THE Weekly Chronicle

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] "*Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque.*" [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

APRIL.	R.	SUN. S.	MOONS.	H.	W.
4 Saturday,	5 34	6 32	9 42	ev	25
5 Sunday,	5 33	6 33	11 4	1	9
6 Monday,	5 31	6 34	morn.	1	57
7 Tuesday,	5 29	6 35	0 18	2	53
8 Wednesday,	5 28	6 36	1 20	4	1
9 Thursday,	5 26	6 37	2 8	5	24
10 Friday,	5 25	6 38	2 44	6	49

First Quarter, 9th. 1h. 43m. mo.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Administrator.*

Saint John, 5th February, 1840.

NOTICE.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

W. H. STREET.

St. John, 6th Feb. 1840.

☞NOTICE.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, Jan. 14, 1840. *Administrator.*

☞NOTICE.☜

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

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

La Retraite.

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

Dec. 20.

J. M'LARDY'S
New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

WHEAT and Rye BREAD of superior quality, being manufactured on the most improved plan and warranted free from souring.

Victoria Tea BISCUIT fresh every day. Breakfast ROLLS every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.

15th November.

Caution.

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

THOS. BALDWIN.

Feb. 21, 1840.

Bank Stock Wanted.

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

JOHN V. THURGAR,

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

Miscellany.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS IN THE EAST.

JANUARY, 8, 1839,—Sailed away from the shores of Ceylon at sunset and stood towards Cape Cormorin. The passage across the Gulf of Menar was as usual boisterous and produced for the second time in my life that dreadful sensation sea-sickness, which kept me chained to the mizen during the night and all the following day, for I found my cabin was situated so far forward that it brought me to close quarters with a large tusk Elephant, which the Indian Government was sending to Mehemet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, and the annoyance caused by this monster and his mate was insupportable: indeed the ship was overloaded with 30 passengers amongst them Sir P. Maitland, Lady Sarah and five children.

10th. at daylight, we got sight of Cape Cormorin, and sailed up the Malabar coast and saw those mountains I described in my former travels: better both in health and spirits. On the 12th we aimed at Alleppo, and not finding passengers, we proceeded on our voyage to the Red Sea, on the 15th Jan. and stood off through the 10 degree channel of the Maldive Islands; the weather was delightful and each succeeding day brought with it an accession of strength and a cooler atmosphere, indeed it was lake sailing, the studding sails continued set for several days and nothing could exceed the kindness of the captain or the good fellowship of the passengers; our table supplied with every luxury especially a great variety of preserved English vegetables, such as green peas, carrots, and turnips which I had not tasted for ten years.

22d and 23d, arrived off the Island of Secotan and sailed along its shores, it has been used as a coal depot for our steamers running in the Red Sea, but being found very unhealthy the Government abandoned it for Oven on the coast of Arabia Felix, the Arab Chief however had failed in his treaty to deliver it up to us and we found the ships lying off the port which had been stormed by the Troops two days previously, so we had a narrow chance of seeing the fight, a Madsheswan and some Sepoys were killed. On the 27th Jan. we approached the celebrated straits of Babel-Maudel (or in Arabic) the gates of death;—even to the moderns it is always dangerous and with the ancients, without compass I doubt not it gained a dear bought name. 28th, the mate called me at 2 o'clock as we were passing the straits, the night was bright but stormy, and from the brilliant moonlight I should think the passage was 8 or 9 miles broad, the mountains of Arabia and Abyssinia rose to great heights around us, black and forbidding indeed.—We had no Pilot but ran by compass and bearings and the few moments which passed in our transit from the ocean to the Red Sea were of extreme pleasure and excitement—on rounding the last promontory of the Arabian side we suddenly opened into broad water and ran with great rapidity along the shore towards Mocha, the wind increasing to a gale we hove to until daylight, when we found that celebrated port with its white walls and mosques close to leeward, its streets are dirty and narrow, and nothing but its coffee supports it. The shores are sandy and without a blade of grass, but the berry is cultivated in the mountains about two days journey from the port. The Pasha of Egypt has the whole trade in his hands and I believe very little of the genuine berry finds its way to Europe except through Alexandria to which place it is conveyed on camels from Suez. 3d Feb. many ships full of Pilgrims passed us and we boarded one having 500 poor deluded creatures on board in a sad state of destitution, no Christian is allowed to visit the birth place of Mehemet so that we did not land at Mecca. On the 4th the sun rose with great splendour over that arch rogues, city which is situated between mountains and only seen on near approach. We now kept along the Arabian shores and passed the Island of St. John after which it came on to blow gales of wind ahead and we were sadly knocked about. A steamer passed us to day and told us of war with America and 60,000 Americans entering Canada! Who will pay such a host? Certainly not calculating Jonathan! I never fully appreciated the value of steam until I saw this boat pass us poor baffleted wretches and disappear in two hours. We now continued to stretch from the Arabian to the African sides and saw Nubria with her mountains of singularly forbidding aspect being black and bleak from the sea to their summits, an utter desert and solitude.

13th Feb. lay too off Cossair and fortunately got a Pilot who led us safely into the little harbour and anchored us close to the shores of the desert of Egypt. We were soon landed and found the town a collection of mud-huts too miserable to shelter any people but Arabs and camel drivers. The Governor was lodged in a good house, very recently built and here we paid him a visit, he received us in a small square room surrounded by Ottomans, was very civil, offering to serve us in any way in his power and presented each of our Desert party (4) with long pipes and a cup of black coffee in a silver stand about the size of an egg cup. We then took our leave and prepared to embark our stores and baggage to cross the desert. Each person had 3 dozen of water in bottles, 1 dozen of wine, biscuit, some preserved meats and soups and the English agent lent us two Tents; all was simply packed in boxes and lashed on the backs of 22 camels which we hired for one dollar apiece to carry us 111 miles to the banks of the Nile! One party rode on asses, little wretches so small that we could get on and off without stirrups, and with our green veils to keep off the sun and glare of the desert, we made a most laughable procession out of Cossair, on the evening of the 14th Feby., when we immediately entered the desert and got to our encampment at Beer Englis (English well) after dark. Our road lay along a narrow sandy plain closely shut in between ragged hills, all was as silent as death, not a blade of grass, not a beast or bird, our little steeds travelled at a foots, pace and did not reach our tents which had been sent out in the morning till 8 P. M. Mehemet Ali our Arab guide and interpreter followed at a still more crawling pace and did not arrive until our party was asleep on the sand with their saddles for pillows. We should have passed the spot had not the embers of a fire at which some Bedouin Arabs were cooking their evening cake, given us a faint view of our two tents. Our dinner was now served and jokes landed on the dreadful privations of the desert, and our first night's sleep in the wilderness was interrupted only by the dawn of the following day, contrast all this comfort with the sodden cake of the Arab, his want of water, his exposure to the keen cutting night winds in these bleak regions and you have the reverse of the medal. Feb. 15th, rose at daylight and partook of an excellent breakfast of tea bread butter and eggs and got the camels loaded, but just as we were starting my poor native servant fell ill and very nearly finished his career: however we got him so far over his troubles as to be able to ride on a bed placed on a camel's back, and our party set off from the encampment at 10 A. M. Our next tent was pitched at Saul Solomon, a distance of 12 miles, the march proved a very trying one as the sun very soon dispelled the clouds and mists of night and rendered the heat and glare very unpleasant. We found the features of the Desert the same as on the preceding day, passed the bodies of dead camels in great numbers, and the vultures which soared over them, and the desert rats, which burrowed under them were the only living things to be seen!—rested for an hour under the narrow shade of a projecting rock, lunched and pushed on to our tent which we reached at 5 P. M. The narrow gorge of our encampment was strewed with the carcases of numbers of recently dead camels and presented a very melancholy picture of the mortality amongst that valuable indeed indispensable class of animals. The indistinct track of this day's journey was little short of a channel house. We found a scanty supply of brackish water for the camels and this water I think destroys them by hundreds. My health had improved by exercise, we dined heartily and almost forgot that we were encamped in the midst of a waste so utter as to deny food to a sparrow. Feb. 16 started at 7 A. M. so as to enable us to reach Judd a distance of 20 miles, day hot and dead camels marked the direction of our route across the Desert, reached our tents at 5 and found a little water trickling from a rock of which we drank with avidity, high rocks closed us in on every side and camel's skeletons whitened the sands.

17th, rose and walked 30 miles this day and came in much exhausted, encamped among the Bedouin Arabs living in mud huts like bee-hives, we did not reach the ground till 9 P. M. and made ourselves ill with sour milk, as no dinner could be cooked, a bright moon and dead camels pointed out our way! here we saw the first habitation but not a blade of grass. 18th toiled over sandy deserts 20 miles and ascending a ridge about 2 o'clock P. M. got a view of the Nile and its green banks, laughed and shouted like children, got to Beer Amber at 5, shot quail and rolled in corn and clover fields, some crops were ripe, some half grown and some gathered. The Arabs were preparing other spots for seed! all this in February!!

From the Journal of a Military Man
a native of Nova Scotia.

THE BRIDE.

"She stood beside the Altar,"
Amidst the proud and gay;
She gave her hand to him, but oh,
Her heart was far away;
With downcast eyes, and falt'ring tongue,
She promised to "obey."

And where was he, the lov'd one?
He fill'd a warrior's grave,
His eagle eye, and waving plume,
Were foremost of the brave,
He fell, but not until his arm,
Had rescued many a slave.

And did that peerless beauty,
Prove faithful to her vow,
To him, to whom she gave her hand,
With pale and anxious brow?
And did she honour him through life?
And does she love him now?

Look at yon aged noble,
Mark well his stately mien,
And see his mild, benignant eye,
Bent o'er a lovely scene;
It speaks to him of what he is,
And tells what he has been.

There sit two beauteous daughters,
And at their feet a third;
A dear and gentle little child,
His own sweet warbling bird;
While reading to this lovely group,
A manly voice is heard.

And leaning on his shoulder,
The partner of his life,
Smooths down his long and silvery locks,
And talks of early strife,
He clasps her to his breast, and cries,
My lov'd my faithful wife.

St. Andrews, March 23, 1840.

THE BRITISH ARMY OF INDIA.—The following despatch gives an interesting account of the progress of the British arms in Affghanistan. Sir Thomas Willshire was left in Cabdol, by the late Sir John Keane, in command of that portion of the British army which remained for the protection of the British interests in that quarter.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Deothanee, December 4, 1839.

The many outrages and murders committed, in attacks on the followers of the army of the Indus, by the plundering tribes in the neighborhood of the Bolan Pass, at the instigation of their Chief Meer Mehrab Khan of Kelat, at a time when he was professing friendship for the British Government, and negotiating a treaty with its representatives, having compelled the Government to direct a detachment of the army to proceed to Kelat, for the exaction of retribution from the Chieftain, and for the execution of such arrangements as would establish future security in that quarter, a force under the orders of Major General Willshire, C. B., was employed on this service, and the Right Honorable the Governor General of India having, this day, received that Officer's report of the successful accomplishment of the objects intrusted to him, has been pleased to direct that the following copy of his despatch, dated 14th ultimo, be published for general information.

The Governor General is happy to avail himself of this opportunity to record his high admiration of the signal gallantry and spirit of the troops engaged on this occasion, and offers, on the part of the Government, his best thanks to Major General Willshire, and to the officers, and men who served under him.

By command of the Governor General.

T. H. MADDOCK, Officiating Secretary
to the Government of India with the Governor General.

From Major General Sir Thomas Willshire, K. C. B., to the Governor General of India.

Camp, near Kelat, Nov. 14, 1839.

My Lord,—1. In obedience to the joint instructions furnished me by his Excellency the commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus, and the Envoy and Minister to his Majesty Shah Shooja, under date Cabool, the 17th September, 1839, depriving me the duty of deposing Mehrab Khan of Kelat, in consequence of the avowed hostility of that chief to the British nation during the present campaign, I have the honor to report, that on my arrival at Quetta on the 31st ult., I communicated with Capt. Bean, the political agent in Shawl, and arranged with him the best means of giving effect to the orders I had received.

2. In consequence of the want of public carriage, and the limited quantity of commissariat supplies at Quetta, as well as the reported want of forage on the route to Kelat, I was obliged to despatch to Cutch Gundava the whole of the cavalry and the greater portion of the artillery, taking with me only the troops noted in the margin, leaving Quetta on the 3d instant.*

3. During the march the communications received from Mehrab Khan were so far from acceding to the terms offered, that he threatened resistance if the troops approached his capital. I therefore proceeded and arrived at the village of Cirance, within eight miles of Kelat, on the 12th instant.

4. Marching from thence the following morning, a body of horse were perceived on the right of the road, which commenced firing on the advanced guard commanded by Major Pennycuick, her Majesty's 17th regiment, as the column advanced; and skirmishing between them continued until we came in sight of Kelat, rather less than a mile distant.

5. I now discovered that three heights on the north-west face of the fort, and parallel to the north were covered with infantry, with five guns in position, protected by small parapet walls.

6. Captain Peat, chief engineer, immediately reconnoitred, and having reported that nothing could be done until these heights were in our possession, I decided upon at once storming them simultaneously, and, if practicable, entering the fort with the fugitives, as the gate in the northern face was occasionally opened to keep up the communication between the fort and the heights.

7. To effect this object, I detached a company from each of the European regiments from the advanced guard with Major Pennycuick, her Majesty's 17th regiment, for the purpose of occupying the gardens and enclosures to the northeast of the town, and two more companies in the plain, midway between them and the column; at the same time I ordered three columns of attack to be formed, composed of four companies from each corps, under their respective commanding officers, Major Carruthers, of the Queen's, Lieutenant-Colonel Croker, her Majesty's 17th regiment, and Major Western, 31st Bengal native infantry, the whole under the command of Brigadier Baumgardt, the remainder of the regiments forming three columns of reserve under my own direction to move in support.

8. A hill being allotted to each column, Brigadier Stevenson, commanding the artillery, moved quickly forward in front towards the base of the heights, and when within the required range, opened fire upon the infantry and guns, under cover of which the columns moved steadily on, and commenced the ascent, for the purposing of carrying the heights, exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns, which had commenced while the columns of attack were forming.

9. Before the columns reached their respective summits of the hills, the enemy, overpowered by the superior and well directed fire of our artillery, had abandoned them, attempting to carry off their guns, but which they were unable to do; at this moment it appearing to me the opportunity offered for the troops to get in with the fugitives, and, if possible, gain possession of the gate of the fortress, I despatched orders to the Queen's Royal and 17th regiments to make a rush from the heights for that purpose, following myself to the summit of the nearest, to observe the result; at this moment the four companies on my left, which had been detached to the gardens and plain, seeing the chance that offered of entering the fort, moved rapidly forward from their respective points towards the gateway, under a heavy and well directed fire from the walls of the fort and citadel, which were thronged by the enemy.

10. The gate having been closed before the troops moving towards it could effect the desired object, and the garrison strengthened by the enemy driven from the heights, they were compelled to cover themselves as far as practicable behind some walls and ruined buildings to the right and left of it, while Brigadier Stevenson having ascended the heights with the artillery, opened two guns under the command of Lieutenant Forster, Bombay Horse Artillery, upon the defences above the gate and its vicinity, while the fire of two others, commanded by Lieutenant Cooper, Shah's artillery, was directed against the gate itself, the remaining two with Lieutenant Creed being sent round to the road on the left leading direct up to the gate, and when within two hundred yards commenced fire for the purpose of completing the blowing it open, and after a few rounds they succeeded in knocking in one half of it: on observing this I rode down the hill towards the gate, pointing to it, thereby announcing to the troops it was open; they instantly rose from their cover, and rushed in, those under the command of Major Pennycuick being the nearest were the first to gain the gate, headed by that officer, the whole of the storming columns from the three regiments rapidly following, and gaining an entrance as quickly as it was possible to do so, under a heavy fire from the works and from his interior, the enemy making a most gallant and determined resistance, disputing every inch of ground up to the walls of the inner citadel.

11. At this time I directed the reserve columns to be brought near the gate, and detached one company of the 17th regiment, under Captain Darley, to the western side of the fort, followed by a portion of the 31st Bengal native infantry, commanded by Major Western, conducted by Captain Outram, acting as my extra aide-de-camp, for the purpose of securing the heights under which the southern angle is situated, and intercept any of the garrison escaping from that side; having driven off the enemy from the heights above, the united detachments then descended to the gate of the fort below, and forced it open before the garrison (who closed it as they saw the troops approach) had time to secure it.

12. When the party was detached by the western face, I also sent two companies from the reserve of the 17th, under Major Boshon, and two guns of the Shah's artillery, under the command of Lieut. Creed, Bombay artillery, by the eastern to the southern face, for the purpose of blowing open the gate above alluded to, had it been necessary, as well as the gate of the inner citadel; the infantry storming the other detachments, making their way through the town in the direction of the citadel.

13. After some delay, the troops that held possession of the town, at length succeeded in forcing an entrance into the citadel, where a desperate resistance was made by Mehrab Khan at the head of his people, he himself, with many of his principal chiefs being killed sword in hand; several others, however, keep up a fire upon our troops from detached buildings difficult of access, and it was not until late in the afternoon, that those that survived, were induced to give themselves up, on a promise of their lives being spared.

14. From every account I have reason to believe the garrison consisted of upwards of two thousand fighting men, and that the son Mehrab Khan had been expected to join him from Noroshy, with a further reinforcement; the inclosed return will shew the strength of the force under my command present at the capture.

15. The defences of the fort, save the case of Ghuznee, far exceeded in strength what I had been led to suppose from previous report, and the towering height of the inner citadel, was much formidable both in appearance and reality.

16. I lament to say that the loss of killed and wounded on our side has been severe, as will be seen by the accompanying return; that on the part of the enemy must have been great, but the exact number I have not been able to ascertain; several hundred of prisoners were taken, from whom the political agent has selected those he considers it necessary for the present to retain in confinement: the remainder have been liberated.

17. It is quite impossible for me sufficiently to express admiration of the gallant and steady conduct of the officers and men upon this occasion; but the fact of less than an hour having elapsed from the formation of the columns for the attack, to the period of the troops being within the fort, and this performed in the open day, and in the face of an enemy so very superior in numbers, and so perfectly prepared for resistance, will I trust, convince your Lordship how deserving officers and troops are of my warmest thanks, and of the highest praise that can be bestowed.

Here follow complimentary notices of particular officers for their gallant conduct.

The force of the British army engaged was about 1500 men. The following list is attached to the despatch.

List of Beloche Sirdars killed in the assault of Kelat, on the 13th of November, 1839.

Meer Mehrab Khan, Chief of Kelat; Meer Wulee Mahomed, the Muengul Sirdar of Wudd; Abdool Kureem, Rukenee Sirdar; Dad Kurreem Shahawee Sirdar; Mahomed Ruzza, nephew of the Vizier Mahomed Hooseein; Khyeir Khan, Alsehrie Sirdar; Dewan Bucha Muk, Financial Minister; Neer Mahomed and Taj Mahomed, Shagassa Sirdars.

Prisoners—Mahomed Hooseein, Vizier; Moola Rubeen dad, Ex Naib of Shawl; with several others of inferior rank.

J. D. D. BEAN, Political Agent.

PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM.—The socialists are most industriously spreading the poison of their doctrines throughout Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other large provincial towns. Able and zealous men are engaged as missionaries, a sort of itinerant ministers of vice, to each of which is assigned a district of circuit of country, which he is to impregnate with the germs of *socialism*. They are unhappily, succeeding in their work of demoralisation to an alarming extent, not merely in our manufacturing districts, where the population is dense, and public morals are at the lowest ebb, but in many a quiet and country village; working insidiously, distributing their tracts, and entrapping the unwary by their fervid zeal for the dissemination of their tenets. Their tracts generally contain the most awful blasphemies and the most depraved language, denying altogether the existence of a God, and charging upon Christianity the majority of the evils which overrun the world. And yet the head of this atrocious system was publicly presented to our youthful and unsuspecting Sovereign, in the sight of all England, by Lord Melbourne.—*Morning Herald.*

CHURCH RATES.—IMPORTANT FACT.—It was stated in the House of Commons two years ago that nineteen twentieths of the church-rates were paid by churchmen. The whole amount for that year was estimated at £600,000, of which £570,000 was *paid by churchmen*, and £30,000 by dissenters. In the same year the sum of £25,000 was voted by parliament to dissenting teachers, and a further sum of £24,000 towards the erection of dissenting meeting-houses and the popish college at Maynooth. Out of these two last sums the churchmen paid seven-eights, or £43,000; therefore churchmen are actually paying £13,000 more in *one year* towards the support of dissent than the dissenters are paying towards the established church.—*Courier.*

NO MONEY.—A few days since, a couple who had been out-asked presented themselves at Marylebone Church to be married. On the ceremony being concluded, the usual fees were demanded of the bridegroom, who coolly replied that he had no money. At this unusual state of things, both the parson and clerk appeared dumb-founded. The latter threatened suits in all sorts of courts, civil and ecclesiastical. To all this the bridegroom turned a deaf ear, while the bride, clucking him under the chin, cried, "Never mind Jim; at any rate they can't unmarry us.—*Newcastle Journal.*

HUMPRIGGING A JACK.—Some few days ago, Jack Horsley, a waggoner at Hartley colliery, had occasion to drive a horse and cart to Hollow-well sands for a fother of gravel, and on returning, the horse (a very strong but a very lazy one) refused to draw his load up the bank, (which is of considerable activity,) notwithstanding all the coaxing and threatening that Jack was master of; but being determined to make the horse finish its work, Jack went off and brought another horse, which he put right a head of the idle one as a leader, and proceeded to attach the chains by rattling them against the irons; after which Jack gave a loud crack with his whip, and a sharp call of encouragement, and away went the dupe with the greatest ease imaginable, supposing he was assisted all the time.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

The *Observer* of Trieste states that there is at present living at Hildgansen, in Silesia, a man named Hans Herz, in his 142d year. He has not gone out of doors for the last 27 years, but still goes two or three turns in his chamber every day. When the weather is fine, he opens his window and smokes his pipe. He has not been able to speak distinctly for six years, but utters a few inarticulate sounds, which his grandchildren, who attend him (all his sons are dead) understand. "This man," adds the *Observer*, "has lived in three different centuries, nothing never witnessed, perhaps, since the time of the patriarchs."

CURIOUS FAMILY REGISTER.—There is a family in this town that have a Bible containing all their names entered by their father and grandfather, who used to dispose with class by the following plan:—"Eawr Jem wur born i'th' America war. Eawr Meary wur born i' that great frost. Eawr Bill were born when Ostler wur killed i'th' delph. Eawr Sally wur born when Gorsey Meadow wur mown. Eawr Peggy wur lord i'th' great wind. Eawr John wur born when Holland wur hung. Eawr Robbut wur born when th' cow run at my mother i'th' Hedger Lonse. Eawr Jenny wur born when Longworth wur gibbeted, an cord penny pieces wur made. Eawr Charlotte wur born when th' short peace wur made. Un aw have as bonny a mark of a varying on my side as ever you seed in your lodie."—*Bolton Chronicle.*

PRINCE ALBERT.—The following are the terms of the notice of Colonel Sibthorp, as entered on the Commons' books yesterday morning:—"In Prince Albert's Annuity Bill to insert the following clause:—"Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, that, in case his Serene Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha shall survive her Majesty, such sum or sums as may be granted by Act of Parliament, by way of annuity, to his serene highness during his natural life, shall altogether and wholly cease and determine, in case his serene highness shall reside for a less period than six months consecutively in each year within the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or shall ally himself in marriage with any foreign princess or foreign person, or shall cease to profess and adhere to the Protestant religion as by law established within these realms."—*Herald.*

The total amount of signatures attached to the anti-corn law petition, agreed to at a public meeting of the electors of Glasgow, amounts to 50,700.

Provincial Legislature.

House of Assembly, March 19, 1840.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY BYE ROADS.

£130 for the road from Biskelee's Farm to Little River, of which £121 11 5 to paid to R. Calvert, late Commissioner, for balance of Bridge over Little River; 50 for the road from Frog Pond to Loch Lomond; 12 for the road from Black Settlement Road to Garnet's; 50 for the road from Garnet's to Emerson's Creek, Mountain Road, so called; 20 for the road from Little River to Mispec, onwards; 25 for the road from Little River to Loch Lomond; 40 for the road from Little River to Black River, to be expended from east side of Calvert's Farm to Black River; 25 for the road from the Old Westmorland Road, through the Golden Grove Settlement, and to build a new Bridge over Wootten's mill stream; 20 for the road from the Bridge at Cody's to head of first Lake; 60 for the road from head of first Lake to Quaco; 12 for the Road from Mispec Mills to Cape Spencer; 25 for the new road opened by Brown and Chace, past Brown's Mill, to Tynemouth; 15 for the road from Black River to Emerson's Creek, and thence to Gardner's Creek, including a Causeway from the New Bridge over Emerson's Creek, to the hill at the school house, south side; 5 to improve Wallace's Hill, Black River Settlement; 10 for the road from Cotter's Road, so called, to County line, towards late Miller Smith's; 50 for the Road from Black Settlement Road to Wilmot's Farm on Quaco Road, Back Road, so called; 20 for the road from the Quaco Road, through Ryan's Settlement, to the New Shepody Road; 10 for the road from the Valley Road, near Millican's, to the County Line, towards Hammond River; 20 for the road from Quaco to the County line, near Taber's, Old Quaco Road; 20 for the road from Dipper Harbour School House to the Saint Andrews Road; 10 for the Road through Bloomsbury Settlement, to intersect the M'Britainny Road; 15 for the Road from John Davidson's, to the Old Quaco Road; 10 for the Road from Millican's Road, past Cain's, to County line, to be expended from County line past Cain's; 10 for the road from Quaco Road to Tynemouth, by John Brown's; 10 for the road from Black Beach to Pisarence; 10 for the road from Sand Cove to Main Road; 20 for the road from Quaco Road to Barns' Mill, Mill and Church Road, to be expended from Quaco Road, onwards; 25 for the road from Cody's to the School House in Hibernia Settlement; 20 for the road from the above School House to the Forks of the Road opened by Brown and others; 12 for the Bridge across the Creek at Craft's Mill, on the Road to Saint Andrews; 15 for the bridge over Gardner's Creek; 10 for the road from Mahar's west line to Harding's Mill; 25 for the road from Highway near Delany's to the Kennebeccasis; 15 for the road leading to Sand Point; 25 for the road from Indian Town to Kennebeccasis, opposite the Brothers; 10 for the road from Boar's Head to the Road near M Cross-kin's; 25 towards completing the Bridge over Spoon Cove, on the Highway near Indian Town, past M'Kay's Mill; 15 for the road from the Narrows of Musquash to the Saint Andrew's Road; 15 for the road from Black Beach to the Saint Andrews Road, by way of the Irish Settlement; 10 for the road from Hatfield's Mills to John M'Namara's; 10 for the road from the Settlement, near Menzie's, to the Saint Andrews Road; 15 for the road from the Quaco Road to the County line, near Read's Farm, Cotter's Road so called; 10 for the road from Barry's Mills to the Loch Lomond Road; 10 for the road from M'Britainny's Road, past M Clean's Mill to Bay Shore; 20 for the road from Great Salmon River to Quaco; 20 for the road from the Shepody Road, at or near Schoales, to the Great Salmon River; 20 for the road from the bridge at Tynemouth, leading across the Marsh, and thence to Quaco by the Shore Road; 15 for the road from the Forks of M'Britainny's Road to Tynemouth, by way of Frazer's Mill; 25 for the road from Power's Farm to Quaco, New Quaco Road; 12 for the road from the Hibernia Settlement to the Quaco Road; 10 for a bridge over the stream on the road leading to Elsson's, past Smith's, in vicinity of Black River; 5 to assist the inhabitants to build a bridge over Mispec stream, on the road leading down the east side of said stream; 15 for the road explored from Stanley's to West Beach; 10 for the road from Black River Road to Mount Prospect; 30 towards reimbursing Hugh M'Kay for Bridge over M'Kay's Mill stream; 7 to improve the Portages between the different Lakes, (Loch Lomond) to facilitate Winter travelling.

March 20.

4th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee That it would be inexpedient for the House to interfere between the late Commissioner of Crown Lands and his principal Deputy or Deputies, it being a matter of a private nature between the parties.

5th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Message received from His Excellency on the 24th day of February last, relative to an allowance being made to Lanthlan Donaldson, Esquire, as Surveyor of Light Houses, should be referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Message from the Legislative Council, Mr. Miller, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Address, prepared by the Joint Committee of both Houses, to Her Majesty, on the subject of an Act of the Imperial Parliament on the subject of Vessels clearing from Ports in British North America, laden with Timber, with Deck Loads.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a Select Committee should be appointed to prepare a Bill, authorizing a Grant of Land to be prepared to "*The North American Colonial Association of Ireland*, for the purpose of establishing a Settlement for Emigrants." *Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

March 21.

Resolved, That there be granted to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, the sum of 3,000 towards relieving the heavy assessment upon the said City, consequent upon the Act for widening several Streets therein, for the preservation of property and preventing the ravages of Fire, agreeable to the Report and recommendation of the Select Committee on this subject, made to this House on the 16th instant; out of which the expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the Acts of Assembly for widening the Streets, to be paid.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £30 towards the expense of exploring, by a Commissioner or Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, a proposed new line of Road along the Shore of the Bay of Fundy, from Wolfe Point to Quaco, as contemplated by the Petition of Isaac Turner and others; and to make Report of the same at or before the next Session of the General Assembly; the results of such exploration to exhibit the courses and distances, the levels and probable expense of opening the same.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £300 for the purpose of building a sufficient Bridge, with a Dam therein, over the Musquash River, on or adjoining the site of the present Bridge, near the residence of

*2 guns Bombay Horse Artillery; 4 guns Shah's Horse Artillery; 2 Russalas Local Horse; Queen's Royals; H. M. 17th Regiment; 31st Bengal Native Infantry; Bombay Engineers,

G. C. Carman, Esquire; the said sum to be paid to the Lancaster Mill Company, on their undertaking and giving security to build the Bridge without further claim on the Province, and to maintain the Draw in said Bridge at their own expense; the same to be taken out of the grant made this Session on the Great Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £100 for the purpose of running a Packet to carry Mails from Saint Andrews to Deer Island, Indian Island, Campo Bello and Grand Manan, and back from those places to Saint Andrews.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £400 for building a Bridge, or repairing the present one, over the Hammond River, near Ketchum's, in King's County.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £400 towards the erection of a Public Wharf at the Public Landing in Indian Town, Parish of Portland, for the accommodation of the Steamers and other Craft in the River Saint John: the same not to be drawn until 1841.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £300 to enable the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to afford relief to indigent and distressed Indians in this Province.

To George F. Campbell, Esquire, Post Master at Saint Andrews, the sum of £8 to remunerate him for expenses incurred in forwarding extra Mails to Saint John with Letters during the present Winter, and that no further Grant be made by this House for such service.

A message from the Legislative Council. Mr. Miller, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to a Bill for enabling persons indicted of Felony to make their defence by Counsel.

March 23.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the House Proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Council to a Bill to incorporate the Saint John Orphan Benevolent Society. The amendment being read, is as follows:—At A insert the following Section:

"II. And be it enacted, that the said Corporation shall have in all respects the like power and authority, by and with the consent of two or more Justices of the Peace, to bind out any such Orphan Children, as the Overseers of the Poor now have, under and by virtue of the second Section of an Act, made and passed in the twenty sixth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled 'An Act to regulate and provide for the support of the Poor in this Province.'"

And the question being put thereon. *Resolved*, That the House do concur therein. *Ordered*, That Mr. Jordan do return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Allen, Whereas highly important Military services were rendered to their Queen and Country by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, of Her Majesty's Thirty Sixth Regiment, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers under his command, while commanding the Forces stationed on the Upper Saint John, for the protection and defence of the Northwestern Frontier of this Province; and whereas those services were eminently distinguished, as well by untiring zeal on the part of the said Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, and the Officers under his command, for the improvement of the Provincial Militia, as by the most unremitting vigilance over the extended line of defence, whereby those Officers and Soldiers have not only obtained the highest approbation of His Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey, Commander in Chief of this Province, in the District General Order of the 27th of March last, but have justly merited the grateful acknowledgements of Her Majesty's subjects in this loyal Province; therefore *Resolved*, That the thanks of this House be presented to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Thirty Sixth Regiment; to Major Brooks, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Sixty Ninth Regiment; to Major Winyates, and the Officers of the Royal Engineers; to Captain Stow and the Royal Artillery, and to William H. Robinson, Deputy Commissary General, and the Officers of the Commissariat Department, for their distinguished services on that occasion; and further *Resolved*, that His Honor the Speaker do communicate the same to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell. To which Mr. Wilson moved the previous question—That the question upon the Resolution be now put. Whereupon the House divided—Yeas, 16. Nays, 9.

Resolved, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, the sum of £350, annually for the next five years, from the 10th day of May, 1841, for the purpose of encouraging a Weekly Steam Communication between Miramichi, New Brunswick, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, and Picton, Nova Scotia; Provided that a good and efficient Boat, of not less than Eighty Horse power, be by the period above named put upon that line, and that the same do run regularly not less than once a week between the above mentioned places, between the 10th May and the 20th November, each year, during the same term, (going and returning within the week) and proceeding up the River Miramichi as high as the Town of Newcastle each trip, both on the arrival and departure of the said Boat, to discharge and receive Freight and Passengers, touching at Douglastown for the same purpose, both on her arrival and departure, and stopping at each of those places each time not less than half an hour:—which sum shall be paid annually to such person or persons as may run such Boat, by Warrant, under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor only, on its being certified to him, by Commissioners to be by His Excellency appointed to superintend such Steam Navigation in this Province, that a good and efficient Boat of the power aforesaid has been put on said line, and that the conditions of this grant have been, for the year for which the grant is applied to be paid, in all respects complied with.

To the Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces, the sum of £200 for his services for the year 1839.

To John Biggs, the sum of £6 12 6 being amount of Provincial Duty paid by him on a Coach imported from the United States for the use of the Legislative Council.

To the President and Directors of the Central Bank, the sum of £1,273 12 9 being amount advanced by them for the expenses of the Legislature in September last.

To the Appraisers at Saint John, under the Imperial Act, the sum of £50, each, to remunerate them for services of the past year.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord John Russell to the Right Honourable C. Poulett Thomson.

Downing Street, 14th Oct. 1839.

Sir—It appears from Sir George Arthur's Despatches that you may encounter much difficulty in subduing the excitement which prevails on the question of what is called "Responsible Government." I have to instruct you, however, to refuse any explanation which may be construed to imply an acquiescence in the petitions and addresses upon this subject. I cannot better commence this Despatch than by a reference to the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, of the 28th April and 9th of May, in the year 1837.

The Assembly of Lower Canada having repeatedly pressed this point, Her Majesty's confidential advisers at that period thought it necessary not only to explain their views in the communications of the Secretary of State, but expressly called for the opinion of Parliament on the subject. The Crown and the two Houses of Lords and Commons having thus decisively pronounced a judgment upon the question, you will consider yourself precluded from entertaining any proposition on the subject.

It does not appear, indeed, that any very definite meaning is generally agreed upon by those who call themselves the advocates of this principle; but its very vagueness is a source of delusion, and if at all encouraged, would prove the cause of embarrassment and danger.

The constitution of England, after long struggles and alternate success, has settled into a form of government in which the prerogative of the Crown is undisputed, but is never exercised without advice. Hence the exercise only is questioned, and, however the use of the authority may be condemned, the authority itself remains untouched.

This is the practical solution of a great problem, the result of a contest which from 1640 to 1690 shook the monarchy & disturbed the peace of the country.

But if we seek to apply such a practice to a colony, we shall at once find ourselves at fault. The power for which a Minister is responsible in England, is not his own power, but the power of the Crown, of which he is for the time the organ. It is obvious that the Executive Councillor of a Colony is in a situation totally different. The Governor, under whom he serves, receives his orders from the Crown of England. But can the Colonial Council be the advisers of the Crown of England? Evidently not, for the Crown has other advisers for the same functions, and with superior authority.

It may happen, therefore, that the Governor receives at one and the same time instructions from the Queen and advice from his Executive Council, totally at variance with each other. If he is to obey his instructions from England, the parallel of constitutional responsibility entirely fails; if, on the other hand, he is to follow the advice of his Council, he is no longer a subordinate officer, but an independent sovereign.

There are some cases in which the force of these objections is so manifest, that those who at first make no distinction between the constitution of the United Kingdom and that of the Colonies, admit their strength. I allude to the questions of foreign war and international relations, whether of trade or diplomacy. It is now said that internal government is alone intended.

But there are some cases of internal government in which the honour of the Crown or the faith of Parliament, or the safety of the state, are so seriously involved, that it would not be possible for her Majesty to delegate her authority to a Ministry in a colony.

I will put for illustration some of the cases which have occurred in that very Province where the petition for a Responsible Executive first arose—I mean Lower Canada.

During the time when a large majority of the Assembly of Lower Canada, followed M. Papineau as their leader, it was obviously the aim of that gentleman to discourage all who did their duty to the Crown within the Province, and to deter all who should resort to Canada with British habits and feelings from without. I need not say that it would have been impossible for any Minister to support, in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the measures which a Ministry, headed by M. Papineau would have imposed upon the Governor of Lower Canada; British officers punished for doing their duty—British emigrants defrauded of their property—British merchants discouraged in their lawful pursuits, would have loudly appealed to Parliament against the Canadian Ministry, and would have demanded protection.

Let us suppose the Assembly as then constituted to have been sitting when Sir John Colborne suspended two of the judges. Would any Councillor possessing the confidence of the Assembly have made himself responsible for such an act? And yet the very safety of the Province depended on its adoption. Nay, the very orders of which your Excellency is yourself the bearer, respecting Messrs. Bedard and Panet, would never be adopted or put in execution by a Ministry depending for existence on a majority led by M. Papineau.

Nor can any one take upon himself to say that such cases will not again occur. The principle once sanctioned, no one can say how soon its application might be dangerous, or even dishonorable, while all will agree that to recall the power thus conceded would be impossible.

While I thus see insuperable objections to the adoption of the principle as it has been stated, I see little or none to the practical views of colonial government recommended by Lord Durham, as I understand them. The Queen's Government have no desire to thwart the representative assemblies of British North America in their measures of reform and improvement. They have no wish to make those Provinces the resource for patronage at home. They are earnestly intent on giving to the talent and character of leading persons in the Colonies advantages similar to those which talent and character employed in the public service obtain in the United Kingdom. Her Majesty has no desire to maintain any system of policy among her North American subjects which opinion condemns. In receiving the Queen's commands, therefore, to protest against any declaration at variance with the honour of the Crown and the unity of the empire, I am at the same time instructed to announce Her Majesty's gracious intention to look to the affectionate attachment of her people in North America as the security for permanent dominion.

It is necessary for this purpose that no official misconduct should be screened by her Majesty's representative in the Provinces; and that no private interests should be allowed to compete with the general good.

Your Excellency is fully in possession of the principles which have guided Her Majesty's advisers on this subject; and you must be aware that there is no surer way of earning the approbation of the Queen, than by maintaining the harmony of the Executive with the Legislative authorities.

While I have thus cautioned you against any declaration from which dangerous consequences might hereafter flow, and instructed you as to the general line of your conduct, it may be said that I have not drawn any specific line beyond which the power of the Governor on the one hand, and the privileges of the Assembly on the other, ought not to extend. But this must be the case in any mixed government. Every political constitution in which different bodies share the supreme power, is only enabled to exist by the forbearance of those among whom this power is distributed. In this respect the example of England may be well imitated. The Sovereign using the prerogative of the Crown to the utmost extent, and the House of Commons exerting its power of the purse, to carry all its resolutions into immediate effect, would produce confusion in the country in less than a twelvemonth.—So in a colony: the Governor thwarting every legitimate proposition of the Assembly, and the Assembly continually recurring to its power of refusing supplies, can but disturb all political relations, embarrass trade, and retard the prosperity of the people. Each must exercise a wise moderation.—The Governor must only oppose the wishes of the Assembly, where the honor of the Crown, or the interests of the empire are deeply concerned; and the Assembly must be ready to modify some of its measures for the sake of harmony, and from a reverent attachment to the authority of Great Britain.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Fearing that want of time or space may lead to your postponing the publication in your first paper of Lord John Russel's *explanatory* Despatch on the great subject of Responsible Government, I send you in a shape so compressed as may admit of immediate publication the *marrow of the matter*, as it is too good to be delayed. Besides Lord John's own exposition, the Halifax papers by last post have some London extracts which are used by the great Joe Howe in his own paper, and seemed to be adopted as his own principles; 'Tis not quite clear whose the matter is, the original, or that with an admixture, but the latter I consider *Joe's own*, it having enough that he tacitly owns, to entitle him to claim it. The great Nova Scotia Patriot however does not find it to his purpose, it will not support his late factious proceedings, and Mr. Uniacke would have done better to have waited for the appearance of these papers, his construction of the new constitutional doctrine he will find to be premature, and awkward in its effects.

But let us give first the color of the views and instructions of the great political Heresiarch, Lord John.—He apprehends from Sir George Arthur's despatches, that Mr. Poulett Thomson may have trouble on the score of the so called, Responsible Government, and cautions him to avoid any explanations beyond the parliamentary resolves of 28th April and 9th May 1837. The advocates of the principal he says seemed to agree upon no *definite meaning*, and thus remarks, its vagueness is a source of delusion "and if encouraged will prove a cause of embarrassment and danger." The Royal prerogative he says is undisputed, its exercise only, is questionable. He even implies disapprobation of the rebellion of Hampden and Cromwell, noticing that this problem "shook the monarchy and disturbed the peace of the country from 1650 to 1690" and alleges that in applying it to a colony that we shall at once find ourselves at fault, and that there are cases of internal government wherein her Majesty *cannot delegate her authority to a Minister*; instances Lower Canada and the conduct of Papineau, and Bedard and Panet. Nevertheless so inveterately radical is Lord John, in grain, that he endeavours to give the new constitution a *qualified* twist so as to shew its colonial usefulness, in a *qualified* degree. He remarks upon the Queen's desire that Executive and "*Legislative*" harmony should be maintained not in the style so gratifying to our republican reformers of placing the Council subordinate to the House of Assembly. His Lordship recommends to colonial practice an imitation of that of England perfectly opposite to the present Halifax course (as to the popular branch) that is, the Assembly must not overstrain its power over the supplies, and to the Executive he recommends a modest use of privilege.

Our great patriotic leader of Nova Scotia calls this despatch of Lord John his "*sober second thought*" and rejoices to find that although he cannot concur with all his Lordship's views he differs rather *theoretically* than *practically* from him; but he cannot compliment him "on the style or logic of his disquisition upon Responsible Government" says he uses a phraseology so vague as to be almost unmeaning &c., says it is not the first time that Lord John has committed himself by untenable opinions, and endeavoured to escape from his difficulty by "a floundering ingenuity." States his disagreement with Lord Durham in language, and his endeavours to argue with him in policy. Capital! shewing how honest and wise reform ministers may "act yes and say no,"—impudently arguing how the Queen and Ministers are not bound to act upon true principles of government, but may hold themselves in reserve as to declarations, and when an emergency occurs, may trust to the "*ready wit" of the moment" to deviate*" and adopt such an alternative as may be expedient, Here are adduced cases partly real and partly imaginary worthy of Machiavel himself, but chiefly the instances are upon the reform model, and truly of a diabolical complexion.

To whom shall we liken our Nova Scotia hero of reform?

Was Cataline a more atrocious individual?

A moral incendiary— a bold bad man, striving for the destruction of his country through its governments, and laws, of public peace and private harmony—the contemner of sacred things. Whatever the modern men of easy morals and liberal habits may think, Cataline in his day was a mere private sinner, a small offender compared to such a man as this! This patriot lacks only a few private vices to make his character much exceed Cataline's in blackness;—Or shall we compare him to the modern Marat diffusing light and energy through his literary *Le Amidee peuple*;—and in which character will Mr. Uniacke chuse to patronize him?—or has Mr. U. already so far lost sight of his aristocratic respectability, as to have made up his mind to act in a secondary capacity to the republican hero of Nova Scotia, in their future career?

I am Mr. Editor, yours &c.,

BY GONE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Sir.—We live in an age when prudence seems to have deserted the world. Wherever we look, we see acts of the grossest rashness. We find men in the highest offices, not only abandoning principle, but even disregarding *truths*; and find those who have the impudence to call themselves *the Representatives of the People*, passing resolutions which are inconsistent with their duty as subjects of Great Britain. In times like these, I think it behoves every honest man—every loyal subject, to stand up. Is British North America divided into four provinces or *thirteen*? A House of Assembly in one Province, resolves that a deliberate act of the British Government is an insult to that House! A House of Assembly in another Province resolves that the Provincial Officers of the Crown ought to be responsible to the people of that Province! Are those who pass these resolutions the descendants of the loyalists of '76, or are they friends and associates of Papineau?

We live in an age, too, when it is dangerous to speak of Governors in any other language than that of fulsom flattery; but the danger will deter none but cowards. I will yield to no man in showing all due respect to the representative of Majesty; but if even a Governor, through the influence of party feeling, is guilty not only of a positive breach of the commands of his Sovereign, but even of asserting that he has received commands while he has not received, and while, in principles, would tend to separate the colony from the mother country—I trust that such a Governor will ever receive something more than respect from the loyal Inhabitants of these Provinces.

In the early part of the late session of the Legislature of Upper Canada, the Governor General, in answer to an address of the House of Assembly, stated that he had received Her Majesty's commands to govern these Provinces upon principles which are those of what is called "Responsible Government." The declaration was well calculated to carry alarm and dismay to the heart of every loyal subject, and to give the greatest encouragement to the disloyal. The principle imbodied in that declaration has been turned to good account by that infamous agitator Joe Howe, who, upon this battery has erected his guns, and brought them to bear upon the local government. The same principle has, also, upon the motion of the republican, Hill, been approved of by the House of Assembly of this Province. Now, Sir, let any man of common sense, compare that answer of the Governor General, with the despatch of the Colonial Secretary published in your paper this day, and which the Governor General had in his possession at the time, and say whether he believes that answer to be true. The despatch directs him to do nothing to countenance the wishes of those who clamour for responsible government; but the Governor General does directly the reverse! The despatch declares that the principles of responsible government are not applicable to the condition of a colony—that they would make the Governor an independent Sovereign; yet the Governor General, with that despatch in his possession, states that he is commanded to govern these Provinces upon principles which any man would understand to be the same!

Sir, one of the most talented men that ever wrote in the English language employed his abilities to chastise a corrupt Minister—he ardently hoped that the day of impeachment might come, and that hope was expressed by JUNIUS.

MILLINERY.

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

Market square. October 4.

Storage.

STORAGE to a moderate extent may be had in the subscriber's Brick Warehouse, which being fitted with Iron Doors and Window shutters, may safely be considered as Fire Proof. Entrance from Prince William street.

Feb. 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment.

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

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

Feb. 28. GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D.

N. B. All letters must be post paid.

FLOUR.

Just received per schooner "Easther & Eliza," from New York:

150 BRLS. *Howard-st.* S'fine FLOUR, —for sale low while landing, in Bond, or duty paid, by

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

20th March, 1840. *Sands' Arcade.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 2, 1840.

House of Assembly.—The House was prorogued on Tuesday last; a less satisfactory, or more useless session, than the one just terminated, New Brunswick never before witnessed: the real business of the country, appears to have been performed in the course of a few days; which could always be so, were the representatives so disposed; but no sooner do they get assembled, than all their fine promises to constituents entirely disappear, and weeks of idleness and useless discussions are continued, so that *fifty days* may expire before their pretended labours shall terminate. To the inhabitants of the Province, or at least for the provincial welfare, an overflowing *Revenue*, proves a source of evil, instead of permanent good; for it is apparent that each party strives how they shall obtain most money for favourite purposes. His honor the Speaker, when speaking of the Revenue, declared that there was already too much, and more than the Members of Assembly knew properly how to manage. A specimen of their extravagant waste of their constituents money, was exhibited in the case of the *Militia Quarter Master General*; heretofore, when the duties of Quarter Master General were performed by a veteran of the British Army, Town Major Gallagher; his services were tardily remunerated, in the sum of *fifty pounds* per annum; but no sooner does his removal take place, and the *Militia* Colonel Allen gets appointed, than the sum of *Two hundred pounds* per annum; is cheerfully given by the House of Assembly; Colonel Allen, very fortunately being a member thereof!!

Deck Load Law.—By the annexed correspondence it will be seen that the construction put upon the Deck Load Law by the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port, and the Law Officers of the Crown in this Province, accords with the opinion entertained on the subject by the Committee at Lloyd's.—*Courier.*

St. John, N. B. 10th December 1839.

Sir—I should wish to be informed what construction is put upon the term *Timber* used in the Act to prohibit vessels carrying Deck Loads, (3 & 3 Victorir, c 44) whether it is confined to square Timber or is general, and includes deals, boards, staves, &c.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. P. RANNEY.

Agent for Lloyd's.

Wm. Dobson, Esq., Sec'y. at Lloyd's.

Lloyd's, 5th February, 1840.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th December, requesting to be informed what construction is put upon the term "Timber" used in the Act of Parliament for prohibiting Deck Loads, and to acquaint you that it has been laid before the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's.

I am directed to inform you that the Committee are of opinion, that the term "Timber" used on this occasion, is intended to apply to Timber of every description, but what construction a Court of Law might put upon it, it is not in their power to determine.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. DOBSON.

W. P. Ranney, Esq.

Agent for Lloyd's at St. John, N. B.

Demonstration of Loyalty.—The Volunteer Rifle Company, City Militia, (Captain Thurgar's,) gave a Ball at the St. John Hotel, last evening, in honor of the Queen's Marriage. The Room was fitted up with unusual taste and elegance. The dance in every variety followed in quick succession, and the party on separating appeared much delighted with the pleasure and good feeling that prevailed throughout the evening.—*Observer.*

Halifax, March 28.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell came down in state to prorogue the Legislature. A company of the 37th Regt. formed a guard of honor in front of the Province Building, and volunteer militia lined the entrance to the Council Chamber. In obedience to a summons from the Lieut. Governor the Members of the Assembly repaired to the Council Chamber, and His Excellency closed the session with the following Speech:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

As the Public Business is now brought to a close, I have great pleasure in releasing you from your Legislative labours.

It would have afforded me much gratification if the important business which it became my duty to bring under your consideration at the commencement of the Session, in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, had been satisfactorily arranged, and I cannot but express my regret that a subject of such interest to the tranquility and prosperity of the Province should remain unadjusted.

I have to convey to you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty for the Public Service, and you may rely, that they shall be applied with the utmost care, to the objects to which they have been appropriated.

In danger.—The freedom of the New Brunswick Press is menaced from a high quarter. Sir John Harvey has commenced a prosecution against the Editor of the Chronicle for publishing a mere squib. Mr. L. A. Wilmot has publicly instigated His Excellency to adopt such a course.—*Recorder.*

Gas Light Company.—Upwards of 800 shares have already been taken in this company, and as the Act of Incorporation has now been passed, we suppose the remainder of the stock will soon be subscribed, and its operations commenced. We are satisfied it will pay a remunerating profit to the stockholders, and are equally confident it will prove a great public benefit to this community, and induce an immense *saving* to the inhabitants.—*Ib.*

Freedom of the Press.—We are sorry to see the proceedings of the New Brunswick Legislature on the subject of an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to prosecute the "author and publisher of a publication in the St. John '*Weekly Chronicle*' of the 28th February last." We saw the communication in question but did not read it through, finding that it was an anonymous attack on Sir John Harvey, such as are to be found in all countries where the liberty of the press is permitted, and which deserve very little attention. If they bear prejudice, personality and malignity on the face of them, and are not founded on fact, they eventually throw discredit on their authors, and the paper which publishes them. If they are true, the more is the pity. Those who maintain "the accountability of public men to those whose interests are to be affected by their acts," have bad grace in endeavouring to prevent "those whose interests are to be affected" from being furnished through the press, with the information necessary to enable them to enforce the accountability. It is certainly a bold pretension on the part of the "accountable," particularly the representatives of the people, to aid in putting down the liberty of the press, by lending their assistance and influence in favour of prosecution against a publisher, and pronouncing the offensive article, "A Libel," before trial. But this is nothing new, from the *professors of liberality*, the pretended champions of popular liberty. *Nous verrons.* It is clear that the people themselves must take care of their liberties, or they will soon have none left; for law and justice, and security of person and property, and freedom of opinion, they will have the tyranny, the will and pleasure, of men elected for a term of years. We do think that Sir John Harvey had no occasion to be afraid of paper bullets, and we doubt if, of his own motion, he would have taken the step urged by the Assembly. And what good will come of it? People will now look out for the St. John *Chronicle of the 28th February*, 1840. They will believe that there must be something in it worth notice. The fair picture of peace and harmony in New Brunswick, of which we were all so proud, will be obscured, and if "the author and publisher" should be convicted, it will not mend the matter: for in cases of libel the truth of the assertions are not permitted to be given in evidence.—*Quebec Gazette.*

(From the London Morning Post.)

Mansion House—Deck-Loading.—Alderman Copeland appeared at the Mansion House for the purpose of requesting that the Lord Mayor would, as Conservator of the river Thames, issue directions to the harbour-masters to report all vessels that should come into the port of London deck-loaded. Alderman Pirie was sitting with the Lord Mayor at the time.

Alderman Copeland said that he was led to make the application in question in consequence of the passing of the Act of the 2d and 3d of Queen Victoria, c. 44, entitled "An Act to Prevent Ships Clearing Out from a British North American Port Loading any Part of their Cargo of Timber upon Deck." That Act, which was brought into Parliament by Mr. Palmer, was calculated to do great good by preventing great mischief. The loss of life which, according to the evidence before the committee of the House of Commons, was occasioned by the practice of deck-loading was prodigious, and exceeded, he believed, any other casualties at sea, and common humanity demanded a powerful effort from every man to put an end to a system which it would seem from what had been recently stated even defied the law. A letter appeared in the *Cork Constitution* to which he should call the attention of his Lordship, to show that there were persons who were determined to continue the practice, notwithstanding the penal enactment. The letter, which was headed "The Deck-load Law," and directed to the editor, was as follows:—

"I have just received a number of the *Courier* newspaper at St. John's (N. B.,) by which I perceive that the straight forward good sense of the collector of Customs of Halifax, an officer of extensive experience, has giving the *coup de grace* to the deck-load law.

This gentleman is now clearing out vessels with deck-loads of deals and scantling, it being his opinion that the term 'timber,' as used in the late Timber Act, does not apply to manufactured goods.

"Conceiving that the knowledge of the above circumstance may be important to the shipowners of Cork, I beg to send you herewith the *Courier* referred to.—Your obedient servant,

"Bantry, Nov. 10, 1839 "W. J. DEALEY."

Now the communication he had just read proved how willing those who were in the habit of deck-loading were to continue it at all hazards; and, as the subject was one which had the strongest claims on humanity and which at the same time appeared to require in a paramount degree the interference of the chief magistrate of this great commercial city, he trusted his Lordship would take the most public means to issue directions to the officers of the conservancy to see that the Act was not violated.

Alderman Pirie said that Alderman Copeland had precisely expressed the opinion he (Alderman Pirie) entertained on the subject. He had had a long experience of matters connected with the loading of North American traders, and he was convinced that the deck-loading in the late season was disastrous in the most frightful degree. The loss of life, was, in fact, incredible to those whose business was associated with commercial enterprises. Vessels became, by being deck-loaded, waterlogged, and went down. In many cases the deck cargo shifted to leeward, and it was impossible to work the pumps; and in the late season the dangers were immensely increased in consequence of the severe weather.

The Lord Mayor said he was glad that Alderman Copeland applied to him upon a subject of such moment. He had seen the evidence taken before the parliamentary committee on the subject, and certainly it formed the most powerful groundwork for the Bill which had been introduced.

Alderman Copeland begged to refer to some points of that evidence. He then read parts of the evidence of Mr. Somes, Alderman Pirie, and other great shipowners. Mr. Somes said "A great loss of ships is occasioned by bringing home deck-loads in the winter season. Forty or fifty tons on deck require a corresponding quantity of ballast at bottom. They are so deep when scudding in a gale of wind that they cannot steer within three or four points of the compass. I think ships ought to be subjected to survey before they go to sea. There are many in the timber trade which are not seaworthy. From their defective state they will not have them surveyed nor classed in the books. The principal cause of the loss of the many ships in the timber trade on the sea is the badness of the ships and the deck cargoes. I think there ought to be an Act of Parliament against taking a cargo on deck. I know the loss in American ships occasioned by heavy loads. In taking a deck load a ship of 400 tons may have from forty to fifty tons weight on the upper deck. To keep the ship on her legs she must carry a corresponding quantity of ballast, that brings a ship so deep in the water that she is not seaworthy. I have seen them many times come in at the Thames in that state."

Alderman Pirie said that there could be no doubt of the accuracy of this testimony, and the same authority agreed with him that the owners lost by the practice of deck-loading by the enormous wear and tear, and loss of life most particularly. The owner had to pay extra insurance and extra wages to the men for going into the trade. Supposing that he got forty loads on deck at 2*l.* a load, he lost more than the additional freight in wear and tear, which he could not recover from the underwriters. He (Alderman Pirie) hoped that those who were disposed to evade the law would be informed of the danger.

Alderman Copeland said that he could scarcely suppress his indignation at seeing the letter complaining of the law, which was undeniably calculated to save the lives of thousands of our fellow-creatures.

The Lord Mayor declared that he would at once issue orders to the harbour-masters upon the subject, and he thought that the publication of the Act of Parliament alluded to, which was very short, would be of some service.

[The penalties of the said Act are to be recovered in like manner as penalties for offences under the Passenger Act, in which Acts, prosecutions are not confined to officers of the Customs; but shall be preferred and prosecuted by any person or persons whomsoever.]

Alderman Copeland observed that he was convinced that every honourable mercantile man in the kingdom would rejoice to see the full penalty inflicted in every case that came to their knowledge.

War Office, Feb. 21.—62d Foot, Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart., G. C. B., from the 77th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Sir T. A. Weatherall, appointed to the 17th Foot.

From the London Herald.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BANK.

A special meeting of the proprietors of shares in this establishment was held at the Company's House, St. Helen's, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors—Alexander Gillespie, Esq. in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. J. De Bosco Attwood, read the Report of the Directors, which was as follows:

Report of the Directors of the Bank of British North America to the Proprietors, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, on Tuesday the 4th Feb. 1840—

"At the last general meeting a wish was expressed by several of the proprietors, that the meetings should be half yearly, when it was explained that on account of the peculiar nature of the business in the colonies, it would be inexpedient to make up the accounts oftener than once in the year; but it was stated that the directors would be prepared at any time to call an extraordinary general meeting, when they had matters of interest to communicate or explanations to offer.

"A call having been now made of £10 pr share, payable in April and July next, the directors have convened the present meeting to afford explanation in reference thereto.

"The directors having laid before them the branch returns so far as they have been received, have satisfaction in stating that they exhibit a steady and progressive advance in the business of the bank throughout 1839, which would have been more extensive had they thought it prudent to comply with the pressing applications from most of the branches for additional capital.

"The object of the Court of Directors has been to encourage a gradual and safe, rather than a rapid, extension of business, but the branches are now so firmly established, and have acquired so much commercial influence, that the time has arrived when, in the opinion of the Court, their operations may be securely and profitably expanded.

"For these reasons the directors have considered an increase of capital indispensable to enable the bank to maintain a high character, and to compete successfully with other institutions.

"By the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, a special authority was reserved to the directors, to apply for and accept a royal charter, on such terms as they might judge advisable.

"Circumstances connected with the political state of the colonies were considered at the formation of the bank, to present difficulties to the granting of a charter by the Imperial Government.

"These objections having ceased, the directors applied for a charter, and they have the pleasure to announce that the details have been satisfactorily arranged with her Majesty's Government, and that it is now before the law officers of the crown, preparatory to receiving the royal sanction.

"Bank of British North America, Feb. 3."

The Chairman said the directors had full confidence that the proposed increase of the capital of the bank would be most beneficially employed in the British North American colonies. He was glad to inform the proprietors that, notwithstanding the late pressure in the money markets of the United States, and which had extended to commerce, the business of the bank had proceeded satisfactorily; that it had gradually increased, and that they had no bad debts of any consequence—(hear). With respect to the charter, the court of directors had that morning received a letter from the law officers of the crown, stating that the preliminaries were all arranged, and that the document only remained to be passed through the regular office—(hear).

Mr. Gould, in moving that the report be approved and printed, considered that the proprietors had grounds for exultation, as, notwithstanding the pressure which had existed so many months, their bank only required more capital. The charter had been refused to this and other establishments during the troubles in Canada, not because it was thought that the colonies would be injured, but because there were parties in Canada who thought this country was attempting to override their interests. If Lord Durham's report had done us no other good, it had, at least, removed this impression —(hear).

In reply to a question, the Chairman said that the charter was granted for 21 years, that the terms were very favourable, limiting the liabilities of the shareholders to the amount of their shares; that amounts would be called to complete £50 per share before the expiration of three years from the date of the charter; that out of 20,000 shares, the original capital of the company, 17,259 had been appropriated, and that the directors would, after the sum of £50 had been completed on each share, appropriate the remaining shares for the best interests of the bank. The chairman also stated that the profits of the bank, since the last annual meeting, were such as to continue the payment of the dividend that had been declared—(hear).

After some further conversation the report was adopted, thanks were voted to the chairman and to the directors for their able management, and the meeting adjourned.

BANGOR, March 23.

The Committee on the North Eastern Boundary reported the following Resolves on Wednesday to the House, which were passed to be engrossed.

Resolved, That the patriotic enthusiasm with which several of our sister States the past year tendered us their aid to repel a threatened invasion demands our grateful recollection,—and whilst this spirit of self-sacrifice and self-devotion to the national honour pervades the Union, we cannot doubt that the integrity of our territory will be preserved.

Resolved, That the promptness and unanimity with which the last Congress, at the call of the State, placed at the disposal of the President, the arms and treasure of the nation for our defence, the firmness of the Executive in sustaining the action of the State, and repelling the charge of an infraction of the arrangement made with the British Lieutenant Governor in March last, and charging back upon the British Government the violation of this agreement; their decision in demanding the removal of the British troops now quartered upon the disputed territory as the only guarantee that they sincerely desire an amicable adjustment of the boundary question, afford us confident assurance that this State will not be compelled singlehanded to take up arms in defence of our territory and national honor, and that the crisis is near when this question will be settled by the National Government, either by negotiation or by the ultimate resort.

Resolved that unless the British Government during the present session of Congress, shall make a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the Boundary question, it will be the duty of the Cenoral Government to take military possession of the disputed territory;—and in the name of a sovereign State we call upon the National Government to fulfil its constitutional obligations to establish the line which they have solemnly declared to be the true boundary,—and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our territory.

Resolved, That we have a right to expect that the General Government will extend to this member of the Union, by negotiation or by arms, the protection of her territorial rights, guaranteed by the Federal compact, and thus save her the necessity of falling back upon her natural and reserved rights of self defence and self-protection, rights which Constitutions can neither give nor take away;—but should this confidence of a speedy crisis be disappointed, it will become the imperative duty of Maine, to assume the defence of our State and National honour, and expel from our limits the British troops now quartered upon our territory.

Resolved, that the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the President, the Heads of Departments and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, with a request to the latter to lay them before the respective bodies of which they are members—also to the Governors of the several States with a request to lay them before their several Legislatures.

On the 6th instant, the Senate of the United States passed the following Resolutions:—

1.—Resolved, That the assumption directly or indirectly, by the General Government, of the debts which have been, or may be contracted by the States for local objects or State purposes, would be unjust both to the States and to the people.—Ayes, 30, Noes, 1.

2.—Resolved, That such assumption would be highly inexpedient, and dangerous to the union of the States.—Ayes, 30, Noes, 1.

3.—Resolved, That such assumption would be wholly unauthorised by, and in violation of, the Constitution of the United States, and utterly repugnant to all the objects and purposes for which the Federal Union was formed.—Ayes, 28, Noes 3.

5.—Resolved, That the assumption of such debts either openly, by a direct promise to pay them, or disguisedly, by giving security for their payment, or by applying the national funds to pay them, would be a gross and flagrant violation of the Constitution, and wholly unwarranted by the letter or spirit of that instrument.

5.—Resolved, That while the Senate of the United States is fully impressed with the importance and correctness of the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions, it is not intended thereby to create any doubt of the constitutional right of the States to contract debts, nor of their resources, disposition, or ability to fulfil the engagements which they have contracted for purposes of internal improvement, as well as for other subjects within the range of their reserved power.

These debts, it is supposed, ammount to about 200 millions of dollars, and are due, principally, to British Capitalists.

"Protest of the English Bar.

"The undersigned members of the English Bar consider it their bounden duty to express their abhorrence of the course the House of Commons has adopted in its attempts to set up a boundless and irresponsible authority, in opposition to law. It is true that the Courts of Law have too frequently succumbed to the claims of privilege asserted by the House of Commons, and, in earlier times, perhaps the Courts were right in lending their assistance to assembly against the usurpations of the Crown, on

the one hand, and the clamour of Burdett mobs on the other; but in the present day it has been reserved for the courage of a Denman to curb the encroachments of a democratic body, and, by acting on the universally received maxim, 'boni est judicis ampliare jurisdictionem,' to preserve all the portions of our revered constitution within due limits. What nobler function than this can be discharged by man, and in whom can it be more safely placed, with regard to impartiality, than in the judges of the land? Of this, Lord Chief Justice Denman is a brilliant example. Raised to the bench, as is well known, by even ultra-Liberal opinions, he is the first to attack the excesses of the popular portion of our constitution, and in no one of his decisions can the slightest trace be found of any inclination to his former bias, even where the justice of the case would have appeared to warrant it. It may be safely asserted, that under his bold and unflinching auspices, all the preposterous so called privileges of the House of Commons will gradually disappear. Under what pretence, for instance, can the public good be consulted, in allowing a member of Parliament to slander his fellow citizens with impunity, within the walls of St. Stephens? It may be said that the bar possesses a similar privilege, but in this case it is exercised in the face of the courts of law, is never abused, and is confessedly enjoyed solely for the benefit of the public.—The undersigned, therefore, call upon their fellow countrymen to rally round the judges of the land, and to support them in their conflict with a factious and tyrannicle majority, falsely professing to represent the people, and they hereby pledge themselves individually to lend their professional assistance to the humblest individual in the land who may think fit to bring an action against the House of Commons."

Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, Jan. 22.—Stockdale v. *Hansard.*—It being generally known that this important case was appointed for argument this day, the court was crowded. Mr. Richards appeared on the part of the Sheriffs, who had been called to show cause why they should not pay over to the plaintiff the amount of damages levied under the execution, and he had to move that the rule be discharged. Mr. Platt argued in support of the rule. Lord Denman said this was a rule calling on the Sheriffs to show cause why money paid in their hands by Messrs. Hansard at the suit of Stockdale should not be given to the plaintiff. The original action was for libel, and judgment had been allowed to go by default. A writ of *venditioni exponas* had been issued, to which the answer on the part of the Sheriff was that the levy had been made, and the goods were ready for sale. The plaintiff it appears received the money in due course of law.—The question then was, what was there to prevent him from obtaining the fruits of the verdict? Nothing that he could perceive. It was said that the House of Commons disapproved of this law. If so, for various reasons he deeply lamented it, but in whatever manner that disapprobation may be announced, he could see no cause to prevent the Court of Queen's Bench from doing full justice to every one of their fellow subjects who may require it at their hands (*murmurs of approbation.*) He saw no reason why the fact of the Sheriff having the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the House of Commons, should deprive the plaintiff of his just right. Another resolution of the House of Commons was that the Sheriff should refund the money to Messrs. Hansard. That was no interference on the part of the Court. The next resolution was that the Sheriff should be committed for a contempt of that house. Upon that he should make no comment: further, than that, if any discretion in the matter had rested with him, he should certainly have before made the rule absolute. The other Judges concurred, and the rule was made absolute.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Fredericton, N. B., 31st March, 1840.

This day, precisely at 4 o'clock, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came, in the usual State, to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the Chair on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, and having given his assent to the Appropriation Bills, and a number of other important enactments, his Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

I offer you my hearty congratulations upon the proceedings of the Session, which have been marked not only by a close attention to the business of the Country, but by, if possible, an increased disposition on the part of each Branch of the Legislature to carry on the duties of Legislation in a spirit of perfect good understanding with the other. Possessing a Legislature animated by such dispositions and composed of men practically and thoroughly versed in what its true interests consists,—enjoying the blessings of the British Constitution and the powerful protection of the Parent State, New-Brunswick cannot fail, under the protecting care of Divine Providence, to be carried rapidly forward in that course of prosperity which she is evidently destined to pursue.

The joyful event of the Marriage of our gracious and beloved Queen has afforded you an opportunity, of which you would not separate without availing yourselves, to renew to her Majesty the assurance of those feelings of Loyalty and devotion towards her Majesty's Person, which will ever lead you warmly and affectionately to sympathize in any and every event which promises to promote her happiness:—It will be my pleasing duty to transmit Your Address to be laid at her Majesty's feet.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In the name of the Queen I thank you for the liberality which has characterised your Grants and Appropriations for the Public Service, and it will be my earnest endeavour in carrying them into effect, to make them to the utmost extent, available for the beneficial purposes for which they are intended.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The prospect of any further disturbance with the Neighbouring States appears to have greatly diminished, if not wholly to have vanished, in consequence of the prudent course adopted by our more immediate Neighbours of Maine, in having placed the conduct of the Boundary Dispute wholly in the hands of the General Government of the United States—thereby affording to both Countries the most satisfactory guarantee that the peace and friendship, now happily subsisting between two of the greatest and most enlightened Nations of the World, and in the maintenance of which their best interests are acknowledged mutually to consist, will not be suffered to be disturbed, or interrupted on light or insufficient grounds.

In now taking my leave of you, therefore, I do so in the confident hope that nothing may occur, during the Recess, calculated to impair the prosperous and satisfactory state of Public Affairs under which we separate.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

County of Charlotte.—John Wilson, Esquire, Justice of the Common Pleas.—Charles R. Hatheway, William Babcock, George M'Kay, David A. Rose and John Robinson, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Sunbury.—John M. Wilmot, Esquire, Justice of the Common Pleas.—John M. Wilmot, George Priestly, Thomas Nath. Gilbert, and William Burpe, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Queen's.—Reuben Hoben, Jr. Mayes Case and Thomas Murray, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

King's.—James Brittain, Esquire, Justice Common Pleas.—James Brittain, John H. Ryan, John Henderson, and Philip Nase, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Westmorland.—Samuel Black and Philip Chapman, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Northumberland.—John Nesmith and Henry B. Allison, Esquires, Justices of the Common Pleas.

York.—George Minchin, Esquire, Justice Common Pleas.—James Taylor and Allan M'Lean, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Carleton.—Charles Connell and Frederick Morehouse, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

George Ansley Garrison, Esquire, a Notary Public in the Province.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 26th March, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

With reference to the Militia General Order of the 17th October, 1839, a copy of which was transmitted by the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief to the Queen's Government, with a full statement of all the circumstances which had given occasion for it, the Secretary of State has been pleased to direct, with a view to mark the sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of the misconduct of Captain M'Kenzie, and of the other individuals concerned in the outrage in question, and in order that others may be deterred from conduct calculated to lead to such disastrous consequences between the two countries, that captain M'Kenzie be deprived of the commission which he holds in the Militia Force of New Brunswick.

Captain M'Kenzie's commission is therefore cancelled accordingly.

By his Excellency's command.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of regulations made by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has announced that all Letters and Parcels accompanying the Lieutenant Governor's Dispatches which are not bonna fide relating exclusively to the business of the Colonial Office, and bearing his Excellency's signature as attesting that fact, will be sent to the Post Office to be charged and delivered. And his Lordship has been pleased further to direct that even Letters on her majesty's service addressed to other public Departments are not to be sent thro' that Office.

Secretary's Office, 30th march, 1840.

CONCERT.—On Wednesday evening last, the Sacred Music Society gave a concert at the Madras School Room, in aid of the Funds of the Episcopal Sunday School. A numerous and respectable audience assembled on the occasion, who were much delighted with the performances of the evening.—The collection amounted to £17 10s.

NEW MAYOR.—It has been reported currently for several days past, that the Hon. W. BLACK, will be appointed Mayor of the City on Tuesday next, the day appointed for the election of Charter Officers.

The Queen's first Levee for the season was held at St. James's Palace, on the afternoon of the 19th. It was attended of course, by the nobility, foreign ministers, &c. Among the presentations was Mr. Featherstonhaugh, her Majesty's Commissioner for the North American Boundary.

To Correspondents.—Several communications have been received, which we are obliged to defer until our next number.

MARRIED

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. R. Williams. Mr. George M'Donald, to Miss Mary Ann Rodgers, both of this city.

On the 26th ult., at Gardner's Creek, by the Rev. Wm. Andrew, Mr. Nathan M'Lellan, to Miss Rebecca Wood, both of the Parish of Simonds.

DIED

On the 27th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. James Campbell, aged 32 years.

On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Jane Ruddock, aged 57 years, wife of the late Mr. Andrew Ruddock.

On Saturday last, after a short illness, Mrs. Catherine Doyal, in the 36th year of her age.

On Mill Stream Mountain, Parish of Sussex, K. C. on the 6th ultimo, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. Stephen Chapman, and daughter of Samuel Freeze, Esquire, one of the Members of Assembly, for King's County, aged 40 years, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn their loss.

At Gondola Point, on the 12th ultimo, Thomas Watters, in the 18th year of his age; and on the 22d, Catherine, aged 10 years—children of Mr. Nathaniel Wagren, of that place. In the short space of four months, Mr. W. has been deprived of his wife and a promising son and daughter, but he has the comfort of knowing that they all died in the sure hope of a glorious resurrection.

Suddenly, on the 23d ultimo, in Burton, County of Sunbury, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. Thos Turney, leaving 13 children, with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, March 27, schr. Britannia, Kinney, Halifax; E. Dolby, hides, tea, &c. Paragon, Letteny, Halifax; Ratchford & Brothers, flour, tobacco, &c.

Emily, Crowell, Halifax; J. & H. Kinnear, wheat.

28th, ship Mersey, Mather, Liverpool, 55; Mackay, Brothers & Co. merchandize.

Brig Kentville, Daly, Porto Rico and St. Thomas, 20; S. Gould, sugar and molasses.

29th, ship Express, Scott, Gloucester, 26; Harris & Allan, salt and coals.—On Monday, 23d inst. at 6 A. M. passed the steam ship Great Western, in lat. 40, 22, long. 58, three days and 17 hours out.

Ship Janet, M'Bride, Port Glasgow, 41; F. Collins, coals, &c.

Edward Reid, M'Bride, Newry, 36; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Hillsborough, Lamb, Lancaster, 36; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Fingalton, Primrose, London, 29; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Brig Sir Allan M'Nab, Dewolfe, Antigua, 40; S. Gould, rum.

Schr. Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 10; Wm. Hammond, sugar, brandy &c.

31st, ship York, Legg, Liverpool, 24; J. Lockwood & Co. merchandize.

ship Liverpool, Sinnott, Liverpool, 38; Barlows & Ketchum, coal, iron, &c.—Spoke on the 29th March, lat. 41, 19, long. 62, 30, American brigt. Bomp, 65 hours from Salem for Bahia.

Schr. Compeer, Lincoln, New York via Eastport, 14; C. M'Lauchlin, assorted cargo.

1st, ship Glasgow, Douglas, Glasgow, 40; Owens & Duncan, ballast.—March 19th, lat. 40, long. 56, wind blowing a severe gale from the Northward, passed the wreck of a schooner, with main mast gone about six feet from the deck, and the foremast standing, apparently lumber loaded from the quantity of boards floating in the vicinity of the wreck, night coming on, blowing hard, could not make a closer reconnoitre, from the hazziness of the weather, to discover if any person was on board.

St. Martins, Pitts, Cork, 35; Vaughan, merchandize.

James Lemon, Stone, Dublin, 23; J. Lockwood & Co. ballast.

Brig Pearl, Hardy, Philadelphia, 6: to order, flour.

Schr. Helen Mar, Knight, New York, 6: to order, Banner, Lingley, Philadelphia, 14; J. & T. Robinson, flour.

24, schr. narmion, Rice, nalifax, fish, oil, &c.

CLEARED.

Schr. Compeer, Lincoln, New York, ballast.

The ship Duncan of this port, hence, for Liverpool, on 12th Jan. in lat. 45, long. 39, was struck by a sea which carried away her sky-light, companion, binnacle, compasses and wheel; and washed overboard a seaman named Edward Jones, of Nova Scotia.

Arrived at Mobile, 9th ult. ship Ann Hall, Tucker, from Liverpool.

Cleared at Savannah, 14th ultimo, ship Emerald, Ellis, Liverpool; 15th, Ben Nevis, Burns, do.

At Bristol, 15th Jan. ship Lord John Russel, Hubert, from St. John, very leaky, with loss of boats, bulwarks, &c.

WATERFORD, Jan. 23.—The brig Solon, Graves, from St. John for Whitehaven, struck on a rock near the Saltees, lost keel and mainmast, and became waterlogged—crew saved.

WESTPORT, Jan. 24.—The Salem, from St. John for Liverpool, which was on shore in the bay, was yesterday got a float, and will probably have to discharge.

Loading at North Shields, Feb. 25, the Athelstone, for New Brunswick.—At Greenock, 22nd, Cluths, Cronk, and Springhill, Hall, St. John.—At London, Eagle, Stephenson, do. (to sail about 5th march.

Entered outwards at Liverpool, Feb. 19, Duncan, Robertson, St. John; 26th, William Wright, Flagg do.—At London, 22d, Pleaides, do.; British Queen, Dudne, do.

Advertised at Liverpool, 29th Feb. barque Brothers, for St. John, to sail 1st March; Coronation on the 5th, and Duncan and Integrity on the 10th.—At London, ship St. George, Ellis, for Sydney, (New S. Wales.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—The William Huskisson, steamer, from Dublin to this port, was fallen in with on the 12th inst. off Holyhead, in a sinking state, (having sprung aleak,) by the Huddersfield hence to Africa. The wind blowing a gale at the time, it was deemed unsafe to lower the boats, and the ship was several times brought as close to the steamer as possible, by which means seventy of the passengers and twenty of the crew succeeded in getting on board; about ten persons were drowned in the attempt, and about the same number were left on the wreck. The huddersfield has put back with loss of bowsprit and other damage from striking against the steamer.

[By this fatal occurrence, Mr. Moffatt, of this city, lost several relatives which were on board the ill-fated steamer, viz. Mr. P. Galbreath, Mrs. Galbreath and one child.]

☞NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of an extensive and valuable Establishment in Nova-Scotia, about 80 miles from St. John, comprising a large saw-mill, Store, Blacksmith shop, Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings, with a ship-yard complete and commodious in every respect—also a valuable Herring Fishery, are desirous of associating with themselves, some person or persons who would make a certain advance of Capital and take the personal superintendence of the concern, becoming interested to a certain extent.—The Buildings have been erected within the last three years, and are, together with the whole Establishment, in a most efficient state, and adapted, from the peculiar advantages of situation and construction, to carry on an extensive business in ship building, lumbering, and other departments. For further particulars apply to

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 3d, 1840.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

BEG to announce they have on hand, a good assortment of watered and figured Moreens; handsome Chintz Furniture Prints; Lining's, fringes, Gimp Trimming, Orris Laces; superior 4-4 scotch Carpeting; Venetian Stair ditto; Hearth Rugs—all Brussels patterns); 8-4 and 10-4 Linen ditto; Window Blind Cotton; Birdeye and Huckabuck Towelling, damask Table Linen & Napkins.

Extra superfine West of England Black, Blue & Invisible CLOTHS; double mill'd Devon Kerseys; Carpet, Hearth, & Hair Brooms; barnister, scrubbing, stove, cloth and hair Brushes; Black Lead, &c. &c. &c.

Market Square, April 3. 1840.

INKS.—A large assortment of superior INKS, in large and small bottles; comprising, Japan, permanent Blue, blue fluid, Copying Red, and assorted cottage Inks, by virtuous popular manufacturers. Office Ink by the gallon. Millborad for Engine Joints. School Quills &c. Just received per ship York, and for sale by

WM. REYNOLDS,

St. John, April 3. *Bookseller, Cross street.*

Fishing Nets, Twines, Cordage, &c.

Per ships "Frederick," and "Elizabeth" from Liverpool:

4 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, & Herring Twines, of very best quality:

20 Herring NETS, roped complete, shipped agreeably to order.

50 Coils CORDAGE and Ratline, assorted, from 6 thread to 2 inches.

April 3. J. V. THURGAR,

Orrel Coals, and Salt.

Per ship Mersey.

200 TONS best Orrel COALS, equal to those last imported by this Vessel; 200 Tons Liverpool SALT, for sale ex ship on early application to

April 3. MACKAY, BROTHERS & Co.

RECEIVED,

Per ship "St. Martins":

10 BALES Irish BACON; 76 boxes diped Candles; 40 do Irish yellow SOAP. 10,000 Lady SLATES; 10,000 Countess, ditto.

1 Cask slating NAILS; 45 bbls Coal TAR;

2 Tons Oakum; 4 smith's Anvils;

20 Boxes C. W. TIN, 20 do. I. C. Pontool do.

5 Do. I. X. do. 5 do. D. C. do.

30 Tons English IRON, well assorted;

5 Do. swedish Iron; 1 do. Blister STEEL.

On Hand,—50 tons No. 1 Monkland Pig IRON; 30 dozen Farmer's Spades; 120 do. do. Spades; 10 dozen Ballast shovels; 10 pairs Forge Bellows.

April 3. WILLIAM CARVILL.

New & Rich Paper Hangings.

The Subscriber has now a complete assortment of new and fashionable Paper Hangings, containing:

5600 Pieces,

Suitable for Parlours, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Halls, Entries, Chambers, &c. with

800 Pieces of elegant Velvet, and imitation Borders of every width and shade to match. Pieces of paper from 10d. upwards.

April 3. S. K. FOSTER.

N. B.—Further supplies expected shortly.

Loaf Sugar, Wines, &c.

Per ships York and Glasgow:

10 TIERCES refined Loaf SUGAR;

10 Puns. prime quality Malt WHISKY;

20 Quarter Casks Bronte Madeira and Teneriffe WINES; 5 half Pipes and 10 Qr. Casks old Cognac BRANDY.

In Store,—50 Puncheons good retailing MOLASSES; 10 hhds. good quality SUGAR; 50 chests Bohea; Congo, and Souchong TEAS. For sale by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

April 3. *corner Duke and Water streets.*

KITCHEN, GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS, INDIAN CORN—*early kinds*, suitable for the climate of New-Brunswick; BULBOUS ROOTS, Double DAHLIAS, TUBEROSES, &c. &c., all of superior qualities, just received from New-York, and for sale at the *Circulating Library*, next door south of the Post Office, Germain street.

April 3. A. R. TRURO.

SAINT JOHN

Soap & Candle Manufactory.

The Subscriber offers for sale cheap for Cash:

225 BOXES A. CANDLES, all sizes;

75 Boxes B. SOAP;

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

Also—To close Consignments—45 Barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK; 25 half bbls. Planters, do.

January 10. H. S. GAULT.

FOR NEWRY,

THE first class ship WARD CHIPMAN, 730 tons register, A. H. POOLE, Master—Will sail in about a week, and can accommodate a few Passengers, from which port Steamers pass daily to Liverpool.—Apply to the Captain on board, or to MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

March 24.

VALUABLE WATER LOT,

For Sale.

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

JOHN V. THURGAR,

14th Feb. *Corner of Water & Duke streets.*

A Card.

To the Electors of King's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—Having now served the office of Alderman of this Ward for the last five years, (I trust with some degree of benefit to the Public,) and having been requested by a number of gentlemen and friends, whose good opinion I esteem, to offer myself as a Candidate for the office for another year, I beg leave to tender my services to you—and at the same time to express my gratitude for the very respectable support I have always heretofore received. If you should think proper to re-elect me, I shall endeavour to pursue the same course I have hitherto done—and which I have reason to believe has met the approbation of this community in general.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

April 3. H. PORTER.

To the Independent ELECTORS of King's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—

HAVING served you as assistant Alderman for the last year, and the time having nearly arrived when it will be necessary for you to make choice of an Alderman for the ensuing year, and having concluded by the advice of my friends to come forward for that distinguished office, I shall appear at the Hustings on the first Tuesday in April next. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

St. John, March 27, 1840.

To the Electors of King's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—The circumstance of my having been two years a Member of the Common Council, and two years subsequently a servant of the Board, has given me an opportunity of knowing the best interests as well as the business of that Body; I now, therefore, in accordance with the expressed wish of very many respectable citizens offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Alderman at the ensuing election. Should I obtain a majority of votes on that occasion, I can only say that my best services shall be devoted to my public duties, and my line of conduct as on all former occasions, "fearless but faithful."

I am, Gentlemen, You'rs very obediently,

JOHN HOOPER.

St. John, March 27.

To the Elector's of King's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—

AT the solicitation of many of the Freemen and Freeholders of the Ward, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Assistant Alderman for King's, at the next Election: when should you elect me, you may depend on my using my best efforts for the good of the public.

I am Gentlemen, your obedient serv't.

March 27. JOHN W. SCOTT.

To the Independent Electors of King's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—

AT the solicitation of a number of my friends, I hereby take this early opportunity of tendering my services to represent you in Common Council, as Assistant Alderman for the ensuing year. Should you consider me an eligible person to fill that important office, and in the event of my being duly returned at the ensuing Election on the first Tuesday in April next, I pledge myself to use my utmost endeavours for your benefit and that justice due to the Freemen and Freeholders of the City at large. Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITE.

York Point, St. John, 27th March, 1840.

To the ELECTORS of King's Ward.

R. FOULIS begs to inform the Electors of King's Ward, that influenced by the encouragement which he received from *a few of the Independent Electors* at the last Annual Election, he has resolved to offer his services as *Assistant Alderman* for the ensuing year, and will therefore appear at the hustings on Tuesday next, when he will be happy should he receive the suffrages of Citizens, who, unbiased by party influence, or the efforts of canvessers, come to the Poll with only common sense for their guide, and *vote on principle.*

Saint John, April 2d, 1840.

To the Freemen and Freeholders of Queen's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a number of respectable Citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the important situation of Alderman for Queen's Ward. Should I have the honour at the ensuing Election, to receive a majority of your votes in my favour, I shall endeavour to fill that dignified situation with honest integrity and a steadfast zeal for the Public good.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your's respectfully,

JAMES NETHERY.

St. John, April 3, 1840.

To the Electors of Queen's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—

THE idea of offering myself as a Candidate for the office of Alderman had not occurred to me; but at the repeated solicitations of many Freemen and Freeholders of the Ward, I have been induced to come forward and stand the test of the People's choice on Tuesday next. A general opinion prevails that a change is required—that the civic business has not been conducted satisfactorily—and that men having a stake in the country would be preferable as Public men to those who own *no Property.* To meet the views of my fellow citizens I have been induced to offer myself as above stated. My course, should you elect me, will be to put down jobbing, make the Public Properties available, and to deal out even-handed justice.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS W. DURANT.

St. John, April 1, 1840.

To the ELECTORS of Queen's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a number of Freemen and Freeholders, I offer myself as Assistant Alderman for Queen's Ward, for the ensuing year, having served in that capacity six years in King's Ward, should you think my past services entitle me to your support, I pledge myself to use my endeavours for the Ward and City generally.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN KNOLLIN.

St. John, April 3d.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber will appear at the Hustings, on Tuesday, the day appointed to choose Charter Officers:—Be it therefore understood, that he will plead the cause of the People's Rights against the Law makers, where he will bring six grievous charges against the latter, and show to the former how they have been most grossly imposed upon. *BERNARD O'BRIEN,*

April 3, 1840. City Protector.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL,

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

TO LET,

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

Feb. 14. Z. WHEELER.

AUCTION SALES.

To be sold by Auction, on the premises, on the 10th April next, if not previously disposed of by private contract:

A BUILDING LOT, situated in *Nelson Street*, extending 17 feet in front, 49 feet backwards, adjoining Wainrbery's Lot, and 30 feet in rear on Nowlan's Lot. A Plan of this Lot may be seen at Mr. John M'Garrigle's, in Nelson street.

March 17, 1840.

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

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

H. GILBERT, *President.*

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

G. C. PARTELOW,

March 6. Acting Cashier.

Bank of British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings Sterling per Share, will become payable on the Shares registered in the Colonies on and after the 14th day of April next, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling Money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the 14th day of April, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will be closed, preparatory to the Dividend, on the 30th day of March, between which time and the 14th day of April, no transfers of Shares can take place.

By order of the Court.

G. DEB. ATTWOOD,

London, 7th December, 1839. Sec'y.

Manchester Goods.

Just received, per Columbus, from Liverpool:

38 PACKAGES, containing 500 Pieces Grey COTTONS, various qualities;

200 Pieces White ditto ditto

380 Ditto Printed do.; 50 do. Regatta Stripe;

12 Bales Cotton Warps—assorted Nos.

2 Ditto Blue ditto, (Indigo Dye.)

12 Ditto 3 thd. Cott. CANDLEWICK,

39 Pieces Drab Moleskin; 25 Do. Printed Ditto,

10 Do. Dark Mixed SATTINETTS,

15 Do. Fashionable Mixed DOE SKINS,

10 Do. very sup. Black, Blue and col'd CLOTHS,

Ravens Sewing Silk and Twist, &c.

☞Those Goods have been purchased at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance for prompt pay. W. H. SCOVIL.

March 27.—6w *North M. Wharf.*

Whiskey, Wine, Carpeting.

Per Ellen Bryson, from Greenock:

4 PUNS. Campbelltown Malt WHISKEY;

3 Bales CARPETINGS.

On Consignment:

27 Bbls. containing 86 doz. bottled Sherry } WINE;

25 doz. do. Port }

Apply to ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

March 27.—4t

FRUIT, OIL, &c. &c.

THE entire cargo of brig *Notion*, hourly expected from *Messina* and *Gibraltar*, consisting of—ORANGES, LEMONS, Raisins, Currants, ALMONDS, Liquorice, Grapes, Nuts, Citron, Olive and Sallad OIL, &c. &c. &c.

March 20. JAS. MALCOLM.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

T. L. NICHOLSON.

THOS. JONES.

St. John, March 6. 1840.

☞NOTICE.

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

March 6. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

☞NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE EAGLES and the subscriber, as the firm of GEORGE & EDWARD EAGLES is this day dissolved.

EDWARD EAGLES.

Indian Town, 16th March, 1840.—3m.

SLATES, SLATES.—70 Tons best large, heavy Roofing SLATES, now arrived per ship *Pursuit*, for sale ex vessel.

March 27. MACKAY, BROTHERS & Co.

Iron and Spikes.

JUST received per *Columbus*, from Liverpool,—40 tons, containing 2165 bars assorted flat and round common Iron, 6 tons Iron Spikes, 4½ to 10 inch,—For sale by

ALEXANDERS BARRY & CO.

27th March.

Drafts on Halifax.

DRAFTS on Halifax at *five days sight*, by immediate application at the Counting Room of

JOHN V. THURGAR.

March 27. *Corner of Duke & Water streets.*

Rum, Sugar and Molasses.

17 PUNS. High Wines; 20 Hhds. Sugar; 40 do. Molasses. For sale at low rates by RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

27th March.

DRY FISH.—60 Quintals large Codfish; 90 do. Pollock; 100 do. Haddock; for sale if applied for immediately.

March 25. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

More NEW GOODS.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

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

Plain and Figured SILKS in all colours;

Plain and figured Bonnet SATINS;

Bristol and Ture SATINS;

French and English RIBBONS;

French worked COLLARS & CAPES;

48 Rich Velvet SHAWLS & CAPES;

140 Pieces printed SAXONY CLOTHS;

250 Challie & Muslin Delaine DRESSES;

75 Rich figured Mantua DRESES, new styles;

30 Taglioni WATERPROOF COATS;

20 do. do. CAPES.

☞ *Cash only—No second price.*

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

Dec. 13, 1839.

TO LET,

APARTMENTS suitable for a small family, situated near the Wesleyan new Chapel, Princess street. For particulars enquire at this office, or at the Circulating Library, Germain street. *March 27.*

NOTICE.

THE Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA, THOMAS REED, Master, will commence her Trips on *Monday* the 23d instant:—To Eastport and St. Andrews on Mondays; returning on Tuesdays.—To Digby and Annapolis on Fridays; returning on Saturday—until further notice.

For further particulars inquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting Room of

E. BARLOW & SONS.

St. John, 20th March, 1840.

STEAM SHIP

NORTH AMERICA.

THIS new and beautiful Steamer will commence operations on the 15th April next—leaving SAINT JOHN for EASTPORT and BOSTON every WEDNESDAY, and for WINDSOR every MONDAY.

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

JAMES WHITNEY & CO.

Saint John, 6th March 1840.

NOTICE.

THE steamer NEW-BRUNSWICK, on the opening of the River, will leave Indian Town for Fredericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return from Fredericton to Indian Town on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leaving each place at 7, A. M.

ROBERT WYLIE, *Master.*

St. John, March 20, 1840.

Steamer Maid of the Mist

WILL commence on Monday the 23d instant, leaving on that day for Digby and Annapolis, and returning the same evening as soon as the Mail arrives—Will go to Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens on Wednesday and Friday, returning Thursdays and Saturdays.

March 20. JAMES WHITNEY & CO.

Steamboat for Sale.

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

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

Halifax, March 3, 1840. 4w.

Germain Street, October 25.

THE subscriber has just received ex ship *Elizabeth* from Liverpool and *Sophia* from London, a further supply of Fancy and Domestic GOODS:

BLANKETS, Bedticks, Victoria and Scotch Plaids, FURS; Men's Fur. Plush and sealett caps; Plain and Figured MERINOS; French Merino, Indiannas, Brochilla, Plain and Printed Saxoneys, Black and Colored Silk VELVETS, Figured and Plain Satins, Figured Lutestring, satin and Gauze Ribbons, Ladies White and Colored French stays, Plain and Challia Dresses, Rich Embroidered and Plain Silk Velvet and satin Mantillas, and capes; Black Crapes, Plaid and Fill'd Centre SHAWLS, &c. Ladies and Children's Chamoise lined Cloth BOOTS, Carpet shoes, fur lined.

The subscriber's present Stock of Goods having been purchased solely for Cash, he will be enabled to sell them at very low Prices.

JOHN BOWES.

IRON, &c.

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

60 TONS "Banks' Best" English IRON, (all sizes.)

120 Tons Common do. do. do.

6 Ditto Best Sweedish do. do.

2 Ditto Steel, (Cast, Blister and German,) do.

4 Ditto Spikes;

400 Kegs Nos. 1 and 2 WHITE LEAD,

1 Ton PUTTY, in 7lb. bladders,

57 Casks containing IRONMONGERY:—Joiners' Planes and other Tools, Brass and Iron Door Locks, Files and Rasps, shot; Board, Horse, and Ox Nails; Bell Mounting, Fishing Hooks & Lines, Bed Cords, Hambro' Lines and Twines, Sash Cords, &c. &c.

2 Crates Coal Scuttles, copper and iron;

2 Hogsheads TEA KETTLES, and a great variety of other articles of Hardware, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

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

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

To the Afflicted.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great powers the *Essence of Smoke* possesses in the preservation and smoking of Meat, Fish, &c. it has since its introduction into this Province, been found to possess other properties, which are of higher importance to the welfare of society, viz: its wonderful *Sanative* powers in the removal of *Inflammation*, allaying *Pain*, arresting the progress of *Fevers, Mortification* and *Cancers*; consequently useful in a variety of diseases.

Hundreds of respectable persons residing in St. John and in the country, can, and are ready to attest to its efficiency in the following diseases, from the effect it has had in removing their various complaints, viz: Rheumatism, Pain in the back, &c. Inflammations and swellings of every description; sprains, bruises, cramp, spasms, chilblains—Applied warm with the friction of the hand.

Chronic or acute inflammation of the Eyes; cutaneous eruptions; burns and scalds; ring-worm; scald head—Applied cold.

Cancer, gangrene, fever sores, ulcers—Applied warm.

Inflammation of the stomach, lungs, bowels, &c. consumption, asthma—A table spoonful taken three times a day in honey or treacle, gradually increasing the quantity if necessary.

Infl

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR,

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

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL.

For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

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

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

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

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

Jan. 4, 1839. A R. TRURO.

September 20, 1839.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

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

A large lot of SILK VELVETS, including Black and the most prevailing colors, with Ribbons to match;
An extensive assortment of SILKS, both plain and figured;
Rich SATINS; SARSNETS, Bombazines, CRAPES, GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description;
A varied assortment of MUFFS and BOAS;
Black and col'd silk Handkerchiefs;
LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS;
Umbrellas, Stocks and Braces;
Gents. warranted Waterproof HATS;
A large stock of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Pilot CLOTHS, Beavers, Petershams;
BROAD CLOTH and BUCKSKIN;
Plain and Figured MERINOS;
Mouseline de Laine Dresses; Regattas;
Homespun Checks, Stripes and Ginghams;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Printed Cottons, Lining Cambrics;
Rolled JACCONETS;
Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins;
Red and White Flannels;
Green Baize, Padding and Druggets, with an endless variety of Goods, too tedious to mention.

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

NEW FALL GOODS.

No. 1, King-street.

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

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

500 Pieces of Dark fancy Prints,
50 do. Furniture, do.
300 do. White & Grey shirtings & sheetings,
50 do. White and Red Flannels,
10 do. Victoria Plaid Cloakings,
200 pairs of double Rose and Whitney Blankets,
—with a great variety of other Goods, suitable for the season. As the subscriber has purchased a great many of those heavy Goods at Auction, he will be enabled to sell them very low for cash or approved paper.

November 1. JAMES BOWES.

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

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

4000 BARS Common IRON, assorted—viz: Flat from 1½ to 4 inches by ½; do. 1¼ to 3 in. by ⅜; do. from 1½ to 4 inches by ½: Round ⅜ to 2 inches; square ½ to 3 inches.
40 bundles half inch round refined,
40 Do. ⅜ inch ditto; 30 ditto ¼ inch ditto;
1250 Bars Refined Iron, assorted, viz: Flat from 1½ to 8 in. by ½; ditto from 2 to 4 inches by ⅜; ditto from 3 to 4 inches by ¾; ditto from 3 to 4 inches by ⅞; ditto from 3 to 4 inches by 1.
190 Bars Swedish Iron, assorted.
120 boxes Tin Plates, CW; 20 ditto ditto IC;
10 Do. do DC; 5 ditto ditto DX; 5 ditto do. IX
10 Bundles sheet Iron, No. 18; 10 do. No. 20;
60 Ditto ditto No. 22: 60 ditto do. No. 24;
50 Dozen Miners' shovels;
50 Do. Farmers' spades; 50 do. Ballast ditto,
400 Boxes Liverpool SOAP, 56lbs. each,
30 Ditto Newry Ditto, 224lbs. each,
44 Ditto Dipt Candles, 8's, 10's and 12's,
20 Puncheons *very strong* Grain Whisky,
10 Ditto ditto Malt ditto,
10m. Fire Bricks; 100 Tons Limestone,
100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork; 1 ton OAKUM,
40 Cwt. Spikes, from 5 to 9 inch,
5 Tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens, &c.
12 Pairs Forge Bellows; 50 tons No. 1 Pig Iron.

Nov. 1. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Germain-Street.

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

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

November 15, 1839.

Twines.

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

20 BALES, containing Herring, Seine and Salmon Twines.

January 3. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Brandy, Canvas, Candles, &c.

On consignment, ex Glide, from London:

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

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

January 3, 1840.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF
Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,

Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

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

August 30. H. JACKSON.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

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. 23, 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.

Blocks! Blocks!

ON consignment, per ship *Ward*, from Liverpool, and will be sold cheap if taken from the vessel: three complete setts best English made bushed Blocks, suitable for vessels of 400 tons.—Apply to JAS. MALCOLM.

January 24.

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
113,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1¼ inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

Toys, Perfumery, &c.

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

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

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

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

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN PARKER.

Staten Island, July 22, 1839.

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

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

Oct. 11. A. R. TRURO.

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

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

Superfine Mustard.

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

Jan 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugar, Seal Oil, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers—

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

Jan. 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Valuable Land for sale.

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

Terms as may be agreed on.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

January 3, 1840.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

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

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Public to his present Stock, comprising a superior assortment of Fancy and Domestic GOODS, which he is now offering at 20 per cent less than former prices; and hopes that the prices he is now selling at, will warrant a continuation of that support the public have so liberally bestowed on him since his commencement in business.

Jan. 17. JOHN BOWES.

Cordage and Canvas.

90 TONS CORDAGE of the best manufacture, including a complete gang of Rigging for a ship of 500 to 550 Tons.
2 Tons Marline, Humberline & Houseline;
2 Tons Bolt Rope; 3 tons Spunyarn;
100 Bolts best Navy boil'd CANVAS;
250 Bolts bleached Canvas;
A few Rolls Sheet Lead, 3½, 4, 5 & 6 lbs. to the foot; 2 tons OAKUM.

Dec. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SHOE STORE.

Corner of King and Germain Streets, St. John, New Brunswick.

Just received, per ship *Leander*, from Liverpool, a new and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, as follows:

LADIES' thick soled Prunella Boots, galosh'd, side lace and button; ditto pump soled do. of all qualities; ditto Fur. and chamois lined cloth Boots; Fiannel lined ditto: White and black satin, French kid, and Prunella Opera slippers; Ladies' Russia Kid and Prunella dress slippers and Ties; ditto seal skin and Russia Kid walking shoes; do. Fur lined carpet and morocco House shoes; ditto over boots of all kinds, from 3s. 6d, a pair.

Girls' thick soled Prunella Boots, galosh'd, side lace and button; ditto Pump do. do. of all colours and qualities; ditto black cloth Boots and over do. of all qualities; ditto white and black satin, French Kid and Prunella Opera slippers; ditto Russia kid, seal skin and Prunella dress slippers and ties; do. seal skin and Russia kid Walking shoes; do. stout thick soled seal skin Boots.

Children's stout and thin Boots and shoes of every description; Gentlemen's Patent Leather and French edge Dancing Pumps; ditto cloth over boots and shoes; carpet and morocco slippers; French clogs of various qualities; Children's patent leather Belts, &c. S. K. FOSTER.

December 13.

Pork and Beef.

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

Jan 3. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

Winter Goods.

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

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

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

☞NOTICE.

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

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

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

With a well selected stock of Genuine Fresh GROCERIES. *Also—on Consignment:*

25 Puncheons very strong SPIRITS.

JAMES MALCOLM,

December 6. Prince Wm. street.

French & American
PAPER HANGINGS.

The Subscriber has just received from Boston a new supply of

ELEGANT highly finished French manufactured Satin Ground PARLOR PAPERS, of various colours and patterns,
Rich crimson, scarlett, green, &c. Cloth Borders, from two to twelve inches wide to match any paper,
Very superior Imitation Cloth Borders, hardly distinguished from the real cloth,
Elegant chimney board Papers, of every variety, from 4s. to 15s. each,
A great variety of middling and common low priced Papers, with bright and showy colours and figures: Also, those of a neat and delicate character in imitation of the high pric'd.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

September 13. S. K. FOSTER.

Roofing Slates,

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

Nov. 22.

FALL GOODS.

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

☞ Their London GOODS are daily expected.

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

Sept. 20.

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

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

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

For sale low by

Dec. 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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

January 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Witney Blankets.

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

Oct. 4. 1839.

Circulating Library.

Germain street, next door South of the Post Office—

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

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

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

sept. 20. A. R. TRURO.

Fresh Cumberland Butter.

JUST received, and on sale by the subscriber: 50 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Oct. 18. *Corner of Duke & Water streets.*

FOREIGN RUM.

A FEW Puncheons Foreign RUM proof 23 & 24 and of good Flavour, for sale by

Nov. 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale the following GOODS, at his store 27, South Market Wharf:—

27 CHESTS Congo TEA; 8 do. souchong Tea: