THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

MARCH.	R. SUN. S.	MOON.	H. W.
28 Saturday,	5 47 6 23	3 29	7 9
29 Sunday,	5 45 6 24	3 57	8 16
30 Monday,	5 44 6 25	4 21	9 8
31 Tuesday,	5 42 6 26	4 42	9 51
1 Wednesday,	5 40 6 28	5 2	10 29
2 Thursday,	5 38 6 29	Sets	11 8
3 Friday,	5 39 6 31	8 18	11 44

New Moon, 2d. 10h. 42m. mo.

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Miscellany.

DOUBT AND REALITY; OR, A SPANISH LADY'S WOOING.

(Concluded.)

A female attendant came to her one day with the information that some fishermen, who had taken shelter from a storm in a ruined tower on the coast, had discovered a young man, of singular beauty, who was nearly expiring from exhaustion; and that knowing the humanity of the duchess, they had come to the castle for assistance in reviving him. This account made an impression upon her romantic mind, and on the same day she bent her steps to the tower of Koatven, accompanied by a domestic. Then, for the first time, she saw Henri. Interested by the mild and saddened expression of the youth's beautiful and noble features, Rita explained to him, with some emotion, the object of her visit; and that, having understood that her care and attention would be serviceable to him, she had come in person to tender him.

Henri warmly and gratefully thanked her, but added that there was no occasion he should become a burthen to her. His history was a simple one, he was an orphan, and had been brought up by his uncle, an aged ecclesiastic, and had never quitted him until his death. Left alone in the world, without fortune, friends, or interest, Henri had determined to follow a vocation to which he thought himself called, that of the cloister. Nevertheless, before coming to an irrevocable decision upon this matter, and in order to ascertain whether he could fitly support the solitude, fasting, austerities, and privation of the monastic life, he had resolved to make the tower his place of retirement for some little time. But his strength had failed him—he had fallen sick—the old domestic who attended him had abandoned him when he could no longer pay for services—and, had it not been for the unexpected visit of the fishermen, he must have perished unknown. He concluded his narrative by saying: "It is of little matter now, for I feel that my life is departing; and soon, poor orphan as I am, I shall go to rejoin in heaven my mother, whom I never knew on earth."

The melancholy resignation, abandonment, and misfortune by which the lad was oppressed, and his ingenuous countenance, touched the heart of the duchess, and she instantly felt a deep pity for, and a strong interest, in, one so unfortunate. From this period a new existence commenced for Rita; and, by a strange contradiction, the haughty lady who had resisted and repulsed the homage of the noble and the elevated, felt an unknown sensation inspiring her at the sight of this being, so unhappy and so destitute. Hitherto, the most elegant trifling, the most distinguished manners, and the most graceful impertinence of the flatterers of the gay world, had never arrested the passing glance of Rita; but the sad and pale face of Henri remained engraven on her heart; those features, which she had never beheld but once, seemed to haunt her wherever she went; and that soft and timorous voice was constantly thrilling in her soul.

Rita was so happy in this newly-discovered sensation, that she did not dream of resisting its progress. She was freed from all ties and connexions, immensely rich, and her own mistress;—what obstacle, then, was there to prevent her devoting herself to Henri? And on his side, alone, isolated, with no parents, family, or friends, would he not be hers, and hers only?—would he not be absolutely and entirely dependent upon her?—would he not hold everything of her?—and then, would she not be the only creature that loved him?—for so she understood love. Rita would have been jealous of Henri's mother or sister, if he had owned such relations; for love in her bosom was egotism in its purest sense, fierce, exacting, and exclusive. The more she knew Henri, the more she loved him. She spent whole hours in listening to the outpouring of his artless and candid soul, and delighted in the consciousness that she was feeling the same emotions she excited in her *protege*; for she was as great a novice as the youth in the symbols and symptoms of the delicious passion; so that an exchange was established between them of the ravishing details of each new discovery they made of the influence of the passionate tenderness in their own hearts, by which they divined what was passing in the other's.

And then the boy was so timid—so bashful! and as he never exacted the soft tribute of the lip, it would have been ungenerous not to make a free and unreserved surrender of its treasures. Thus, at length, a deep, burning, and concentrated passion took possession of the heart and soul of the duchess. At her age the development of such a feeling is impetuous and uncontrollable, and every consideration was postponed to the happiness of calling him her own. Her determination to effect this was invincible and unshaken; and regardless of her rank and fortune, forgetful of or despising her social position, she decided upon offering her hand to Henri, who, in one of their conversations, had avowed himself the offspring of a noble though impoverished family of Bretagne.

"Of what consequence is his fortune to me?" said Rita; "is he not noble? Moreover, as I am the only child of a grandee of Castille, can I not endow him with the name and title of my sire? I will do so; for he shall hold everything that he has from me—everything—even his name—that name which he will worthily bear and gallantly illustrate. For my Henri is beautiful, brave, and accomplished. I never yet saw a gentleman that could be compared to him. And then he loves me so! O he loves me to adoration—I feel it here—in my heart! I love him too well for it to be otherwise; and has he not sacrificed to me all that he could possibly surrender in this world?—the faith which he had sworn?—the pure and calm future of which he dreamed? And who knows," said Rita, with alarm," who can tell that he has not sacrificed his happiness to me?"

The three days, during which she had required Henri to reflect upon her proposition, found her, if that were possible, still more determined and resolute in her will. On the evening of the third day she took her cloak, and leaving the castle by her oratory, which communicated with the chapel by a narrow passage, she leaned upon the arm of one of her esquires, and walked to the sea-side. When she reached a large rock, she ordered the attendant to wait her return, and entered the tower. Henri was at the gate, standing on a sort of terrace, which served as a foundation for the staircase; but he was dressed in such a manner that Rita did not at first recognise him, and she stood surprised and motionless. He was almost entirely enveloped in a monk's habit, and his cowl, drawn over his head, nearly concealed his features.

"Rita, Rita, it is I," exclaimed he in his gentle tones. He had scarcely pronounced the first syllable of her name ere the duchess, recognising her lover had flung herself into his arms.

"But, Henri, why assume this melancholy costume?"

"Was it not that I was doomed to wear before I knew you, my Rita? I wished to clothe myself in it for a first, a last, and an only time, in order to make for you a more total, ample, and unreserved sacrifice. Are you offended with me?"

"No, no!—but come," said Rita, running up the staircase.

Henri gently held her back. "Listen," he whispered, while he pressed her lips to his own. "I have a fancy to be alone in my apartment above to receive you, and to do the honours of my hermitage fitly. I wish once more to long for your coming, to hear the welcome sound of your footsteps, and the rustling of your dress. Will you permit me?"

"Yes, yes; but let me tell you," interrupted Rita, with joyous precipitation, so eager was she to confide her cherished and darling project to her lover—"let me tell you, Henri, I am come to offer you my hand—my hand—with an immense fortune and a title—such a glittering, dazzling title as German electors might envy!—it is all for you; and—myself with it!—and O, how gladly do I surrender it all to one, who———"

"Angelic creature!" said Henri, kissing her bright and marble brow, "you shall tell me all above." And so saying, he disappeared in the dark recesses of the tower. A minute afterwards Rita stood at the door of his room, which no darkness could prevent her finding. She flung it open, and uttered a scream of astonishment, and almost of terror.

Her surprise was very natural, for no one could have recognised the obscure and wretched chamber of the tower of Koatven. Its damp walls, blackened by time, were covered with magnificent draperies of purple velvet, whose ample folds seemed to diminish the proportions of the apartment at least one half. There was, besides, a profusion of golden candlesticks, of gilded furniture, of Venetian mirrors reflecting the lights of a hundred wax tapers, which made the circular room like a concentration of lights and splendour. And the timid and melancholy Henri was metamorphosed into a graceful, accomplished, and confident gentleman, who glided over the rich carpets, and offered his hand to the duchess to conduct her to an arm-chair, near a table richly prepared with an equipage of the costliest china, enamelled with vermilion-coloured figures of flowers. The drinking goblets were of crystal, so thin and pellucid that the junction of the lips was almost felt through them. It was Henri himself; only, instead of his monastic habit, which he had assumed to conceal his dress, he was attired in a coat of blue velvet, embroidered with gold, and in a waistcoat of cloth of silver. It was Henri, glittering in the rays of the rose diamonds, which flushed through the elaborate lace-work of his ruffles, which blazed upon his garters, on the buckles of his red-heeled shoes, and on the hilt of his sword. It was Henri, who wore with perfect ease, and as if he had been accustomed to it, the costume of a nobleman, adorned with the orders of Malta and St. Louis, and over which waved gracefully, with every motion, the large shoulder-knots of white satin studded with silver, the distinctive emblem that the wearer was ranked in the military household of the royal Bourbons of France.

But the countenance of Henri bore no longer that soft expression of sadness and suffering which had such a touching charm for Rita's heart. His features were now smiling and animated; his glances, which the duchess had never yet encountered in their full force, and which had been always hitherto downcast and veiled by his long eyelashes, were now replete with gaiety, and exultation; and the cloud of white and perfumed powder which was thickly sprinkled over his waving tresses, doubled the expressive power of his black and deeply piercing eyes.

"Am I asleep or awake?" said the duchess, trembling, and overcome by a feeling of apprehension and grief, which she could not conceal.

"Madame the duchess shall have everything explained to her," was the respectful response of Henri, assuming the exquisite politeness of the day, which only allowed a lady to be addressed in the third person.

Rita threw herself into a chair, exclaiming, "Explain yourself; in the name of heaven, sir, explain the meaning of all this!"

"In the first place," rejoined he, "will madame the duchess allow me to enquire whether she has ever heard speak of the Comte de Vaudrez?"

"Frequently, sir, when I was in the habit of going to Versailles."

"Then madame the duchess will learn, perhaps, with some astonishment, that it is the Comte de Vaudrez who has now the honour of addressing her."

"You, sir, you! Henri! but then—good heaven!—But the Comte de Vaudrez, I was told, was in the navy, and served in America—is it possible? For pity's sake, Henri, solve me this mystery!"

"It is very true, madame, that I did serve in America, under the orders of Admiral de Guiche; but after two years' cruising, I returned to France—where I have been now for nearly two months."

* * * * *

Happy in her husband, her station, and in the numerous blessings which flow from the proper and judicious administration of a large fortune, the Duchess Rita recovered that peace of mind which arises from a conscientious discharge of the duties of life, and in which the days pass undisturbed, and the nights are tranquil and refreshing. With these returned the original pious dispositions of her soul, which had been suppressed rather than extinguished, and which would never have been disturbed, but for the artful insinuations and dextrous sophistry of the leaders of that wretched philosophy, by the principles of which the peace of Europe was wrecked for so long a period. To a susceptible heart, and an ardent temperament, a correct understanding of religious matters is more especially necessary—and in this the duchess cordially concurred, when she reflected upon the danger to which her youth would have been exposed, had the Comte de Vaudrez been other than a gentleman and a man of honour. J. P.

From the National Ægis.

CULTIVATION OF THE PLUM.

MR. EDITOR: Sir—I am induced to offer you some observations of mine on the cultivation of Plums. I have taken an interest in the cultivation of fruit for the last eight years, and now have several good kinds in a bearing state. The plum, is one of our hardiest fruit trees. During our cold winters I lost pear, apricot, peach, and several of the Baldwin apple, by the severity of the cold, but not a single plum tree. Plum trees of almost all kinds are good bearers; the usually blossom full, and the fruit sets well, and it is certainly one of the most delicious fruits we have, when in perfection. The fine kinds are wholesome and salutary, and can be indulged in even to satiety, when fully ripe, without harm. They will grow well in rather a low loamy soil: if the soil is rich, they grow fast and come quick into bearing.

But the grand obstacle in the way of cultivating this fruit, is the depredations of a small insect of the beetle tribe, which commences its operations when the fruit is quite small, and continues them usually till the first of August. This beetle is called by horticulturists the curculio—is about one sixth of an inch long, has two small bunches or protuberances on its back, and a rostrum or beak, and on this two antennæ. By this rostrum it makes a seminular incision on the plum, in which it deposits an egg. The egg hatches, producing a worm, or larve, which burrows down into the heart of the fruit, eating it through two or three times from end to end. This kills the life of the plum, causing it to wither and fall prematurely: the worm then soon leaves the fruit and enters the ground, where it undergoes a transformation or metamorphosis, common to the insect tribe, and then comes up a new curculio, to deposit its eggs as before described. Its work is not confined to the plum, but extends to the cherry, peach, and apple, though it would seem to prefer the plum to other fruit, on account, probably, of the smoothness of the skin, and the greater ease in making the incision. It is remarkable how general its depredations are on the plum tree when unmolested; for when the tree is loaded with fruit, and large, scarcely a single plum will remain unpunctured, and consequently all will be lost to the cultivator. Some kinds of peach and apple which have a woolly or furry surface, are not attacked. Almost all the wind-fall apples (as they are called) are produced by this beetle, and upon examination will be found to contain the larvæ or worm from the egg of the curculio.

The plum tree is subject to a disease on the limbs, a kind of excrescence or warthy appearance, which Dr. Harris says is caused by this same curculio, puncturing the tender bark and depositing his eggs under it. "These swellings, or warts, are diseases of the bark, caused by the punctures of the weevil, and the residence of the grubs. The sap vessels being wounded and irritated by the insects, throw out an increased quantity of fluid; this is re-absorbed by the bark, which is consequently swollen and thickened in substance; the overstretched cuticle bursts, and the swelling becomes irregular, granulated, and full of fissures."

Dr. Harris recommends cutting out and extirpating these excrescenses and burning them before the last of June. The wounds made in so doing should be treated with mortar used in grafting.

The character of the curculio is shy and timorous; so much so, it is seldom seen unless hunted after purposely. He is not often seen in motion on the tree, but occasionally in a small crevice or crack, or the axilla of a limb, and so much does he resemble an old blossom or bud, or a small piece of bark, that he will commonly remain unnoticed. Should the observer extend his thumb and finger to take him, ten to one if he don't elude him, falling as imperceptible as a small shot would to the ground.

The habits of this insect are not well known, I still believe, to fruit growers. I have made frequent inquiry of them for a preventive measure. Some have told me the insect crawled up the tree, and most of them have never seen it to know it. It is well to remark that it flies on the tree.

The following are some of the means of preserving fruit against the attacks of these insects.

First. All the premature fruit that falls to the ground with the worm in it, should be immediately gathered and burned. It will begin to fall as early as the 12th or 15th of June, and continue to until the middle of August, if not ripe before. This course, well pursued, will destroy the next generation of them and save the next year's crop.

Second. Shaking the tree briskly morning and night, and two or thee times during the day, will very much discommode and interrupt them from pursuing their operations—for at each concussion of the tree the insects fall to the ground, and if they rescend, will soon become discharged by this course of treatment.

Third. Let two or three hands take a sheet or sheets and spread under the tree, and then shake and jar it, and they immediately fall, feigning themselves lifeless, and appearing like a shapeless lump, and by those who are unacquainted with them, would not be taken for an animal until they moved. All that fall on the sheet should be immediately crushed. This last mode of destroying them should be practiced twice a day while any are found. In the spring of 1837, I cooped a hen and chickens about an Imperial Gage, whose fruit was destroyed the preceding year, and about all the plums matured on this tree. It is probable that the beetles were destroyed by the brood, as they made their way to the surface of the soil. As this little animal is easily annoyed, trees standing before a store or shop or any frequented place, usually more or less escape injury. I have known trees standing near a hog pen, mature their fruit year after year, while others, standing four rods distant, as surely failed.

Mr. Manning remarks in his Book of Fruits, that plums thrive best near the borders of the sea, and that the curculio is said to avoid the salt air.

If the foregoing remarks should prove of any advantage to horticulturists in the protection of fruit from injuries inflicted by this insect, or lead to minuter investigation into its nature and habits, I shall be well rewarded for this imperfect communication.

JOEL BURNETT.

Southboro', June 19, 1839.

The Governor-General of Canada just previous to his departure from the Upper Province, directed that the Commissariat advertisements should be taken from the *Toronto Patriot* and given to the *Christian Guardian*, a Wesleyan paper dedicated to religious objects appertaining to its own sect.—The reason for this change is, that the Guardian supports Mr. Thomson, and the Patriot is not quite so warm in his praise, although it has conducted itself, with reference to his Excellency and his measures, with much moderation.

The system of rewarding public journals for the support they may render any government is a bad one, and always wears the semblance of a bribery; and, as regards advertisements more particularly, it is doubly the duty of those in office to make choice of that paper which has the best circulation. Such, we believe, was the practice under the tory administrations in England—at all events we have seen the Government advertisements for a long series of years in the opposition papers, because these papers had extensive circulation among that class of the community which would be likely to make application for the contracts. But how stands the matter in relation to the case under discussion? The Patriot has a large circulation among the merchants and business classes in Upper Canada; the Guardian has a small one, except among its immediate and religious votaries—the circulation of one is the partial the other general. Who then can doubt which journal should have the preference for advertisements of beef, pork, flour, and the like? The answer is obvious.

There are other considerations connected with this case which we do not at present dilate on, but we may state that the Guardian has always been conspicuous for its hostility to the Church of England, while the Patriot has supported it; and it appears unseemly that a paper which upholds one of the great institutions of the empire should be punished to reward another which seeks its destruction. But things have come to a remarkable pass now-a-days, and while the present set of persons continue in authority under the Imperial government loyal men must expect a continuence of the same system, and we dismiss the case with merely remarking that Mr. Thomson, as relates to the two journals in question, *has sacrificed the public good to party feeling.*—Albion.

From the Cobourg "Church."

We refer our readers to an extract, under our Colonial head, from the Toronto *Patriot* as well as the Cobourg *Star*,—from which it will be seen that the conductors of those papers respectively have been placed under the ban of vice-regal displeasure. The former is punished by the transfer of the Commissariat patronage to a neighbouring journal which, under a religions guise, has for years taken the lead in political agitation,—labouring, with an industry worthy of a better cause, to upheave our monarchical institutions, and engaged, with an untiring diligence, in the effort to prostrate to the dust the glorious fabric of that Church to which the whole Protestant world are loud and earnest in the expression of their obligations. The latter, having no Commissariat patronage to lose, is divested of his commission as a Justice of the Peace!

Without being prepared to approve of the whole course of either of these contemporaries, there is none who can deny that their career has been uniformly marked by an unwavering loyalty to the Queen and an ardent attachment to the Constitution of their country. If within the last three months, any particular fault could be imputed to the conductor of the *Patriot*, it is that he has been rather lukewarm than otherwise in the defence of his former principles, and has leaned rather to the support than to the condemnation of the policy of the Governor-General. Our contemporary must not suppose that we have any desire to wound his feelings by expressing this opinion: we respect the motives which, as he avows, induced him to do so; but we mention it solely to remind the public of the carelessness and the wantonness of the crusade which appears to have been commenced against the upholders of Conservative principles.

In regard to the proprietor of the Cobourg *Star*, he is assailed in an office where he never offended; he is deprived of a magistracy which he never abused, but which, in the judgment of all political parties, he has filled with credit to himself and with benefit to the community. It probably did not escape the dispensers of this punishment, that the proprietor of the *Star* held another office—that of Captain in the Militia—from which, it is probable, there was an equal desire to eject him; but most likely the recollection of the time when, at the head of his company, he marched on foot through snow storms and over frozen mud for the defence of the Government against those traitors and republicans whom that Government now delights to honour, and spent weeks—to the neglect of all his private affairs and the hazard of his health—in a comfortless encampment abreast of Navy Island,—the recollection perhaps of these things checked his further degradation. If so, we rejoice to learn that any spark of chivalrous sentiment lingers still in the gloomy recesses of a breast in which was harboured the paltry resentment that dictated his dismissal from the magistracy. But let them strip him—or let him release himself—of all the "blushing honours" with which the discriminators of loyalty and virtue in better days voluntarily invested him,—we can answer for it that the proprietor of the Cobourg *Star* will, in the hour of need, be again found in the front-rank of the battle against the foes of his Sovereign and the invaders of his country.

Conservatives must now understand that they have an ordeal to pass through, trying to their pledged fealty—trying to their Christian patience. But let them quietly endure what can prove but the tyranny of a day. Let them go on in dutiful obedience to the laws,—let them not be outdone in fervent loyalty to the Queen,—let their practice as well as their principles be worthy of the altars which it is their privilege to defend. But let them never be cravens to the dignity—to the sacredness of the cause which it is their religious duty to guard and uphold. When they see the monarchy in danger, let them be amongst the foremost in the rescue; when the Church is assailed, let them prove themselves amongst the most devoted of her children. DIEU ET MON DROIT—let this be the watchword graven on the heart of the loyalist, while it stands out emblazoned upon the escutcheon of the monarch.

From the Toronto Patriot.

WAR TO THE KNIFE WITH CONSERVATISM.

The Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, Her Majesty's Representative, and Governor-General of British North America, has magnanimously thought it politic and just to issue his orders, previous to his departure, to the Commissariat to transfer its advertisements from the *Toronto Patriot* to the *Christian Guardian*.

Whether this act of the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, Her Majesty's Representative, and Governor General of British North America, be political, or personal, or both, it must be viewed by all dispassionate men of the commonest understanding, as an awful warning, that a reign of terror has commenced. The character of the two journals which his Excellency has deemed meet objects respectively of summary reward and punishment, has been so long established in this community, that it would be needless to say a word on the subject, were it not good and proper, and indeed essential, that the abused people of England should be made acquainted with the astounding fact, that the Russell Jack Frost appointments are proceeding in their North American Colonies, under his coadjutor, in republicanizing the Queen's subjects, with all the alacrity that could be desired by a Hume, a Roebuck, a Normanby, a Palmerston, or a Melbourne. Thus, then, we may state, in few words, that the Patriot, which is punished, has, since its first establishment, now upwards of ten years, faithfully, diligently, and unremittingly labored to maintain the Queen's authority in this region. While the disloyal "Christian Guardian," originally established as an engine for "*levelling the walls of the Church of England with the dust*" which is rewarded, has for the same time (both were established the very same Week) with slight intermission, (during the short interval it was under the conduct of Mr. Evans) been as sedulously and unremittingly intent on promoting sedition, rebellion, and separation from England. Indeed, so foul and reckless has been the political course of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, the original and present conductor of the "*Christian Guardian*," that he has been denounced by his own brother, from the pulpit, as "*a hypocrite in religion, and in politics unprincipled.*"—while the principal British Wesleyan Methodists, whom he falsely pretends to represent, have made more than one public demonstration of the just abhorrence in which they hold both his principles and practice. This statement, it is well known here, is true to the letter, and sets at defiance contradiction from any party whatever. Thus may the Conservatives of Upper Canada contemplate in our treatment by the Queen's Representative, the doom that is designed by the Whig-radical ministry for them all, each one in his convenient turn. It is as plain as the sun at noon, that it is the sole end and aim of the ministry of our beloved but unfortunate Queen, to undermine and prostrate all the venerated institutions of the empire, and with them its power and renown, and that instruments are despatched in all directions the best fitted to perfect the glorious design.

* * * * * We have been rebuked for our silence during the short, ignoble career of this Representative of Majesty in this capital; a few words may suffice satisfactorily to explain the reason for our forbearance.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that after every public body in England had in vain protested to the whig radical ministry against the appointment of Mr. Thomson, a circular letter was addressed by the gentlemen of London concerned with Canada, to influential parties here, containing a strong appeal to the good sense of the community, for the civil treatment of Mr. Thomson, and for the careful avoidance of obstacles to his government, that on the principle of fair play, he might have a fair trial. This letter, by particular request of a valued friend, we published, and were determined to act in good faith on its advice, and so we have acted; tho' we are free to declare, on many occasions, sorely against our better judgment.

To the Commissariat we owe nothing but thankfulness, for the uniform consideration and attention we have received at their hands, and we trust they will see a full justification of their preference of the Patriot, as their organ of communication with the public, as well in the principles it has advocated, as in the notorious fact, that the circulation of the Patriot in the city of Toronto, is at least five to one more than that of the Christian Guardian.

From the Cobourg Star.

It will be seen by the following correspondence, that the independent consistency of the proprietor of this journal, has drawn down upon his unfortunate head the *heavy* displeasure of the powers that be.

Government House,
Toronto, 15th February, 1840.

SIR,—I have it in command from his Excellency the Governor-General, to express to you that it is the pleasure of her Majesty's government to dispense with your services as a magistrate. I am therefore to request that you will have the goodness in future to abstain from acting as a Justice of the Peace for the Newcastle District.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
S. B. HARRISON.

R. D. Chatterton, Esq., &c. &c.
Cobourg.

(COPY.) *Cobourg, 20th Feb., 1840.*

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt, on Monday last, of your letter, dated the 14th instant, wherein you state that you are commanded by his Excellency the Governor-General to express to me that it is the pleasure of her Majesty's Government to dispense with my services as a Magistrate; and requesting therefore that I will have the goodness in future to abstain from acting as a Justice of the Peace for the Newcastle District.

In reference to this communication, I have only to request that you will take an early opportunity of transmitting to His Excellency the assurance of my cheerful compliance with his command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
RICH'D D. CHATTERTON.

S. B. Harrison, Esq.
Civil Secretary, &c.
Toronto.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

St. Louis Exchange Destroyed!—Fire Raging!—The St. Louis Exchange, with its magnificent dome, cost $1.700.000, is, at the hour we write, one mass of ruins. The fire broke out this morning at half-past 4 o'clock, in the fifth story, from the sparks escaping through a cracked chimney. The keeper of the hotel had been shown this flaw in the chimney, it is said, some days ago.

At 5 o'clock it was seen that the fire was raging between the slating and the plastering, and that it could not be arrested.

The alarm was now general, and the lodgers, many of them, barely escaped with their clothes, so rapid was the progress of the flames.

About six the great Ball-Room fell in with a tremendous crash. At eight o'clock the lofty dome of the Rotonda was on fire, the flames mounting to an immense height.

While we write, the buildings on the opposite of St. Louis street, fronting the Exchange, are beginning to burn. Where the flames will be arrested it is hard to say.

The whole cost of the Exchange was $1,700,000, and it is under mortgage for $1,400,000.

The Improvement Bank, to which the building belonged, has in circulation some $900.000 in bills, and scarcely any specie on hand. The Orleans Insurance Company of this city, and the Phœnix of London, have small risks. There may be others, but we cannot stop to ascertain.

The loss of this building will prove disastrous in the extreme to the First Municipality. The Rotunda was the most magnificent structure of the kind in the Union.

A princess of Coburg is about to marry the Duke de Nemours, a second son of Louis Phillippe.

M. Guizot is sent as Ambassador from France to England.

SPAIN.—In Spain the election of deputies to the Cortes has unexpectedly resulted in a large ministerial majority.

GAS LIGHT AND WATER COMPANY.—A large and highly respectable meeting, consisting of upwards of *four hundred persons*, was held at the Exchange Coffee House this morning at 12 o'clock—for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a Gas Light and Water Company for the town of Halifax.—J. Leander Starr, Esq. being called upon to take the Chair, and Wm. M. Hoffman, Esq. appointed to act as Secretary, the meeting was opened by the Chairman, who briefly stated the objects for which it had been called, but at the same time, thought it advisable that proceedings should be confined, in the first instance, to the forming of a Gas Light Company, as there was not the slightest doubt, from the information in the possession of the Provisional Committee, of its ultimate success. The Chairman was followed by the hon. J. B. Uniacke, Mr. A. Richardson, Judge C. R. Fairbanks, Mr. Alex. McKenzie and several other gentlemen,—all of whom warmly advocated the introduction of Gas into the town of Halifax by the immediate formation of a Company for that purpose.

It was then unanimously Resolved,—That the report of the Provisional Committee should be adopted, and a Company formed with a Capital of £20,000, in shares of £10 each, (with power to increase the stock to £30,000 if it should be deemed advisable,) and shareholders to be called upon only for so much of their subscription as might from time to time be required.

The meeting was then adjourned until Thursday next, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, when further proceedings will be taken, and stockholders proceed to appoint a committee of 7 persons, to act with full power, until their authority is superseded by Directors appointed under an Act of Incorporation. Hon. J. B. Uniacke was requested to introduce a suitable Bill, to obtain such an Act from the Legislature.

Previously to the adjournment, a vote of thanks was passed to A. Richardson, Esq. for his early exertions on the subject of Gas-Light.

WILLIAM M. HOFFMAN, Sec'y.
Halifax, 16th March 1840.

Provincial Legislature.

House of Assembly, March 14.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, an Account from Messieurs James Taylor, Senior, and Company, with the Commissioners for Government House, of Expenses incurred about that Establishment up to the 13th of February last: and on motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnston, *Ordered*, That the said Accounts be referred to the Committee on Public and Private Accounts, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, from the committee appointed to take under consideration the state of all the Roads of Communication throughout the Province, in order to ascertain the sums required for the improvement thereof, reported, that they had the subject again before them, and that he was directed to submit a further Report thereon, and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee on Roads having the subject again under their consideration, recommend that the following additional appropriations be made for the improvement thereof:—

For the Road from Grand Falls round the Tamiscouta Lake,	£1,500
For the Road from Woodstock, through the Williamstown Settlement, to the River Des Chutes,	250
For the Road from Fredericton to Petico-diac,	2,500
For the Road from Red Rock to the Nerepis,	250
For the Road from Oak Bay to the Bridge at Eel River,	750
For the Road from the Bridge at Brockways, Magaguadavice, to the lower Bridge on the Saint Croix,	200
For the New Road between Grand Lake and Richibucto,	600
For the Road from Head of Bellisle to Kingston,	600
For the Road from Fredericton to Oromocto,	400
For the Royal Road,	500
	£7.550

"The Committee have also had before them a Petition from Alexander M'Donald and others upon the subject of an expenditure on the line of Road from Saint Andrews to Saint Stephen, and your Committee cannot recommend any appropriation on that Road at this present time.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee to whom were referred the Petitions from John Drummond, Alexander Campbell, Neil M'Laughlin, Thomas Pearson, and others, presented to the House on the 20th and 21st of February, preferring certain charges against the Supervisor of the Great Road from Saint John to Hayward's Mills, submitted their Report, which he read, and it being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the several Petitions preferring charges against the Supervisor of the Great Road from Saint John to Hayward's Mills, beg leave to report:

"That they have made diligent enquiry into the subject matter of the said Petitions, and the several allegations of the same, and after careful investigation and examination into the several alleged causes of complaint, cannot find that the Supervisor was in any way to blame, in any of the proceedings complained of by the petitioners. From various documents laid before the Committee, it appears that contracts with certain well defined specifications and conditions, had been, in the usual manner, entered into for the performance of Road work, and that the Supervisor had withheld certain sums in several instances where the work had not been completed agreeably to such specifications. The Law making the Supervisor the sole judge of the performance of the contractors, and holding him and his sureties liable for his doings, does not permit Your Committee to decide in any case of dispute between him and any of his contractors, all such cases being referable to the legal tribunals of the country." Ordered that the Report be accepted

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 16.

On the question for the adoption of the address in answer to the Queen's Speech being formally put from the woolsack:

The Duke of Wellington rose—My lords, there is no noble lord in this house who concurs more sincerely than I do in the expression of congratulation to her Majesty upon her approaching marriage, which she has been pleased to announce a second time to the public from the throne this day. I most sincerely wish that the event which has been thus promulgated may contribute to the comfort of her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) I agree with the noble lord who seconded the address that it is desirable that your lordships should concur with the other house of parliament in the provision for the prince whom her Majesty has selected. My lords, it appears to me that when this house is called to a question of this description, the house ought to know, and the public ought to know, something beyond the mere act of council, or this announcement from the throne—something more than the mere name of the prince—(hear)—to whom her Majesty is about to be united. I had the honour of being summoned to the privy council when her Majesty was graciously pleased to declare in council her intention to espouse that prince. On that occasion the precedent of the reign of George III. was followed in all respects except one—that is, my lords, declaring that the prince is a protestant. (Hear.) My lords, for my own part I entertain no doubt that he is one. I am sure he is a protestant. I know he is of a protestant family. I have the honour of being known to some of his family, and I am sure that he is a Protestant. By the law of this country it is necessary that the prince must be a Protestant to be espoused to her Majesty. I say, my lords, that the precedent on the marriage of George III. ought to have been followed throughout, and the public ought to have had the fact of the prince being a Protestant announced in the same manner as was then observed. I know the noble lords opposite too well to think that they are ignorant of the anxiety of the public mind, and I know well that they have it in their power to relieve that anxiety—(hear, hear.)—and gratify the people by the declaration. Nay more, my lords, I am satisfied that her Majesty is as anxious for the Protestant character of the state as I can be, or any of your lordships. If so, why was not there an announcement in conformity with the precedent of George III.? Is there any doubt as to the religious sentiments of the prince? There is no doubt about it. He is a Protestant. He cannot be otherwise—(hear.) Why was it then not stated?—(hear.) Why, I ask, was it not declared that the prince is a Protestant? My lords, I have seen since what the reason was for the course adopted. I read what was asserted with great attention. I am aware what a celebrated French author has asserted. He says that in France—"Enplein jour, on ne conspire pas." I have been accustomed to look to those revolutionary discussions. I read the public speeches and letters—missive and declarations, that I may see what the danger is, that I may be prepared accordingly. I see from what passed there a very sufficient reason why the word Protestant was not inserted in the communication made by the Privy Council, and why it has not been inserted in the speech. My lords, I am convinced that noble lords opposite are as much disposed as I am to preserve the Protestantism of the state; but I do say that this is the first time that the House of Lords has been called upon to act in this manner. The public ought to know—the house ought to know, that he is a Protestant prince, knowing that we are a Protestant state. I was the party to bring forward the measure with regard to the Test and Corporation Acts, and the measure to admit the Roman Catholics into all the privileges of the constitution, and to enable them to become part and parcel of the Protestant state; but I never intended, nor did noble lords opposite who supported me in that measure which I had the honour to propose, intend that the country should cease to be a Protestant state. I say, then, that the House of Lords should on the first opportunity of expressing an opinion—your lordships having been called upon to concur in the address—to insist upon the removal of the doubt upon the public mind, in reference to this subject. When your lordships provided for the security of this Protestant state, you were willing to admit into it—notwithstanding all the objections that were strongly urged on the ground of former precedents and ancient laws, orders in council, declarations, oaths, and what not, you were prepared and did actually admit all those persons to the full enjoyment, benefits, and advantages of this Protestant state, on the ground of those oaths and other securities which you then provided for the security of that state. But I do entreat your lordships to satisfy the public mind by declaring your belief that the provisions of the law of this Protestant country require such a course as I have ventured to suggest, and that you believe the prince to be a Protestant. On a former occasion—the marriage of George III.—it was declared before the privy council that the princess to whom he was about to be espoused was a Protestant princess. In the address proposed to both houses, it was not so announced certainly; but in the House of Commons, an amendment was made, in which the word Protestant was inserted. That course, however, was not pursued in the House of Lords, but it was adopted in the address proposed in the House of Commons. I have now to propose that your lordships adopt a similar course. If your lordships concur in this, I have no objection to the other parts of the address.

The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to put the question on the amendment, which proceeded to insert the epithet "Protestant" before the word "prince."

Some delay, however, having taken place in putting the question,

Viscount Melbourne expressed his regret that, out of respect to her Majesty, their lordships had not, for that night at least, laid aside all party differences, even that shadow of a difference, if, indeed, difference it could be called, which the noble duke had raised, and came to an unanimous vote in favour of the address. He maintained that the amendment was unnecessary.

The Earl of Winchelsea supported the amendment. He asked whether, when the bill which relieved the Roman Catholics from their disabilities passed the legislature it was not considered essential to take security that this should remain a Protestant state, and to show that the sovereign was not to be relieved from those principles or disabilities which had been imposed on the family when they were first called to the throne of these realms—viz., that no sovereign could rule who professed any other than the protestant religion, or who should marry any other than a protestant spouse. But it did not follow that because a prince had descended from a Protestant family, and from a long line of Protestant ancestors, that he himself should be a member of that religion. Were not their lordships aware that many of the connexions of that illustrious prince were at that moment members of the Roman Catholic faith? He (Lord Winchelsea) would not say that those individuals to whom he referred had changed their religion except upon the conviction of their consciences; but still he could not forget the fact that there were members of the family of which Prince Albert was a member who were no longer Protestants. Was there not a cousin of that illustrious prince, the husband of the Queen of Portugal, an avowed Roman Catholic, and were there not other members of the family who had become so? He (Lord Winchelsea) maintained that it was not only proper, but absolutely essential, that the proposed words should be inserted, for the satisfaction and security of the country. Their lordships knew that there was a feeling on the part of certain individuals to subvert the Protestant religion, and to increase the power of the Roman Catholics, to the prejudice of the Protestants of the country. That feeling, he would maintain, did exist. But he could tell the persons who entertained it, that there was that spirit among the Protestant population of this country, that would make them rue the day on which such an object should be declared. He believed that the country was on the eve of one of the most awful convulsions that had ever taken place in a civilised state. He believed that there were certain parties, who, to forward their own political views, had raised up a storm which they felt themselves unable to meet or quell—a storm, which at this time was threatening to burst upon them with the greatest violence, and with the most lamentable results. He would support the amendment; and he for one could not conceive that the adoption of it could possibly give offence either to her Majesty or the illustrious individual to whom she was about to be united, while, on the other hand, he was quite convinced that it was essential, and would tend in a most material degree to satisfy the public mind on the subject. He conceived that if there was one thing more than another which was imperative upon the Sovereign of these kingdoms, it was to maintain inviolate the Protestant faith. Alluding to the reported presentation to her Majesty of a person who was the propounder of sentiments and principles which strike at the root of those religious and moral principle on which the government of this country ought to be conducted, his lordship said he should inquire into the rumour, and, if he found it correct, he would take an early opportunity of moving in that house a vote of censure upon the party by whom that individual had been presented to her Majesty.

The amendment was adopted.

Communications.

"Oh, that a whip was placed in every honest hand,
"To lash the scoundrels naked thro' the world."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

Sir,—So much has been sung and said of late about Responsible Governments for the Colonies; so much time and money has been spent in legislating upon the question, and so much agitation has been had throughout the Province on the occasion, that it is high time that the thing was set at rest—that the true interest of the country might receive a little of the attention of our Legislators. It must, Sir, be abundantly evident to the most casual observer, that the British Government have been so annoyed and insulted by the revolutionary movements and dictation of Provincial Delegations, that they have found it necessary to put a final stop to such graceless conduct from her dependants. This has been done; and while our Johnny raws in office have been expending thousands after thousands of public money; while Delegation Dinners" and other senseless routs have amused the "gaping" throng, the cunning statesmen on the other side of the water have been forging fetters and rivetting them tightly on the legs of our Solomons of the House of Assembly. And pray how? Methinks I hear the learned and gallant prate-a-pace of York exclaim. Why Mr. Windmill I will tell you:—Your fine speeches in Downing-street have produced for New-Brunswick a military despotism; a Governor with a Council of automatons; a shadow without the substance; a body in fact with which Sir John can play Boa-constrictor, whenever he has an appetite so to do, by swallowing them all, and that too without either shaving or greasing their heads. Here two bodies merge into one; a side of the triangle is taken from us, and the people have lost the good old three-sided Government that did exist (and that was a truly responsible one) for the new fangled "improved constitution," so called.—Now, as the Council is responsible *only* to the Governor, and as the Governor is responsible *only* to the Home Government, pray who are responsible to the people of this Province? The House of Assembly? No! They are elected for seven years; a period in which they may destroy beyond the power of redemption, the liberties of the people. And what will they not do? What have they not done to serve their own private purposes? Can any man believe that those expensive delegations were undertaken for any other purpose than personal emolument? Has not time solved the question? Have they not sacked thousands of the public monies? The answer is, yes. And what I would ask have the people got in exchange for their good looking thousands? Why, an Algerine Government. They have increased their own pay—they have created new offices for themselves and their needy relatives. They have granted a hundred a year to such of the Council as do not hold situations under Government, &c. &c. Now mark the operation; I will give one instance and let that suffice. Suppose the Hon. Charles Simonds, the arch-agitator, receives as member of the Council £100: as Speaker of the House £150: as member of the House about £80, making in all about £330—a very snug thing. Who would not be a man of the people for a *short* period, for a *long* salary? Now, Sir, it follows that as the only remedy left in the hands of the people, in order to make our Representatives responsible, we must insist upon Annual Parliaments—vote by ballot and universal suffrage; for surely it will not be denied, that if it be necessary that Councillors should be subject to be dismissed at a moment's notice by the Governor, members of the Assembly who are a subordinate body, should be at least subject to removal once a year. No reasonable man of the Assembly can for a moment resist this just demand of the people, the more especially when they reflect that we have paid so many thousands of pounds for the establishment of Responsibility. In the Sister Province it has been found necessary, in order to save appearances, to reduce the period of Parliaments from seven to four years. Have our Assembly? Has that arch-reformer, Chas. Simonds, the patriot, the man of the people,—has he ever named, or thought of naming, a shortening of the duration of Parliaments? Then who does he imagine in this Province, is so brutally ignorant as not to see through his heartless, his tyrannical measures. What is there in that man, I would ask, that he should be permitted for so long a period to libel the intelligence of the people of this country? Is it his noble family? No. Is it his oratorical powers? See him at the hustings. Is it his liberality? No; he is not known to own a horse, a cat, or a dog, or any living quadruped, least they should be an expense. Is it his education? No; any one who has ever heard him speak or seen him write, will hold him guiltless of ever having received any.—What then, I repeat, is it that gives him the power of controlling, not only the Assembly, but the highest officials in the country. Shall I tell you; then this is it, it is his low cunning and his wealth.

This being the state of affairs, then it becomes the duty of every honest man to resist the progress of destruction, and to rally round the standard of loyalty and the people's rights. We must petition for Reform, and if not granted fairly and freely, we must at the next General Election, choose an honester and more intelligent set of Representatives; we must vote for no man who will not pledge himself for the necessary Reform. We must form political unions throughout the Province, and with a loud voice, and a firm purpose, rid the country of Republicans and peculators.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

* For a description of which see British Colonist of December, 1837.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—"One of the City Guards" is desirous of having it pointed out to him wherein he ever displayed a little of the "Craven," or in military language "the white feather," in answer to which I might say truly, that the whole of his writings savoured of both, and particularly his silly letter in the Courier of 6th April, 1839: on which he was very ably answered and confounded by a writer under the signature of "Junius," who said "It is enough to make an honest man blush to read "the communications of One of the City Guards "and the editorial of the Courier, on the subject of "the Boundary, 'That nothing was lost save our "honour!'"

It would be far more prudent if "Verax" and "One of the City Guards" were to leave the Lieutenant Governor's name altogether out of their low ribaldry communications; for depend upon it, the defence set up by a "blackguard" or a "craven" will not add to the laurels of a gentleman.

Your's, &c. AN IRISHMAN.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—In the Observer of Tuesday last, an "Ex-Assistant," as he signs himself, has been puffing the present Alderman for King's, and hopes we shall elect him again. I would, Mr. Editor, ask why elect him again. Shall we because he tried to get the stock of the Water Company palmed upon the City at par, when it had been offered and refused at 50 per cent. below par. Shall we because he voted that the sixth section of the law passed in September last, should be carried into immediate effect. We know how hard that law bore on the poor sufferers by the fire. Shall we because he desired the Report of the Commissioners to be received and acted on, thereby forcing the city to pay £19,235; two thirds of which, viz: £12,830 the sufferers by the late fire must have paid in addition to their former sufferings; thus afflicting the afflicted. Is it for all this, or is it for the good he does his Ward? No, Mr. Editor, so little is done on the streets in King's Ward, that many of them are in such a state you cannot get through them with an empty cart. If any thing is said to the Alderman about it, he says look at Dock street and Brussells street, see how much we have done there. Pray what fool is there who does not know that Dock and Brussells streets are the main passages to and from the city, and as such are the property of all the Wards, and should be taken care of by all the Wards. Poor suffering King's Ward pays heavy road tax to get the other Wards fixed.

THOMAS G. HATHEWAY.

To J. M. C., Esquire—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your diplomatic epistle in answer to my humble communication of February last, which I duly *appreciate* although you appear to be remarkably *short* and *pithy*. I had almost despaired of hearing from you, but I made every allowance, upon the reflection that *great bodies* move slow, and a poor plebian in the humbler walks of life would be long in reaching the ears of *one* surrounded by the pomp and glory of a court circle. I am glad to learn from you, that you are not likely to be created a *Peer* at the present time, although your noble qualities entitle you to *nobility* distinction, and we cannot but feel grateful to His Excellency for his sympathy for the people. It has been said by a certain distinguished individual that "the sober second thought of the people is always right." I imagined His Excellency being *a man of the people* would be tinctured with the same sentiment, and upon mature reflection would not deprive us of your *usefulness* in another quarter, although he thought you a fit subject for the application of Dr. Johnny Russell's cathartic, the vending of which appears rather unprofitable in consequence of its not having the desired effect, the people in general being too *costive* for its operation; it answers weak stomachs, and will therefore take the liberty of recommending it to *all* those so effected: it would not be very profitable in this country, and I advise you not to *drive a trade* on that score, as stomachs are already too full and the best *general purge* would be a *General Election*.

Sir John Harvey I believe is disposed to do what is right, but he misses a figure some times; he most egregiously erred when he thought of such "*a getting up stairs*" as taking you from the lower region, but there seems to be an effervescence of the *second thought*, and all will be right yet, I would say to him *fiat justicia ruat cœlum*.

I have heard a report that completely astounds me. It is said that a certain *little man* who generally resides in this County, and sometimes sojourns for a season at head quarters, and possesses rather a baneful influence, has represented that the *measure of justice* is not full in the adjoining Parish, and that it is necessary to create another *batch* of Magistrates, mixed with a little of the *leaven* from *your family yeast bottle*. There are now *only thirteen* Magistrates in Woodstock, and in our Parish with a population nearly if not as large there are *three*. *Justice* with us you see is not yet in her *teens*: in round numbers, if you calculate, there are twenty-six magistrates in this county, a pretty good *batch* I should say, and half of that number reside in Woodstock: yet forsooth, with characteristic zeal more is to be added—Is this a fair distribution, is this justice, is this an act of *disinterestedness*, I have my doubts; but with your *peculiar* ideas, I dare say you will differ with me. A man cannot go to Woodstock now without running his nose bump against a Justice, and when more is created I don't know what will be the consequence. Surely Sir John will have too much respect for her Majesty's liege subjects in this quarter, to put them in such tribulation; and besides magistrates so *easily pledged* will become as cheap as *Councillors*. Please say to the little man the next time you look in the glass *parvum, parva, decent*.

A Free and Independent Elector.

Wakefield, March, 1840.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 27, 1840.

By the arrival of the steamer *British Queen* at New-York, we have received Portsmouth papers to the 2nd instant. The British Ministers were again left in the minority in the House of Commons on the 27th of February, on motion respecting the pension to Sir John Newport. The motion was met by an amendment made by Lord Morpeth; the House divided for the motion 240, for the amendment 212; majority against Ministers 28.

By a recent regulation of the Lords of the Admiralty, an Assistant Surgeon entering the Naval service after the 1st of February, is to be appointed by an *acting order*, to be confirmed at the expiration of one year from the original date.

The Chartists.—Frost, Williams and Jones, were removed from the York, hulk, to a convict ship bound to Van Dieman's Land and had sailed for their place of destination.

Great activity prevailed at Portsmouth in fitting out vessels for the Chinese and Indian Seas.

France.—The Ministry had all resigned, in consequence of a defeat in the Chambers, which had refused, 226 to 200, to accede to the ministers' proposition making an appropriation for the Duke of Nemours. The Journal des Debats exclaims, that the rejection of the motion is the most deadly blow to royalty; that it humbles the throne of July in the dust; and crowns the most ardent hopes of the Republicans.

Constantinople, Jan. 29.—Mehemet Ali has given his official answer to the three Consuls, and refuses to listen to terms—he throws defiance in the face of Europe, and declares, that conscions though he be of the weakness of his position, across his own body shall the Powers march into the gates of his capital ere he will concede one jot of his most legitimate rights.

MASONIC BALL, IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

This feat took place on Wednesday evening last, under the Banners of the *St. John Lodge*, in the Friary, Long Room, the Company consisting wholly of Masons, their wives, daughters, and sisters. The room which had been several days previously in preparation was splendidly and tastefully fitted up, producing an effect altogether enchanting.—The company arrived at 7 o'clock; the Ladies after being inducted and Esquired, after the Masonic Order, prepared themselves for the amusements of the evening. At 8 o'clock the sets were formed and dancing commenced with great spirit, and continued until 12 o'clock; the Brethren then formed a circle, and drank "*The Queen and Prince Albert*," with the honours—three times three—after which the new version of the National Anthem was sung in full chorus. In the course of the evening a very substantial colation was served up, followed by fruits and "Queen's Cake." Harmony and good feeling appeared to be the order of the night, and so wholly absorbed did the company appear to be with the business on hand, that it was not until the Rosy Goddess had unbarred the portals of the East, that they discovered the hour for separation was at hand. A few Military Officers and their Ladies who were present tended much to heighten the splendour of the scene.

Every credit is due to the Worshipful Master, and the Managers for the very excellent arrangements of the evening. Master Sorley, as usual, was "at home," and "on hand" with the best liquids that the city could afford.

Saint George's Church, Carleton.—This Church having lately undergone considerable enlargement by the addition of side galleries, the new Pews were opened for the first time, for the public accommodation, on the afternoon of Sunday last. The Church now contains fifty-four Pews, besides some free seats, and extensive accommodation for a choir, and will comfortably seat more than 400 persons: the interior of it has also been fitted up at considerable expense, and with great taste, in a way that is very creditable to the congregation. On Sunday it was crowded to excess—every seat was filled, and hundreds were obliged to retire, not being able to gain admittance. Divine service was opened by the anthem—"Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth," ably performed by the "St. John Sacred Music Society," who had very kindly offered their services for the occasion: the Hymns after the Psalms were chanted by them: Mason's Anthem from the Collect for the seventh Sunday after Trinity, "Lord of all power and might," was beautifully sung after the three Collects, and Luther's Hymn before; and the Anthem "Blessed be the Lord for evermore," after the Sermon: all accompanied on the Organ by Mr. G. R. Jarvis. An excellent and extremely appropriate Sermon was delivered by the Rev. I. William D. Gray, A. M., Rector of Trinity Church, from Haggai i. 7, 8, "*Thus saith the Lord of Hosts: Consider your ways. Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build the house, and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord.*" It was altogether a most interesting and imposing service, and the collection amounted to £10 6 7.—*Observer.*

The Trustees of the Portland Episcopal Sunday School have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt some time since, of three pounds from Robert Rankin, Esq., and one pound ten shillings from John Pollock, Esq., in aid of the funds of that Institution.—*Ib.*

Prosecution for Libel.—So many persons having called upon us to ascertain what proceedings have been taken by the Government against the "*Weekly Chronicle*," for the letter of "W" which appeared on the 28th ultimo:—we beg to refer them, and the Province at large, to the following correspondence between Her Majesty's Attorney General, and our humble selves. The public are now aware, *that the whole weight of the Provincial Government* is thrown into the scale against us; but we have a serious and responsible duty to perform and to maintain, which is the "*Liberty of the Press*," and with the consciousness of rectitude on our side, we trust, that we shall not be found wanting in the support of those principles which form the bulwark of the glorious British Constitution, "*Freedom of discussion!*"

Fredericton, 18th March 1840.

Messrs. Lewis W. Durant & Co.

Gentlemen,—

Having received Instructions as Attorney General to institute a prosecution against the Author and Publisher of a false and scandalous libel on the Queen's Representative, which appeared in the Weekly Chronicle under date of the 28th day of February last, entitled "Another New and Improved Constitution"—of which paper you hold yourselves out as the Printers—It becomes my duty to carry those instructions into effect.

As the object of the prosecution is to bring to Public Justice, the real author or authors of that false and libellous publication, I call on you to furnish me with the name or names of the person or persons from whom you received the same,—Your not doing which will produce the conclusion that it proceeded directly from yourselves, and I shall in that case be under the necessity of making you the defendants against whom I must proceed.

I remain, your most obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) CHARLES J. PETERS,
Attorney General.

St. John, March 23, 1840.

Her Majesty's Attorney General.

Sir,—We have had the honour to receive your letter of the 18th instant, in which you inform us, that you have been directed, as Attorney General, to institute a prosecution against the Author and Publisher of a false and scandalous libel on the Queen's Representative, which appeared in the "*Weekly Chronicle*" of the 28th ult.: and call upon us to furnish you with the name or names of the person or persons from whom we received the same, intimating that if we do not do so, the conclusion will be produced, that it proceeded directly from ourselves, in which case you will be under the necessity of making us the defendants against whom you must proceed. In reply, we beg to state, in the most distinct and positive terms, that the article in question did not proceed from ourselves. It was sent to us for insertion, like all other communications of a political tendency, *anonymously*; and we cannot therefore, were we disposed so to do, give up the name of the real author. When we received it, it did not appear to us, nor does now, to be a false and scandalous libel;—if it had we should have refused to insert it, as we have done to many such articles. It does not appear to us to exceed the limits to the free discussion of public affairs, which the public press has assumed in Great Britain, Ireland and all the British Colonies, and in which the respective Governments, both at home and abroad, have tacitly acquiesced. It certainly is not in any respect so offensive as many of the publications with which the newspapers of this city abounded during the administration of Sir Archibald Campbell, particularly the "John Gape" papers, none of which were prosecuted by the Government; on the contrary, several persons supposed to have been concerned in them are now in Government employ.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
L. W. DURANT & Co.

Extract of a Letter dated Fredericton, 23d March:

"I have just heard that the House sat with *closed doors* for upwards of two hours to day in debate of a vote of thanks to Colonel Maxwell, for his *gallant defence of the Disputed Territory*, last winter. It was no go however, for some of the members who seem to have some idea of justice, opposed it altogether in that shape. It was finally carried as a vote of thanks to Colonel Maxwell. Officers, Non Com. Officers and Privates of the 36th, and Major Brookes, &c. &c. &c. of the 69th.

From the Miramichi Gleaner.

We have obtained the Journals of the Legislature up to the 9th instant.

It will be seen by the extracts we copy below, that the Assembly, after a debate with closed doors, passed a Resolution, requesting the Lieutenant Governor to prosecute the Publisher of the St. John Chronicle, for some remarks of a Correspondent under the signature of W. which appeared in that Journal of the 28th ult. in which they induced the Legislative Council to join.

We know not, and cannot be supposed to know, whether the grave charges brought against his Excellency be true or false, but we trust for the honor and fair fame of Sir John, that there is no foundation for the same; and we candidly admit, when we read over the article, we could not bring our mind to place any credit in the remarks of the writer. The subject was therefore dismissed without any further notice, and as but few copies of the Chronicle are taken in Miramichi, but little was known of the communication; but since the Legislature has taken the extraordinary step it has, the paper has been sought after with great avidity, and the contents of the letter the topic of general conversation.

Why the members of the Assembly have busied themselves in this matter, puzzles us not a little, particularly as the party with whom it originated, spared neither the character or feelings of his Excellency's predecessor, because his opinion, on many important questions, was opposed to theirs.

The only reason we can assign for this strange interference, is—that the Chronicle has always strenuously opposed the individuals now in power, and the remarks of its Editor and Correspondents, from time to time, must have been very galling to the leaders of that party; and knowing there own impotence, from late decisions, to chastise refractory Editors, they have hit upon this expedient to accomplish two objects—viz. to bestow a little flattery on His Excellency; and by persuading him to prosecute for libel, they may have the gratification of seeing their opponent mulct with heavy damages, or incarcerated in a prison.

From the Sentinel of Saturday last, we copy the following reply of His Excellency to the joint Address of the Council and Assembly. We are sorry that he complied with their desires; no good can possibly flow therefrom; and in our opinion, he would have acted with more dignity and in a manner more befitting his high standing as a brave soldier, and Representative of Her Majesty, had he decided otherwise. Were the Ministers of the British Government, to notice after this fashion, the attacks that are daily made on them by the opposition press, they would be constantly embroiled in Law prosecutions—but they act more discreetly—they leave a discriminating public to judge of their conduct. Such, in our opinion, would have been the most prudent course in this instance.

House of Assembly.—On Monday the House went into Committee on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, altering the Law of Replevin, which was passed. It afterwards resolved itself into a committee to consider the Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the best mode of granting the Mines in the County of Westmorland; and Mr. L. A. Wilmot read the Report, embracing a plan upon which the Mines should be granted; pointing out different mining districts in the County of Westmorland, which are to be put up at public auction with an upset price, and subject to a duty of five per cent. on all minerals or ores which may be raised.

On Tuesday the House was engaged in Committee of Supply, and afterwards on the Revenue Bill; when the scale of duties hitherto in force, with a few exceptions, were agreed to. Among other alterations, the Committee recommended that the duty on Rum should be 1s. 9d. per gallon at a certain strength, to encrease as the strength encreases; 2s. 3d. on Brandy, on Whiskey 3s. and on the better kinds of Wines 2s. 6d.; upon every Horse imported from the United States £5, instead of £3 10s. as formerly; and on oxen and other horned cattle one pound. They also recommended the withdrawal of the duty of one penny per gallon on Molasses which has hitherto been in force.

A Bill for dividing the County of Westmorland, was considered in Committee on Monday, and lost by a majority of 16—14. Mr. Fisher's Bill taxing wild granted Lands was afterwards taken up and passed.

There is a rumor current in the city this morning, that a regiment of U. S. troops have been ordered to Houlton.—*Bangor Courier.*

A Great Man. Among the passengers by the British Queen is Mr. Bihin, the celebrated Belgian Giant—who stands *eight feet six inches in his stockings*, and is said to be naturally and finely proportioned—and possessed of astonishing strength.

Halifax, March 17.

Hostile Meeting.—An affair of honor, took place at Point Pleasant, on Saturday morning last, between Joseph Howe Esq. M. P. P. attended by Herbert Huntingdon, Esq. M. P. P.; and John Inglis Haliburton, Esq. Clerk of the Executive Council, attended by J. W. Ritchie, Esq. After receiving Mr. Haliburton's fire, Mr. Howe discharged his pistol in the air. The affair originated, so far as we can learn, from some expressions offensive to Mr. Haliburton, which Mr. Howe had used in debate.—*Times.*

Since the arrival of the Packet, the following new appointments to the Legislative and Executive Councils, have been spoken of as certain:—To be Legislative Councillors—M. G. Black, J. L. Starr, M. Tobin, Jr. Esquires, Halifax; J. Bond, Esq. Yarmouth; J. Morton, Esq., Cornwallis; D. McFarlaine, Esq., Wallace; and J. Janvrin, Esq., Arichat. To the Executive Council, James McNab, Esq.—*Ibid.*

The Assembly and Legislative Council of St. John, N. B., have passed a resolution to prosecute the printer of the St. John, N. B. Chronicle, for a Libel on His Excellency Sir John Harvey. The three estates of the colony of New Brunswick waging war against the liberty of the press, and prosecuting the editor of a local paper. How dignified—how responsible!—*Halifax Times.*

The following horrible act of malice is narrated in a letter from Presburg:—"On the night of the 19th ult. the village of Falsoe Sharkony, in Hungary, containing 220 habitations, and a population of 900 souls, was entirely consumed by fire. In the course of the day the daughter of a rich farmer was married to a young man of the village of Lechy. At midnight, when the festivities of the day were over, and the happy pair retired to bed, Charles Thelkey, another young man of Lechy, who had sought the hand of the bride, but having been refused, set fire to the dwelling to which they had retired, and in a very few minutes it was completely enveloped in flames which spread with irresistible force throughout the whole place. Upwards of 200 persons perished in the conflagration, and 300 more were severely burnt or otherwise injured. The bride was among the first, and the bride-groom one of the other sufferers. Thelkey, the incendiary, is in custody, and, without waiting for the interrogatories of the magistrates, has coolly related the whole of his proceedings in accomplishing his revenge."—*French paper.*

News from Spain is perfectly uninteresting.

Africa.—The general news from Africa is favorable to the French.

Turkey.—Mehemet Ali seems bent on war. He is making warlike preparations with great activity. Report says he will not submit to the terms of the great powers.

Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company.—The day for receiving their subscriptions was Wednesday, the 22nd ult. when every share was taken. It is said that they have contracted with the government to carry the West India mails for ten years at 140,000*l* per annum. Southampton, it is also said, is intended to be their harbour. Of course this will be highly beneficial to the Southampton docks and railway.—*Bristol paper.*

A court-martial was held at Plymouth, on Wednesday, to inquire into the circumstance of the loss of H.M.S. *Tribune*, in the port of Tarragona, on the 28th of Nov. last, when, after hearing evidence, the president, Admiral Warren, declared that no blame whatever attached to Capt. H. Williams, or to any of the officers or crew.

Woolwich.—Late on Sunday evening a sudden order arrived for the embarkation, without delay, of a strong detachment of sappers and miners, belonging to the corps of royal engineers, stationed at Woolwich, which was carried into effect on Monday evening, by the force embarking off the Royal Arsenal, in the Lloyd freight ship, destined for the Cape of Good Hope, where, on arrival, they are to be employed upwards of 300 miles up the country, and are newly equipped with rifle and sword, instead of only the latter, as has been customary in that branch of the service. Two light field guns and carriages will accompany them, and they will take in at Gravesend several detachments from line regiments now waiting there for that purpose.—*Morning Herald.*

There have been received very late advices from New South Wales and Port Philip. It is satisfactory to notice that these colonies were in a flourishing state. The whale fishery had proved most successful, and agricultural industry was proceding in the most gratifying manner. At the new settlement at Port Philip, very nearly 2500 acres of land were under cultivation. The population had increased to 8300 persons, and flock of sheep to 70,000 head. Grain was high both at Sydney and Port Philip.

Danish Ordnance.—The first royal ordnance of the new King of Denmark, Christian VIII., appeared on the 1st instant, and was received with the greater satisfaction by the citizens of Copenhagen, inasmuch as it acknowledged the right of the burghers to elect the councillors of their own municipal body.

The German journals state that the weather in Germany was intensely cold from the 5th to the 16th inst. The thermometer fell to 21 degrees below zero of Reaumur or 15¼ below zero of Farenheit. At Berlin a sentinel was found frozen to death at his post. In Silesia, on the other hand, a sudden thaw of the Oder had put a stop to the communications.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 8.—On Monday last, Dec. 25 (Old Style) a solemn mass, followed by *Te Deum* was performed in the chapel of the winter palace, in commemoration of the evacuation of the Russian territory by the armies of the enemy on that day in the year 1812. The Emperor, the Grand Duke Alexander, and Prince Peter of Oldenburgh, were present at the ceremony, which was also attended by the members of the council of the empire, the senators, the general officers, &c.

SHIP WRECKS.

Wreck of the Barque Corsair.—Our shipping intelligence contains a brief announcement of the total wreck of the Barque Corsair, Captain Daly, from Halifax for this port, yesterday morning, whilst in the channel. The following are the circumstances under which this unfortunate disaster occurred:—

The Corsair sailed from Halifax for this port on the 7th instant, and after a most dangerous passage, during which she encountered continued gales, she arrived off Holyhead at eight o'clock p.m. on Sunday night. Capt. Daly then made Point Lynas, where he lay till daylight yesterday morning (Monday). The weather being clear, he made signals for a pilot, and after standing off and on, under close reefed topsails he fell in with an American ship which he supposed to have a pilot, as she had no signals flying, but it was impossible to speak to her. This circumstance, combined with the increasing, gale, induced Capt Daly to follow her towards the new channel; but, unfortunately, a fall of hail and snow came on so heavily as to completely obscure both the light-ship and the American vessel. Whilst Capt. Daly was endeavouring to wear his vessel in order to stand out, she missed stays, and about half past eight drifted upon the bank at the north of the new channel. The gale increased, and the sea now making a clear breach over the barque, she soon became leaky. The hail, however clearing away, Capt. Daly made signals of distress, which were instantly answered from the light-ship. Happily the signals were also immediately observed from the Magazines, and the life-boat stationed there was forthwith got under weigh for the purpose of proceeding to the relief of the ill-fated vessel. It fortunately happened that the Queen of the Isle, at this moment, was passing on her voyage to the Isle of Man, and she towed the life-boat as near to the wreck as the raging waves would allow. Owing to the tremendous sea, two attempts to board the Corsair were ineffectual; but fortunately, the gale drove her over the bank into the new channel. Both anchors were then dropped, but the vessel, from being water-logged, rode very heavily. After great exertion the crew succeeded in throwing a rope to the life-boat; one of them was fastened to it, and drawn through the sea into the boat; the rope was again hauled on board by a guy rope, and this process was repeated till the whole of the crew, 16 in number, four passengers, and two dogs, had been transhipped to the safety boat. Every one was after this manner drawn through the water from one vessel to the other. The crew of the Corsair had left her only a few minutes when she parted both cables and drifted upon the main. The life-boat having then 31 persons on board (her own crew being eleven), laboured very heavily, and got into a swell at the stern of the wreck, Indeed she was in imminent danger of being swamped or dashed to pieces upon the main, but, providentially the President steam-tug, Captain Eccles, with the Liverpool life-boat [which had been despatched as soon as the telegraphic communication was received] came up to their assistance, and she succeeded in towing the boat out of the breakers. Both boats were afterwards made fast to the President, brought safely to Liverpool, and all the parties securely landed on George's pier.

During her passage the Corsair carried away foretopsails, foreyard staysails, and forestaysails. She is the property of Messrs. Fairbanks and M'Nale, of Halifax, and was consigned to Messrs. Fairclough and Frost, of this port. Her freight was oil and timber. She admeasured 302 tons, and was in every respect considered a first-class vessel, having been entirely coppered and copper-fastened last summer. She stood A 1 at Lloyd's. The passengers were Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Silver, and Lieut. Turner, of the 8th Foot.

Too much praise cannot be given to the crews of the life-boats and the steam-tug for the promptness and intrepidity with which this humane exploit was performed, and for the cordial unanimity with which they acted.—*Liverpool Standard, Jan. 28.*

Melancholy and Fatal Accident at Sea.—On Sunday night, the 15th ult. the barque Chilton, on her voyage from St. John, New Brunswick, to Liverpool, was overtaken by a dreadful hurricane, during which a heavy sea struck her, and washed overboard the mate, Mr. Daniel Gath Whitley, who sunk to rise no more, the crew being unable, from the foundering state of the vessel and the violence of the storm, to render him the least assistance. Mr. Whitley was the son of the late Daniel Whitley, Esq., of Cornelly, in this county, and brother of Mr. Nicholas Whitley, of Truro. Several of the crew subsequently perished, and the survivors were ultimately taken on board of the City of York, and landed at Newport.

Penzance.—The ship *Tulloch Castle*, of Hull, Capt. Smith, has been brought into our port in a state of great distress. She left St. John, N. B. on the 15th December, and soon afterwards from the severity of the weather became leaky—the crew kept the pumps constantly attended day and night until the 14th instant, when the water got the mastery, and she became water-logged, in which condition they had no alternative but to keep her running before the wind until Saturday, when near Mousehole Island they were boarded by one of our most active licensed pilots, who brought her to an anchor in the road, with 19 feet water in the hold. On Sunday she was found to be in a considerably worse state—and on Monday evening during a gale from S.S.W. she was obliged to slip and run for the pier, drawing 24 feet water at the time she took the ground about 70 or 80 fathoms off, but by great exertions our pilots and boatmen under skilful directions hove her up in the course of the night and yesterday morning, so that her bows being already square with the pier head, the ship and cargo may be considered as saved. Too much credit cannot be given to Capt. Smith, his officers and crew for the seamanship and ability displayed in so successfully bringing their disabled ship to a port of safety.

Wreck of the barque Margaret Miller.—This fine new barque, which is about 600 tons burthen, Pickford master, bound from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Liverpool, was wrecked on Monday morning last. The ill-fated vessel left the port of Halifax on the 11th of December, with a cargo of timber. By the gale of Sunday last, she was driven to leeward, and on Monday morning fell in with the breakers of Blackpool; she then went over a point of the salt-house bank, by which means she lost her rudder, and shipped a great deal of water. At this time a heavy gale was blowing from the west, when catching upon another part of the bank, she was rendered a complete wreck. In about two hours afterwards she was cast ashore, at the mouth of the Ribble, about three miles below Lytham. On making the beach, the crew, consisting of fourteen men and a passenger, were enabled to land with safety, at low water, but some of them were in such an enfeebled state that they were unable to walk, and were obliged to be carried in a cart to Lytham, where

companion, skylight, chief mate and man at the helm, and turning the ship on her beam ends. The water was then making free passage at the companion and skylight, the master, second mate, and three of the crew in the cabin at the time; the master, second mate, and two others gained the deck, but one was unfortunately drowned in the cabin. When the vessel righted, six persons were left out of nine, with no hopes of relief. The survivors were upon the wreck 11 days, and nothing to subsist upon but one four-pound piece of pork, and some bread that washed up the companion and skylight. The crew of the John and Mary, of Blythe, made out the wreck at three p. m. on the 3rd January, and bore down to the unfortunate survivors, the sea then running very high, which rendered all attempts at assistance useless, but the captain of the John and Mary humanely laid by until the next day, when he succeeded in hoisting out his boat and took them on board his ship in a very weak state. The only means they had of quenching their thirst was when it rained by sucking the moisture off the stump of the foremast, but they are now in a fair way of recovery. Captain Walker has taken every care of these two men, and since his arrival here has applied to the Merchant Seamen's Hospital Committee, who have given £2 to each man, and a subscription has also been made to assist them in gaining their respective homes—Liverpool and Newcastle.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

Loss of an American Ship by Fire, off the Cove of Cork.—We are indebted to Mr. Jameson, Registrar to the Chamber of Commerce, for the following intelligence. Extract from a letter dated Cork, Feb. 8, 1840.—"The American ship Havre, Captain Vennard, from New Orleans to Liverpool, with 1,564 bales of cotton, took fire about 7 miles off this harbor yesterday evening. The master, his wife and child, and the owner, together with two mates and fourteen seamen, were saved with great difficulty by Patrick Kirby, pilot. This man deserves much credit for his exertions, and I am sorry to say that his boat was considerably injured by coming in contact with the wreck. A quantity of gunpowder having been stowed in the afterpart of the ship, she blew up with a tremendous explosion, about ten minutes after the pilot had left her." *Dublin Packet.*

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 1.—For the last three weeks we have had a succession of heavy gales from W. to W.S.W., which have caused several vessels to put into our harbour, and which must have been severely felt at sea. The *Swift* packet, Lieut. Welch, which sailed hence for Halifax, on the 4th ult., returned on Sunday last in distressed condition. On the 19th she was hove on her beam-ends by a terrific sea, which carried away her main yard in two pieces, shifted several pigs of her ballast, and broke every thing adrift below, smashing all the cabin furniture. The bulwarks on both sides of the upper deck were carried away, and seven men were washed overboard, but fortunately six out of the seven got on board again. The *Seagull*, Lieut. Parsons, was immediately ordered to take the *Swift's* mail, with which she sailed on Monday afternoon.

DIED

On Saturday morning last, Elizabeth, only child of Mr. Francis Aymar, aged 18 months.

On Tuesday morning, Margaret, wife of Mr. Chas. Dunbrack, Sen. in the 63d year of her age, formerly of Halifax, N. S. leaving a husband and six children to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate mother and tender parent.

Yesterday, Mr. David Hunter, aged 81 years—Funeral to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Robert Duncan, corner of Brussels and Hanover street.

At Carleton, on the 19th instant, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian resignation and fortitude, Mr. John Boggs, formerly of Londonderry, (Ireland,) in the 29th year of his age, leaving a widow and three children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and indulgent parent.—On Sunday morning last, Mrs. Catharine Brothers, in the 71st year of her age.

Suddenly, on Tuesday afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, Captain George Carr, in the 64th year of his age. He was in his usual health & spirits after his dinner, and as was his practice, laid himself down on the bed; but remaining longer than he was accustomed to do, his partner went to awaken him, but the vital spark was extinct. "Be ye therefore ready also, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."—The funeral will take place from his late residence in Charlotte Street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

At Savannah, on the 10th inst. Capt. Daniel Robertson, of this city, in the 36th year of his age.—Capt. R. has during the last eleven years been one of the most respectable and persevering ship-masters belonging to this port. For nearly two years his health has been gradually failing, and last winter being advised to take a voyage to a milder climate, he went to Jamaica, and from thence to Savannah, where the voyage of life has terminated. The amiable character given of Capt. Amos Robertson, (brother of the deceased) whose death was mentioned last week, (he having been carried overboard, from the ship John Bentley, on the 11th Jan.) was equally deserved by the subject of these remarks; and of them it may with propriety be said—"They were loving and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not (long) divided." A sorrowing widow and three children, with a numerous circle of relations and friends, deeply feel this afflictive dispensation of Divine providence.

At Fredericton, on the 12th inst., after a long and afflicting illness, Louisa, only daughter of Mr. David Currier, in the 7th year of her age.—On 13th, Mrs. Williams, relict of the late Mr. B. S. Williams, aged 71 years.

At Granville, (Nova-Scotia,) on the 20th instant, George R. Smith, youngest son of Mr. John J. Smith, of that place, in the 36th year of his age, much lamented by all his friends and acquaintances.

At Boston, on the 3d instant, in the 20th year of her age, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. Adam Wilson, of this city.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, March 21, schr. Legislature, Landman, Frankfort, (Me.) 6; to order, beef, mutton, hams, &c.

22d, ship Columbus, Pentreath, Liverpool, 22; J. Whitney & Co. coals, iron, &c.

Parmit, Spence, Liverpool, 35; J. & H. Kinnear, salt and coals.—Lost foretopmast in a squall off the harbour on Saturday night.

Frederick, Flemming, Liverpool, 34; S. Wiggins & Son, salt and goods.

Elizabeth, Sinclair, Liverpool, via Cork, 34; Alex. Yeats, merchandize.

Brig Eugenia, Young, Dublin, 46; A. B. Thorne, ballast.

23d, brig Notion, Wakeham, Messina and Gibraltar, 56; James Malcolm, fruits &c.

24th, ship Ellen Bryson, Dixon, Greenock, 32; F. Collins, coals and iron.

CLEARED.

Ship Dolphin, Roche, Cork, timber.
Sophia, Risk, Greenock, timber.

Captain Racaud, of the French Brig Arzac, arrived at New York, reports that on the 30th of January, he fell in with the barque Dorothy, Capt. Fleming, of Dundee, from St. John, bound to Hull, in a sinking condition, having been struck by a sea which stove in her stern: took off the master and crew—put part of them on board the Brig Carteretta, for Newfoundland, which was in company, and brought seven to N. York. The A. experienced heavy gales during the passage—saw several vessels dismasted, which could not be approached, and passed a great many pieces of wrecks.

Arrived at Savannah, 5th March, ship Alexander Edmond, Strang, from Liverpool; 6th, barque Clarence, Betts, Jamaica.

Cleared at Savannah, 3d March, ship Thetis, Brown, Liverpool.—At Charleston, 5th, Wakefield, Young, do.

Arrived at Liverpool, ship John Bentley, hence, in 24 days; Duncan, Robertson, hence, in 25 days; Elizabeth Bentley, hence, at London, in 26 days.

Brig Clyde, Nicholson, from St. John, in the Clyde.

Sailed from Liverpool, 1st Feb. Ruby, Wescott, Savannah; Mersey, Mather, St John; 2d, Britannia, Atchison, Mobile.—From Greenock, 17th Feb. Oromocto, Gillies, Savannah.

Ship John Bentley, Disbrow, sailed from Liverpool for Savannah, 24th February.

In the height of a heavy gale, on Thursday, the Emeline schooner, of St. John, N. B. Capt. Hoyt, laden with deals and staves, bound to Dublin, was wrecked on the rocks at Glengariff. The crew are sayed, as also the principal part of the cargo, which may be attributed to the exertions and influence of Robert Hedges White, Esquire.—[Belfast Vindicator, January 29.

Volunteer Rifle Company BALL.

THE Volunteer Rifle Company will give a Ball in honor of the Queen's Marriage, on MONDAY Evening next, the 30th inst. at the St. John Hotel.

By order of the Committee of Management.
JOSEPH GODSOE, *Secretary.*

☞Tickets to be had at the Hotel.
28th March.

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. Courier.

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.—Cour. 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.

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.

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.

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

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 2105 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 COD FISH; 90 do. Pollock; 100 do. Haddock; for sale if applied for immediately.
March 25. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Commercial Bank Stock.

10 SHARES Wanted, payable in Cash on transfer.
March 20. MACKAY, BROTHERS & Co.

FLOUR.

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

150 BRLS. *Howard-st.* S'fine FLOUR, Bond, or duty paid, by
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
20th March, 1840. *Sands' Arcade.*

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.

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.

Wanted to Charter,

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

Pork and Butter.

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

☞NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 30th day of January last the subscriber purchased of Cyrus Stockwell, Ten Shares of the Stock of the *Saint John Hotel Company*, No. 562 to No. 571, inclusive, and took his transfer of the same, and immediately applied to the Secretary of said Hotel Company for a record of the same, and a new Certificate to be made in his own name, but was refused both said record and said new Certificate. Now, therefore, the subscriber cautions the Public, one and all, against purchasing said ten shares of the St. John Hotel Company Stock, except of himself, as no other person has any right or interest in the same.
A. L. WARD.
Saint John, February 13, 1840.

Cognac Brandy, Hollands Geneva, &c.

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

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

AUCTION SALES

SUGARS, SOAP, &c.—*By Auction.*

On MONDAY next the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Warehouse:

20 PUNS. good retailing MOLASSES; 10 Hogsheads good quality SUGARS; 50 Boxes and Firkins of SOAP;
A few kegs MUSTARD and Boxes RAISINS, &c.
The above to close Consignments:
27th March. J. V. THURGAR.

EXTENSIVE
STOCK IN TRADE BY AUCTION.

THE Subscriber expecting to leave the Province for a few Months in the Summer, will offer by AUCTION on FRIDAY 3d of April at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until the whole is disposed of, His extensive STOCK of Hardware, Cutlery, Silver and German Silver WARE, Nails, Glass, Candles, Blacking, Willow Baskets, GLASSWARE, Brushes, Tin Ware. An extensive assortment of Superfine Broad CLOTHS, Cassimers, Buckskins, Merinos, Bombazetts, Combs, Beaver HATS, &c.

—ALSO—

A Lot of STATIONARY, consisting of Blank and Ruled BOOKS, Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c.

A Table Dinner SETT imported in the CLIFTON, direct from China.

☞The above Articles are all of the very best description, and persons disposed to purchase may depend upon getting a good article.

TERMS.—Under £15 Cash; £50, 3 Months; over £75, 3 & 4 months; over £100, 3, 4 & 6 months, approved endorsed paper.
EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
March 20.

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 Waterbery'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.

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.*

HOUSE for Sale.

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

For Sale,

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

TO LEASE.

For a Term of Ten to Twenty Years:

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

To Let,

From the first of May next:

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

TO LET—*From the 1st of May next,*

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

Office to Let.

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

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.*

TO LET,

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

To Let,

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

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

Houses to Rent.

To Rent from the First day of May next:

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

Also to Rent, and possession may be had immediately:

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

TO LET—*From the 1st of May next,*

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

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

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.

☞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.

THE WALSAL
STEAM FLOUR MILLS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the Public, of their having after much unexpected delay and disappointment, brought their "*Walsal Steam Flour Mills*" at Reed's Point, into complete and successful operation; and now offer at the said Mills, and at the store of J. & H. KINNEAR, FLOUR of the following description and quality, equal if not superior to any imported from the United States.

Superfine Flour, per barrel,	-	35s.
Fine, - - -	-	32s. 6d.
Middlings, - - -	-	20s.

and in bags at proportional prices—the bags to be 1s. 6d. each, or returned.

Horse Feed,	-	2s. 6d. per bushel,
Bran, - -	-	1s. 3d. ditto.

CORN MEAL of very fine quality, being unkiln dried, and more suitable for Family use than the imported at 13s. 3d. per Bag, or in quantities of 5 Barrels or upwards, 25s. per barrel.
St. John, Jan. 31. C. H. JOUETT & CO.

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.*

More NEW GOODS.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

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

Plain and Figured SILKS in all colours;
Plain and figured Bonnet SATINS;
Bristol and Turc SATINS;
French and English RIBBONS;
French worked COLLARS & CAPES;
48 Rich Velvet SHAWLS & CAPES;
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.

SHOE STORE.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, &c.

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

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

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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

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

Caution.

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

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

DR. BOTSFORD, may be found at the house occupied by the late Mr. JAMES OTTY, Charlotte street. Nov. 29.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

WM. WESTLOTORN informs his Friends and the Public, that since the late fire he has taken the Store in Union-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Irvine & Brothers, and adjoining the shop of Mr. M. Thompson, Painter, and hopes that strict attention to business will ensure him a continuance of public favour.

N. B.—Stoves and Stove Pipe made to order.
October 4, 1839.

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals:

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

IN STORE,

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

New Dry Goods and Fancy Store.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced the DRY GOODS and Fancy Business in the store formerly occupied by Mr. W. D. W. HUBBARD, Germain street, where he intends keeping on hand a General assortment of Goods in the above line, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

His present Stock now open and for sale—consists of

KIDDERMINSTER, Venetian, and Brussels Carpeting; black, blue, brown, London smoke, invisible green, and adelaide Broad CLOTHS; Fancy Buckskins; Plaid Beaver Cloths; Pilot Cloth; Sattinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds and Homespuns; Green Baize; white, red, and yellow plain and twill'd Flannels; plain and fig'd 6-4 Merinos, french Merinos, and Indiana, Damask Moreens; silk Camblet; Orleans Cloths; plain and printed Saxony's; Mousline de Lane, Challis, Mantua, Cambric and Muslin Dresses; black and coloured silk Velvets, black Cotton do; fig'd Irish Poplins; plain, figured and plaid Gros de Naples and double Ducups; rich plain and figured Satins, Reep do. (a new article); plain and figured Gauze; lute and satin Ribbons; rich embroidered silk velve, Shawls: rich embroidered Indiana do.; Cashmeret filled centre, Indiana, Lamma, thibet wool, worsted, and rich plaid woollen and Merino Shawls—in great variety; Indianna, lamma, challis, rockspun, fill'd centre, chineal, linen cambric, fancy silk and gauze Handkerchiefs; Fancy printed and plaid cotton Handkerchiefs; fancy lamb's wool & plaid Woollen do.: cashmere, lamma, sewing Silk and Blond Gauze Scarfs; rich Indianna and Lamma do. large size; linen Table Cloths, Toilet Covers, and Napkins; linen Diaper; Irish Linen and Long Lawn; scotch Lawn; Bishop Lawn and Bobbinett; Jaconnet, mull'd swiss mull'd, medium, Nainsook & Book Muslins; white and colored Stays, patent holes; Marseills Quilts; white and grey Cottons, Prints, Furniture do.; plain and twill'd Regatta Shirtings, shirting stripes & Apron Checks; black and white Wadding; Cotton Batting; Cotton Warps; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses and Carpet Bags; black, white, and grey Worsteds; Ladies' and Children's lined Kid, Berlin, and Beaver Gloves; Gent's lined Lambs wool, buckskin, beaver, leather, and fur Gloves; Ladies' double and single, white and colored Lace Gloves and Mitts; ladie's long lace gloves and mitts; ladies' and children's cashmere, mohair, angola, lambs wool, and white and coloured Cotton Stockings; children's red and grey socks: Victoria and Worsted, do.; white and colored Cotton do.; cotton Fringes: Artificial Flowers; Jewellery: Gent's beaver and silk Hats: Men's and Boy's cloth, plush, scarlett, and Fur Caps, &c. &c. &c., which together with Furs, Blankets, Victoria Plaid Cloakings, and fancy Goods hourly expected, will comprise an assortment for quality, variety of prices, not to be surpassed by any in the city.
October 11. JOHN BOWES.

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.

Notice.

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

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE

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

☞*NOTICE.*

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

☞*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.

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.*

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.
N. B.—A Farther supply of Furs hourly expected.

Priary Hall.

IN those Evenings in each Week, when the PRIARY HALL, Horsefield-street, is not enga

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 admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the beadache 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 converssation with his children, and to reply to their numerous questions with a facility from which he had previously been debarred by a distressing partial or complete deafness.

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

An agreeable cordial, and effective Remedy for Coughs, Hoarsness, 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 whoel 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 Gauze; Lutestring and satin Ribbons; cashmere, Fill'd centre, Indianna, Lamma, Thibet Wool, Worsted and Rich Plaid Woollen and merino shawls—in great variety; Indiana, Lamma, 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 Cloaking,
200 pairs of double Rose and Whitney Blankets,

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

November 1. JAMES BOWES.

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

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

4000 BARS Common IRON, assorted—viz: Flat from 1½ to 4 inches by ½; do. 1½ to 3 in. by ⅜; do. from 1½ to 4 inches by ⅜; Round ⅜ to 2 inches; square ½ to 3 inches.
40 bundles half inch round refined,
40 Do. ⅜ inch ditto; 30 ditto ½ inch ditto;
1250 Bars Refined Iron, assorted, viz: Flat from 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,

Gemain-Street.

JUST received and for sale, a variety of superior Prints; a Diagonal Glass; Flutes and other Instruments; a choice selection of JEWELLERY, consisting of Ladies' fine gold Ear Rings, fancy Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Broaches, Cornelian Crosses with real pearls, Real Cornelian and other Necklaces, Mourning Ear Rings, Broaches, &c., Gold Eye Glasses, 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 this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank—

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16*th March.* S. L. LUGRIN.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,

Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

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

August 30. H. JACKSON.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

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

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

Toys, Perfumery, &c.

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

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

Bank of British North America.

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

R. H. LISTON, MANAGER.

St. John, 17th Aug. 1839.

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

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

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN PARKER.

Staten Island, July 22, 1839.

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

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

Oct. 11. A. R. TRURO.

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 Hbls. 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 For and chamois lined cloth Boots; Flannel 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.

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 unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the Life Medicines are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Pithisic 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 Petecodiac. Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Saml. Fairweather, Springfield, K. C. Benjmn Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis; T. H. Black, Esq., St. Martins; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry; Thomas Spratt, Miramichi; C. P. Jones, Weymouth, N. S.; Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown; G. F. Dimmr, Clements.

☞*NOTICE.*

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

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

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

September 13. S. K. FOSTER.

Roofing Slates,

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

Nov. 22.

FALL GOODS.

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

☞ Their London GOODS are daily expected.

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

Sept. 20.

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

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

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