that it was impossible for him to appear in any other character than an employer of the new administration. A letter of introduction was then written, introducing Mr. W. as the friend of Sir Wm. Molesworth and Mr. Leader, but the introduction was afterwards effaced by a letter from Mr. Simpson of Coteau du Lac, who very likely introduced the bearer of it as the friend of Mr. Roebuck. At this interview Mr. Wakefield ridiculed the accusations of High Treason, to the extent they had been made, and said that after all the information which had been procured against Mr. Papineau, he did not see how it could be sustained before a Court of Justice, and that he felt convinced if the Gosford administration had not made any arrest, there would not have been any rebellion.

In passing through Burlington, Mr. Wakefield met Mr. George Cartier, told him that he and his brother exiles would be speedily restored to their country, and concluded by saying "*Lord Durham, Mr. Buller, Mr. Turton, all your friends.*"

In speaking of the leaders of the Canadian party, Mr. Wakefield says in his letter, "It appeared upon one or two occasions, that they hoped to convey to Lord Durham, through me, some expressions of their opinions and wishes." This Mr. Lafontaine denies, asserts that if it is meant to allude to him, he gives it the lie direct, and accounts for it by denominating Mr. Wakefield very appropropriately, "a man of expediency," which he says is a phrase admitting of a great deal of latitude.

Mr. Lafontaine is evidently annoyed that Mr. Wakefield has abandoned his opinions regarding, and sympathies for, the Canadians, and asks when he did so, or if he ever had any to abandon, although he used to talk at a great rate about the brutality of the British party and of the absence of all that generous and philosophic feeling which existed at home.

Our readers can form their own opinions of Mr. Wakefield, but, for our part, we consider him a political knave and a consummate hypocite.

His Excellency the Governor General has issued a proclamation, dated the 21st instant, for the meeting of the Special Legislative Council at Montreal, on the 14th of February next, [illegible] supposed that the necessary legislative business [illegible] the ensuing year, will be despatched at this [illegible] the Council.

KINGSTON, Jan. 23.—The dwelling house occupied by the Rev. E. T. Wade, at Peterborough, took fire on the afternoon of Sunday the 13th instant, and was totally consumed. Mr. Wade and family were in Church at the time, but on the first alarm the officers and men of Colonel McDonell's militia battalion stationed at Peterborough, exerted themselves to the utmost, and succeeded in saving from the flames the most valuable part of Mr. Wade's property,—as the plate, books, papers, pianoforte, &c. —Yet his loss is heavy. The house belonged to J. Hughes, Esq., of Emily, and was worth £300. It is said to have been insured. The fire is supposed to have originated in the stove pipe.—*Herald.*

HAMILTON, Jan. 21.—We exceedingly regret to state that the house and premises of William Chisholm, Esq. R. P. P. situated at Oakville, were accidentally consumed by an accidental fire on Tuesday last. The furniture, &c. was saved. No insurance. Loss, we suppose, about £600.

A small detachment of the 85th regiment, arrived here from Toronto on Wednesday evening and on Thursday evening proceeded en route to Saint Thomas, where, we understand, the head quarters are stationed.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur and suite arrived here yesterday evening from the West. His Excellency visited most, if not the entire of the military posts on that frontier, and received some excellent addresses at St. Thomas, Sandwich, &c. We understand that he proceeded this day to the Niagara frontier. We believe that His Excellency purposes to review the troops stationed here this morning.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—It is with sincere and unfeigned regret, that we have to record the death of Colonel the Honorable JOHN MAITLAND, of the 32d Regiment, which took place at London, U. C. on the 15th inst. Col. Maitland, we learn, had been indisposed for some time previous to his lamented death; and there is reason to believe, that the cold and fatigue which he endured, during the attack upon the American brigands, at Point au Pelee Island, on the 3d March, 1838, acting upon a frame enfeebled by wounds, received in the service of his country, and consequent debility, produced the complaint which carried him to his grave. These, combined with the total want of comfort in the quarters occupied last winter by the Regiment, and the incessant attention paid by Colonel Maitland to his military duties, on a disturbed frontier, must have hastened an event, which all who knew Col. Maitland, from His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, to the humblest private in the 32d Regiment, unite in deploring.

Colonel Maitland was a son of the Earl of Lauderdale; and entered the army early in life, but at what period we are unable, at present, to state. It will be sufficient to say, that he commanded the 32d Regiment for upwards of twenty years—a period of command almost unexampled in the British Army. But this length of service as Colonel of the 32d Regiment, could only be equalled by the demeanour of Colonel Maitland as Commanding Officer and a soldier. He never, for a moment, neglected or overlooked his duty in any station or capacity; and nothing reflects greater credit on his memory, than the almost filial attachment borne towards him by the Officers and men of his Regiment, who esteemed him with the veneration of a father, and obeyed his commands with the cordial and affectionate obedience of dutiful children. Not did the suavity and kindness of manners which won the high regard of those who served under him, derogate from his authority, dignity, and strictness as an officer, which is a convincing proof, as is well observed in the General Order announcing his death, "that kind and conciliatory manners are not incompatible with the exercise of the most strict command." We regret that our time will not admit of doing full justice to the character of Colonel Maitland, and to his long and distinguished services to his country. We cannot close this hasty sketch in more appropriate terms than by observing, that as Colonel Maitland lived the life of a brave and highly esteemed soldier, so he died deeply lamented by all who could duly appreciate the many virtues which constitute so estimable a character.

Captain Otway's company of Royal Artillery arrived here from Quebec, on Thursday afternoon and will proceed, we understand, on Monday, to Kingston. Captain Armstrong's company, which lately arrived from New Brunswick, remain in Garrison at Quebec.

The detachment of the 93d Highlanders, now in this garrison, and lately from New Brunswick, proceed next week to join the head quarters of the Regiment at Toronto.—*Gazette.*

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—The Court Martial did not sit to day. The trial of Narbonne, Dumais, &c. will commence to-morrow morning.

"It is expected that some of the prisoners recently tried, will suffer death on Friday next. Bronson, the carpenter, I have heard, has got orders to make seven coffins for the bodies.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Mr. LAFONTAINE has published, in the *Aurore des Canadas* of the 22d instant, an explanatory letter, respecting his intercourse with Mr. WAKEFIELD. He blames the use made of Davignon's letter, and acknowledges its inaccuracy; he asserts that Mr. Wakefield give him to understand that he was an Agent of Lord Durham, and that Mr. Buller sent for Mr. Lafontaine in consequence of his conversation with Mr. W. He supposes that Mr. Wakefield's *conversion* was the effect of the new circumstances in which his Lordship was placed by the disallowance of the Ordinance, and the disinclination of Messrs. Lafontaine and Morin to come forward in his support. It was on the 30th June that Mr. Wakefield was first introduced to Mr. Lafontaine at Montreal, and the intercourse seems to have been repeated several times.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—It is to be regretted that the Members of the Assembly, have in the fecilitude of their power, refused to provide for a competent reporter. I mean Mr. Blatch, who has been tried, and found worthy (as reporter,) of the confidence of the independent electors of the whole Province. If I be right in this assertion, it could no have been impolitic in their *delegates*, to have made ample provision for one who is both able, and willing to discharge the duties of that office.—I grant that members of the Assembly should support their dignity; but in what instance has Mr. Blatch extenuated that dignity; was it by the latin quotation "Si in multitudine verborum, consistit epientia, cuite hic inveniatur," ("If in multitude of words there is wisdom —here it is") or because he has given a full, and manly report of Members speeches, it surely cannot be the latter; and if the former what a quibble to take offence at! When the "Civil List Bill" was before the house in 1837, Mr. Blatch's services were duly recognized, as was kindly invited by members of the Assembly, to report the speeches of Honorable Members of the Legislative Council, on that "Bill" which was considered a crisis upon which the destinies of the Province hung; and was *beautifully* described by an honorable member from Sunbury, as being, "*The greatest day that Fredericton ever saw.*" what a falling off!! Now honorable members say they have long wished "to get rid of such an unnecessary expense to the country"! "But soft methinks I scent the population air"! Through what channel have the people of this county been enabled to judge of the sayings and doings of their members? How were they able to judge of the supposed patriotic stand the Assembly took, when the Councils pay clashed with the whole appropriations of the year? Why was an ex member challenged, for having spoken one way, and voting another? Why was a member charged for having misrepresented the sentiments of his constituents upon the Militia bill? and what places one of our once influential members third upon the bill, to his great mortification? I answer, and say that it was through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Blatch, as Reporter (even at the loss of his health, so ardent was he in his endeavours to give a full and ample report.) Through Mr. Blatch the people of this county have been enabled to judge of the entire worth of their members. If his services as reporter are not worthy of recognition by the Assembly, they are at least duly appreciated by the major and enlightened portion of the freeholders of this county. Through what source are the people now to look for a report of the debates of the Assembly; are they to be found in those scraps published in the Sentinel? The condensed manner in which Mr. Ward publishes the debates, it scarcely can be expected the people can get a correct idea of the speeches of different members, which is so desirable to ensure a virtuous representation.

Hopewell, Feb. 2. H.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MESSRS. EDITORS,—It is currently reported that Mr. Hooper has proceeded to Fredericton to make his pithy remarks on the proceedings of the House of Assembly, which at this time is much wanted, and also to report progress of Mr. Ward's daily reporting. Since Mr. Blatch is off the field, it requires some able hand to watch and report manœuvering, and such a one I think, will be found in the person above named. Mr. H. is also I believe deputed to present the Petition for the Mechanics Bank. The public will be on the watch for Mr. Hooper's daily reports of the Assembly.

Your's, &c. N.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—I should consider the production of your correspondent "Sigma" altogether unworthy of notice, but from the attack upon a public officer, whose zeal in discharge of his duties merited the repeated approval of his superiors. I say attack, Mr. Editor, with deference, and surely sir, the idea of a public officer vending or even reading the lying Journals from South of 45 at the period alluded to, is an attack of the worst kind. As for the politics of this Mr. Sigma, I care not, and whether a high tory, a low reformer, or a *Loco Foco Lyncher*, he must be taught that we happen not to have an impotent Government here, but one both able and willing to punish or reward Public Officers according to their merits. I am informed that the other Gentleman alluded to by Sigma very properly intends to treat him with silent contempt.

It is however reported that the last distinguished personage has at length determined to stop the foul aspersions against his Loyalty, by appealing to a Jury of his country. Your's

Woodstock. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, FEBRUARY 8, 1839.

BRITISH FLEET.—The British squadron under the command of Commodore DOCHLAS, sailed from Jamaica on the 5th of December for Vera Cruz.—Admiral Sir CHARLES PAGET remains at Jamaica in consequence of ill health.

The London Observer says that the accounts recently published respecting the decision of the London Conference on the Hollando Belgic question, are altogether without foundation.—That the Conference has not come to any conclusion whatever.

The Prais press has recently assumed, a hostile tone towards England. The Courier Francais says openly, that "France is no longer on the same terms with England that she was six months ago." The ostensible cause of this change is the refusal of the British Government to unite with France in refusing to settle the Belgian question on the new basis—namely, that Limbourg and Luxembourg shall be ceded to Holland, and a large deduction shall be made from the share of the Holland-Belge debt formerly allotted to Belgium.

At Rheims a Roman Catholic missionary had denounced Napoleon's memory from the pulpit. On the 12th of December the populace went to the house of the Curate of St. Jacques, who favored the missionary, broke into and plundered it, and destroyed everything within.

The two ecclesiastics were saved with difficulty. At length the whole National Guard was called out under arms, and succeeded with difficulty in dispersing the crowd.

Another Steamboat to cross the Atlantic.—A Liverpool paper states that the Robert J. Stockton, an iron steamboat of fifty tons burthen, is in a few days to proceed in a voyage across the Atlantic.

The ship Buckinghamshire, 1,400 tons, is arrived at Spithead, to embark emigrants for South Australia; 10 waggons from Sussex, arrived with a superior description of husbandmen, who take passage in her.

DISASTROUS STORM AND FLOOD.—The late violent storm and heavy rain experienced here on the 26th and 27th ult., have caused great destruction of Bridges and other properties in our Sister Province Nova Scotia; in the United States, both north and south, the same storm and flood occasioned great damage and loss of property.

WEATHER.—During the past week the weather has been colder than before experienced at any period this winter, yesterday morning the thermometer was 22 degrees below zero.—For want of snow the travelling is much impeded; country produce is much in demand, and commands high prices; fresh meats are extremely scarce and there is not a sufficiency brought to market for the consumption of the inhabitants.—This morning the weather is milder, with a slight fall of snow.

ORPHAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This Philanthropic Institution celebrated its third Anniversary on Wednesday evening last. The Dinner for the occasion was in every respect an excellent one; it was provided by Messrs. W. G. Brown and Francis Ogle, and served up at Mr. Bett's Long Room, in a manner which did the caterers much credit.—About fifty of the Members of the Society, with the Officers and a few Guests, were present, and seemed much pleased with the evening's entertainment. —*Courier.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Captain THOMAS F. MACKAY, of the Ship *Henry Bliss*, of this port, was killed at Liverpool on the 18th December, by accidentally falling from one of the piers to the beach. Capt. M. was a native of Perthshire (Scotland), and was an industrious and worthy man.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 4th February, 1839.

It appearing that in frequent instances the Surrogates and Judges of Probates act as solicitors for Executors and Administrators, in cases which may be brought under their own adjudication.—It is ordered, that this practice be, in future discontinued.

By order of His Excellency
the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.

HALIFAX, January 22.—SOME interesting conversations have taken place in the House, in which the country will feel an interest. Apportion of them will be found in this No., and others lie over until next week, when we hope to give a consecutive detail of proceedings, by publishing several despatches which have been read and are to be printed; but which as yet we have not had access to. A change seems to have come over the policy of the Colonial Secretary, for we find him as much abused as he was formerly flattered by the reforming clique in in the Assembly—from all, which we presume that they are rather balked in their expectations, and will not be allowed to have every thing their own way. We do not augur a bit too ill of these despatches from the fuming and fretting in the House on the perusal of their contents—nor yet do we think that the argument used against their being printed, by an hon. member (Mr. Morton)—that they would create a disturbance in the country—is at all conclusive of their injurious tendency. We shall however, be better able to express an opinion when we have them now fully before us. In the meantime we may state that there seems great confusion in the radical camp—and that nice little bit of public service, a delegation, which could not be compassed last year—neither to Durham or Glenelg —is again strongly brought into view as the only remedy for the intolerable grievances inflicted upon the Colony. On this special service, another hon. member, (Mr. Howe,) though positively in favour of the project, has stated as positively, that he will not proceed. Whether his decision springs from prescience of its folly, or a modest opinion of his own unfitness, though acknowledged as a reforming star of the first magnitude, or whether it is a provocative for his coadjutors to appoint him thereto, time will determine. It is rather strange that he should thus beg the question in his own person, and more strange that when he feels the object of so much importance, he will take no share of its responsibilities.—*Times.*

HALIFAX, Feb. 2.—A man named Kingston, with his wife and an infant about four months old, set out for Dartmouth, in a small flat, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, to visit his father-in-law who was at the point of death, but when he got about half ways across the harbour, the ice intercepted his further progress altogether His flat became hemmed in on every side and he could get neither forward nor back. After labouring in vain for a long time to escape, he at length raised a cry of distress which was heard in Upper Water Street about seven o'clock. Messrs. Wm. Fultz and John Barnes promptly attempted to put off to his assistance, but the ice was so thick about the wharves nearest the scene of danger, they found it impossible to carry their humane intention immediately into operation. They next hastened down to Brown's wharf in Lower Water street, and having procured a boat started thence at half past seven. Having pulled about a mile and a half they happily succeeded in rescuing the sufferers from their imminent peril, who had now yielded up all hopes of succour; the man was on his knees in prayer, the woman lying down completely benumbed, and the poor child crying in a most piteous manner. About half past ten they reached Noble's Wharf, where they were met by several hospitable individuals who exerted themselves very warmly in comforting and reanimating the exhausted sufferers. Much applause is undoubtedly due to Messrs. Fultz and Barnes, for their intrepidity and humanity, but it is said the steamboat might have easily and quickly performed what they effected at so much hazard and loss of time, for her steam was not altogether let off when the loud appeal for assistance was first made, and heard in Dartmouth as well as Halifax.—*Recorder.*

FRESHET—LOSS OF BRIDGES.—The violent storm and heavy rains on Saturday and Sunday night last, so swelled the Rivers and Streams in various parts of the Country, as to cause extensive damage to Bridges and Private Property. On the whole line of Road between Halifax and Margaret's Bay, there is scarcely a Bridge standing—Mackintosh's or Springfield Bridge severely damaged, and the Nine Mile River Bridge, string pieces, abutments and all swept away. Porter's Lake, the Nine Mile Bridge on the Western Road, and several others in this County, have been also broken down—and, so far as information has reached us from the interior, other Counties have suffered as severely. In Newport, Mr. Cochran's Store, containing 300 bushels of salt, and other property, was swept away, besides 17,000 feet of lumber—100 tons of hay were washed off the Falmouth Dyke, which was had under water, and a Bridge on the Herbert, and another on the Kennetcook Rivers, were destroyed. A letter from Gaspereaux Valley describes the Freshet there as the most extraordinary that has ever been remembered—no less than four Bridges on that River having been swept off leaving the whole population on its banks and the neighbouring settlements, without any means of communication with each other.—*Nova Scotian.*

Secret Proceedings in the Maine Legislature.—In the Maine House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, the Secretary of State laid on the table a confidential Message from the Governor. The Galleries were cleared, the spectators on the floor of the Hall were requested to withdraw, the doors closed and the House went into secret session upon the subject. The House continued in secret session till the hour of adjournment.

In the afternoon of the same day, in the Senate, a Message was received from the House, transmitting a confidential Message from the Governor, together with the confidential proceedings of the House thereon.

On motion of Mr. Bantelle it was ordered, that whenever a confidential communication from the Governor is to be acted on, all persons, except Senators, Secretary and Messenger, be requested to leave the Chamber, and the Secretary administer the oath to the Messenger, and that the proceedings of the Senate be kept secret, till the injunction of secrecy is removed.

On motion of the same gentleman, the Senate then went into secret session, and the doors were closed to the spectators, and the reporters excluded. In the Senate on Thursday morning, the doors were closed for a short time.

The above is the only information which the Augusta papers give on the subject of the secret sessions of the Legislature. We learn from a correspondent that two conjectures have been afloat as to the probable subject of the secret communication of the Governor. The first was, that it might be an application from the President of the United States, for the grant of some authority from the Legislature of Maine, to negotiate for a new boundary—the second and more probable is, that an authority has been asked from the Legislature, to employ a sufficient force to seize the trespassers on the public lands in the disputed territory, together with their plunder and to secure them for trial—it being reported that there are more than a hundred teams employed in carrying off timber, in violation of the laws of both Maine and New Brunswick.

We have no means of testing the probability of these conjectures. The rumour of trespasses on the lands in the disputed territory, to the extent stated, appears to its improbable. It appears, from various quarters, particularly the last report of the Land Agents, that such trespasses are discountenanced by the colonial authorities and agents.

By the brig Comet, Capt. Dickinson, from Havana, we have dates to the 9th inst.

The French steam ship of war Veloce, arrived at Havana on the 9th inst. in 27 days from Rochefort, with despatches from the French Government for the commander of the French fleet at Vera Cruz, which are presumed to have been immediately, as the Prince de Joinville's ship immediately got under weigh and sailed for Vera Cruz on the evening of the same day.—*New Orleans Bee.*

BRITISH FLEET IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.—A letter from Tampico, received at Philadelphia, says that a British fleet of thirteen sail, under command of Admiral Douglass, has arrived off Vera Cruz. Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister has visited in this expedition, the object of which is not known.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—Admiral Baudin, commanding the French blockading force off Vera Cruz, announces that he has given notice to the Commandant of the French naval forces in the Pacific of the declaration of war by France against Mexico, directing him to order immediately to the western coasts of Mexico, all the vessels which he can dispose.

The fire in Boston destroyed 35 buildings consisting of mechanic's shops, stores and dwelling-houses, situated in Haverhill, Beverly, and Charlestown, streets. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at $35,000, not more than one half of which was insured.

It is stated that over four thousand persons were thrown out of employment by the fire in Boston on Thursday last.

In the Senate—Mr. Williams of Me. presented a Resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information in relation to the North Eastern Boundary.

UNNATURAL MURDER.—Oliver M. Pierce of Moira, was killed by his son on the 10th inst. The father and son were at work in the woods, where after an altercation, the father struck the son, who immediately raised his axe and laid it into his father's breast through three of his ribs. Mr. Pierce survived but a few hours. The son was but sixteen years old, and is in prison.—*Albany Journal.*

The ladies of New Orleans are making arrangements for a ball on a magnificent scale, to be given to the gentlemen of that city, sometime in March. The Picayune says the subscription list is already in circulation. There are to be eight lady patronesses—four American and four French—each patroness will choose four ladies of honor to assist in performing the appropriate ceremonies of the evening. Each lady who subscribes is to have the privilege of inviting two gentlemen, and as a matter of more strict propriety, the married ones are to invite the bachelors, and the single girls the married men. —*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Field of Waterloo is now cultivated with beet-root sugar. "Not inappropriate," said a bad punster, "for here the French were "*sorely beaten.*"

which she received, is not known, but she leaks badly.

January 12.

Distressing Catastrophe.—Eight Persons Drowned.—With feelings of the deepest commiseration, we have to record the melancholy loss, by Drowning, of the following persons:—Capt. Thomas Lamb, aged 60; leaving a widow and two children. Capt. Thomas Linley, aged 47; leaving a widow and three children; Capt. Joseph Nelmes Frith, aged 35; leaving a widow and six children; and Mr. Thomas Nash, aged 35; leaving a widow; Peter James, aged 50; Jack Bassett, aged 50; Joe Fubler, aged 35; Isaac Todd, aged 13;—persons of color.

The unfortunate individuals, above named, proceeded in a sail-boat, belonging to Mr. W. P. Darrell at Port Royal, on Sunday evening last, to the aid of the Brig *Nehemiah*, from St. Stephens, N. B., bound to Jamaica, which vessel was lying among the reefs to the West end of these Islands. They gained the vessel and succeeded in saving many articles, which were taken on board the boat, with the intention of conveying them to the shore, but, alas! that shore they never reached. The boat has been found sunk between the wrecked Brig and the shore, which leaves no doubt, that they all have found one common grave beneath the same billow.

Jan. 15.—Arrived on Sunday, H. M. Brigantine Charybdis, Lt. Comr. the Hon. Robert Gore, from Jamaica.—By this arrival we learn, that Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, had arrived there, but that his health had not improved by the change of climate; Sir Charles, consequently, for the present, remains at Jamaica. Commodore Douglas has hoisted his red pennant on board the Cornwallis; Commander Watkins is appointed acting Captain, and Lt. Hay, acting Commander. Sir Richd. Grant remains at Port Royal in the Magnificent.

The Squadron sailed from Jamaica on the 15th Dec., for Vera Cruz; it consisted of the Cornwallis, 74, the Edinburgh, 74, Vestal, 28, Rover, 18, Modeste, 18, Snake, 16, Ringdove, 16.—The Pique, 36, with Mr. Fakenham on board, and the Racehorse, 18, sailed three days previously, for Mexico.—The Madagascar, 46, will join the squadron at Vera Cruz. The Sarsenpieu, 46, was hourly expected at Jamaica from Barbados.—The Andromache, hence, at Jamaica, 17th ult.

Promotion and Appointment.—Mr. William H. Kennedy, Mate of H. M. S. Cornwallis, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the command of the Hornet, 6, vice Lt. Baillie, deceased.

We understand that H. M. Brig Pilot, will sail to-day for Jamaica, and the Alban steamer, about Thursday. The Charybdis will also sail in about a week.

H. M. Steam Frigate Medea, Capt. Nott, in four days from St. John, N. B., anchored at Ireland Island, last evening.

The Schr. Watchman, Capt. Whitney, in 20 days from Jamaica, arrived yesterday. By this vessel, and H. M. Brig Charybdis, we have Kingston papers to the 21st ult. The House of Assembly met on the 18th. The House has again stated it as "its determination to make a stand—in support of the Constitution, and to adhere to the Resolutions of the last House."

Saint Vincent.—The Brig *Eliza Boating* arrived yesterday from Newfoundland with 200 puncheons of blubber for the Hon. Dr. Choppin. Dr. Choppin holds that blubber may be used as manure without any ill effects to the inhabitants. Others *know* that it causes fever and is highly injurious. Dr. Choppin is a medical practitioner of high repute a man of family and property, and unquestionably a well wisher to the Island,—but Dr. Choppin may be mistaken in his theory, and may unintentionally introduce a pestilence among the inhabitants. It is the duty of our public authorities to prevent this, and we therefore call upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the Town Wardens for Carleton, and all others in authority, to prohibit the landing of this blubber.—*Royal Gazette Nov. 8.*

We most respectfully, but at the same time most earnestly, call His Excellency's attention to the state of the negro grounds throughout the Island. We have it from unquestionable authority, and from all quarters, that the negroes are taking every thing out of their grounds and putting nothing in, so that if this system is pursued much longer there will be a famine in the land in the course of a few months. We differ essentially, it is true, with His Excellency in most matters, but believing him to have the interest of the Island at heart, we hope that he will not disregard the call now made merely because it proceeds from us.—*Ib.*

From the Jamaica Times.

It is difficult for us to determine precisely the actual state of the Island. We cannot take upon ourselves to say that there is much improvement in our people. That, in some parishes and on some estates they are doing pretty well is most certainly true—that in others, it is quite the reverse, is also too true. Upon the whole, we do not think there is any real improvement. High wages will command good work when it is good weather, but no power will get them to labor at any other time. Next, the same disinclination to work more than half a day, remains. And we understand that no entreaties will prevail upon them to labor more than four days continuously. There are also estates on which they cannot by any means, obtain the labor required for the cultivation.

It is a lamentable fact that these things are so, yet it is nevertheless true, and now that the three months are almost gone, about which there could be any quibble, whether or not the proprietor could claim rent from his laborers, he will hereafter have that power in his own hands, and if the people will not work, he will be able to dispossess them of houses and lands they have hitherto occupied. The state of the Island at this moment is still far from being encouraging, and many, have no hesitation in saying that the bright star of Jamaica is set for ever, and although we are anxious to behold that star in all its renovated brightness, we are compelled to say, a cloud hangs over it, which dims its lustre and throws a gloom not easily dispelled. Others there are who entertain a better opinion of our prospects, and conceive that Jamaica will yet flourish as a sugar colony.

The time allowed, however, for the excitement which was to be expected would take place on so great a change in the condition of so large a proportion of our fellow creatures, is now past, and it would afford us and every well wisher of Jamaica the sincerest pleasure, could we say, that confidence had been restored, that the laboring population had resumed their avocations in a satisfactory manner, and that the prospects of the country were encouraging—we trust, that another month will not pass away without being able to say this—but at present it is out of our power.

House of Assembly, Monday, 4th February.

Mr. Partelow, by leave presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the General Sessions of the Peace for the said City and County to remunerate the Assessors of Parish and County Rates for their services as such; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to authorize the Justices of the Peace in and for the City and County of Saint John to make compensation to the Assessors of Taxes for the City of Saint John for the year 1838. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Hannington, by leave, presented a Petition from Silas Crane Charters, Charles Tibbido, and 60 others, of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, praying that no alteration may be made in the Road leading across the Tantamar Marsh, and that the Road leading from Charters in Dorchester, to the cross road at Woodworth's in Sackville, may be established as a Great Road; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee appointed on the 18th January, to take under consideration such parts of His Excellency's Speech, as relate to the improvement of Roads and facilities of Communication.

Read a second time, A Bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Public Grammar School in the city of Saint John, to grant Leases with covenants for renewal.

The Hon Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—A statement shewing the names and denomination of Ministers or Teachers licenced to solemnize Marriage, and the amount of fees paid thereon; the same having been furnished in compliance with an Address of the House to His Excellency of the 30th January last.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the General Committee on Roads, submitted a Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

"The Committee appointed to inquire into the state of all the Roads of communication in the Province, and to report what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving as well the Great as Bye Roads, have had under their consideration the subject of the Bye Roads, and recommend that the sum of £15,500 be granted for the Bye Roads in the several Counties, and apportioned as follows, viz:—

For the County of		York	£1480
do	do	Carleton	1480
do	do	Queen's	1380
do	do	Gloucester	1050
do	do	Westmorland	1620
do	do	Charlotte	1530
do	do	King's	1580
do	do	Saint John	1180
do	do	Kent	1010
do	do	Sunbury	825
do	do	Northumberland	1555
do	do	Restigouche	650
			£15,500

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed on the 28th February, 1838, to carry into effect the recommendation from a Select Committee at the last session, relative to the inspection of Flour and Meal with directions to report at this Session by Bill or otherwise, reported, that they had taken the subject under their consideration during the recess, and prepared a Bill, under the title of "A Bill to regulate the inspection of Flour and Meal," which the was directed to submit to the House.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

The Bill as reported by the Committee being then handed in, was read a first time.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

We understand from a private source, that the House of Assembly during this week have been deliberating with *closed doors*, the result of which was, that a young Mr. Rainsford, of Fredericton, student at Law, has been COMMITTED TO PRISON for a breach of the *Privileges of that august Body*. It is reported that the head and front of his offending is, the *handing of a letter to Mr. Beardsley, the member for Carleton, which letter contained the copy of a Common Process.*

We thought that the House had got enough of this wanton exercise of a power which has been questioned by high Judicial Authority, in the matter of Mr. Pierce. We are quite surprised to find this sort of Star Chamber proceeding again resorted to on so trifling and ridiculous an occasion. It is very evident that there are other tyrannies besides those arising from despotic Governments.

The inhabitants of Fredericton are exceedingly enraged at this high-handed proceeding, and we should not be surprised if the next advices from that quarter brought accounts of a second Harrisburg affair.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Nixon, to Miss Mary Crockett, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Hugh M. Garden, Esq., of Woodstock, to Eliza Jane, third daughter of Benjamin Gale, Esq., of this city.

Last evening, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Jacob Wilson, to Miss Eliza Ryan, all of this city.

At St. Andrews, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Quin, Mr. Hugh Gallagher, of Saint John, to Miss Alice Judge, daughter of Mr. Charles Judge, of the former place.

DIED.

On Saturday last, Mr. John Calkin, aged 50 years.

At her late residence (the house of Mrs. Durant, corner of Duke and Charlotte streets,) on the afternoon of the 7th instant, Mrs. Rebecca M Kay, aged 91 years.—Funeral on Sunday next, immediately after morning service, when the attendance of the friends of the family is respectfully invited.

At Gagetown, on Monday morning the 4th inst. Mr. Absalom Smith, in the 49th year of his age, only son of the late Elijah Smith.

At Kingsclear, on the 16th inst. Sarah, third daughter of the Hon. Thomas G. Lee, in the 11th year of her age.

At Halifax, on the 22th ult. Henry Yeomans, Esq., aged 73 years. This gentleman has long resided in that town, and has ever been highly esteemed—a worthy and upright man.

At Picton, on the 25th ultimo, Joseph Chipman, Esq. Surgeon, in the 36th year of his age. Dr. Chipman had gone to visit a patient at the West River on Friday evening, and on his return home was seized with an apoplectic fit, about the Seven Mile House, of which he expired after a few hours suffering. He leaves a widow and two young children.

At Windsor, on the 7th ult. Martha, wife of Mr. James Mosher.

At Norwalk, Conn. on the 27th ult of consumption, Thomas Hatchings, aged 24 years, a native of St. Andrews, N. B., and late of the city of New York.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, arrived, Feb. 3, ship David Lockie, Kerr, Savannah, 17—R. Rankin & Co. timber.

4th schr. James Clarke, Beck, Boston, 3—order, flour.

5th, ship Albion, Johnston, Cork, 42—John Robertson, ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Lord Sidmouth, Sabeter, Port Glasgow, timber.

Schr Arab, Pickance, Cork, timber.

Arrived at Bermuda, Jan. 12th, brigantine Albion, Carrick, Dorchester, N. B.

Spoke—Jan 18th, lat. 31 long. 73, brig Sarah, of and for St. John, N. B. 22 days from Trinidad, who reported having supplied, a few days before brig Emma, from Marseilles, for New York.

Jan. 14, lat. 33, long. 67, spoke br. schr. Answer bound to Liverpool, N. S. and supplied her with water.

Baltimore, Jan. 25—Arrived br. barque Charlotte, Fisher, Liverpool.—Cleared br. brig Ophelia, Dunham Kingston (Jam.)

New York, Jan. 28—The brig Reward, of Halifax, from Kingston Jam. bound to Halifax, was spoken in lat. 40 52, long. 72 35,—the Captain had died 10 days previous.

Spoken 24th ult. (by barque Thomas Carty, at Halifax from Berbice,) brig Eliza, of Brier Island, 28 days from Barbadoes, for St. John.

Schr. Splendid, Williams, for this port, from Baltimore, put into Little River, (Maine,) on the 24th ult. very leaky, having been on shore at Great Swan Island: had been twenty-four hours without the pumps sucking, and at one time had 4 feet of water in the hold.

Ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robertson, from Liverpool for this port, put into Cork on the 16th Dec. with loss of bulwarks, &c. and short of water.—When fifteen days out, in long. 30, was struck by a sea, which completely swept the decks—stanting the hatches, carrying away bulwarks, quarter boat, &c., and breaking in the fore part of the poop;—nearly all the water puncheons were stove, and the cargo shifted;—only one man (the cook) was hurt. It was expected that she would be able to proceed on her voyage without having to discharge, as she only leaked in her upper works, which were strained by the concussion.

Arrived at Savannah, 16th ult. ship Columbine, Leadbeater, from Liverpool.

The wreck of the brig John & Mary, from Miramichi, was towed into St. Ives on the 14th.

Arrived off the Land's End, Dec. 14th, barque Clio, of and for Newcastle, from Miramichi, with loss of bowsprit head of foretopmast, &c.

Cork, Dec. 13.—The schr. Consolation, Power, arrived here in 27 days from Saint John, experienced a hurricane, which lasted eight days—lost deck load, boat and bulwarks, also one man, (Henry Morrison.)

Put in—the Ganges, from Dalhousie for Greenock, very leaky, experienced tremendous weather.

Dec. 11.—The barque Ganges, and Governor Douglas, of Miramichi, are discharging at Mr. Brown's wharf, preparatory to going into the Victoria dry dock.—Repairing, barque Brothers, of Saint John.

Kircaldy, Dec. 15.—The Earl Percy, Gordon, from St. John, for Leith, has put into Widewall, (Orkney,) waterlogged, and must discharge to repair.

Bank of New Brunswick.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of New-Brunswick, will take place at their Banking House on Tuesday the twelfth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the measures proposed at a meeting of the Committee of the several Banks held on the 6th inst., as to the best method to be adopted for relieving the present monetary depression in this Province, and the merging of several of the Banks at present existing, into one general Institution, and other matters connected therewith.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

St. John, Feb. 8, 1839.

OFFICES! OFFICES! OFFICES!

FOUR spacious, well-lighted, and comfortable OFFICES, immediately above the subscriber's shop, entrance from Prince William-street, to be Let from 1st May next, at moderate rents, by

Feb. 8. JAS. MALCOLM.

Lease Property For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two years of the unexpired Lease, from the first of May next, the premises occupied by Mr. Marshall, Blacksmith, being a wharf 22 feet by 20, with a Blacksmith's shop thereon. For particulars, apply to ROBT. BRADWELL.

Feb. 8. *Morris street, Rock shore.*

For Sale or to Let:

A Three story House fronting on Union and George streets, with a good Store in the same, suitable for a Grocery. The premises are now in the occupation of Mr. Hugh Irvin—Possession given on 1st May next. For further particulars, apply to

Feb. 8. A. M'AVITY.

Operations on the Teeth.

MR. A. N. WHITNEY, Surgeon-Dentist, respectfully announces to the public, that he has resumed business at his late stand, in Dibrow's brick building, Germain street, for a short time.—Persons desirous of his professional services will please favour him with an early call.

Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

St. John Feb. 7, 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ONE of the Fire Inspectors having represented that a very large number of Houses are not provided with Fire Buckets,—All Persons who are defaulters in this respect, are required to take Notice, that the Law will be rigidly enforced, if the Buckets are not provided within One Month from this date.—21st January, 1839.

By order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, Jn. *Common Clerk.*

For Sale.

THE Packet schooner *Amethyst*, of 98 tons burthen, per register, built at Parrsboro' N. S., of the best materials in the country, and under the daily inspection of the owners, who spared no expense to render her a strong and durable vessel. Her frame was docked in salt water for two years, and was got out for a ship of 300 tons; her sails, rigging and outfits are likewise all of the very best description. She has two fine Cabins finished with mahogany and maple—(one expressly for Ladies), and Forward Cabin capable of accommodating 16 passengers—in sailing she has rarely if ever been surpassed, and the preference she has required during the past season, proves that no vessel in the trade has ever been so well adapted for it. The present owner not having employment for her, she will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to the Hon. I. Ratchford, at Parsboro', or to

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

St. John, Feb. 1, 1839.

TO LET, for a term of years—

A LOT OF LAND in Lower Cove, fronting on Carmarthen and Queen streets, an eligible situation for a Grocery or Retail store. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel.

Jan. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET—Possession given 1st May next,

THAT well known stand, the "*Nova Scotia Hotel*," consisting of one half of the House, with good Shop, &c. Store in the rear, with most great Cellar, and other appurtenances, on application to

JOHN M'GARRIGLE.

January 25. on the premises.

For Sale or to Let.

SEVEN HUNDRED acres of good Land, situated in Queen's County 40 miles from this city. There is cut annually about 40 tons of Hay on the farm, and it would be sold either in whole or in part: there is on the premises two Log Houses and two good frame Barns: the post road from Sheepody passes through the centre, and the fences are in good repair.

For further particulars enquire at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

January 11, 1839.

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FOR the cure of chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, liver complaints, fever and ague, palsy, piles, injuries from the use of mercury, costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent head aches, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptive complaints, dropsy, asthma and consumption, diarrhœa, Flatulency, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, heart-burn, restlessness, ill-temper, anxiety, languor, and melancholy, which are the general simptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

☞ For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale, and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4, King street.

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters: At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliot; Gagetoch, Mr. J. H. Bonnell; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. V. Theal, Esq. Shediac; Oliver Vail, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter McCulam, Esq.; Amherst, Allan Chapman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Petitcodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville.

February 8, 1839.

Per 'Jas. Lemon.'—3d. Jan. 1839.

NAVY BOLT CANVAS.

17 BALES containing 300 Bolts best double boiled Navy CANVAS;

2 Bales Sail Twine.

The above is a consignment and will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE of 90 fathoms, each 1 1-2, 1 5-8 & 1 3-4 inch;

1 do of 75 faths. each 3-4 & 1 1-8 inch.

1 Chain Anchor, each 10, 13, 15, 25 & 26 cwt.

For sale by

Jan. 25. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Mr. C. H. JOUBIT,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and the Public, that has taken the Store in the New Building lately erected by W. H. Scovil, Esq. adjoining the *Commercial Hotel*, King's Street; where he offers on sale for CASH, by Wholesale or Retail, on such terms as to induce Purchasers to call and examine the same, and which consists of the following GOODS, viz.—

DRY GOODS.—Broad and Narrow Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Petershams, Pilot Cloths, Mohair, Double Milled Coatings, Ladies Cloth, Flannels, Blankets and Blanketing, Merinos, Bombazetts, Prints and Furniture, Shawl Dresses, cotton Handkerchiefs, Ladies cambletes, Devoroy squares, Jackets and Trowsers, Red Flannel shirts, Vests, stripes, checks, Velveteens, Homespuns, cotton Bedticks, English and American Gray cottons, Cotton Warp, slow Thread, Black, Blue and colored Thread, Razor straps, Scotch and Kilmarnock Caps, Woollen stockings 3-4 and 6-4 Osnaburgh, Black and Brown Holland, Black and Blue sewing silk, Black Linen, Canvas and Padding, Braces, Back and side Combs, silk Handkerchiefs, stocks, Umbrellas, Fur Caps, steam Loom cotton, Russel cord, Cotton Wool, and Whip Thongs.

HARDWARE.—7, 8, and 9dy. Horse Nails, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 28, and 32dy. Wro't Nails, 4dy. cut Nails, Pots, camp Ovens, Tea Kettles spiders, sauce Pans, Jack and Pen Knives, Razors, scissors, Knives and Forks, Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Frying Pans, Spades, Gridirons, Plough irons, and Oven Mouths.

PAINTS, OIL, COMPOSITION, &c.—White Lead, Pale seal, raw and Boiled OIL, Putty; Tarred, White and Manila ROPE; 7 x 9, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12, Window Glass, Glue, shot, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

GROCERIES, &c.—Brown and Loaf Sugar, Hyson, souchong, congo and Bohea TEAS, white and blue starch, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Ladies Twist, cavendish and 18 & 37 inch Fig TOBACCO; sperm, Tallow, Mould and Dip'd Candles, English and American Ginger; Mustard, Pot and Pearl Barley, chocolate, cocoa, Paste and prepared Cocoa, Preserved Ginger, Pickles and sauces, Indigo, sugar candy, sal-eratus, salt Peter, cassia, Bladders snuff, Day & Martin's Liquid and Paste Blacking, Nutmegs, White Wine, Fancy White and Yellow soaps, boxes cigars, Onions, molasses, and Epsom salts.

PROVISIONS, FISH, &c.—Canada Prime Pork, Butter and Fat Herrings, Codfish and Pollock.

FRUIT.—Bunch Muscatel Raisins; Bloom do. Almonds; Walt and Hickory Nuts, Chesnuts and Prunes.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—100 bbls. best Genesee superfine FLOUR; 50 do Philadelphia, do. do.; 50 do. Howard street, do. do.; 50 do. Fredericksburg, do. do.; 100 do. Gananoque do. do. (a little sour,); 100 do. Philadelphia Rye Flour; 100 do. Corn Meal; 25 do. Pilot Bread; 20 do. best Navy Bread; 25 bbls. ship Bread; 25 bags Hamburg ship Bread; 10 bbls. Oatmeal; 10 Tierces Rice; 5 kegs (15lbs. each,) Water, Soda, Sugar, Butter and Ginger Crackers; 200 bushels Yellow Corn; 5 dozen Corn Brooms; 6 dozen assorted Chairs, &c. &c. &c.

The above GOODS having been laid in Low, are recommended to be of the First Quality, and the vender feels confident of giving satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their Custom.

St. John, January 25, 1839.

For Sale.

400,000 FEET white pine BOARDS for shipping;

300,000 feet Spruce Deals; 50 Cords Lathwood;

100 M. Spruce Shingles; 15 do Red do.

100,000 feet seasoned Spruce Flooring;

50,000 " " " Boards,

400,000 " " Pine Boards and Plank.

—In Store:—

50 Firkins Cumberland Butter; 50 bbls. superfine FLOUR; 75 bbls. Corn Meal; 80 boxes best Yellow Soap; 15 chests fine Congo Tea; 20 boxes Starch; 150 boxes Raisins.

February 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Vessel Wanted.

THE subscribers require a Vessel of 250 tons, for a voyage to the west Indies, for which a liberal Freight will be given, if early application be made.

Jan. 30. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Superior Pine & Birch Timber.

THE subscribers offer for sale—700 tons Tobique and Restook Pine, of large size; 300 tons Birch Timber.

Jan. 25. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Flour and Herrings.

JUST RECEIVED—40 barrels superfine Canada Wheat FLOUR; 25 barrels No. 1 Gibbed Herrings, for sale by

25th Jan. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Butter, &c.

120 FIRKINS Prime Cumberland Butter,

300 Bushels OATS; 10 Barrels PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

For sale by

Jan. 18.—4w. L. H. DeVEBER.

BLANKETS.—400 Pair 9-4 and 10-4 Rose Blankets, ex ship *Ward*, from Liverpool.

26th October. J. KERR & CO.

Situation Wanted.

BY a person competent to take charge of a set of Books (who has for the last ten or twelve years experienced a general knowledge of the business of this city,) would for a short time be desirous of Employment. Enquire at this Office.

January 25.

Tobique Mill Company.

AN Assessment of One Pound per share, on each and every share of the Capital Stock of the Tobique Mill Company, is ordered to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, at his Office in Fredericton, as follows:—Ten shillings on each and every share, on or before the 15th day of February next, and Ten shillings on each and every share, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Whereof notice is hereby given, and payment thereof required accordingly. Dated the eleventh day of January, 1839.

WM. JAS. BERTON, *Secretary.*

Fredericton

STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a *third* assessment, of *Two Pounds* on each Share of the Capital or Stock of the above Company, is required to be paid by the Stockholders or, or before the 5th day of February next, at either of the Banks in this place; at the Office of Henry Gilbert, Esq. in St John; to the Treasurer of the Company; or at my Store, agreeably to the Deed of Settlement.

JOHN T. SMITH, *President.*

P. S. The Board of Directors request that this assessment may be paid punctually at the time named, to enable them to meet such engagements as they have entered into.

Fredericton, 24 Jan. 1839.

☞ NOTICE.

T. P. M'INTYRE, a Scotsman by birth,
A dancer by trade, who was once full of mirth
Thus notice the Public—I'm afraid I shall fail,
For the want of more pupils I may go to jail,
Should my creditors wish to *compound* on the spot,
Their kindness to me shall ne'er be forgot.
If I open a School in this flourishing City,
And it's badly attended, then more is the pity;
Tho' *fishing* is common with men of high rank,
My failure I know cannot hurt the *Old Bank*.
So all whom I owe, let them boldly advance,
And send me their children, I'll teach them to dance.
Pray take this kind warning and don't be afraid,
As you know it is quite common to pay debts in *trade*.
May this hint to my friends and acquaintances too,
Have the desired effect, so I bid them adieu.

February 1, 1839.

Cumberland Butter.

JUST Received, 50 Firkins Choice Cumberland Butter, for sale by

Nov. 30. JOSEPH FAIRWETHER.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. MILLAR has just received per *British Queen*, from London, a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the LADIES of Saint John.

Also,

A choice assortment of TOYS, a rich and new article. *October 26.*

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

Cloth Boots.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO. have received their Fall supply of Ladies Prunella and Sealskin Boots and Shoes, also, 500 pairs Cloth Boots.

December 21.

CARPETING.

JUST opened, several Pieces of very handsome Scotch Carpeting, yard wide; Druggets, Green Baize, and Pilot Cloths.

Nov. 9. JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

To Blacksmiths.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, will hear of an excellent situation on application at the *Circulating Library.* August 31.

FOR SALE,

A Horizontal PIANO FORTE, (second hand) upon reasonable terms. Apply at this office.

December 15th.

BOARDING.

MRS. ATKINSON, Princess street, has a vacancy for two or three Boarders, and after the 1st of May can accommodate more.

January 11. 1839.

NEW

Blacksmith Establishment.

JAMES WOOD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced *Edge-Tool and General Smith Business of Mill and Ship Work*, in Smyth street, York Point, opposite Mr. *John Gaynor's* Block-maker's shop, where by strict attention *to business he hopes to merit a respectable patronage.*

☞ Good orders from the country will be strictly attended to.

St. John, Nov. 30, 1838.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL from 200 to 300 Tons, to take a cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland, for which a liberal Freight will be given. Apply to

Nov. 23. M. S. GAULT.

3d. January, 1839.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

Just received per "James Lemon" from Liverpool:

23 CASES 22, 24, 26, 28 & 30 oz. Sheathing COPPER;

10 Tons Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;

Composition Sheathing Nails, 1 1-8, 1-4 & 1 1-2 in.

—IN STORE—

Composition RINGS—*of all sizes;*

Ditto Spikes 7, 7 1-2, 8 8 1-2 and 9 inches,

Ditto Bolts 8, 10, 12 & 14 inches long;

SHEET LEAD, 4, 4 1-2, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10 lb. pr. ft.

Patent SHOT, of all sizes.

The above articles will be sold at cost and charges, on application at the above establishment.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Birch Timber for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a quantity of BIRCH TIMBER, of superior quality, averaging 14 inches.—Terms liberal and payments easy. JOHN W. SCOTT.

November 2.

ON SALE,

1 ANCHOR, 34 cwt. 1 do. 23 0; 1 do. 27 0;
1 Anchor of each 11, 12, 14, 15 & 16 cwt.
2 CHAIN CABLES, 1 1-2 in. 90 & 105 fathoms.
1 Ditto, 1 3-8 90 ,,
1 Ditto, 1 1-4 90 ,,
1 CHAIN, 7-8, 75 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 7-8, 30 fathoms, close linked,
1 Ditto, 3-4, } 60 Fathoms, Bar Chains,
2 Ditto, 5-8, }
Close linked Chains, 7-16, 1-2, and 9-16 inches.
Topsail Sheets and Ties, Bobstays, and Bowsprit Shrouds; 2 sets Patent TRUSSES;
20 Tons 1 1-4 and 1 3-8 Round Refined IRON;
6 Tons 1 1-4 inch common Round Iron;
Small Anchors, from 1 cwt. to 5 cwt. including Kedges & Chain Anchors; SPIKES of all sizes.

December 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Notice.

IN consequence of the late change in my affairs my Credit has been considerably interfered with.—I have now to say, that if all those who are indebted to me will only pay Ten Shillings in the Pound of the amount of my claim, I shall then pay every person to whom I am indebted the full amount of their Accounts with Interest from the time it became due: And if those persons who are indebted do not pay off their accounts by the 5th February, I shall after that day advertise every claim to be sold at Auction on the 20th February next, to pay off my engagements.

JAMES HOWARD.

St. John, January, 1839.

Candles.

The subscriber has just received, per *Amanda*, Simpson, from Liverpool:

A FEW Boxes BANKS & Co.'s Liverpool Patent Mould CANDLES.

IN STORE—Boxes 8's, 10's, and 12's, Liverpool Dip Candles; Do. Metallic wick for Candle lamps. Boxes best Liverpool SOAP.

With a variety of other Goods which will be sold low for cash or approved payment.

Dec. 28. E. C. WAIDINGTON

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Soap, Candles, &c.

Just arrived and for sale by the Subscriber:

100 BBLS. Extra superfine Wheat FLOUR;
200 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
50 Boxes Mould Candles—short 6's.
50 Puncheons Prime Retailing Molasses.

Also, A few Packages of salmon, seine, shad & herring Twines; 50 Cods 6, 9 and 12 th. Ratline.

Dec. 28. JOHN V. THURGAR.

TWINES & LINES.

The subscriber has just received by the Hebe—

26 BALES, containing Salmon, Seine and Herring Twines; Cod LINES; and Herring Nets.

Also—just received—3 Tons OAKUM.

January 4. JAMES T. HANFORD.

BLANKS

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

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

☞ Fine Enamelled Visiting & Business Cards neatly executed.

UNION HARMONY,

OR

British America's Sacred Vocal Music.

FOURTH EDITION,

ENLARGED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.

Will be published and ready *for sale early in the* ensuing summer.

PROSPECTUS.

THE encouraging reception of the three former editions of this work, and the frequent applications to the publisher for a continuance has induced him to offer a Fourth Edition, upon an enlarged and improved plan.

The progressing improvement in Sacred Music within the British Provinces, which received its early stimulus from the publication of the UNION HARMONY, &c. requires at this time a more comprehensive work, comprising greater variety in style and manner, to meet the requirements of elementary instruction, the practice of schools, singing societies, and devotional music on public occasions.

It is intended to comprehend fully the above objects in this edition: the work will be executed on fine paper, splendid typography, and substantially bound in boards; and will consist of 250 pages—two-thirds of which will comprise a proportion of standard Church Music, adapted to the various metres in general use among the respective denominations of Christian worshippers; other Music of easy acquirement to young beginners in the art of Vocal Music; and also of such music for the use of schools and singing parties as is calculated to raise the admiration and excite the genius of the lovers of sacred harmony. The remaining third part will comprise original music, Anthems on various occasions, and other select pieces from the most celebrated composers, both European and American.

The rules of music necessary for the learner will be simplified, both in matter and arrangement, throwing off all superfluous musical characters, arbitrary terms, and useless technicalities; every allowable deviation from the fixed principles in the science of music, will be expressed in plain English without the unnecessary introduction of Latin *lingo*, which in itself needs interpretation before it can be understood.

In short, the publisher intends that every single page of this work shall be of lasting utility, and the whole book be a permanent family companion.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.

St. John, December 28, 1838.

SHOE STORE.

Ladies Black Cloth Boots.

The Subscriber has just received per ship Amanda, from Liverpool, a new supply of Winter Boots, &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

LADIES Fine Black Cloth BOOTS of every description, lined with Fur, Chamois, &c. Do. over Boots, of all kinds and qualities, from 3s. 6d. upwards. Children's do. do. do. do. Mens' Pilot and Kersey over Boots, from 4s. Do. Ladies Fancy Carpet Shoes, Chamois lined and Fured. Children's Boots and Shoes of all qualities and sizes.

An elegant assortment of Ladies French Kid Opera SLIPPERS—very superior Prunella do.

ALSO—Three Thousand pairs Webb Shoes, for sale cheap for CASH only.

Also, per ship James Lemon:—

Ladie's Chamois Lined Cork soled Cloth BOOTS;
Do. do. do. black Cloth Boots to lace and button, part "*all cloth*" & part "*Goloshi'd*";
Do. Fur Lined do. do. do. do.
Do. best cloth Over Boots, Fur & Chamois lin'd;
Girl's & children's best chamois lined Cloth Boots;
Men's best leather lined Cloth Over Boots;
Do. do. do. do. Over Shoes;
Do. do. Wellington & Clarence BOOTS;
Ladie's Satin & Prunella SLIPPERS;
Boy's and Children's Seal Boots & Shoes,—and a variety of other kinds to suit the Season.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

December 28, 1838. King-street.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, wishes to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of Entertainment to that neat and commodious two story house, immediately opposite his old stand in Dorchester. He has made several additions thereto, and fitted up the same in a neat style: has also erected on the premises

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EVAN'S CAMMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS. These valuable Medicines were introduced under the direction of the "Society for the Restoration of Health," in London, and having gained in England great celebrity by innumerable well authenticated cases of cure, have recently been introduced into this country and are now offered to the Publick, with confidence that their highly distinguished character will stand the test of the most thorough scientific investigation.

It cannot be denied that whilest many medicines which are recommended to the public, have not even the negative merit of harmlessness, there are others which it would be great injustice indeed and suicidal prejudice to involve, in a common condemnation. And when a medicine, comes endorsed with all the great names that have adorned the annals of the medical profession, and warranted by the seal and signature of long and uniform success, the proprietor makes no unreasonable demand upon public confidence, when he claims for it a superior consideration.

The Cammomile Preparation of Dr. W. Evans is undeniably entitled to this enviable distinction: for whilst no medical authority in existence condemns it, every medical work which alludes to it, and every medical practitioner that is acquainted with it, freely acknowledges its pre-eminent virtues; and that the latter should do so in opposition to their personal interests must be attributed either to their candor and love of truth, or to their unwillingness to fly in the face of all observation, and the testimony of thousands.

Aware that great imposition is constantly put upon the public in the shape of *deleterious drugs*, it is deemed important that it should be known that they are a *Vegetable Medicine*, and that they are regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in New York, Philadelphia, Albany and other cities in the Union where they have had an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the Country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend, for instance, that either his *Cammomile* or his *Aperient Pills* will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, the Lungs and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver.—These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physican. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action; and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coat of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness: and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of us for digesting wholesome and solid food, and thus impovish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blamed for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs; it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet, or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? so the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or either prostrating causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never effected by the blood, until after the blood has been effected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. EVANS' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or seperately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them:—Dyspepsia, in all its forms, Billous and Liver affections, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nauseas incicent to mothers; Flour Albus; Fever and ague; Incipient Consumptions or Declines, whether of the Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Inebriation, or Detirium Tremens; spasmodic Affections of all kinds, Rhumatism, whether Chronic or Inflamatory, Nervous and Billous Fevers of every variety, scorfuta, salt Rheum and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin, Restlessness at night and daily irritability meatancholy, the summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons, Worms and Flatulency with bad breath, Chlorosis, and Palpatation of the Heart or Head, Changes of Female Constitution: and for impared and disorganised constitutions in either sex which have been permanently relieved by any other medicine. A single trial of Dr. W. EVANS' Medicines to any of these cases will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and introduce sucah use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine of the authorised Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions.—For further particulars, he respectfully requests the public to peruse his other advertisments and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Among the multiplied Certificates that have been given to the Public the following are given.

PARALOTIC RHEUMATISM.—*A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans.*—Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth st. Williamsburg, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months,—during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles, an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia & ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased; and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and feels able to resume his ordinary business.

MRS. MARY DILLON, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North sts. completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. EVANS, 7 Division st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing giddiness, langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciations, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited for by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefits she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of *Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Cammomile and Aperient Anti Billous Pills* in alleviating afflicted mankind. Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery or bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, lenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar ocid matter mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is now enjoying perfect health, and returns his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefits he has received.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green just above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impared appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremeties, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, night mare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, langor and assitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power o medicine to restore him to health; however, as his afflictions had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. W. EVANS' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of perfect health.—Persons desireous of further information will be satisfied in every particular of his astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evan's Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

LIVER COMPLAINT, Ten Years' standing—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North sixth st. near Second st. Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. W. EVANS.

Symptoms—habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of apetite, excruciating pain of the epigatric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, mordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but yet received but little relief from their medicine till Mr. Brown procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

Joseph Browne, of Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is just and true.

J BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 1th day January, 1838.

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

BY DR. WILLIAM EVANS.—If the medical maxim be true, that "the knowledge of a disease is half its cure," how greatly is it to be deplored that the knowledge of those prevalent diseases which annually carry off millions of the human rece, is not more generally diffused. How lamentable is it that so few of the great human family possess any information upon a subject in which, of all others, they are most vitally interrested. It will probably be an incredible marvel of future generations of the world that the past should have been acquainted with every thing except that which it most concerns them to know.

To convey this knowledge more extensively than has yet been attempted by any other practioner, and to direct the attention of the afflicted to those few and simple remedies by which many of the most prevalent diseases may be arrested and removed, is the object of Dr. Evans in this and other pathological summaries which he will publish, upon the authority of the highest medical writers of the age. His instruction will necessarily be brief, but its accuracy will be undeniable.

CONSUMPTION.—Of this disease, in one or other of its forms, four thousand persons have died in the city of New York within the last seven years; this is proved by the city bills of mortality; and its victims throughout the country, have been in almost the same proportion to the population. Consumption (or Marasmus Phthisis) is of three kinds, the Catarrhall, the Apostematous, and the Tubercular. In catarrhall consumption, the cough is frequent and violent, with a copious excretion of a thin, offensive, purulent muscus, sometimes, but not frequently, streaked with blood. There is generally a soreness about the chest, with transitory pains shifting from side to side. Its ordinary cause is a neglected cold, and is therefore a common kind of consumption in a climate subject to such sudden and extreme changes as ours. 2 In Apostematous Consumption, the cough returns in fits, and is for some time dry, with but very little expectoration, and that very difficult. There is often in this kind, a fixed, dull, circumscribed pain the chest, which is increased by lying upon the side.—The dry cough at length changes to a copious expectoration of purulent matter, which occasionally threatens suffocation, although many other painful symptoms are temporarily relieved. At this stage, the disease is rarely if ever cured. 3, In Terbercular Consumption, the cough is short and trickling, and is often an excretion of the watery, whey like sanies, sometimes tinged with blood. The pain in the chest is slight, and there is an almost habitual elevation of the spirits. This variety is usually the result of a scrofulous taint in the system generally, which when thus seated in the lungs, can seldom be arrested in its fatal progress unless met in its first advances.

Each of these three, varieties of phthistical consumption, begins with the following common symptoms, by removing which, it may certainly be cured. The patient is sensible of an unusual langor, breathes with less than his usual freedom, and consequently with more frequent respirations, which sometimes induce him to relieve himself by making a deeper respiration similar to a sigh. When he does this he usually feels an uneasiness across the chest; and as these symptoms increase, they are attended with more than ordinary perspiration at night, so as to leave him unfeebled in the morning, disinclined for exertion, and affected with more or less of headache. He coughs occasionally without complaining of the inconvenience, but if his sleep be not disturbed by coughing, he usually coughs shortly after waking in the morning, gradually becoming debilitated, and experiencing an aggravation of all the above symptoms. This is the first stage of consumption in general, and this being the only step at which there is any reasonable hope of being cured, Dr. Wm. Evans will not go on to describe the truly melancholy and dreadful symptoms by which its further fatal stages are characterised. To do this, would be unprincipled and unfeeling quackery, for he pretends only that his medicines cure it in this early stage, however much they may relieve it when more advanced.

The above Pills are sold by Mr. D. M'Millan at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Ware House, in this City; Robert Chapman, Esq., Fredericton; Chas. Connell, Esq. Woodstock; Ingersol & Putnam; Houlton; John Beckford, Eastport; Brewer & Smith, Calais.

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

LOOK HERE—Read this!

THE Subscriber wants some money to pay his debts. Therefore if all accounts due him are not paid before one month from this date, the whole will be left in the hands of a Lawyer for immediate collection.

September 28. JAS. HOWARD.

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, Fontego Bay, Salmouth, 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.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken a convenient Yard in Lower Cove, would intimate to Shipmasters and others, that he can supply both rough and ready made SPARS to order. Keeps always on hand at his old stand in Water street, Lovett's slip, Built and Morticed BLOCKS of all sizes: PUMPS furnished at the shortest notice.

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken store No. 27, south market wharf, lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Thomson, where he intends doing a general COMMISSION & AUCTION business, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞ Notice.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in Business, will in future transact under the Firm of JAMES WHITNEY & CO.

JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public, that in addition to the Business of a General Commission Agent, he will from this date undertake that of a MARINE INSURANCE BROKER, and solicits a share of their countenance.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

HORSFIELD STREET.

WILLIAM RAMSAY, returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, and trusts that by unremitting attention to the verbal and written orders of his Friends and Customers, still to merit a share of public patronage.

SHIPS' WHEELS made to order, with neatness and despatch.

N. B.—W. R. having engaged an experienced Workman from London, will also furnish at the shortest notice Venetian Parlour and Shutter BLINDS; window shades, Flower stands, and all articles connected with this branch of business.

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.

St. John, August 31, 1838.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

ALBION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Business in that well known shop formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN HOOPER. Having it fitted up with neatness, and a supply of Choice Wines, Syrups, and Liquors of all kinds, hopes by unremitting attention to merit a share of the public Patronage. Gentlemen favoring him with a call can have cold LUNCHES, and Pastry of all kinds, at the shortest notice.

Also a few cases of superior Skeidam GIN, and a few fresh OYSTERS in good order.

July 27, 1838. WM. NETHERY.

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.	two inch PLANK;
111,000	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.

Wanted to Purchase,

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 16x9x3. Apply to

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Business carried on heretofore by JAMES OTTY, will in future be conducted in the same premises by the subscribers, under the firm of JAMES OTTY & CO.

JAMES OTTY,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

St. John, October 12, 1838.

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. R. 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.

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

St. John, N. B. 28th Jan. 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RENEWAL RECEIPTS for all POLICIES expiring on the 2d February, will be prepared and ready for delivery on payment of the Annual Premium.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

Dr. Benjamin Brandeth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

THE Subscriber has been duly appointed under seal and signature of *Dr. Brandeth*, as sole Agent for Saint John, and has just received the genuine Pills, which will be sold at 1s. 3d. per box, with full directions—in the fullest confidence of the merits of this medicine over all others now offered to the public as a grand assistant of nature.

Sept. 7, 1838.—6; A. R. TRURO.

Spanish Cigars.

JUST received, at the *Hibernian Hotel*, 21,000 Spanish CIGARS, a superior article, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also on hand—A stock of good LIQUORS; and a Table with *Substantials* always ready from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 11 at night;—a good supply of fresh Oysters, and plenty of good *Ennisshowen* to wash them down.

The subscriber pledges himself that every attention will be paid to those who may honour him with a call. JAMES NETHERY.

Hibernian Hotel, Nov. 16, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of L. & S. K. FOSTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having any demands against the late firm are requested to present the same for immediate settlement—and all those indebted either by Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment to S. K. Foster, who is duly impowered to settle all business connected with the firm.

LAWRENCE FOSTER,
STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

Dec. 20, 1838.

In consequence of the Subscriber's advanced age and very infirm state of health, he has retired from the business lately conducted under the firm of L. & S. K. Foster, and now returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends throughout the City and Province for their liberal patronage for many years past, and likewise solicits a continuance of the same for his Son, under whose name the business will henceforward be conducted, and by whom all transactions connected with the late firm will be settled.

LAWRENCE FOSTER.

Dec. 20, 1838.

☞ The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the business heretofore conducted under the firm of L. & S. K. Foster, will for the future be continued by him on his own account, at the "Old Stand."

To those numerous friends who have so liberally patronized the late firm, he returns his sincere thanks, and likewise solicits a continuance of the same to himself, whose best endeavours will be made to render every satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

St. John, Dec. 20, 1838.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

15 HHDS. Choice retailing MOLASSES; 5 Tierces bright SUGAR;
25 Bbls. superfine Flour; 40 bbls. fine Flour,
10 „ Rye „ 10 „ Corn Meal,
12 dozen Corn Brooms; 3 tons assorted IRON,
10 chests Congo TEA;
400,000 feet Deals; 200,000 feet Pine Boards,
50,000 clear seasoned Pine Boards,
250,000 mer. „ „
50,000 Refuse Boards; 55,000 sawed Scantling,
250,000 sawed Laths;
25,000 Pine Shingles; 20,000 spruce ditto.

September 14. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

NEW GOODS.

Per Barque Barlow, from London—

GENUINE Macassar Oil; Rose Oil; Bears' Grease; Lavender Water; roll and pot Pomatum; Military, cocoa-nut, Oil and transparent shaving cakes; Fancy soaps; Johnston's Patent white and old brown Windsor soap; patent Hair Brushes; best silver wire Tooth Brushes; Nail Brushes; badger and bone cased shaving Brushes; Hair Powder; dressing, ivory and pocket Combs; genuine Naples Soap; superior Razors, curling Tongs, &c. &c.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' Hair work, Gentlemen's Wigs, &c. &c.—The whole of which will be disposed of at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MAJOR,
Hair-Dresser, Perfumer, &c.

Prince William-street, 6th October, 1838.

Cordage, Loaf Sugar & Candles,

PER MOZAMBIQUE.

8 HHDS. and 16 Tierces Refined LOAF SUGAR; 10 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
30 Boxes Mould Candles, 30 do. White Soap,
280 coils CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread ratline to 8 1-2 inches,
180 bolts Canvass, 2 Puncheons WHISKEY,
100 Chaldrons best SPLINT COALS.

The whole of the above will be sold low, if taken from the vessel. JOHN ROBERTSON.

9th November.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has just received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Greenock:

150 BOXES hard Yellow SOAP; 150 boxes Liverpool Mould and Dipt Candles; 50 boxes London Wax Wicks, short 6's. 20 boxes best London sperm Candles, short 6's.; 10 boxes best Poland Starch; 10 kegs Mustard;—30 Bags Pot Barley; 20 bags Black Pepper—A large assortment of Crown Window Glass, assorted sizes from 9x7 to 12x16.

Port, Sherry, Madeira and Teneriffe WINES, of superior quality:

ALSO:—His usual supply of Salmon, Shad, seine and Herring Twines; CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread to 4 1-2 inches; 40 bundles of Sheet Iron, 2 bales fine Carpetings; and a few double STOVES, for Halls, &c. &c.

16th Nov. J. V. THURGAR.

Landing ex brig Addington,

20 CASKS very superior SUGAR; 20 Hhds. first quality retailing MOLASSES.

—IN STORE—

A few Firkins very Prime Cumberland Butter,

A good assortment of Tobacco—For sale at lowest market rates. J. KERR & CO.

December 14.

New Fall Goods,

Per *Robert Bruce*, from Liverpool, consisting of—

PLAIN and Figured MERINOS; Printed cottons and Furnitures; Regatta shirtings;
Cotton checks, stripes and homespuns;
White and Grey shirting cottons; Green Baize;
Tartan shawls in great variety; Twill'd serges;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns; Paddings;
White, red, and Salisbury Flannels;
Plain and check'd Druggets; cotton Ticks;
Black and col'd cotton Velvets; Shalloons & Bombazetts; Beaverteens and Moleskins;
Plain and check'd American Homespuns;
Lining Cambrics and roll'd Jacconets;
Cambric, Jacconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Damask Table Linens;
Lawns, Diapers, Duck, Hollands, Union Dowlas, Canvas & Osnaburghs, Black & White Wadding.

With an assortment of BUTTONS and Tailors' TRIMMINGS of every kind.

ALSO—per *British Queen*, from London;

An excellent assortment of

Black and col'd silk VELVETS; plain and fancy Ribbons; figured and plain silks in great variety; embosed and plain sarsnets; colored satins; black Bombazines and crapes; a very extensive assortment of MUFFS, BOAS and OPERAS; lined gloves of every description; lambs wool and worsted Hosiery; Netts, Laces, Edgings and Quillings; blond Quillings; Ladies cloths, buckskins, doeskins, pilot cloths, petersharns and broad cloths; a superior lot of tartan SHAWLS; stays, Umbrellas and willows; cotton reels; tapes, braids and gimps; black and colored bandanna handkerchiefs; gent's. stocks and braces; long and short lace GLOVES, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Two Thousand pairs BOOTS and SHOES.

The whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

Market square, Oct. 26, 1838.

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber has received ex ships Mary, Robert Bruce, and Jane Walker, part of his Fall Supply, consisting of the following articles, viz.:

SUPERFINE black, blue, and brown Broad Cloths, plain and striped Cassimeres, plain and ribbed Buckskins, blue pilot Cloth, plaid beaver Cloths, white and red Flannel, Welch and Saxony ditto, Saxony Cloths, Cambletts and Cambleteens, for ladies' cloaks, double ducape silk for ditto, plain and figured Silk, ditto ditto Merino, lining Cottons, white and brown ditto, bed ticks and Irish Linens, printed Calicoes, book, mull, swiss mull, and jaconet Muslins; bishop's Lawn, bobbinetts, Laces, Quillings, sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions, sewed and tambour muslin Collars and Capes, lace ditto ditto, small wares, hosiery, winter Boots, blankets, plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, cotton ditto ditto, filled centre ditto;—The whole will be sold very low for cash only. No patterns given, or goods allowed to leave the store without being settled for.

N. B.—Furs and London Goods, daily expected.

JAMES BOWES.

Market Square, Nov. 2.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received by ships *Albion* and *Frances*, his Fall supply of GOODS from Liverpool, viz:

IRON japanned Coal Scoops and Hods; Patent Weighing Machines; 6 to 10 inch rim Locks; setts Iron Weights, 4lb. down; 7, 14 and 28 lb. do. Iron Butt Hinges; cast steel Masons' Trowels; Plastering do; boxwood screws; chest, trunk and till Locks; 6 and 7 inch Mortice do; Trunk Handles, block tin candlesticks, men's and boy's skates, Patent spring do; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fancy lacquered and bronzed table lamps and glasses; wall do. one and two lights; fancy patent candle lamps; plated snuffers and trays; do. candlesticks, new pattern; do. do. with slides, silver mounted; brass Toddy Kettles; block tin Dish covers; Polished steel snuffers, do. trays to match; Japann'd Ink boxes; setts black and white bone handle Knives and Forks; stag ditto, buck ditto, dessert ditto, rivet handle ditto, Ivory handle table and Dessert ditto, double and single bladed Pen ditto, Butchers' ditto; scrubbing and white wash Brushes; black lead, fancy stove, setts shoe, fancy hearth, telescope and other Brushes; boxes patent Metallic Wick Candles, for candle lamps; boxes 8's, 10's, 12's Dip Candles; boxes SOAP, and a great variety of other Articles, which with his former stock on hand, will sell low for cash or prompt payment, at his store, Prince Wm. street.

Nov. 9. E. C. WADDINGTON.

RUM! RUM!!

80 PUNS. Jamaica RUM; *some of it proof* 19. Also, 10 Puns. W. I. Rum, just landed and for sale on reasonable terms.

Oct. 19. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Sugar, Pork and Oil.

JUST received, ex schooner *Caroline*, from Halifax: 20 hogsheads SUGAR; 12 barrels prime PORK; 16 casks seal OIL, which will be sold low while landing.

Oct. 5. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

Just received at No. 2, Water Street:

100 BOXES Fresh Bunch MUSCATEL RAISINS; 100 half boxes ditto;
50 Kegs MALAGA GRAPES;
1 Carroteel ZANTE CURRANTS;
50 Barrels WINTER APPLES,

All of the growth of 1838.

IN STORE—12 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 20 puncheons Prime Molasses; 2 tons Liverpool Soap; 50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles; 100 Quintals Codfish; 50 Quintals Pollock, &c. &c.

For sale low by

Nov. 9. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

Molasses.

LANDING ex schooners *Active* and *Starr*, from Halifax, 50 Puncheons very excellent MOLASSES, for sale by

Nov. 23. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Rum, Raisins, Navy Bread, &c.

Per Victory, from Halifax:

20 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM,
200 half and quarter Boxes RAISINS.

Per Splendid, from Philadelphia:

20 Barrels NAVY BREAD,
1 2 and 1-4 barrels Bran Bread,
Soda, Sugar, and Water Crackers.

JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER.

Nov. 30. *No. 12, King-street.*

On Consignment—

Ex British Queen—London:

6 CASKS superb CUT GLASS; 16 Packages Caps, Hats, Velvets, Ribbons, ens' and Women's Shoes and Boots, Dolls, Saddlery, French Watches, &c. &c.

Oct. 19. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

India Rubber Shoes.

JUST received a large lot of Men's, Women's and Children's India Rubber SHOES of a very superior quality, for sale cheap by the dozen or retail. L. & S. K. FOSTER.

November 2. *King street.*

Fine Bohea Tea.

370 BOXES fine Bohea Tea, just received and for sale by.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Nov. 30, 1838.

Provincial Vaccine Institution, St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber will give attendance at the Hall of the Alms House, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. for the purpose of Vaccinating all such persons as may present themselves:

Dec. 5. GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D.

Just Received,

Per Schooner Mary Ann Starr, from Halifax,

47 BARRELS PALE SEAL OIL.

7th Dec. 1838. CRANE & M'GRATH.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

Sores and Ulcers—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 "It 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 effectual 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