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Weekly Almanack.

FEBRUARY.	R. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON.	H. W.
18 Saturday,	6 54	5 32	6 21	10 51
19 Sunday,	6 53	5 33	6 49	11 24
20 Monday,	6 52	5 35	Rises	11 55
21 Tuesday,	6 51	5 36	6 47	0 10
22 Wednesday,	6 50	5 38	7 55	0 40
23 Thursday,	6 49	5 39	9 0	1 16
24 Friday,	6 47	5 40	10 7	1 39

Full Moon, 20th, 9h. 27m.

Public Institutions.

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

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Miscellany.

From the Diary of a London Clergyman.

THE TWO FRIENDS.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Brother's absence.—His return.—Coldness between the friends.—The challenge.—The meeting.—Skill of the combatants.—Fatal termination.—Its consequences.—The Father's and Uncle's deaths.—Madness.—Conclusion of the invalid's narrative.—She receives the sacrament.—Her confidence.—She dies.—Reflections.—Conclusion.

"My brother now went on a visit to some relatives in a neighbouring county, hoping that the breach might be healed when the father and uncle no longer perceived any probability of their unnatural designs being realized. But the feud was too deep and bitter to abate: the fire was smothered, not extinguished. I saw no more the object of my heart's affections but casually, and then his manners were constrained, and even repelling. I felt that the link of tender sympathy, by which we had been attached, was snapped. From this moment I had a sad presentiment that we should never be united, and my unhappiness increased with the anticipation. I, however, did my best to struggle against the disappointment, still hoping that time might produce a change in the hearts of those who had been the cause of so much domestic distress.

"My brother returned, after an absence of nearly three months: but matters were precisely the same aspect as when he quitted us. The coldness between the friends now daily increased; and the fire of rising jealousy of each other's prowess was perpetually fanned and kept alive by those who ought to have smothered it, and, instead of throwing the apple of discord before them, encouraged their amity and cemented their mutual regard.

"About this time, a fair took place in the neighbourhood, where there was a match at single stick played by the most skilful men in that part of the country. Upon similar occasions the two friends had invariably avoided encountering each other, and this was their intention now: but my brother having foiled every competitor, the father of my unhappy lover goaded his son to strip the laurel from his brow. Excited by his parent's taunts, he entered the ring to encounter the successful champion. My brother was roused by this unexpected collision with one for whom he had felt a sincere and enduring regard. The former friends had a long and arduous trial of skill: but, after a protracted struggle, the contest concluded without any decided advantage on either side. Having once engaged, feelings of rivalry daily grew stronger within the bosom of each. They now began to disparage each other. This hostile feeling was encouraged by the old men. It at length grew to such a height, that my brother received a challange from his rival, to contest the palm of superiority with naked broad-swords. The thing was kept perfectly secret. The old men exulted at what each conceived the probable issue.

"I knew nothing of what was about to take place yet was sufficiently unhappy at the change which had come over my mortal destiny. I became thin and melancholy; yet the evident alteration in my health did not appear to excite the sympathy of the man to whom my faith had been plighted, and I at length came to the conclusion, that he had relinquished me for some new object. The mortification was bitter; but no sooner did this impression take possession of my mind, than it roused my pride, which kept me from sinking under the pressure of despondency: still I was a miserable women.

"I now remarked that my brother was more than usually reserved; but, whenever I attempted to draw from him the cause of his moodiness of temper, he answered me with an acerbity of tone to which I had not been accustomed, and it accordingly increased my unhappiness. I never for a single instant suspected what was about to take place, and yet I had some painful misgivings of evil. I felt a weight at my heart, which I could not remove—an undefined apprehension of danger, which I was unable to subdue, and yet for which I could see no assignable reason.

"The day at length dawned—the day which cast a blight upon my future years, now shortly to terminate in death. I shall never forget that day. Its soft, clear dawn seems to mock my memory even now. The bright sun appears to laugh through the long past, and to fling his brilliant beams upon the field that was chequered with blood. I shudder, as memory reverts to a scene which my brain could not bear to dwell upon, and which at this distant moment, though rendered somewhat less horrible by the long intervening interval of years, is fresh with recollections that death only can obliterate.

"I will relate to you the sad event, as it was told to me by my uncle, when writhing under those pangs of remorse to which he ultimately fell a victim. The combatants met in the remote part of a common little frequented. They met in mortal combat; the father of the one, and the uncle of the other being the only persons present, besides the principals, upon this sanguinary occasion. The sun had just poured his level rays over the horizon, when the parties reached the ground. Those who had once been the dearest friends, were now about to join in deadly strife. When they met, each impulsively grasped the other's hand, but a word from my uncle subdued the rising ebullition, and they stripped for the encounter. There was a sadness in the countenance of both, which sufficiently showed with what a reluctation of spirit they were about to place each other's lives in jeopardy.

"They commenced the encounter with extreme caution, on either side, displaying all the skill for which they had acquired so much celebrity. There was a greater anxiety in both to exhibit that skill, without inflicting a wound, than to do one another a mischief. They continued their play for some time, with equal advantage, not much to the satisfaction of the two spectators, who looked savagely on, watching every thrust and foil with an impatience for the result, as unnatural as it was furious. At length my brother inflicted a slight flesh wound in the arm of his adversary, which gave an instant impulse to the spirit of the latter, and he pressed forward with a vigour that showed a strong desire of retaliation. My brother foiled all his lounges, and parried every stroke, with deliberate and wary skill. Excited at length, by the pain of his wound, and the consciousness of his rival having obtained a slight advantage over him, he advanced with increasing vehemence; but, finding all his efforts unavailing, his attack became so fierce, that my brother, seeing he was really anxious to take his life, purposely dropped the point of his sword, received that of his opponent into his heart, and fell dead. The wretched survivor no sooner saw what he had done, than he was seized with frantic remorse. My uncle rushed to his nephew, and raised him from the reeking earth. The blood streamed from his bosom. The heart had been reached, and its pulses were now still. The eye was fixed, and there was an expression upon the countenance of sad, but mild reproach.

"The father ran to the son, and embraced him in an ecstacy of ferocious triumph, but the wretched young man pushed from him the hoary savage, raised the point of his weapon to his own breast, with a bitter curse, and instantly fell upon it. The parent shrieked, and held out his arm to stay the stroke;—it was too late. The fatal instrument had transfixed his son, and the father and uncle were left to that remorse which was the awful penalty of their future days. They were tried for their lives, and acquitted for want of evidence. The old men were henceforth despised and loathed,—being shunned as murderers, whom the law had failed to punish, but from whose souls the moral guilt could never be purged out.

"The news of this fatal event soon reached the ears of myself and the unhappy girl to whom my brother had been attianced. Upon her its effects was dreadful. She never from that moment held up her head. She drooped until consumption seized her, when she rapidly declined, and at length closed her sorrows in a premature grave, in her one and twentieth year. She did not murmur. The worm was in the bud, but she told not that it was there; and while the sap of life was gradually drained, she bore the pangs of a sincere and lingering disease with a fortitude and sublime submission to the Divine will, that showed by how elevated a hope her soul was sustained. Life had ceased to possess for her a charm, and she looked forward to death as a boon. The boon came, and she was laid in the cold grave, by the side of him she had loved in life, and to whom she was united in death.

"The father of the young man to whom I had been engaged, knew no peace from the hour of his son's death. In order to drown all recollection of the past, he became a confirmed drunkard, and was continually intoxicated: but there were, nevertheless, moments when the dark pictures of memory arose, with hideous reality, before him, and probed him to the very soul. The demon of remorse was so busy within him that, in spite of his habitual intemperance, he could not still its frightful whisperings. His dreams were his torments. He was haunted by the scene, which was too vivid and too harrowing for oblivion to invest with its shadows. There was no forgetting it. It was the vulture of his waking thoughts,—the spectre of his unquiet dreams. He was found one morning dead by the road side. He had evidently died of apoplexy on his way home from the public house, under the influence of intoxication.

"My uncle's was, if possible, a still more wretched end. He was so haunted by remorse that his life became insupportable. He was constantly muttering to himself the maledictions which his disturbed fancy conjured up. He lost his appetite, grew dejected and sullen, avoided society, and spent his whole time in wandering alone in the woods, cursing in bitterness of spirit his own savage nature, in having been the cause of so horrible a catastrophe. His life was a burden, still he bore the dreaded load only because he feared to shake it off. He felt how unfit he was to die, and yet to him life was one enduring agony. He had no respite from the war within. His spirit had not a single interval of repose. He longed for a release from so great an accumulation of mental suffering, yet dreaded the coming of such a release.

"One evening, however, during a paroxysm which he could not subdue, he flung himself from a cliff, his body was found the following morning, shockingly mutilated. Such was the end of these unhappy old men. They perished unregretted, and not a creature attended them to their graves. My sorrow was silent, but profound. I soon sank into a state of morbid melancholy, from which I found it impossible to rouse myself, and this eventually ended in complete aberration of mind. As the lapse of my intellects was gradual, my hand was sought by several suitors, some months after the melancholy death of my brother and his friend; but my heart had no room for a second affection. It was seared and blighted. I determined to consecrate my days to the trial by which I had been overtaken, but I could not endure the severity of the privation, and my intellects gave way. Even amid the incoherencies of madness, never for a single instant has the one absorbing idea passed from my mind. The image of that death which had wrecked my senses, was ever vividly present to them; and I cherished it as the root and sap of a wretched existence. My income was fortunately sufficient to raise me above want, and as my natural guardian was dead, and my madness of a most harmless kind, my aunt, with whom I have been living for several years, took charge of me. With her I have found as comfortable a home as the nature of my condition would admit. She has borne with my caprices, and all the distressing vexations of my disorder, with a patience and a kindness which I can never repay; but she will be requited at the hand of Him who visits the merciful with his mercy, and the benevolent with his favor.

"I am sensible that the hour of my departure is at hand. The restoration of my reason is a sure precursor of death, to me a release from overmuch sorrow, bringing with it too, as it does, an assurance of better things. In truth, I long to die, if it be God's will, and I bless him for the visitation. In my own case, sir,—in the whole of what I have related to you,—I have seen the sad uses of vice: and if the innocent in this world suffer for the offences of the guilty, it is only that they may, the more speedily, or the more effectually, be introduced to the possession of 'those joys unspeakable and glorified, which the Lord has prepared for them that love him.'"

The sufferer ceased; but the exertion had so enfeebled her, that I quitted the room, hoping she might be recruited by a brief repose, though she was evidently near her last hour. Her narrative had saddened me. It was altogether a strange but fearful tale, and brought to my mind, with sorrowful distinctness, a practical proof of what I have so frequently witnessed during my professional career,—that the happiness of the many is too commonly marred by the wickedness of the few. How often do we see one member of a family set the whole at variance, and make that home a wilderness of dissension, which otherwise might have been a paradise of peace.

On the following day, I called and administered the Sacrament to the dying Christian. She was composed, but much weaker than on the preceeding day. She received the consecrated elements on her knees, weak as she was; and it astonished me to see with what resolved energy she supported her feeble frame during so long a service. She assured me that she felt refreshed both in body and in spirit, and spoke of her departure with a sober cheerfulness, which showed her perfect confidence of being numbered with the glorious company of heaven. It scarcely seemed to her an effort to converse upon those topics which most interested her, because, though her earthly tabernacle was tottering to its fall, yet was her spirit strong in faith, and buoyed up by the influence of a righteous hope.

"Dear sir," she said to me, "what a blessed thing it is to be prepared, when the summons is issued for our departure from a scene of things which we have experienced, to one which we have not!—Those who have nothing they can desire to live for need not fear to die. I rejoice to say, I have no fears. I feel that I shall be happy, and those feelings will not be found liars. The Almighty would not permit us to be buoyed up with false hopes."

"No!" I replied, "that confidence which the true Christian entertains, at the hour of death, of a removal from temporal sorrows to eternal joys, may fairly be considered a pledge of their possession. The wicked have no such confidence. I have never attended an unrighteous death bed, where doubts did not, overlay the sinner's best hopes, and invest them with the gloom of fearful uncertainty."

"I trust mine is not a presumptuous security, for it is with the deepest humility that I entertain it. I feel that it is the blessed work of Him whose 'property it is also to have mercy.'"

She became exhausted with the exertion of speaking. I prayed and read by her some time. She thanked me, and, pressing my hand, said—

"I think, my dear sir, I shall not live to see another day. My exhaustion seems to increase every hour; but I am free from pain, which is one among God's manifold and great mercies. I shall shortly be with those whom I loved when they were in the flesh, where I trust, we shall 'hold sweet communion together,'—where there will be no abatement either to the joy or to its duration."

I rose to depart. She thanked me fervently for my attention, and begged that I would include her in my prayers. A smile was on her faded cheeks as I quitted the room. I never saw her again alive. As she had foretold, she died during the night; and the next morning I gazed upon her corpse, still as the sculptured marble, but unless beautiful in death. Her history had greatly interested me. It was a sad one; but conveyed a lesson and a moral, for which, I am sure, I was the wiser, and I trust, the better. It dwelt upon my memory with that sort of vital recollection which one seems to feel can never die; and I looked upon the death of that amiable sufferer as furnishing a brilliant example for my own. I have often, and earnestly, exclaimed, amid the sacred silence of my own thoughts, and with that mute fervour only known to God and my own heart—"May my last end be like hers!"

I know of nothing, in the long and varied catalogue of human events, that has so powerful an influence upon our moral feelings, as the sight of a fellow creature's dissolution. The instant transition from life to death, from motion, consciousness, volition, and all those beautiful faculties which are the attributes of life, to a mere inert mass of spiritless matter, is, at all times an affecting spectacle. And then the reflections which it suggests: the condition to which the departed soul may be destined—whether, at the moment of its quitting the body, it may be freed from its mortal prison for a liberty eternal in the heavens, or consigned to a bondage that shall extend beyond all limits of duration, and never know abatement.

I have witnessed the death-bed of the sinner, who has died without a holy expectation. I have seen him writhing in his mortal agony; his spirit, at the same time, overborne by those dark apprehensions which ever crowd upon the minds of the despairing at their last hour. I have witnessed his death struggle,—that desperate strife with the great conqueror,—the horrible victory won over a soul that had no hope, and a body steeped in the blackest hues of guilt! To form an adequate notion of such a scene it must be witnessed. Words can but convey a feeble picture; the reality is beyond their reach. I have likewise seen those summoned to their reckoning whose lives have been such as to warrant the expectation of an entrance into heavenly joys. And what a contrast! The beautiful fervour of confidence subdued by the humility of conscious unworthiness, but still strengthed by a most holy faith; the humble reliance upon Divine mercy, through Divine merit; the calm, secure, reposing upon a Saviour's love and a Redeemer's expiation:—these symptoms of a blessed foretaste of the heavenly inheritance. I have witnessed at the expiring christian's death bed, and it has often been a balm to my own soul. I bless God daily that he has numbered me among his ministers. It has brought before my eyes scenes by which I have been improved,—my own probation has been rendered the more easy, and temptations left to overcome. Still I have "nothing whereof to boast," but ardently pray that I may "continue faithful unto the end."

PEERAGE REFORM.

(*From the last Quarterly Review.*)

It is very remarkable that the moment chosen for insisting on the incapacity of the House of Lords, and the superior experience and competency of the House of Commons, there should be actually sitting in the Upper House no less than one hundred and seventy-five Peers who have *themselves*, and one hundred and nineteen others whose *fathers* have been members of the House of Commons.' We should like to know, supposing that school to be so good a one as we are told, what other process would have introduced into the Lords a greater portion of political education.

We know there are and must be, from the diversity and infirmity of human nature, *numerous exceptions* to the general approbation which we bestow on the House of Lords. We know that some men neglect, and that some abuse the great advantages of birth, wealth and station—but we are talking not of individuals, but of a system, and we hesitate not to assert, that the result of that system is, that the House of Lords, taken collectively, contains, and has always contained, not merely *hereditary legislators*, but legislators, the best educated, trained, and fashioned to their high duties, of an assembly that the world has ever produced.

But this is not all—the duties of that assembly are more grave, more deliberative, more judicial, than the House of Commons—they are in the Constitution a kind of Conservative Senate—a court of revision—a balancing and adjusting power.

Now it happens again, by a happy accident of its constitution, that men commonly arrive there at a mature period of their vanity and vivacity in the House of Commons (which seems even more than ever a favourite mart for those articles) they are sobered as it were, to the graver and more consultative dignity of the House of Peers. The Abbe Sieyes, and other constitution-mongers, felt the importance of such a difference, and provided a council of *ancients*, or some such assembly, from which inconsiderate youth should be excluded. This, like such *a priori* schemes, utterly failed—these *ancients* were generally found to be of *middling* understandings and acquirements, as well as of *middle ages*, and being *all* of this mature time of life, without that infusion of youthful blood which invigorates, by a constant succession, our House of Lords, and having no personal *advantage* over the antagonist assembly but the *disadvantage* of age, they inevitably became the objects of ridicule and contempt, and could not, even for a session, maintain the imaginary superiority which their theoretic constitution had assigned to them. And they hastened, accordingly, to the tomb of all the Capulets."

There is still another important consideration. The Peers are generally speaking, men of large fortunes and corresponding influence; the vulgar may think wealth and influence are nothing but lazy enjoyment; they are mistaken—they are grave matters of business, often sharp stimulants of anxiety, and require from and necessarily impart to, their possessors, caution, shrewdness, dexterity, knowledge of mankind and a practical acquaintance with the pecuniary and territorial interests of the country. When to these considerations, it is added that all professional superiority every other kind of personal eminence has a tendency to gravitate towards that House—witness the Wellingtons—the Hills—the Hope's—the Nelsons—the Eldons—the Lyndhursts—the Broughams—the Barings—we boldly assert that no assembly could, by any system we have heard or read of, be collected, which should contain so much practical information, as our House of hereditary legislators.

But the duties and peculiar utility of the House of Lords are not confined to a general legislation—we shall say nothing about it as the supreme court of justice, though we are confident we could show—in answer to cavils almost as hasty and short-sighted as those which attack its legislative powers—that it affords by a concurrence of circumstances incident to its station and composition, the best supreme tribunal that has ever yet been suggested for this country. But we have not time to pursue this branch of the subject: we mention it that we may not be supposed to have forgotten it.

But there is another *quasi* judicial character in which the House of Lords, because they are hereditary legislators, confer the most extensive and important advantages on the country: we mean in guarding private interests from being unjustly, and public interests from being corruptly, dealt with by legislative acts. The system of estate bills, road bills, enclosure bills, and other private bills, has grown of late years into great importance; and if it were not for the vigilant superintendance of the House of Lords, this system, so advantageous under good control, to the development of modern property, would have become an enormous and intolerable grievance. It is an additional example of the happy way that our ancient institutions assimilate themselves to new circumstances, and connect the wisdom of antiquity with the vigor of improvement, that this modern system of legislation on local and private matters should have found in the most ancient of all our constituted authorities at once the most judicious encouragement, and the most effectual control.

We will say nothing of the mode in which the committee of the elective House are said to do private business. To the scandalous stories which we hear now-a-days in the purlieus of the House of Commons on this subject, we give little credit. It is impossible that any thing so monstrous as some of these stories are or *can* be true; but there can be no doubt, because it is the subject of frequent complaint in the House itself, that there is a great deal of haste and irregularity in this mode of transacting private business, and that individual Members are not always so entirely unprejudiced and disinterested in the matters on which they may be called upon to decide, as might be desired. Of the integrity of the House of Lords, no such scandalous rumours have ever been circulated. Of culpable haste or corrupt bias on their part, no complaint has ever been made; on the contrary, every man who is either the mover or the subject of any private legislation looks up to the House of Lords as his counsel and guardian. A recent writer, who complains of the hurry and injustice of modern legislation, shows that, without the vigilance of the House of Lords, it would be intolerable.

"The House of Lords has been careful to throw protection around private rights and private property, so far as they may be affected by private bills, or by public bills, when for certain *specified* objects."

Why is the House of Lords thus honoured in a peculiar and superior degree by the confidence of the country? Because they are hereditary legislators. Just as some of the abuses alleged against committee of the House of Commons are chargeable, not so much to the misconduct of individuals, as on their position and duties as Representatives. Putting aside all imputation or suspicion of what might be called corrupt motives, it undeniable, nay, perhaps it may be thought laudable, that in discussing the interests of contending parties a representative can hardly avoid some kind of bias in favour of his own constituents: in some cases he may even think himself entitled to look upon his constituents as his clients, and of his constituents it is only natural that his zeal should be some-what stronger for his friends than for his enemies. Moreover, his election contests bring him into familiarity with men of the law and of their departments of business, whose opinions he is bound to hear, and by whose suggestions he is liable to be influenced. These and many other considerations, lead us to think that an elective assembly,—even if we could suppose such an assembly exclusively composed of upright and independent men,—is not likely to be so fair a tribunal for dispensing individual justice, as an hereditary body, which by birth, by rank, by society, and by wealth, is separated from, and we may say elevated above, the personal familiarity, the private obligations, the local interests, which must, in some degree, trammel and influence a representative.

Thus, then, not only is the House of Lords venerable by its primaval origin and rank, its ancient services, its large proprietary interests in the well being of the country, in short, by all the sources of authority, but in even a *utilitarian* view, from lucky circumstances, most admirably fitted for all the various functions which the constitution assigns to it. And, after all this, we think we may ask what becomes of the sneer which compares hereditary legislators with hereditary apothecaries and tailors?

Far be it from us to disparage the other branch of the Legislature, but we appeal to public opinion, nay, even to mob orators, and to their gaping audiences, whether, in a comparison of the composition of the two Houses of Parliament, and the talent, dignity, and honesty with which they execute their respective functions, there is any ground for imputing to the Upper House any incompetence or inferiority. Of one thing we are sure, that Mr. O'Connell's elective plan would never collect one with a quarter of its talent, or a tithe of its respectability.

We have thus offered in a very hasty and imperfect form, a few considerations on the *practical* advantages, and, if we may use the expression, *working* qualities of the House of Lords, as at present constituted. They are, we feel, feebly stated, but they may serve to guide others to a deeper consideration of the *details* of this admirable combination, which, we are satisfied, must appear still more admirable the closer it is examined.

We shall conclude with recalling to our readers's reflection the historical warning, and we hope instruction, afforded by four most remarkable epochs and stages of the Grand Rebellion.

I. The Bishops were excluded from Parliament.

II. The House of Lords was first reformed, and then abolished.

III. The King's head was cut off.

IV. Cromwell burst into the House of Commons, and ordered his soldiers to *take away that bauble!*

THE END OF A BATTLE.—Thus ended the battle of Vittoria; the French escaped, indeed, with apparently little loss of men, but, to use Gazea's words, "they lost all their equipages, all their guns, all their treasure, all their stores, all their papers, so that no man could prove how much pay was due to him; generals and subordinate officers alike were reduced to the clothes on their backs, and most of them were bare footed." Never was any army more badly used by its commander, for the soldiers were not half beaten, and never was a victory more complete. The trophies were innumerable. The French carried off but two pieces of artillery from the battle. Jourdan's baton of command, a stand of colours, one hundred and forty-three brass pieces one hundred of which had been used in the fight, all the parcs and depots from Madrid, Valladolid, and Burgos, carriages, ammunition, treasure, every thing fell into the hands of the victors. The loss in men did not, however, exceed six thousand, exclusive of some hundreds of prisoners; the loss of the allies was nearly as great, the gross numbers being five thousand one hundred and seventy-six killed, wounded, and missing. Of these one thousand and forty nine were Portuguese, and five hundred and fifty-three were Spanish; hence, the loss of the English was more than double that of the Portuguese and Spaniards together, and yet both fought well, and especially the Portuguese, but British troops are the soldiers of battle. Marshal Jourdan's baton was taken by the eighty-seventh regiment, and the spoil was immense; but to such extent was plunder carried, principally by the followers and non-combatants, for, with some exceptions the fighting troops may be said to have marched upon gold and silver without stooping to pick it up, that of five millions and a half of dollars indicated by the French accounts to be in the money chests, not one dollar came to the public, and Wellington sent fifteen officers with power to stop and examine all loaded animals passing the Ebro, and the Duro in hopes to recover the sums so shamefully carried off. Neither was this disgraceful conduct confined to ignorant and vulgar people. Some officers were seen mixed up with the mob, and contending for the disgraceful gain.—*Col. Napier's History of the Peninsular War.*

A FAREWELL SONG.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

I Go, sweet friends! yet think of me,
When spring's low voice awakes the flowers,
For we have wandered far and free
In those bright hours—the violet hours.

I go—but where von pause to hear
From distant hills the sabbath-bell
On summer's wind float silvery clear,
Think of me then—I lov'd it well!

Forget me not around your hearth,
When clearly shines the ruddy blaze;
For dear hath been its hour of mirth
To me, sweet friends! in other days!

And oh! when music's voice is heard
To melt in strains of parting woe,
When hearts to tender thoughts are stirr'd,
Think of me then!—I go, I go!

SHIPWRECK.—The following are extracts from the log-book of the brig George Gordan, Captain Moorman, on her passage from Bathurst, New Brunswick, to Liverpool.:—

On Monday, the 5th of Dec. at 1 a. m., in the lat. 47 40 N., and long. 38 17 W. The wind from S. W., blowing strong, fast increasing, with every appearance of a severe gale coming on. At 4 a. m., the wind had increased to a heavy gale, with a very heavy sea on. At 8 a. m., a ship passed us, running under main topsail and foresail. The wind raged with the utmost violence until about 4 a. m. of the 6th. At 8 a. m., the wind had lulled considerably, but still leaving a very heavy sea on. Bore up, when we observed a sail to the S. W., apparently running under main-topsails. By ten o'clock we had neared the vessel sufficiently to make her out to be a wreck, with one mast only standing. At noon, passed close under the stern of the vessel, which proved to be the Christopher, of London, waterlogged, bulwarks washed away, and the foremast only standing, with the wreck of her spars, &c., alongside to windward. The sea, although considerably gone down, was making a clean breach over her. We now discovered four men on the after part of the quarter deck. Having no boat left but the long-boat, which in such a sea could not have been got out, we determined to attempt to saving them by running close alongside, and throwing them ropes. Passed within two yards to leeward of her, when two of the men threw us lines fast to them, and jumped overboard. We also succeeded in throwing lines to the remaining two, who had not confidence enough to adopt this only mode of saving themselves. Of the two former, we have succeeded in saving John Marshall (carpenter,) but the other, in his over anxiety, when he got alongside of us, hauled himself up out of the bowing knot, which slipped over his feet, and just as we were in the act of grasping him his strength failed, and he lost his hold. Passing astern of us, in his struggles, he caught one of the lines, which we purposely left towing; but not being able to swim, he was too much exhausted to retain his hold, and unfortunately was lost. It now being too dark to approach the wreck we hauled our wind on the larboard tack, intending to remain by her till midnight. At 8 p. m., the weather had cleared a little, when we perceived that we had drifted about four miles to leeward of the wreck. Finding it utterly impossible, from the crippled state in which we were, and the state of the weather, to reach the wreck again, we bore off. From the badness of the weather during the night, the two men left on the wreck must inevitably have perished before morning.

The following are the particulars as to the loss of the Ship Christopher, as related to me by John Marshall, the only survivor of the crew:—She left Quebec on the 17th Nov., bound to London, with a cargo of timber. In all, 18 hands on board, and was the same vessel that passed us on the morning of the gale. Three days after sailing, William Patterson (cook) died, after which, all was well up to the time of her loss. At seven p. m. of the 5th Dec, she had shipped a great deal of water.

At about half-past seven p. m., a heavy sea struck the ship, and threw her over on her beam ends, when she lost everything but her foremast, her decks being swept fore and aft, at the same time carrying away all her bulwarks and stanchions, and covering board on the lee side. About a quarter of an hour after she righted, when they discovered that the master and six others had been washed away. The ten left took shelter in the main chains. Shortly after they removed to the quarter-deck. About ten three men were taken away, and, just before the brig reached them, two more died, leaving the four, as seen by us viz. John Marshall (carpenter,) saved; George Maddock (second Mate) lost alongside the brig; and James Pierce and William M'Neal (seamen,) left in the wreck.

It appears, that the Christopher had nearly two tier of timber on deck, which may, in a great measure, account for the lamentable occurrence.

RICHARD MOORMAN, Master of the George Gordon.
Liverpool, 20th Dec. 1836.

From the Boston Messenger.

Mr. EDITOR.—One of my family, a boy of eight year old, having suffered from the explosion of some gunpowder with which he was amusing himself, I inquired how he played with percussion caps, which were found in his pocket, and was told, that it was by driving a nail into the hollow part, while the other surface was held against a brick wall or the pavement. The great danger of such practices will be seen by the following cautionary article, which the medical gentleman in attendance on him has kindly written for public information, at my request and which it is hoped may be extensively circulated. B.

Percussion Caps.—It is well known to most persons in the habit of noticing the sports of boys, that the Percussion Cap has become of late years one of their common playthings. Its loud explosion is daily heard at the corners of our streets, and in most places where boys are in the habit of assembling for amusement. The danger attending the explosion of this little instrument in the hands of those who are ignorant of its nature, or careless in its employment, is unfortunately almost unknown. This danger lies in the fact that the moment the percussion cap explodes, it breaks into many very minute pieces, each of which is thrown with sufficient force to enter any part of the body it may chance to strike. The part most liable to serious injury from this cause is the eye. When a flying portion of the cap strikes this delicate organ, it generally penetrates its coats, lodges in its interior, from which it cannot be extracted, and excites a disorganizing inflammation that in 19 cases in 20 ends in the destruction of vision.

Blindness from this cause has of late years become a very common accident, not only among boys, but also adults, who, ignorant of the nature of the percussion cap, are in the habit of using it in the discharge of muskets unprovided with a lock properly fitted for its reception. The writer of this caution can point to several children in this city and to many individuals in the country, old and young, who have been rendered hopelessly blind, by the careless explosion of a percussion cap; and only remembers one case of injury to the eye from this cause, in which the vision was not destroyed. These accidents are of late years so frequent, that it becomes a duty to caution all against the careless use of the percussion cap—and especially parents—that they may as far as possible, adopt measures to deter their children from its present common and dangerous use. In the hands of children, if in no others, an abundant and melancholy experience has shown that it is an edge tool and full of danger.

THE CITY CONSTANTINE.—The city, from before which the French troops were driven in shameful defeat, is the ancient Cirtha, the capital of Numidia, which the Romans had so much difficulty in subduing. Its territory contains 200 leagues of coast, and is from forty to sixty in breadth. It has many safe harbours. Bugia Ronna, Lacalle, Stora, Cigery and Delleys. The capital itself is from fifteen to sixteen leagues from the sea. The territory of Constantine is divided into three zones, the coast, the valleys, and the Djerid. On the shore and the plains, the orange, the lemon tree, cotton tree, and every plant common to southern countries, grew without culture; the valleys have the climate and vegetation of France at the foot of the Pyrenees; and in the Djerid are found the pure breed of Numidian horses, celebrated for many ages; here also is reared the dromedary, whose strength and quickness seem calculated purposely to surmount the difficulty of communication presented by the dreadful desert of the Zahara.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HYMENEAL RIDDLE.—At a recent marriage at Bridgewater, Vermont, where only *eight* persons were present, and where the bridegroom wedded his brother's wife's mother, the bride being 67, and the bridegroom 47; there were, nevertheless, counted 3 fathers, 3 grandfathers, 3 mothers, 2 grandmothers, 4 children, 2 grandchildren, 3 husbands 1 daughter, 3 wives, 2 uncles, 2 brothers, in manhood, 2 aunts, 2 brothers, in childhood, 2 sisters, 2 nephews, and 2 wives—in all 37 distinct relationships of kindred and marriage.

A GOOD CUSTOMER.—Dr. Brandreth has paid for printing in one year, says the New York Star, the sum of $48,634.16, besides we take it for granted, furnishing compositors with pills gratis.

Short Sight.—This infirmity of vision, a complaint wich is rather common among the higher classes of society in all countries, is not unfrequently cured in Russia by the following plan:—The patient is placed with the back part of the head fixed against a wall and a desk is put before him with a book on it, at such a distance that he may easily read. After a week or two have elapsed the desk is moved farther off, thus gradually increasing the distance until it has been removed to the full extent of ordinary vision, always allowing the patient to acquire the power of reading before the distance is increased.

SPEED OF THE FOX.—The Dedham (Mass.) Patriot states that a Fox accidentally got on a track, before the engine, on the Providence Rail road, a few days since, and it being rather slippery, was nearly run down. Reynard was aware that if he attempted to turn, to jump off, the enemy would be upon him, and he was obliged to scratch for dear life. It afforded considerable sport to the engineer, to observe how nicely the cunning fellow calculated the distance when he made the final leap.

Colonial.

Charlotte Town, (P. E. I.) Feb. 7, 1837.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Macdonald having taken the Chair of the Committee, the business commenced, by the clerk's reading His Excellency's second Message of the 30th ult. transmitting to the House various documents connected with the proceedings of a Public Meeting, held at Hay River on the 20th December, and published in the Royal Gazette of the 10th Jan. all of which were also read at length, together with the published report of the proceedings referred to.

Mr. Cooper was then heard in explanation. He disavowed any intention of promoting combinations to resist the authority of the Law: he did not think that the language of the Resolutions would bear that import, but as it had been thought otherwise by the authorities, and by many whom he thought his friends, he was willing to disavow the sentiments therein expressed. He therefore begged to tender the following as his apology. Here he pulled out a paper, and read as follows:—

"Whereas His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has, by Message to this House, submitted certain documents relative to resolutions passed at a meeting at Hay River, on the 20th December, to which the names of William Cooper, John LeLacheur and John Mackintosh are signed, as having presided at that meeting, in their capacity of Representatives of that County; and his Excellency has pointed to the concluding part of the third and the greater portion of the fourth of the said Resolutions, as bearing the import of a determination on the part of the meeting to resist by an illegal combination the law of the land—I William Cooper have endeavoured to explain to the Lieutenant Governor, that the Resolutions were not intended to convey sentiments to resist the laws and authority of government; and I am sorry for having used words or favored measures or proceedings which his Excellency or this Honorable House would deem illegal or unconstitutional, and humbly offer this as an apology."

Mr. Le Lacheur and Mr. Mackintosh were then severally heard in explanation, after which the three Members were directed to withdraw, when they retired to seats within the bar, the Committee continuing their deliberations with open doors.

Mr. Binns, after animadverting with great severity on the conduct of the three Members, not only with reference to the language of the Resolutions, but also to the scandalous reflections on the proceedings of the House of Assembly, and the motives of the majority of its Members in passing the Escheat Address of last Session, contained in several passages of the draught of the Petition to the King, adopted at the Hay River meeting, and which the House was more particularly called upon to mark its reprobation of, proposed the following Resolution:

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased, by Message, to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the proceedings of a public meeting held at Hay River, in King's County, on the 20th December last, and to which proceedings the names of William Cooper, John W. LeLacheur and John Mackintosh, Esqrs. Members of this House, are subscribed, as having presided thereat, in their capacities of Representatives of the said County—at which meeting the draft of a Petition and certain Resolutions were agreed to, and signed by the said W. Cooper, J. W. LeLacheur, and J. Mackintosh, and which documents are conceived and expressed in language calculated to excite the unwary inhabitants to disloyalty, by illegal combinations to resist the execution of the known laws of the land—to bring into contempt the king and his government, and all connected with the administration of justice; and also by knowingly and willfully misrepresenting the proceedings had by the House of Assembly in its last Session, relative to an Address to his Majesty on the subject of establishing a Court of Escheats in this Island, have been guilty of a false and scandalous libel on this House, and of a gross breach of its known privileges.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Pope, who enforced the propriety of adopting the Resolution. He reprobated in strong terms the attempt which had been made to bring contempt upon the House by its own Members. He was followed on the same side by Mr. Palmer.

Mr. M'Callum, seconded by Mr. Ramsay, moved an amendment to the Resolution, by striking out all the words after "disloyalty."

After some discussion, the Committee divided, when it was negatived upon the following division:

For the amendment—Messrs. M'Callum, Ramsay, Clark, M'Nutt—4.

Against it—Mr. Speaker. Messrs. Binns, Pope, Palmer, Lord, Green, James, Nelson, Thornton, 9.

The Resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. Pope then proposed the next Resolution, which is as follows:

That this Committee have called upon the said William Cooper, John W. LeLacheur and John Mackintosh for an explanation of such their conduct, and they having thereupon severally expressed their contrition, and disavowed any disloyal or dangerous intention, or having designedly committed any breach of the privileges of the House of Assembly—but especially the said John W. LeLacheur and John Mackintosh, who appear to this Committee to have erred more through ignorance than design, in following the evil advice of the said William Cooper, and at whose instigation they appear to have acted:

Therefore Resolved, That the said William Cooper, John W. LeLacheur and John Mackintosh be severally required to apologize to the House in the words following:

"I humbly apologize to this Honorable House, for having, at a Meeting at Hay River, in December last, grossly misrepresented the proceedings and motives of the House of Assembly, in relation to an Address of the House in its last Session to his Majesty, on the subject of establishing a Court of Escheats in this Island, thereby have been guilty of a breach of the known and established privileges of this House."

Mr. M'Callum moved an amendment, to the effect that the apology which had been offered by Mr. Cooper be deemed satisfactory—which was negatived by the same majority as the former amendment. The resolution was then put and carried.

It was then moved and carried, that the Speaker take the Chair, and that the chairman report the Resolutions agreed to.

On the Resolutions being reported to the House, Mr. M'Callum again moved his amendments, but they met with the same fate as in the Committee, only the same four members voting for them—and the question being put on the Resolutions, they were concurred in by the House.

Mr. Cooper was then called in, when the apology dictated by the house was read over to him. When the Speaker informed him that that was the apology he was required to make, he replied, that he was not conscious of having wilfully misrepresented the proceedings of the House, wherefore his conscience would not allow him to make that apology. Mr. LeLacheur was then called in. On the apology being read over to him, he said, that he had consulted the Town Clerk of Ephesus, and could not make the apology. Mr. Mackintosh, on being called in, said he could not, in conscience, make the apology required. They were then directed to withdraw.

And thereupon, on motion of Mr. Pope, it was ordered, that in consequence of the said William Cooper, John W. LeLacheur and John Mackintosh having refused to make the apology dictated by the House, that they be committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, until the further pleasure of the house be signified; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly.

Mr. Pope then moved, that the House do come to the Resolution following:

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the Representatives of the people, at all times, to entertain complaints of any real or supposed grievances from their constituents, and to use their utmost endeavours to obtain the redress, by every constitutional means, of such as are real; yet this house cannot refrain from expressing its unqualified abhorrence and utter detestation of the highly improper and dangerous principles and language embodied and set forth in certain parts of the Petition and Resolutions adopted at Hay River in December last, and referred to by the House in Committee of Privileges, but more especially in the Third and Fourth of the said Resolutions. And this house feels called upon to express its decided conviction, that such sentiments are not entertained by the great body of the people of this Colony, but have solely emanated from a few *disaffected designing* and *ignorant* persons.

This motion was met by Mr. M'Callum by a motion of adjournment, which was negatived by a majority of three; Messrs. M'Callum, Ramsay, Clark, M'Nutt and Lord voting for the adjournment and eight against it.

The question was then put on Mr. Pope's motion, and agreed to by the house.

The house adjourned at 11 p. m.

HALIFAX, Feb. 7.

The House of Assembly have resolved to dispense with the personal attendance of a Chaplain. This resolution was passed last Tuesday, Jan. 31, at about half-past two P. M. We are particular in the time, that philosophers in after ages may have data from which to speculate on the march of mind in Nova Scotia in the nineteenth century.

Mr. Whidden was chosen Clerk, and Mr. Gray, assistant Clerk.

Mr. Matthew Forrester was chosen Sergeant at Arms—Mr. Jno. Jennings, Deputy do., and Mr. Gibbs, Messenger.

Mr. DOYLE moved the following Resolutions:—

Resolved.—That the practice hitherto persued by His Majesty's Legislative Council in this Province, of excluding the people from their deliberations, is not only at variance with that of the House of Lords in England, and that of several of the Legislative Councils in the other British North American Colonies, but contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution, and injurious to the interests and liberties of this country.

Resolved.—That while this House has no desire to deny to the Upper Branch of the Legislature the right enjoyed by the Representatives of the People, and sanctioned by public opinion of closing their doors during the discussion of questions of order and privilege, and on particular occasions, when the public interest may require secret deliberation—yet they should fail in their duty, if they did not express to His Majesty's Council, the deliberate conviction of those they represent, that the system of invariable exclusion, pursued for a series of years, and still pertinaciously continued, is fraught with much evil, and has a tendency to foster suspicion and distrust.

Resolved.—That this House is prepared to provide the expenses which may be incurred for the accommodation of the public in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Resolved.—That the Clerk do carry these Resolutions to the Council, and request their concurrence.

ON FRIDAY an animated debate took place on the Bill for limiting the duration of the Assembly to Four years instead of seven. The debate was not concluded that evening. From the feeling in the country, and in the House on this subject, and from the circumstances that the principle has been conceded in other Colonies, we think the Bill is likely to pass the Legislature.

Council Chamber, Feb. 4th, 1837.

Resolved unanimously, that a Message be sent to the House of Assembly to inform them the Council cannot continue the conference to which they consented yesterday, as it commenced on the part of the House by a breach of the privilege of the Council and a violation of Parliamentary usage, which prohibits one House from interfering with the internal regulations of the other.

The British Constitution does not confer a right upon any person to be present at the deliberations of any branch of the Legislature of which he is not a member. The Rights of an Englishman are not held by so precarious a tenure as the courtesy of any of his fellow subjects, and it is notorious that the only mode of gaining admission to the House of Lords is by procuring a special permission from a Member of that House, which may be either granted or withheld at the pleasure of the person to whom the application is made; and it is therefore obvious that such admission is asked and received as a courtesy and not claimed as a Right.

But altho' H. M. Council do not admit the Right they have for some time had under consideration the expediency of following the example of the two Houses of Parliament in the Mother Country, who now very generally refrain from enforcing the standing orders which preclude strangers from being present at the Debates.

Altho this practice is not unaccompanied by inconveniences, it is productive of much good. It gives to Members of the Legislature an opportunity of explaining the reasons which induce them to support or oppose the measures under discussion with greater publicity, and may thus not only shield themselves from misconstruction, but may also remove much misconception relative to those measures from the public mind.

H. M. Council have this subject still under consideration, and will come to such decision upon it as they shall deem most conducive to the public good. But they cannot permit the House of Assembly to interfere with their deliberations upon it.

The best interests of the Country require that each Branch of the Legislature should scrupulously preserve that independence which the Constitution has bestowed upon it, and which would soon be destroyed if either were to allow the other to interfere in the regulations of its own House.

H. M. Council have seen by the Journals of the House of Assembly, that the House has this session departed from the pious usage which has ever prevailed in this Country and the Parent State. They regret that their coadjutors in Legislation do now discuss and decide upon the various occurrences which the Public interest brings under their consideration, without offering up their united supplications for the aid and guidance of Him from whom alone all good counsels and all just works do proceed—but deeply as they may deplore this, they feel that they have no right to interfere, and the subject is only alluded to, to show that if such interference of one House with the regulations of another could ever be proper, H. M. Council might be more justified in reminding the House of Assembly of the duty of adhering to the ancient and Christian practice of daily and unitedly imploring the Divine Blessing upon our gracious Sovereign, and their own deliberations, than the House of Assembly can be in applying to H. M. Council to adopt a practice new in this Country, and which notwithstanding its many advantages, has had its attendent evils wherever it is introduced.

Summary.

An increased number of marriages among the poorer class of the Jews have lately taken place in consequence of a society recently established amongst them, of which Mrs. Rothschild, the lady of the late eminent capitalist, is patroness and a liberal subscriber, to pay the expenses of the marriage ceremony and provide decent apparel for the bride and bridegroom to appear in, and a good dinner, &c. to entertain their friends and relatives on those occasions. The institution originated among some of the more wealthy class, upon a knowledge of the fact that an immense number of poor Jews were obliged to live with women without going through the ceremony of marriage, and that numbers at an advanced age with large families were living in this state from their absolute inability, during their whole lives, of paying the fees and other expenses incident to the celebration of their nuptials. These expenses, at the lowest rate of calculation, exceeded 5*l.* but are often increased, even amongst the poor, to double that sum. The Jewish people, who are proverbially anxious about all their ceremonies, appear much pleased with the society and its objects; the benefits, however, will only be extended to a certain period (about two months hence) before which time every poor Jew in London will have an opportunity, if he pleases, of forming a legal matrimonial contract free of expense.

Mr. Savage, the late Chief Justice of New York, who for many years discharged the duties of that office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, and who lately resigned the office on account of the insufficiency of compensation, has accepted the appointment of Clerk to the same Court. This is a striking commentary, on the disgraceful parsimony of that State, in rewarding talents, and responsible public services. Their highest judiciary officers are made to starve on salaries, which would hardly command the services of a second rate schoolmaster.

Santa Ana.—Gen. Santa Ana left Washington on Thursday morning, accompanied by his Aid, Colonel Almonte, and Capt. Tatnall of the U. S. Navy, for Baltimore, and there embarked on the same day at three o'clock, in the steamboat for Norfolk. It was said that he would embark immediately on his arrival at Norfolk on board one of the government vessels there, and sail for Vera Cruz. This move will probably enable him to arrive in Mexico before the expiration of the term of his presidency.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states, on the authority of a letter from New-Orleans, that a draft on a large merchantile house in New Orleans, drawn by Gen. Santa Ana, in favor of Taxas, for the sum of $500,000, had been presented and accepted.

Harry White, convicted of burning the Treasury building at Washington, in March, 1834, was on Friday last sentenced by the Washington Circuit Court to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

From Chili and Peru.—Letters from Buenos Ayres to Nov. received in this city via Havana, state that information reached there from Chili, that hostilities had actually commenced between Peru and Chili, and had been officially communicated by the British minister to the merchants at Buenos Ayres.

A letter from Payta, received in this city some time since, stated that the Chilian brig of war Achilles, had been into the harbor of Callao, and captured three or four Peruvian vessels.

A letter from Payta, received in this city, states that accounts had been received there from Valparaiso to October 5, at which time the Chilian Government were fitting out ten vessels to blockade the ports of Peru.

Mr. Derius, the master of a French merchant vessel, has written to the Geographical Society at Paris, that he has discovered in the Archipelago of the Society Islands, a small island twelve miles in extent, which he believes has never been named. Its northern extremity is in 21° 59 South lat. and 138° 32 East long. probably from Paris. It was low, well wooded toward the centre, and at the northern and southwestern extremities furnished with cocoa trees. No traces of inhabitants were found.

A letter from Swan river states that they had an abundant harvest, and considerably more than a supply for the consumption of the inhabitants. The quality of the wool is improving.

Interesting Experiment on Potatoes.—The Rev. Mr. Ramsay of Arbroath, commenced digging early potatoes on the 28th June, which he had planted in his garden; and, after removing the potatoes, he immediately replanted the stems. On the 12th ultimo, he commenced digging a second time, and although the first crop was considered good, the second was found superior—more numerous, larger, and of better quality.—*Scotsman.*

Owners of omnibuses in New York, neglecting to have lighted lamps in their vehicles after dark, are subjected to a penalty of ten dollars.

It is computed that $100,000 worth of indigo is annually raised and exported to Europe from the State of Louisiana.

There are now eight miles of gas pipe laid in the streets in Philadelphia, and 268 buildings, and 165 public lamps, are supplied with gas, the daily consumption being about 42,000 cubic feet.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, Feb. 9.

Mr. Weldon, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency with a copy of the Humble and Dutiful Address of the House to the King's most excellent Majesty, reported,

That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to receive the same, and to observe as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN.

"The conscientious rectitude of my own conduct renders the subject of this address, to me, a matter of the most perfect indifference. I have had the honour of serving His Majesty for nearly half a century, in almost every quarter of the globe; and I trust those services have been such, as to suffer no diminution in the estimation of my Sovereign, from any representation that may be made by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick."

On the report being presented to the House,—Mr. Partelow rose, and said, that he was not aware that any thing in the Address of the House to His Majesty was intended or calculated to affect His Excellency's *military* reputation, which was deservedly high; but the whole tenor of the Address, alluded only to his *civil policy*, in administering the Government of this Province.

The report was then accepted, without further comment.

Saturday, February 11.

Mr. Partelow, from the committee appointed on the 23d day of December last, to revise and amend the Militia Law, submitted a Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia, and to report what alterations they may deem necessary to have made therein, having attended to that duty, beg to report:

"That they consider the present system extremely burthensome upon the Country, inasmuch as two days drill and one day's inspection in each and every year occupy a great deal of valuable time, which otherwise could be more beneficially employed. Your Committee are satisfied besides, that no good arises so far as regards the improvement of the Militia in martial exercise, and from the good understanding that now so happily exists between Great Britain and the United States, without the most remote prospect of interruption, they can discover no good reason for continuing the present annual call upon the industry of the Country. The services of the Inspecting Field Officers having been also some time since dispensed with, renders that part of the Law which applies to an annual inspection, nugatory, and forms an additional reason for some alteration. Your Committee, therefore, conceive that the best course to be adopted is, to suspend the Militia Law now in force, and to substitute for it an Act providing for one day in each year Company muster, with suitable penalties in cases of non-attendance. The effective strength of the Province would by the operation of such an Act be correctly ascertained, as the commanding officers of Batalions would be required to send annual returns of their respective forces to the Adjutant General of Militia, to be laid before the Commander in Chief and the Legislature.

"Your Committee believe, that in the neighbouring Provinces generally, a system such as that now recommended is acted upon, and for the reasons set forth they respectfully beg to report a Bill to suspend the Laws now in force, and to make other enactments in lieu thereof.

"J. R. PARTELOW,
THOMAS GILBERT,
L. BURNS,
J. M. CONNELL,
JAMES BROWN. Jun.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—You will oblige me by admitting into the next Chronicle the following observations upon an article in the Observer of February 7th, on the Church society. They have been prepared in haste: for the paper which contains the strictures of Laicus was not seen by me till a late hour on Saturday, and I am desirous that the few remarks I think it needful to offer should appear as soon as possible.

I am not disposed to find much fault with this production, or to impugn the motives of the writer; but must confess myself quite at a loss for the reason which could have induced him to put it forth just at that particular time—aware as he must have been that the plan was to undergo revision (and probably emendation) on the second day after that on which it would be presented to the readers of the Observer in the City. It was manifestly too late to have any influence upon the deliberations of the meeting at Fredericton on the 9th; and what good purpose it was designed to answer, the writer knows best. Having determined as I presume, not to give us his assistance at the meeting in the emendation of our plan, he might have waited a few days longer, that he might see what we should have made of it without his aid; and he would have saved himself some trouble by so doing. When the proceedings at the meeting shall be published, he will find in them an answer to some of enquiries, and see that some of his objections have been anticipated and provided against. He must not however take credit to himself, as having caused by his labour any improvement in the plan.

This appears to be the second article on the same subject from the same hand. The former I have never seen. But the Bishop in a recent letter informs me that "some person" had sent him "the Observer of the 10th" (January), and adds—"A friendly and very satisfactory answer might easily be returned to the enquiries of Laicus in that paper."

But Laicus was not satisfied with the answer he received, and now complains that more information has not been given, and his language betrays suspicion that some things which the Laity ought to have known have been designedly withheld. This I must for myself beg leave to deny. Had I known that further information was desired, I should have been happy to afford it, however called upon. But with the exception of a few persons who are decidedly friends to the design, no layman or clergyman in St. John has addressed to me a single enquiry on the subject.

He complains in particular that the Bishop's address to the Clergy of St. John in which the Church Society was first mentioned, and his letter to myself in which the plan of it was described, have not been published. I fear it will be impossible to accommodate him with the former which was delivered extempore; and the letter (which related to the matters besides the Church society) I should not feel authorized to print them without his Lordship's permission, which hitherto I have not seen any necessity for asking. Extracts from it were laid before the Clergy at their meeting, and they I trust gave me full credit for witholding nothing that related to the business upon which they were called upon to deliberate. To the publication of those extracts his Lordship would I dare say not object, but if any one think he could turn them to account against the Society, he would probably find himself mistaken Let him have patience. He may soon have an opportunity, if so disposed, of trying his hand upon them.

He enquires why nothing similar has yet taken place in Nova Scotia. But is it our business to answer that enquiry? or can it be deemed necessary by the Laity of New Brunswick that it should be answered before they decide upon a plan proposed to *them*. For them it is surely sufficient that the great majority of their Clergy appeared, in obedience to a call from their Diocesan, at a meeting to which *all* were invited, and that his Lordship has signified his approbation of the plan which they agreed upon. Does Laicus doubt that fact; Can he suppose that I would have affirmed it as I have done, and that the Bishop would have left the assertion so long uncontradicted, had it not been true? If he would have the very words in which his Lordship's approbation was signified—here they are. "I am not aware of any objection to which your resolutions are liable, as far as they have gone, but they appear to me deficient in the security which they would give to an unity of plan and sentiment." And he proceeds to suggest some additions by which he considered the desired security would be afforded. It is hoped that the Constitution as now amended will meet his Lordship's wishes entirely. If not, the Churchmen at St. John can expect no thanks from him from having kept away from a meeting at which their influence might have been successfully exerted to make it better.

He fears that the Laity will not be able to exercise their due share of influence in the society. But he need not be uneasy on that head. Intimately acquainted as he supposes himself to be with the sentiments and opinions of Churchmen, he has underrated the zeal of the Laity in the support of the Church. At the late meeting there were present twenty Lay Deputies and eighteen Clergymen; and altho' there was much discussion, nearly all the resolutions were unanimously passed.

He fears that the society for the propagation of the Gospel will view with disapprobation this attempt on the part of the Churchmen of this Province to combine in support of the Church, under the sanction of their Diocesan. I fear nothing of the kind.

He is also afraid of bad consequences to the Church from open disagreement at the society meetings, or a separation among its members. But with submission, we must, I think, do in this case as wise and good men do in other cases, where similar danger is apprehended;—we must do the best we can to guard against such a result, and trust to Providence. The plan will soon be before the public with the alterations and additions which have been made. Those who cannot assent to it will of course not join the society—nor is it desirable that any should join it with a disposition to raise difficulties, or separate upon any slight disagreement. I am happy to assure him that a very different disposition appeared to prevail in the meeting which has just been held.

He prefers Parochial societies to such a general Association as the Bishop suggested, and the Clergy who assembled at his call unanimously agreed to form. I have not either time or inclination to discuss such a matter. It is sufficient to say that it was not a number of small societies, but a great Church society for the Province, that was recommended to us; and I doubt very much whether the preference he avows for the former would be generally felt. Be that however as it may, the plan of a general Association must be fully and fairly tried, before it will be given up for any other plan whatever. We surely are not bound to discuss all possible plans before we agree upon any one. The Clergy took a better course when they determined to adopt that which the Bishop recommended; and the meeting which has just been held has fully and cordially approved of the determination.

As to the degree of influence which particular Parishes will possess under the Constitution as it now stands, there are others more capable of judging than I am. I regard this as a matter of inferior importance. If the plan should be found objectionable in this respect, it may be amended at some future time. Certainly—if the Clergy and Laity at St. John refuse to join the society, they will exercise no influence at all over its proceedings; and if they should proceed to form a Parochial society of their own, such society would be, under the present circumstances, in my judgment, plainly schismatical.

GEORGE COSTER, ARCHDEACON.

Fredericton, February 13, 1836.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR: I cannot refrain from expressing my delight at the cool, manly, and independent answer of His Excellency, upon his being presented with the Resolutions of the House of Assembly and the Address to His Majesty on the 9th instant: it evinces the perfect satisfaction and confidence which he feels in having acted consistently and conscientiously, despite the bullying, the threats, and the abuse with which he has been assailed.

The uncourteous, unparliamentary, and indecent epithets of "*a mere puppet, a nonentity,*" applied to His Excellency by the organ, or rather as I have heard it called *jews harp* of a certain body, emanating from the source it did, is too contemptible to need comment. That His Excellency has maintained a "conscientious rectitude of conduct," all his acts testify; and his refusal to give his immediate assent to the Civil List Bill is a glorious proof of it. That Lord Glenelg has been grossly deceived, is evident to any man who will look at the negotiations, and greatly will he be obliged to Sir Archibald Campbell for the prudent course which he has adopted. Every person who is well disposed towards the Provincial form of government will support his Excellency, and so endeavour to maintain each branch of the Legislature distinct and *independent*; a state which, the present course of the popular branch—the very radical feeling existing in the country, and the republican influence of our neighbours, is tending fast to destroy. Without such support from the *truly* loyal and more enlightened portion of the community, no governor, were he an angel from Heaven, can escape abuse and calumny, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, and we shall ultimately be left to be governed by the whims and caprices of a popular Assembly and a merciless democracy.

The copy of the Petition to his Majesty, published in the Courier of the 12th instant, praying that he would be pleased to remove the Governor, is worthy of the source from whence it sprung: but that any sensible man should be found in the city, who would degrade himself by putting his name to it, is astonishing. It is gratifying, however, to observe, that the number of these form but a sprinkling among the rabble.

The facility with which petitions for any purpose are got up in Saint John is truly amusing. Let it be but a Petition, it matters not what the object or prayer of it is, and some hundred signatures are immediately attached to it; very few of which would be worth much at the Bank, but they serve to swell the number of self-styled *loyal* Petitioners who as in duty bound will ever pray. At present, sir, I shall say no more, but subscribe myself

Your's, &c. TRUE BLUE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR: I observe by the journals that our House of Assembly have passed a Bill purporting to be a Bill for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of Saint John: and that the soundest argument which could be urged for passing it, was, that a Public meeting in Saint John requested it. Now sir, I was not aware before, that so much respect was paid to, or such implicit confidence put in, the representations made at a Public meeting, which is usually called hurriedly—15-16ths of the inhabitants knowing nothing of it or its objects, or if they hear of it, so little attention does it attract, that few, very few, are idle enough to waste their time in going there, and have little chance on such occasions of being heard, even if they did go; there being two or three spokesmen ever ready to shew their ability for *Public declamation*, prepared with an address and accompanying resolutions, digested, cut and dried, to meet *their* views of the subject, and these, be they what they may, without discussion, nay, without, I may say, reflection or consideration, are carried *unanimously!* that is, a few persons at the head of the table not objecting to it, and some others not hearing or understanding the resolution calling out *Yes!* and then asking what it was about. This, Mr. Editor, is the course adopted, so far as I have observed, at our public meetings, and I would fain ask whether it be possible, thus to obtain the opinion of the sensible and thinking part of the community, or whether resolutions thus passed are the *unanimous* voice of the people: thus much for public meetings. I will now come to the object of the resolutions passed, and the effect to be produced by such a law going into force.

In the first place, their object is stated to be, to stop the ravages of fire; but as the wood of our Province has not lost its accustomed property of ignition, I think a wooden building of whatever height, will take fire and burn, if there be no water to quench it, equally as rapid after a bill limiting posts to 20 feet should pass, as it did before; yet some of our representatives have asserted, and really seem to act as if "the house of Assembly are omnipotent" —it would have been much more advisable for the penners of these famous resolutions to have prayed the Legislature to pass an act prohibiting *fire to burn wooden houses* in future, or that *the Tide should not recede* when a fire takes place; and further that the wind should not blow, or the the thermometer be below the freezing point, and a few other minor regulations; for unless the Legislature will pass some such Act, I fear the object of their application will not be attained.

The effect to be produced by the present Bill, which has passed the lower house, would be greatly to increase the injury occasioned by the late conflagration, to retard the advancement of the city, and cause a number of miserable hovels to be erected on the most valuable sites for business; thereby also preventing any thing like regularity or uniformity in the construction of the buildings, which I fain hoped would be effected, as long ranges could now be put up under the same roof with far less cost to the proprietors, than erecting separate buildings.

It has been alleged that the land owners in the burnt district had not suffered by the fire, for the sites were more valuable without the buildings. This doctrine is rather mysterious, for, if I had a comfortable store and dwelling house over it in P. William street before the fire, and am not now permitted to erect another such house, or to "build upon my own ground," I should like to know how I have been benefitted. If this proposed law should go into force, I had better quit the Province, where such arbitrary and injurious laws are passed.

I have always understood that by the laws of England, he whose the soil is, may occupy all above, even to heaven, or below it to the centre of the earth; but now I am told I shall only rebuild 20 feet high. If it be intended to erect a *Monument* to remind the inhabitants of the Province and all strangers visiting our city, of the great fire in 1837, let the proposed law pass, and let a brass plate be affixed to each house, with the names of the agitators and strenuous advocates for such erections, engraved thereon in large characters, that posterity may know to whom they are indebted for such elegant and splendid edifices.

I cannot believe that this bill will pass into a law: I think the good sense of that constitutional branch of the Legislature, his Majesty's Legislative council, who in many previous instances have proved *the guardians of the people's rights*, will see the absurdity and injury of such an enactment, and throw the bill where it should be, under their table, for which they will be entitled, and ought to receive the thanks of this community.

Should it pass, which heaven forbid, the committee to receive and distribute the donations to the sufferers by the late fire must retain all sums sent and to be sent them; applications for relief will be made by persons who did not previously consider themselves brought to distress. We may however exclaim, that the distress was not occasioned by the fire itself, but by the act of our Legislature, and render our thanks to one or two troublesome and meddling individuals, for their praiseworthy exertions in endeavouring to bring this injury upon us.

Your's, &c. *A CITIZEN.*

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

SIR,—Having read in the Courier of Saturday last a Petition addressed to His Majesty, stated to be the Petition of the Merchants, Shipowners and Mill owners, Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying for the removal of His Excellency and his advisers. I made some inquiry respecting the Publication of a Document purporting to set forth the opinions and feelings of so numerous a class of His Majesty's liege subjects residing in this city, and the only information I could obtain was that most of those individuals of a standing in society which might sanction such a representation of public opinion were like myself, totally in ignorance respecting the Petition. All that I could learn was that such a Petition had been manufactured by an attorney, and that the said petition was in charge o Mr. Barlow to receive signatures and had that Gentleman's countenance and support. I must say it was a matter of surprise to me that so unusual a course was adopted for promulgating, as the document professed, the opinion of the Public, and I not only felt myself but the Public at large taken an unwarrantable liberty with, and will you believe it Mr. Editor that upon the evening of Tuesday last, only nine individuals could be prevailed upon to put their names to it, viz: R. Bayard, W. Leavitt, M. H. Perley, Wm. Hammond, L. Donaldson, P. Duff, Geo. Harding, T. Barlow, E. Ketchum.

It is not a matter of surprise that nine officious persons should be found in this or any equally populous community, but that they should have the temerity to put forth their own excited party feeling, as a just expression of public opinion, and my advice to them is that they correct their error at once, as the best apology they can make to the public, by altering the title of their still born child, and call it *the petition of the Muses.*

I cannot pretend to inform you, Mr. Editor of the public opinion on the matter, which has induced these gentlemen to undertake to represent: I know my own with respect to the point at issue, between the Legislative Assembly and the Executive, which is that these two branches have unfortunately come into collision upon a matter involving deeply the interest of the Province. That it is far better for that part of the public not necessarily taking a part in public affairs, to await the issue of the appeal made by the house of Assembly to the home government, and common justice would point out the propriety of awaiting the period when his Excellency may receive replies to his despatches requesting instructions for the information of the Executive, prior to giving assent to a law of such importance.

The fact of his Excellency being right or wrong in refusing to give his assent to the Bill brought out by the Deputation and enacted by the house of Assembly, is one upon which the highest law officers differ in opinion.

How can the public at large be competent judges under such circumstances, if His Excellency's conduct will or will not meet with the sanction of His Sovereign: be the public feeling what it may, it is an act of injustice to prejudice the case between the individual administering the Government and his Sovereign, by permitting addresses for his removal prior to its being known if he had acted right or wrong, and therefore prior to that fact being determined by the Home Government, any censure upon His Excellency's conduct must be premature.

Yours, &c. A MERCHANT.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This subject it appears was brought before the House on the 10th inst. and one honorable member most *disinterestedly* recommended the purchase of GILBERTON HALL, for an Asylum, with which building, he said Mr. Gilbert "was willing to *accommodate the Province.*" Another with his usual consistency thought it the "most eligible situation" about St. John, and this in the face of the Report of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum which had just been read and in which he as one of that commission had strongly recommended either Poverty Hall or South Bay as the proper spot. He however was for once willing to let another man have an opinion and only wanted the opinion of a Medical man as to this site. This he well knew had been all ready cut and dried and a letter was accordingly produced from Dr. Bayard, whose mere dictum, it would appear, is to supersede the Report of the whole body of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Cunningham has also been consulted, and "approves of Mr. Gibert's house, as peculiarly well adapted for the desired purpose" Now, it is possible that Mr. Cunningham may never have seen a Lunatic Asylum, and if he has, I defy him or any one else to shew, that the plan of this building corresponds *in any one respect* to the usual and approved plan of Lunatic Asylums and I defy Dr. Bayard, to prove that, the middle of a Marsh is otherwise than the *most unhealthy site* that could possibly be fixed upon for the purpose of a Lunatic Asylum or any other Institution in which the health of the inmates is at all to be attended to:—nay, more, I do believe that if he had searched the country for twenty miles round St. John, he could not have found a place worse calculated for the location of a Lunatic Asylum. With regard to the building itself, it is totally unfit for the purpose, and I have no doubt, but, that it would cost more with the first purchase to make the necessary alterations before it could ever be used, than it would to erect a proper building sufficiently large to accommodate the number of Lunatics at present in the Province, and on a plan capable of extension, so as to suit the increasing wants of the Colony.

TRUTH.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, FEBRUARY 17, 1837.

☞ The Office of *The Chronicle* is now at Masonic Hall, where Printing will be executed with dispatch and neatness. Handbills and advertisements left with Messrs. W. O. Smith, James G Melick, and James Millar, Market-square, or at the Circulating Library, will meet with attention.

No later European dates have been received during the past week.

In a preceding column, our readers will find the dignified reply of His Excellency to the Address of the House of Assembly, presented by Messrs. Weldon, Wilmot and Burns. Want of room obliges us to omit the insertion of the address refered to.

MR. PIERCE AND THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. This gentleman is still a prisoner in the Common Gaol of the County of York. On Saturday last, he petitioned the Assembly to be allowed the privilege of *attending public worship on the Sunday*, but was refused !!! The House of Assembly states, that *they* are the guardians of the people's rights, and a noble proof of this, they have given in the case of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Pierce finds his character traduced by a certain individual, and he manfully repels it, and is supported in his conduct by an overwhelming majority of the whole country. The House of Assembly assume a right of issuing a general warrant for his apprehension, and he *quietly* surrenders himself for trial, no trial, however, is given him, and he submits to be a prisoner without a chance of defence. Mr. Pierce will not brook this indignity much longer, and the right of assumption, will be brought before the proper tribunal, when it will be fully proved whether a little local Assembly shall assume to themselves the full powers of the British House of Commons !!!

CASUAL AND TERRITORIAL REVENUE.—Although much has been said respecting this Bill, and the reasons assigned by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for recommending a *suspending clause:* we think that one most important part of that Bill has been almost entirely overlooked, and that is, the *rule of appropriation.*—How, has Lord Glenelg explained it; not at all satisfactorily, nor easily to be understood. For if the House of Assembly, (with their large majority) should insist upon one interpretation of Lord Glenelg's rule, and the Executive *dare* to think otherwise, an immediate collision would take place; and in all probability, the country be deprived of the usual yearly appropriations. That part of His Excellency's Despatch relative to this subject, deserves the particular attention of the inhabitants of the Province, whom we fell assured, will, (when party feeling shall subside) thank the Governor for his judicious foresight, in requiring full and explicit instructions on this very important part of the Bill. The extracts we allude to are these—

"The other qualification mentioned by your Lordship, upon which the contemplated surrender of the Revenue in question is to be made, is—that the law and customs of Parliament and more especially the established usages of the House of Commons with regard to the appropriation of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be assumed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, and more especially by the House of Assembly, as the rule for their guidance in the appropriation of the Revenue of the Province.

"The first question which arises upon this is what is intended by your Lordship by the words "*Revenues of the Province?*" Is it meant that this rule of appropriation shall be extended to *all* the *Revenues of the Province* as well to that which has heretofore been distinguished as the Provincial Revenue and always been at the disposal of the Legislature, as well as to that which has been distinguished as His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenue, and now about to be given up, or is it only intended to apply to the latter? For if the House of Assembly should insist that it only applied to the Revenue of the last denomination, and your Lordship's expected instructions as to the details should not further explain this, the general and unrestricted sense in which your Lordship has used the words "Revenues of the Province," will prevent my feeling authorized on the part of His Majesty's Government, to accede to that interpretation until I am better informed of what your Lordship thereby intended.

"The next question is. How is an adherence to this rule of appropriation by the Legislature, and particularly by the House of Assembly, to be secured? Is it to be made part of the statutes under which the Revenues are to be placed at their disposal, and to be made an ex[illegible] dition in that Act upon wh[illegible] the said Revenue are to be [illegible] sume your Lordship will [illegible] also contain a provision [illegible] from that rule of appropri[illegible] sembly, the disposal of the [illegible] vert back to the Crown, a[illegible] forth become null and voi[illegible] bodied in, and form part o[illegible] as contemplated by your [illegible] to be explicitly defined an[illegible] For, what the law and cu[illegible] the usages of the House o[illegible] pect to the appropriation [illegible] solidated Fund of Great B[illegible] not appear to be well unde[illegible] and

al, and to be made an express provision and condition in that Act upon which the nett proceeds of the said Revenue are to be paid over? If so I presume your Lordship will require that the Act do also contain a provision that upon any deviation from that rule of appropriation by the House of Assembly, the disposal of the said Revenues shall revert back to the Crown, and the Act from thenceforth become null and void. And if it is to be embodied in, and form part of the enactment, the rule as contemplated by your Lordship, I could wish to be explicitly defined and expressed in the Act. For, what the law and customs of Parliament and the usages of the House of Commons are, in respect to the appropriation of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, does not appear to be well understood and admitted here, and has heretofore been a subject of much contention and difference of opinion in our Legislature and therefore I trust your Lordship will see the necessity of declaring in express terms the particulars of the rule of appropriation which his Majesty requires the Legislature to adopt. I could also wish to be informed if it is your Lordship's intention that the several provisions expressly directed by Lord Stanley's Despatch of 30th Sept. 1833, for securing the prompt payment of the sum to be granted for the Civil List, should be all inserted in any Bill now to be passed by the Legislature for carrying the proposed new arrangement into effect.

"If on the other hand it is not intended that the stipulation as to the rule of appropriation shall form part of the enactment under which the arrangement is to be carried into effect, what provision or security do the Government expect the Legislature to make or give, that any specified rule will be adhered to? For if a law is once made placing the Revenue at their disposal, they may at any time adopt a new mode of appropriation, or rather resort back to the present system, and refuse to grant any supplies but in their own way; and the Executive or other branch of the Legislature could have no control, but that of refusing their assent to such deviation from the rule, which might be the means of depriving the Country of any appropriations until one party or the other gave way, and thereby be productive of most extensive injury to the best interests of the Province. And experience has already shewn that this is a course Colonial Assemblies will resort to carry a point without regard to the evil consequences necessarily arising therefrom."

The House of Assembly, have been remarkably silent on the rule or mode of appropriation intended by Lord Glenelg; well knowing that if the Bill had passed without further explanation, the rule of appropriation would be according as the majority should determine.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 3.

SIR GEORGE GIPPS, one of the Royal Commissioners sent out to enquire into the complaints from Lower Canada, sets out, on his return to England, in the beginning of the ensuing week. We hear that he will visit Boston and the intermediate places as far as Washington, and sail from New York about the middle of March. Mr. ELLIOT, the Secretary of the Commission, will leave Quebec in two or three weeks, and probably sail from New York at the same time as SIR GEORGE GIPPS.

The business of the Commission might be considered as closed last fall, when SIR CHARLES GREY returned home, and the final Report of the Commissioners was forwarded to England.

The idea of sending out a Commission originated during Sir Robert Peel's Ministry. It was following up the recommendation of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons of 1834, referring the complaints in the 92 Resolutions to the King's responsible advisers. The measure was adopted by the successors of the Peel Ministry, with very little variation, excepting in the number of Commissioners.

The commission, as was to be expected, has been viewed with jealousy in the colony. We trust, however, that it will have contributed to the adoption of proper measures, by the Imperial authority, to secure the permanent happiness of the inhabitants of the Province and its future prosperity, all of which have been scandalously sacrificed during the last five or six years to foolish projects of fundamental constitutional changes, which *cannot* be realized in our day.

SAVING OF FOURTEEN LIVES.—As the Kent steamer was on her passage on Thursday morning from Boulogne to London, Capt. Time discovered at some distance a boat, which appeared to him to be in a perilous situation. He immediately hove to, and in a short time released five poor fellows in a state of great exhaustion—who informed him they had left in company with another boat, in which were the captain, mate, and seven other persons, belonging to the barque Isabella, Captain Kurtz, bound from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, and laden with tobacco, and which they had abandoned in a sinking state off the Goodwin, Sands, about four hours previously. The captain lost no time in endeavouring to discover them, and happily succeeded, and was the means of saving fourteen poor fellows from a watery grave, which would in all probability have been their fate.—*London Morning Chronicle, of Dec.* 19.

GREAT BANK FAILURE IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.—A gentleman of Boston, has just received a letter from his correspondent in Manchester, England, dated Dec. 24th, from which the following is an extract: "One of the largest Banks in England, having its head at Manchester, has just stopped payment. Their liabilities are over £1,500,000—say about $7,000,000. Manchester will be all in an uproar to-morrow, when it is known, and half the merchants in the country will be ruined. The New York fire was nothing to what this *will* be and you have the first intelligence."

While Mr. Whitaker was performig at full speed last week at the Baltimore Circus, a play bill dropped from the gallery, affrighted the horse, and the rider was thrown over the horse's head prostrate on his face. The horse leaped forward and his fore hoofs struck in the unfortunate man's scull, and the hind feet on his spine. The scull was fractured, and the spine so injured that but little hopes are entertained of Mr. W's. recovery.—*Weekly Messenger.*

CHURCH SOCIETY
OF THE
Archdeaconry of New Brunswick.

THE first meeting of the "Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick" took place, pursuant to notice, on Thursday last the 9th inst. the Clergy and Lay Deputies from several Parishes having assembled in General Committee the day before. The business occupied the whole of Thursday and the day following. A full report of the proceedings will be presented to the Public as soon as it can be prepared. For the present it must suffice to publish a brief abstract, containing a list of the officers elected, and the Constitution of the Society as finally agreed upon at the meeting, and then solemnly and unanimously ratified and confirmed.

The following Parishes sent Deputies to the meeting, whose names are given, though some of them were prevented from attending by necessary business in the Legislature and Supreme Court.

LIST OF THE CLERGY AND LAY DEPUTIES.

[*Those whose names are marked with * were present.*]

PARISH OF FREDERICTON.

Clergy, { The Ven. The Archdeacon, The Rev. John M. Sterling.
Deputies, { Hon. Thomas Baillie,* Colin Allen, Esq. M. D.*

KINGSTON.

Clergy, The Rev Elias Scovil.
Deputies, { Gonld Pickel, Esquire,* Justice S. Wetmore, Esquire.

DOUGLAS.

Clergy, Rev. J. Somerville, L. L. D.
Deputy, George Clements, Esquire.

OGDETOWN.

Clergy, Rev. Samuel R. Clarke.

SAINT ANDREWS.

Clergy, Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D.
Deputies, { Thomas Wyer, Esquire,* Jacob Allen, Esquire.*

SAINT MARY'S

Clergy, Rev. Edwin Jacob, D. D.

SAINT STEPHEN'S.

Clergy, Rev. S. Thompson, L. L. D.
Deputies, { Nehemiah Marks, Esquire,* Robert Watson, Esquire,*

WESTFIELD AND GREENWICH.

Clergy, Rev. Christopher Milner.
Deputies, { J. T. Coffin, Esquire, Capt. R. N. James Brittain, Junior, Esquire,* William Frewell, Esquire.*

MAUGERVILLE.

Clergy, Rev. Rapey Milner.

WATERBOROUGH.

Clergy, Rev. Abraham Wood,
Deputy, Samuel Scovil, Esquire.*

SAINT GEORGE'S.

Clergy, Rev Samuel Thompson.
Deputies, { Patrick Clinch, Esquire,* John Messimtz, Esquire.*

CARLETON.

Clergy, Rev. Frederick Coster.
Deputies, { George D. Robinson, Esquire, George F. S. Berton, Esquire,

SUSSEX.

Clergy, Rev. Horatio Nelson Arnold.
Deputies, { John C. Vail, Esquire,* —— Bear, Esquire, Capt. R. N.

BATHURST.

Clergy, Rev. Alexander Somerville.
Deputies, { William End, Esquire,* Richard Carman, Esquire.*

WOODSTOCK.

Clergy, Rev. S. D. Lee Street.
Deputies, { Richard Ketchum, Esquire,* John Bedell, Esquire.*

SACKVILLE.

Clergy, Rev. John Black.
Deputy, Hon. A. Edwin Botsford.*

DUMFRIES.

Clergy, Charles O. Wiggins.

HAMPTON AND NORTON.

Deputies, { Samuel Hallet, Esquire,* Elias Scovil Wetmore, Esquire.*

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Patron.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

President.—The Honorable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Vice Presidents.—The Venerable the Archdeacon; The Honorable the Chief Justice; The Members of His Majesty's Legislative Council; The Members of His Majesty's Executive Council; The Speaker of the House of Assembly; and the Judges of the Supreme Court—being members of the Society; with William Scovil, and James Eccles, Esquires.

Treasurer—Henry G. Clopper, Esquire.

Secretary.—The Rev. Frederick Coster

Assistant Secretary.—The Rev. John M. Sterling.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTE.

George Clements,	Esq.,	Douglas,
Patrick Clinch,	"	St. George's,
John T. Coffin,	"	Westfield,
William End,	"	Bathurst,
Samuel Hallet,	"	Hampton,
Edward N. Kendal,	"	St Mary's,
Richard Ketchum,	"	Woodstock,
J. A. Maclauchlan,	"	Fredericton,
Samuel Scovil,	"	Waterborough,
John C. Vail,	"	Sussex,
Justus S. Wetmore,	"	Kingston,
Thomas Wyer,	"	St. Andrews.

CONSTITUTION OF THE "CHURCH SOCIETY," AS RATIFIED AND CONFIRMED.

I. The society shall be called "The Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick."

II. The society holds itself prepared to write and co-operate with any other society or societies which may be formed in the Diocese for the same object, and under the sanction of the Diocesan.

III. The society acknowledges itself subject, in all its proceedings, to the legal and canonical authority of the Diocesan.

IV. The payment at any one time of a sum not less than ten pounds do constitute a Life Member, and the payment annually of any sum, however small, do constitute the person paying the same a Member of the society.

V. The society shall have a President, who shall be the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; two or more Vice Presidents, of whom the Archdeacon shall be the first; one Treasurer, one Secretary one Assistant Secretary, and an Executive Committee of Lay Members of the society, being Life Members, or subscribers of at least one pound to the funds of the society, who, with the exception of the President and Vice Presidents shall be annually elected at the Anniversary meeting.

VI. The officers of the society and the Clergy of the Archdeaconry shall be *ex officio* members of this Committee; five to be a quorum, and three of the five Laymen.

VII. The society shall embrace the following objects, and none other, viz.:—

Missionary visits to neglected places.

The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton.

Aid to Sunday and other schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists.

The supply of Books and Tracts, in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church.

Aid to the building and enlarging of Church and Chapels.

VIII. The society will circulate no Books which are not in the catalogue of the society for promoting Christian Knowledge, except such as the Bishop shall approve.

IX. It shall be competent to any member of the society to limit his subscription to any one or more of the objects above recited, which he may be most anxious to promote.

XI. The Members of the Society in each Mission, or in each Parish of each Mission, at the discretion of the Missionary, shall constitute a Local Committee.

XII. It shall be competent to each Committee to recommend any of the above recited objects to the special consideration of the General Committee, in the appropriations of the funds of the Society.

XIII. The Society shall hold its Anniversary at Fredericton, on the second Friday in February in each year.

XIV. The Committee of each Parish or Mission shall hold an Annual Meeting, on some convenient day, previous to the Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton, when the recommendation to the General Committee of special objects shall be determined on.

XV. Each Local Committee shall be empowered to depute two of the Lay Members, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Committee, to assist the Missionary in submitting the recommendations of the Committee to the consideration of the General Committee.

XVI. For this purpose the Missionaries and the Lay Deputies shall meet in General Committee on the two days, or more if need be, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, to make the annual appropriation of the funds of the Society.

Extracted from the Minutes.

FREDERICK COSTER, *Secretary.*

Fredericton, Feb. 11, 1837.

Our correspondent "Merchant," will find that we were under the necessity of curtailing a great part of his communication, for want of time & space.

MARRIED.

At Woodstock, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Mr. Joseph Kerr, to Miss Ellen Lewis.

At Woodstock, on the 12th ult. by the Rev. Samuel D. Lee Street, Mr. George Porter, to Miss Rebecca Dickenson.

On the 26th ult. by the same, Mr. Robert Brydon, of Hodgdon in the state of Maine, to Janet Carmont, of the Parish of Woodstock.

On the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. John Burt, of the Parish of Wakefield, to Miss Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Jonathan Green, of the same place.

At Wilmot, N. S. 27th Dec. 1836, by the Rev. Mr. Vidito, Mr. Joshua Banks, to Miss catherine Eldest daughter of capt. Caleb Slocomb, of Wilmot.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Saturday evening, of an attack of apoplexy, Mr. JOHN CAMERON, aged 49 years, (eldest son of the late Mr. Donald Cameron, of Shelburne,) leaving a wife and numerous relatives and friends to lament his death. Mr. C. had, for about eighteen years past, been a respectable Shipmaster out of the port of Liverpool, England, from which place he arrived only ten days previous to his death. He was also formerly a Shipmaster out of Halifax and this port.

On Tuesday, Mrs. Catharine H. Richey, wife of Mr. John Richey, and second daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Rogers, aged 24 years.

At Fort Erie, Upper Canada, on the 29th December last, Elizabeth Letitia, youngest daughter of the late W. S. Oliver, Esq. formerly Treasurer and High Sheriff of this place.

SHIPPING LIST.

St. John, Feb. 10.—Sch'r Henry Bowser, Allen, Halifax, 11; W. Vaughan, flour and butter. Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, 11; Ratchford & Lugrin, rum, sugar, &c.

11th—Sch'r Leo, Rees, Gibralter, 70; James T. Hanford, wine and fruit. Ship Indus, ——, Port Glasgow; R. Rankin & Co. goods. Brig Kingston, Smith, Demerara, 45; Ratchford & Lugrin, molasses. Mary Ann Potter, St. Domingo; E. Barlow & Sons, Mahogany. Sch'r Postboy, Heney, Eastport, corn meal, &c.

CLEARED.

Ship Ocean, Swinford, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Gulnare, Hughson, Newport, timber.
Sch'r Primrose, Murray, Eastport, ballast.

BERMUDA, Jan. 1.—Barque John Cock, Williams from Gloucester, G. B. with a cargo of Salt, put in this Port in distress, being in want of Water and Provisions.

Extracts from Keefler's Reading Room Books, Halifax, Feb. 2.

The brig James, Goodwin, of and for St. John N. B. from Liverpool, 76 days, with a general cargo, went ashore on the 26th Jan. at the entrance of Beaver Harbour, N. S. She has been got off, and is now safe at Salmon River, having received no material damage.

The Active, Robson, from Dalhousie for Dundee, was abandoned 4th Dec. in lat. 49, 30, long. 32, being waterlogged. Crew saved by the Ann Creighton, arrived at Liverpool.

The James Grant, from Miramichi for Liverpool, with loss of rudder, deckload, &c. and 5 feet water in the hold, was spoken on the 12th Dec. by the Louisa, at Liverpool, from St. John

The brigantine Gratitude, from St. John's, N. F. bound to Halifax, was lost on Crook Island, at the entrance of Liscomb Harbour, on the 2d Jan. and five of the crew and two passengers perished—indeed the only person saved was the Capt.

Saint John
MILLS & CANAL COMPANY

A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the Office of the Subscriber on Saturday the 25th day of February inst., for the purpose of laying an Assessment on the shares, and transacting any other business that may come before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. H. PERLEY, *Secretary.*

St. John, 16th Feb. 1837.

Saint John
MILLS AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all shares of Stock in this company on which assessments are now due, will be sold by Public Auction at the City Hall, Boston, on Monday, the 20th day of March next, at noon, unless such assessments with interest are sooner paid.

M. H. PERLEY, *Treasurer.*

St. John, 16th Feb. 1837.

Passage to Liverpool.

THE first class ship "*ROBERT WATT*," 490 tons, will leave St. Andrews for Liverpool, about 23d inst. is a remarkably fast sailer, and has elegant accommodations for a few cabin passengers. Apply to JAMES RAIT, St. Andrews, or to

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Feb. 17. St. John.

SUGAR.—Seven Hhds. Prime Sugar, per schr. *Elizabeth* from Halifax, for sale low from the wharf, by *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

FIGS.

150 DRUMS New FIGS,—Landing ex *Leo*, from Malaga. Apply to

14th Feb. JAMES MALCOLM.

PRIME MOLASSES.

100 PUNCHEONS *very superior* Demerary Molasses, landing ex brig Kingston, at the North Market Wharf, for sale low from the vessel, by

Feb. 17. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

To Let,

FOR a term of Years, and possession given the first of May next: a STORE in Water street, with three rooms attached, which will be made comfortable for a small family. Enquire at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of May next:

A FLAT in the subscriber's House, corner of Horsefield and Charlotte streets, adjoining the Friary. Apply on the premises.

Feb. 10 DAVID PATERSON.

☞Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN DAY, late of this city, Cordwainer, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims for adjustment within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to SARAH DAY, *Administratrix.*

Carleton, Dec. 26. 1836.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per 'Gulnare,' from London:—

BLACK, blue and brown Petershams;
5 cases SILKS, plain, figured, check, &c.
Plain and figured Irish Poplins;
Chalhe, Mantua and Queen Gauze Dresses;
Ladies' sewed Muslin Dresses, a new article;
4 cases Merinos, French, plain, and figured;
4 do. Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, children's Dresses and Pelisses;
1 do. Gloves, black and colored kid, chamois lin'd, merino, berlin, and lambs wool, fleecy lined and fur trimmed;
2 do. lambs-wool HOSIERY;
5 do. Furs, consisting of Chinchilla, Lynx, fitch, siberian squirrel, sable, and mock sable Muffs, Tippets, and Boas;
Ladies' cloak Collars, Flouncing and Trimming, in great variety;
Gentlemen's black lambs'-skin Travelling Caps;
4 cases Winter shoes and Boots, chamois lined:
With a great variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold cheap, for cash or approved payment. JAMES HOWES.

December 16.

Regular Packet

Between St. John, Eastport, and St. Andrews.

THE subscribers respectfully notify the public, that having purchased the schooner *Primrose*, (of 60 tons burthen) they intend employing her as a regular weekly Packet between the above places. Applications for passage, &c. may be made on board, or at the store of Mr. George Thomas, No. 3, Merritt's brick building, Water street.

JOHN REED,
JOHN WOODLEY,
JOHN MURRAY.

Feb. 3, 1837.

AUCTION SALES.

SUGAR, &c.—BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscribers at their Auction Room:

9 HHDS. SUGAR, just received per *Elizabeth*, from Halifax, a part of which is very superior.

40 bbls. superfine FLOUR, 13 bbls. PORK, 30 firkins prime Butter, 15,000 cuba Cigars, and several other articles, to close consignments.

Approved endorsed notes at 3 months, for sums over £15.

February 17. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Wines, Fruit, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale on moderate terms, the cargo of schr. LEO, *from Gibraltar—consisting of:*

185 QUARTER casks WINE,
80 Jars GRAPES,
750 Boxes
800 Half-Boxes } RAISINS,
100 Quarter-boxes
130 Kegs ditto, of 50 lbs. each,
150 Drums FIGS; 13 Frails ALMONDS,
25 Boxes Florence OIL; 10 do Capers,
8 boxes and 3 Baskets CHAMPAIGNE.

Feb. 17. *J. T. HANFORD.*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer for Sale that most valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, at present in the occupation of ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esq.—situated at the South East corner of Charlotte-street and King Square.

The Property has a front of 110 feet on Charlotte street, by 160 feet on King Square.

There is on the Premises a most substantial Three Story Brick Dwelling—exclusive of the Basement Story—with an extensive range of Out Offices; and affords to a purchaser one of the most eligible situations in the city for an HOTEL on a large scale.

This most valuable Property will be sold at a price far less than similar erections would now cost—allowing a fair value for the ground.

A Plan of the Premises can be seen at the subscriber's Counting House, where further particulars may be known. JAS. T HANFORD.

Feb. 10.—4†

St. John Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of said Company, is required to be paid into the hands of the Secretary on or before the 11th March next.

By order of the Board,
JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*

St. John, 10th February, 1837.

WANTED.

BY the 1st May next; a Married MAN, to take charge of and conduct the labour on *Beech Hill* Farm. His wife must be accustomed to the work and superintendance of a Dairy.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Feb. 10. R. M. JARVIS.

Superior Dressed Bear-Skins.

1 CASE of very superior dressed BEAR SKINS. For sale low by

Feb. 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Per America.

The Subscribers have received by the above vessel, a small consignment of:

PRINTED Muslins, printed Cottons, Palmyrenes, Poplins, figured silks, Ribbons, Chenille and other Shawls, Tippets, Mantillas, Boas, Wreaths &c. Also, a few kegs fresh Mustard.

Invoice and patterns of the above are ready for inspection at the Counting House of

Feb. 10. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Cognac Brandy & Wines.

Now landing from on board the ship America, Mackie, *master, at the South Market Wharf:*

10 HHDS, first quality Cognac BRANDY,
3 Pipes, 10 half pipes, and 10 qr. casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

For sale low from the Quay.

Feb. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugar and Rum.

3 HHDS, *very superior* Antigua SUGAR,
5 ditto Jamaica ditto,
9 Hhds. Demerara RUM.

A few puncheons *strong Jamaica RUM.*

For sale by the subscriber *very low for Cash.*

Feb. 10. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Wanted to Charter.

A VESSEL of 100 to 160 Tons, for a Cargo to a Port in JAMAICA, and back. Apply to

Feb. 10. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

PER late arrivals: 300 boxes best LIVERPOOL SOAP; 50 do. Liverpool Wax Wick Mould CANDLES; 40 do. London ditto; 15 do. Sperm and Wax ditto; 25 ditto Dipped Candles.

Will be sold cheap for cash or approved Notes, apply to JAMES MALCOLM.

Feb. 10, 1837.

JAMES HOWARD, Merchant Tailor and Draper, begs to return his heartfelt thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their prompt assistance in rescuing his property from the ravages of the late calamitous fire, on the night of the 14th ult. and would acquaint them that he has taken the shop in Mr. Spurr's house, in Germain-street, immediately opposite Trinity Church. He would be happy to execute any orders in his line, and would respectfully intimate to all those indebted to him, that an immediate adjustment of their accounts, *at this time*, would be very acceptable.

February 3. 1837.

RESTORATEUR!

WILLIAM G. BROWN begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment, in Princess Street, two doors east from the Post Office, where it is his intention to keep a choice assortment of the best LIQUORS, WINES, &c. ☞A call is respectfully solicited. *Jan.* 27.

A VIOLIN was taken from the Long Room in the Masonic Hall, on the 24th ult. of a light color. A liberal reward will be given for the restoration of said instrument to the owner.

Feb. 3. P. MCINTYRE.

Flour and Meal.

THE subscriber will continue to sell his present stock by retail, for Cash, as heretofore, say *Hamburgh FINE FLOUR* at 52s. 6d. per Barrel, and CORN MEAL, at 30s. per Barrel.

Jan. 27. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Received,

Per brig Sea Gull, Foreman, Master, from Liverpool:

1 BALE, containing 30 pieces superfine red, blue, and white Bunting.

ALSO—*in store;*

30 barrels "*Irish*" superfine FLOUR; 60 do. English Herrings; 20 do Pilot Bread; 20 do. Navy Bread; 20 kegs of 12dy Nails; 10 rolls of sheet Lead, from 2½lb. to 16 lb. per foot; 200 kegs White Lead; 2 Pipes boiled Linseed Oil; 20 kegs each black, red, and yellow Paint; 200 fathoms each of 3-8, 7-16, 1-2, 5-8, 7-8, and 1 inch close-link Chains; 3 doz. copper Binnacle Lamps; 1 case each of brass and wood Compasses; 2 bales English Pump Leather; 3 dozen each of Ensigns and Union Jacks; 10 do. Tea Kettles; 12 do long handled Frying Pans; 2 do. cross cut saws; 8 do. hand-saws.

JAMES OTTY,
North Market Wharf.

31st January.

Butter.

NOW Landing from Truro, N. S., 1 ton prime Butter, *in small packages.* For sale from the Wharf, by

Dec. 2. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Corbet & Trentowsky

Beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have re-commenced business in the Warehouse lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, in Prince William street, three doors from the residence of Nehemiah Merritt, Esq. where they offer their former assortment of choice WINTER GOODS at reduced prices:

CONSISTING OF

CHINCHILLI, Ermine, Swan, Lynx, Mink and a variety of other fur Muffs and Boas:
Cleopatras, a new and handsome article;
Black, blue, rifle and olive Cloths; Ladies' ditto.
Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Petersham, Pilot Cloths and Bear skin;
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, plain, jacquard and double milled: rich Edinburgh, filled centre, Thibet, worsted and Scotch Shawls, and Travelling Handkerchiefs; silk Pocket Handkerciefs;
Crape, Satin, sewing Silk;
Thibet Chenile bordered Hankerchiefs;
Black and fancy Bandannas; full front rich satin, Spanish cloth and silk Stocks, with bows and long ends; Black, white, and coloured kid Gloves, plain, lined and furred; worsted and Berlin do.;
Silk and Lace Gloves and kid Mitts;
Black and white silk Hose and Half Hose;
Black, white and grey worsted and lambs-wool Hose and Half Hose;
Merino and cotton (embroidered fronts) Hose;
Gros de Naples, plain and figured damask Satin, for Cloaking;
Plain, figured and emboss'd Satins and Sarsnets;
Rich Challi, Mantua and Poplin Dresses;
A rich white figured Blond Dress;
Silk Velvets; blond and gymp Quilling, plain, fancy and with edge; blond Laces, Nets and Veils; lace and muslin Collars and Capes;
Artificial Flowers and Plumes;
Gauze and sewing silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Grey, black and blue Beaver Bonnets;
Silk Cords and Tassals; Ribbons;
Rich Ribbon Belts; red, white and yellow Flannels; Rogers' Patent Flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing;
Scotch, Kidderminster, and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs;
Rosewood Writing Desks; Travelling ditto.
And a variety of other GOODS.

They hope for a continuation of that patronage they so liberally enjoyed in their former stand—as they are now disposing of their stock at low prices either wholesale or retail. Feb. 3.

NOTICE,

IN consequence of the destruction of the Premises, lately occupied by the Subscribers, by Fire, they have moved their Business to the New Brick Building, owned by *N. Merritt*, Esq. in Prince William Street—where they are replacing from Bond, the Extensive Stock of BOTTLED WINE, which was unfortunately destroyed in the late Conflagration;

And now offer for Sale—

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Brouti and Champagne WINES;
BRANDY; GENEVA; WHISKY; RUM; and
40 Chests superior Congo TEA;
A few Coils CORDAGE.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

N. B.—In consequence of the unfinished state of the above Premises, the Office is for the present kept at Mr. STREET's House, in *Germain Street*—where orders may be sent, or parties having accounts to settle, will be pleased to call.

January 27.

FRESH TEAS.—*Per Renfrewshire.*

940 PACKAGES of fresh imported in June, from China,—consisting of, Congo, Twankay, and Young Hyson *TEAS.*

48 Cases (2lb. Canisters) Young Hyson Ditto.

January 31. JOHN ROBERTSON.

A Card.

THE subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues his usual Business in his former stand in Merritt's Brick building, No 1 *Water Street*,—where he offers for sale an Extensive Assortment of HARDWARE, CLOTHS, *Merinos, Cottons, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.*—Wholesale or retail.

ALSO—A few Barrels of Extra superfine Hamburgh FLOUR, *and prices as usual.*

Jan. 31. *E. C. WADDINGTON.*

JAMES MALCOLM,
DOCK STREET,

OFFERS for sale a large assortment of Raw and Refined Sugars, Black and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Fruit, spices, Confectionary, Molasses, Candles, Cheese, Hams, soap, starch, &c. &c. &c.

Wholesale or retail at his former Cheap prices.

J. M. would also intimate that he is fitting up a Shop in the building occupied by Mr. Hay, as a Chair Manufactory, next the Brick Building of N. Merritt, Esq. Prince William Street, which he will open with a fresh Stock of Groceries, early in February Jan. 27.

FARM & SHIP YARD

TO LET:—Possession given on 1st day of May next:—

50 ACRES of Land, with two Dwelling Houses, and an established Ship Yard, 8 miles from Town, on the Kennebeckasis, and now occupied by the subscriber. For particulars apply on the Premises, to

BENJAMIN APPLEBY.

Jan. 20. 1836.

WATCHES, &c. &c.

The subscriber, has just received per ship *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of WATCHES, consisting of Detached Patent Levers, full jewelled, with silver Dials, richly ornamented; plain and fancy, cap'd and jewell'd Vertical do.; which together with his former stock of Clocks, Watches, rich and well assorted Jewellery, fine and German silver table and tea, Desert, Mustard and salt spoons; fine and German silver and silver plated sugar tongs; silver Pencils; silver Thimbles; plain and stone set, fine and jeweller's Gold Finger Rings; Fine Gold top and Drop Ear-rings; red and white Cornelian ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' mourning and other Broaches, in variety; silver and plated Watch Guard Chains, seals and Keys; Music Boxes; A few ACCORDIANS, first quality, extra keys; improved single and double draw Perspective Glasses; Barometers and Thermometers; and a variety of other Articles, he offers for sale at the lowest Market prices, for Approved Payment.

JAMES AGNEW,
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.

Dock Street, St. John, N. B. Nov. 25, 1836.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver, Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, *Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine*, universally adopted by the Royal Navy.

Also on hand, Jewellery, silver, German silver, and Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, salt Spoons and Sugar Tongs; silver and German silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; Double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses; Telescopes; Thermometers; Light Day clocks, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.

Oct. 28. *Coffee House Corner.*

The Subscribers have received,

ON CONSIGNMENT:

A LARGE assortment of London staple Cordage:
2 Tons Bolt rope; 1 do. White do.
House-line, Hambro' line, Log lines, Fishing lines, and sewing twines; barrels Roman cement;
red, black, yellow and green Paint;
37 casks, 4 dozen each, Double Brown Stout;
10 Hhds Cognac Brandy; 20 Hhds Port Wine,
50 Pipes, hogsheads, and Quarter casks Madeira, Marsella, sherry, and Teneriffe Wine.

Dec. 16. *W. H. Street & Ranney.*

☞Last Notice.

THE subscriber having discontinued the Printing business, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, that all outstanding debts after this month shall have expired, will be sued for without discrimination. JOHN HOOPER.

Printing Establishment
FOR SALE.

THE "*COLONIST OFFICE*," with Types and Presses, will be sold by private contract: the price moderate and terms of payment easy. A great portion of the type is nearly new. Apply to

Jan. 6. JOHN HOOPER.

LANDING ex the Frances, from Boston:

A FRESH supply of Mocha, & Java Coffee, New RICE, soft Almonds, Walonts, Honey, Butter and Water Crackers, Corn Brooms, Saleratus, &c.—For sale by,

JAMES MALCOLM,
Jan 27. *Dock street.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Germain Street.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment respectfully informs his Subscribers and the Public, that he has taken the shop in Germain-street lately occupied by Mr. Bonner, (and owned by Mr. Younghusband,) nearly opposite to Trinity Church.

Jan. 20. A. R. TRURO.

COGNAC BRANDY.—10 Half Pipes of superior quality, received per *Elizabeth*, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Dec. 2, 1836.

Twines and Lines.

The subscriber has on hand, of recent importations—

COARSE and fine Salmon Twine; seine, shad, and herring do; Herring Nets; Cod and Pollock Lines, of all sizes.

Jan. 13. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*

Rum, Sugar, Pimento, and Hides:

PER brig *Pleiades*, from Montego Bay, for sale by

Dec. 23. *Crookshank & Walker.*

Refined Sugar.

6 HHDS. } REFINED SUGAR,
4 Tierces, }

In the ship Pollock, from Greenock, for sale low while landing, by

Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FLOUR.—250 Barrels fresh inspected Hamburgh Flour. J. T. HANFORD.

2d Dec.

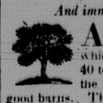
Molasses & Rum.

18 HHDS. MOLASSES, and 2 Puncheons RUM, now landing ex schr *Sarah*, and will be sold low.

Dec. 30. J. T. HANFORD.

To Let.

And immediate possession given—



A FARM containing seven hundred acres of Land, one hundred of which is cleared, and cuts from 30 to 40 tons of Hay annually: there are on the premises three log houses and two good barns. They would be let in separate Farms if required. To an industrious man they would prove beneficial, as produce would be taken for the rent. *Also for sale on the farm*, 25 tons first quality HAY. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church-st.

Jan. 6 JAMES NETHERY.

Corbett & Trentowsky,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HAVE received per brig *Gulnare*, from London, a further addition to their former supplies of rich and fashionable Winter Goods,

—*Consisting of*—

Fur Muffs, Boas, Tippets and a general assortment of Fur, Sealite and Cloth Caps;
Christy's Beaver HATS—newest shapes;
Lawn Forraging Caps;
Drab and fancy Buckskins; Plaid Cassimeres;
Superfine blue and black Saxony, and West of England Broad Cloths;
Woollen Velvet, silk Valentia, and silk Challi, black and white spotted toilinet Vestings;
Printed Ssragonas; Rob Roy and Printed Plaid shawls; filled centre shawls;
Rich Chintz Druggett for Bedroom Carpets;
Pillow Fustians; Beaverteens; brown and blue Petershams;
A large variety of Parisian Tabbinetts, adapted for Cloaking and Winter Dresses;
Black sewing silks, Twists, flexible Buttons;
Berlin Cravats Regatta shirts; Crimea skins;
Worsted and silk Trimming and Fringe;
8-4 and 10-4 Cloth Covers, among which are a few very fine for Dining Tables;
Bobbinetts, Laces, Quillings, Blonds;
Gauze and Crape Handkerchiefs;
Rich figured satins; plain black Gro de Naples;
Figured colored Gro de Naples;
Black silk Velvet; white Arraphane Crape;
3-4 and 6-4 black and colored Merinos;
Crimson and colored Moreens, and Fringes to match.

☞The above, along with their former stock, is offered on unusually low terms, and deserves the attention of the public—*wholesale and retail.*

St. John, 13th Dec. 1836.

Just Published,

And for sale at the Courier Office:

THE

New-Brunswick Almanack, FOR 1837.

BEEF.—25 Barrels very superior Ox BEEF 120 ditto common Country BEEF,—repacked here, and in a good prime shipping order. For sale low by. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Nov. 25.

Cheap School Books & Stationery,
JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has received, an assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c.

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels CORN MEAL, now landing, ex *'Francis.'* For sale by
October 21. J. T. HANFORD.

Pictou Coals.

THE cargo of the schooner *Industry*, about 60 chaldrons best PICTOU COALS, is offered for sale by the subscribers at the lowest market rate.
Dec. 9. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Blankets, Slops, &c.

The Subscribers have received on Consignment by late arrivals from Liverpool, the fol owing:

BALES Winter Slops, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Rose and Fancy Point Blankets, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, cotton, Twist, Grey and White Shirtings, Blue & Brown Petershams, Broad cloths and cassimeres, Red and White Flannels, candlewick, Bedticks, Bombazettes, Merinos & canlets, checks and Brown Hollands, cases Gilt and Fancy Buttons, Sewing Silk, and Twist, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, &c, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sarsnetts, Furniture Prints, &c.
Oct 28. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Canada Flour & Pork.

Just received per schr. Maria, Mary, and Charles from Quebec—

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gananoque Mills.
Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by
Nov. 11. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Religious Newspaper.

AT this period of universal activity in the diffusion of knowledge, it is too obvious to need any argument, that the most persevering efforts should be made by the friends of Religion to accompany every attempt to cultivate the human mind, with a simultaneous endeavor to diffuse also the precepts and principles of that unerring word, which alone can direct and sanctify any human knowledge, or lead its possessors to the only true wisdom. With a view to the attainment of so important an object it is proposed shortly to commence a Weekly Journal under the title of The *Christian Messenger*, and Repository of Religious, Literary, and General Intelligence, for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A considerable portion of its pages will be devoted entirely to religious matter; to such Essays and Communications as the friends and advocates of truth may occasionally contribute, or to extracts selected from authors of sound and approved character, or from the various religious publications of the day.

It will contain condensed views of the latest and most interesting accounts of Missionary operations and successes, and general religious intelligence of every description, and will more especially convey information of the progress of pure and spiritual religion, and accounts of revivals in every section of the Church throughout our own Provinces; together with whatever news may transpire in any way connected with the interests and welfare of the kingdom of Christ.

An adequate portion of the publication will be set apart for the promotion of the cause of Temperance, a subject which will occupy a prominent place in the the minds of its conductors and readers; and which has especially distinguished the efforts of that department of the Church of Christ in these Provinces, under whose immediate patronage the Paper is commenced.

And here it will be appropriate to observe that the object of its conductors is by no means to make the Publication the vehicle of exclusive or sectarian views in religion. As has been stated on a former occasion, in sentiment the conductors of the Paper may, in modern phraseology, be termed *Evangelical*. They are friendly to social order and careful obedience to existing authorities; to a quiet and constitutional reform of public abuses whenever such may exist or arise; to perfect equality of religious privileges; and to the protection, but not the pecuniary support of religious worship, by law. It will always be their desire to admit every kind of religious communication, intelligence or instruction which will be interesting and satisfactory to every portion of the church universal. As respects the general objects of the Paper, it is a fundamental principle with the persons projecting it, that both private happiness and public good require that the Mechanic, the Merchant, the professional man, and the Statesman, should each be an enlightened Christian; and that, in proportion as the world is filled with such, national prosperity will become more extensive and more permanent. To promote such intimate correspondence between Divine Truths and Human Affairs, as a measure of the highest wisdom and truest philanthropy, is proposed therefore as their leading object.

In accordance with this important sentiment, the pages of this periodical are to be subject to the control of the strictest religious principle; no article or discussion is to be admitted that can justly offend the feelings of the conscientious believer in evangelical truth; but on the contrary the great and unceasing aim of this Paper will be to uphold the Word of God, and to exhibit that connection between religion and human conduct, that firm and salutary control of the former over the latter, and that chastened and harmonious subjection of the latter to the former, which is believed to the design of God, and the secret of human happiness.

A sufficient space will be appropriated to furnish their Readers with the current news and politics of the day; but they will always studiously avoid the warmth of political controversy, or indeed entering at much length on any ground of ike nature, which is not immediately connected with religious liberty and the rights of conscience. The claims connected with this important branch of our freedom as British subjects, and with our accountability to God as moral Agents, they will ever feel themselves under the most sacred duty of asserting and supporting with their best ability.

As the moral as well as the national importance of every people must mainly depend on their standing in the scale of enlightened intellectual improvement, and the careful instruction of the rising generation, it will be an obvious and cheerful duty of the Editors of the *Christian Messenger*, to suggest and forward whatever measures may most effectually conduce to the promotion of sound and practical Education, among all classes of Society, and this in relation as well to the all important, but neglected subject of primary schools, throughout the Provinces, as to the advancewent of Learning in the higher departments. In connection with this subject it is also their purpose to devote a certain share of their columns to the claims of Literature and Science generally. Rising as these Colonies daily are into importance, from their peculiar situation, and their numerous sources of internal wealth, they feel that they should not fulfil the claims which the advancing state of public intelligdnce possesses on every undertaking like the present, were they not to open their pages to the admission of articles having reference to the various branches of scientifice and literary information; and they hope to make this department of their Publication secondary only in interest and utility, to the great religious and moral objects they have in view.

Shipping intelligence, and other Mercantile occurrences will be duly noticed, and the important interests of Agriculture, in which it is probable very many of its subscribers will be engaged, will occupy a due proportion of their Journal, and it is intended to assign the last page, if required, to the publication of advertisements.

It only remains to observe that no pains or efforts will be omitted on the part of the Conductors, to make the Periodical worthy of the patronage of every class of the community; and they trust that a watchful attention to the principles on which it shall be conducted, and the style in which it will be got through the Press, will entitle the work to an adequate share of public favour, and answer the important ends for which it has been commenced.

The *Christian Messenger*, will be published every Friday, in a moderate sized Quarto form, on paper of a good quality, and in a fair legible type; to commence on Friday, the *sixth* day of January next. The terms will be *fifteen shillings* per annum, one half payable in advance—with the addition of *two shillings and sixpence* postage to Subscribers in the country.

All Communications are to be addressed *to the Editor of the Christian Messenger*, to the care of Mr. John W. Burns, Agent, Water Street, Halifax—*post paid.*

Halifax, 24th November, 1836.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them; and all those indebted, are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.
22d Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber has, as formerly, to intimate to his friends, that he has received by the *Saint Andrew*, GARRISON, from Liverpool, a further assortment of GOODS, consisting of 1 bale Merinos, bombazetts, shalloons, camblets, &c.; 3 cases Hats, assorted, and cloth caps; 3 ditto STATIONERY, viz: bill, cash, journal, ledger and quire books, &c. reams satin, wove, and laid post, pot, foolscap, and fine yellow satin Paper: reams blue, yellow, green, and red double crown Printing ditto; blotting do.; black, red and fancy sealing wax; Quills and Wafers; 3 bundles spades; 3 ditto shovels; 1 cask miners' ditto; 3 casks Hardware, consisting of Japanned coal scoops, dust pans with covers, candlesticks complete, brass-head, round joint fire irons, sailors' palms and hooks, drawing knives; plastering, pointing, and glazing trowels; plated candlesticks, silver mounted, &c. &c. which, with his former new and fashionable stock on hand, will be sold low. EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
2d December, 1836.

Servants Wanted.

WANTED in a Gentleman's Family, near Fredericton, a good Indoor Servant, used to waiting at Table, &c. Inquire at Mr. F. E. BECKWITH's store, Fredericton. Oct. 21.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having taken the necessary measures for the importation, *direct from Canton*, of **5,000 Chests Tea**, contracted for to be of equal quality in the several denominations to the East India Company's best; and having despatched a Ship, which sailed for Canton in June past: Give notice, that the same will arrive at this Port about the 1st March next, and is to be sold at Public Sales, on days as will be declared and appointed; which they trust will secure the confidence of the Trade, that it may by this means be supplied with an unexceptionable quality, and embracing advantages which the recent indirect importations have not afforded.

Early notice is thus given, in order that those who may intend ordering shipments from Europe, may be aware of having to compete with a direct importation, ordered under circumstances which give assurance that the quality will be the best.

The arrangement is intended to be continuous, for the importation of one or more cargoes annually.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS S. WARNE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.

ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DEW. RATCHFORD, } Trustees.
N. SMITH DE MILL,
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Business,

in all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of *B. L. Peters*, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. DRAKE.
N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.
October 7, 1836.

Accommodation Stage,

Between Saint John and Fredericton.
☞THROUGH IN ONE DAY.☜

THE Subscribers having made the necessary arrangements, will commence running a Stage between the City and Fredericton, for the accommodation of travellers, so soon as the steamboats stop running. Every exertion will be made to ensure the comfort of Passengers and articles of Freight entrusted to them, and be carefully conveyed and delivered.—Charges moderate.

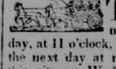
The Stage will leave Saint John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at eight o'clock, —and Fredericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the same hour.

Application to be made at Mr. Wm. Segee's Inn Fredericton, and the subscribers' residence, Leinster-street, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saint John.

HENRY AUSTEN.
JACOB WILSON.
18th Nov. 1836.

MAIL STAGE

Between St. John & Fredericton.



THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail stage now leaves St. John every Monday, at 11 o'clock, for Fredericton, where it arrives the next day at noon; and starts on its return to this city on Wednesday at noon, and arrives the day following at 1 p. m. Passengers going by this conveyance, may depend on punctuality and comfort.—Packages left at Mr. M'LEOD's Inn, Fredericton, or at Mr. THOS. PARKS', Dock street, in this city, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland will be taken charge of, and carefully carried and delivered. Applications for Passage may be also had as above.
Dec. 2. JAMES BRADLEY.

SAINT JOHN
Stage Coach Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Line extended to Saint Andrews.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the stage for Amherst will in future leave Saint John at 9 o'clock every Monday morning, and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's, - *Hammond River Bridge,*
Hayes', - *Norton,*
Coogle's, - *Sussex Vale.*

where good beds and every convenience will be afforded travellers. The stage will leave Coogle's on Tuesday morning, and arrive the same evening at Dorchester, where it will remain for the night; and on Wednesday, will proceed to Amherst, returning the same day to Dorchester. It will start on Thursday morning from Dorchester, stop at Sussex Vale for the night, and arrive in Saint John on Friday afternoon.

The rate of Passage is fixed at 3d per mile, including customary travelling baggage, which will cost the passenger 25s. to the Bend of Petcodiac, about 30s. to Dorchester, and 37s. 6d to Amherst.

Applications for passage from St. John to be made at Mr. John Lockhart's, North side King's square. JOHN C. VAIL.
XENOPHON COUGLE,
Dec. 2. JOHN LOCKHART.

The Proprietors have further to notify the Public, that they have made arrangements for extending their line of stages to *Saint Andrews*, for which place a coach will leave Williams', in Carleton, every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will start at the same hour on Wednesdays from Saint Andrews, on its return.

Packages, &c. left at Mr. Williams', in Carleton, or at Mr. Donald Ross's, south Market wharf, will be attended to. Passage, 25s. with the usual allowance of baggage. Dec. 2.

HIGH PROOF RUM.—A few Puncheons *very strong* Jamaica Rum, for sale by
Dec. 2. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF GOODS,

Per NORVAL, Harkness, from Liverpool.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, he is opening part of his FALL SUPPLY, by the above Vessel, consisting of—

11 BALES of broad and narrow CLOTHS, viz: blue, black, mulberry, purple, imperial, invisible green, &c. &c.; fancy Cassimeres, fancy Pelisse Cloths, Kersey, Pilot Cloths and Padding;
8 Casks HARDWARE, consisting of German Silver Table and Desert Forks; Table, Desert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; Britannia Metal Bed Pans; do. Ink Stands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards; Patent Wire Lanthorns; Plated Snuffers and Trays; Brass Lamps; do. Chair Nails; do. Toddy Kettles, with or without stands; Travelling Desks; Tin Spice, Cash, and Dressing Boxes; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes, &c. &c.
1 Cask BRUSHES, containing Plate, Paint, Crumb, Turk's-heads, scrubbing, wash, fancy, stove, and bannister brushes, &c.
10 bundles BASKETS, viz: Reticules, Fishing Plate, and other Baskets;
100 boxes CANDLES, Mould and Dipt;
60 ditto Brown SOAP; 2 ditto Windsor ditto;
6 bundles tin'd Frying Pans; 5 do. Wooden Shovels; 411 barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR
Which with his present Stock on hand, will be sold low for cash or approved payment.
ALSO, ON HAND, A few barrels Superfine FLOUR for family use; Canso HERRINGS, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
Merritt's Buildings, Water street,
7th October, 1836.

Received on Consignment:

3 PUNCHEONS MALT WHISKY.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Jamaica Rum,

SUGAR, Lime Juice, Hides, Pimento, Lignumvitæ, &c. received by late arrivals, for sale by
Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FRESH TEAS.

Ex barque 'Glasgow,' from Greenock:—
A very superior parcel of Teas imported into the Clyde, from Canton, in June last.

300 BOXES Congo TEA: 200 packages Souchong, of a very superior quality, 6lb. nett.
100 Packages of Young Hyson, 13 lb. nett,
100 Packages, ditto, 6 lb. nett,
The whole of the above will be disposed of on moderate terms while landing, and the quality will be found worthy of the attention of the public.
Oct. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

GERMAIN STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London: Eight Cases of STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c. with complete Sets of the Saturday Magazine, the Penny Magazine, and a choice assortment of PERFUMERY, &c. ALSO, A fresh supply of Books for the use of the Library.
October 14, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

RYE Flour & Corn Meal.—200 Barrels landing ex brig 'Tom Cringle,' from Philadelphia, for sale by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Sheathing Paper, &c. per Glasgow.

10 BALLS of Sheathing Paper, of good quality, 1 bale of brown Wrapping PAPER.
October 14. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Just Received,

Per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London:

2 CASKS of PICKLES & SAUCES, viz: Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup; Harvey and Reading Sauce; Burgess Epl. Anchoivie French Capers; Onions; Walnuts; Girkins and Piccalilla, &c. &c.; which will be sold low for cash, or approved payment.
EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
St. John, October, 7.

Wheat and Flour.

3000 BUSHELS WHEAT; 50 barrels Super Fine Danzic FLOUR:
For sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Port Wine.

A SMALL supply of 'HUNT'S' very superior Old PORT WINE, just received, and for sale in cases, hogsheads, and pipes, by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Pork, Flour, Corn Meal.

200 BARRELS Irish Prime Mess PORK.
4 do. India, do. do. very fat.
20 Do. Canada Prime Pork, 150 do. Nova-Scotia, do.
20 Tierces Irish Prime Mess BEEF.
20 Do. do. India, a very superior article for family use. JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, Sept. 30, 1836.

Whiskey.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, by wholesale or retail, 3 Puncheons of first cloop Inishone WHISKEY, very high proof.
Also, 5 Quarter casks of fine Old SHERRY WINE, with a choice selection of Liquors generally.
Nov. 11. JAMES NETHERY.

TEA.

A FEW Chests of Fine BOHEA, just received from the *E. I. Company's Warehouse*, at Halifax, for sale by JAS. T. HANFORD.
October 14.

OYSTERS.

A FEW barrels from the real *Perior Beds*, (superior to any yet offered to the Public this season) May be had by the barrel, bushel, peck or otherwise.
Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church street.
Nov. 18. *JAMES NETHERY.*

Just Published,

A TREATISE ON INFANT BAPTISM,

Shewing the Scriptural grounds and Historical evidence of that Ordinance; together with a brief exposition of the Baptismal offices of the Church of England.
By the Rev. James Robertson, A. M. Missionary from the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Price 6s. 3d.
Printed at the Nova Scotian Office, Halifax, and for sale in this city at the store of Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, the Circulating Library, and at the different Book stores. October 21, 1836.

Just Received,

By the Glasgow, from Greenock—

8 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR, 2 puns. Whiskey
2 hhds. very superior BRANDY;
20 bags Barley; 8 casks Tea Kettles;
60 pieces Grey Cottons; 20 do. Furniture Check,
10 do. Tartans; 30 dozen Scotch Bonnets.
October 14. JAMES OTTY.

MOLASSES.

30 PUNCHEONS, choice MOLASSES: just landed, and for sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

TENDERS (until further notice) *Mexican* or of *South American Dollars*, in Exchange for Bills, drawn at thirty days, upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, at his office, until noon on the 15th and last day of each month.—The Tender to state the number of Pence Sterling at which the Dollar is tendered.
COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA,
Halifax, 28th July, 1836.
NOTE.—The number of Bills required and amount of each to be stated in the Tender.
☞Tenders (as above) may also be made of Dollars payable into the Military Chest at Saint John, N. B.

New Wholesale Woollen and Manchester Warehouse,

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

Now opening, with an extensive Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade; consisting of—

212 ENDS superfine Saxony, blue, black, & medley CLOTHS,
174 ends refined do. do.
94 pieces cassimeres—assorted colors,
163 do. striped, ribbed, checked, zebra, and plaid Buckskins and Satin Tops,
70 do. Petershams and Harringtons,
80 do. Pilot Cloths,
10 do. Bath coatings,
8 do. Extra superfine Mohairs,
270 do. 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4, and 8-4 White Flannels,
210 do. red ditto,
560 do. 6-4 color'd Merinos,
380 do. do. do.
2360 do. 2-4, 7-8, 9-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, & 9-4 brown cottons,
426 do. do. White do.
375 do. Beetfed shirting
98 do. Homespuns,
108 do. extra stout Apron checks,
860 pairs Blankets, ass.
3280 pieces silk and cotton Handkerchiefs,
370 doz. ass. cravats,
70 do. ditto chinealle, Filled and Plain Rockspun Shawls;
91 do. Thibet, Plaid, worsted and cotton ditto.
5 cases 4-4 Irish linen
4 do. Diapers, ass.
7 do. Linen Thread,
5 do. Brussels, strings and collar Edges,
3 do. do. Laces,
5 do. fig'd and plain Bobbinett,
68 pieces cotton Ticking,
30 do. Linen ditto,
146 dozen London and Paris made Stocks,
114 dozen London Hats
400 boxes of Liverpool Soap,
90 puncheons patent WHISKY.

Together with a variety of other articles:—the whole comprising a Stock of Goods worthy the attention of Retailers and country merchants. Having been purchased for Cash in the markets, and selected with the utmost care by the Subscriber, they are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
October 28. HUGH DOHERTY.

Copper, Iron, &c.

4 TONS Bolt COPPER, 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 7 1-2, 8 1-2, and 9 inch Composition SPIKES; 50 Tons double refined round IRON, from 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 10 do. best Axe Iron, 10 do. common English Iron, 1-2, 5-8, and 3-4 inch, round; 2 do. Swedes, do. flat and square, ass. 10 do. Iron Spikes, 4 1-2 to 12 inches.
Oct. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Herrings and Pollock.

50 BARRELS Fat HERRINGS; 150 cwt. Pollock: for sale by
Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received per brig Emerald:

1 ROLL of 14 cwt. SHEET LEAD, for Scuppers; *Also, in store,*
300 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
100 ditto Corn Meal; 60 do. Canso HERRINGS.
Sept. 23. JAMES OTTY.

RUM AND SUGAR.

The Subscriber offers for sale, just landed:

50 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM;
20 hhds. and 100 barrels very choice SUGAR. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*
September 23.

Lines, Twines, &c.

JUST received, per *Pink*, from London; a further supply of Cod, Pollock, and Mackerel LINES; Salmon and Seine TWINES; and Herring NETS For sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

6 BALES Cotton Warp;
2 do. best English SOLE LEATHER;
2 do. Candle Wick; 10 ps. Hemp Carpeting;
10 dozen Shovels;
3 bales of SLOPS, containing pea and monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, red, blue, and striped Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, long and short Drawers, Woollen Stockings, Scotch Bonnets, Comforters, blue cloth Jackets and Trowers, Velvet Vests, &c. &c.
Sept. 9, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

Antigua Sugar.

81 HOGSHEADS, } Bright Antigua
C Tierces, } SUGAR;
Just received, and for sale low from the Wharf.
Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Germain Street.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c. just received per ship Elizabeth from Liverpool, for sale by the subscriber.
November 25, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

Received,

Per ship CALCUTTA, Reed, master, from Liverpool,

15 KEGS 12dy Nails; 18 Dozen long and short handle Frying Pans; 2 Dozen round pointed Ballast Shovels.
Nov. 11. JAMES OTTY.

More Valuable Goods.

Received per the ship *Liverpool*, Johnson, from Liverpool:

5 CASKS and 2 cases HARDWARE, consisting of Japanned Tea and Knife Trays; cake & bread Baskets; socket Lamps, &c.; bronze and lacquered Lustres—one, two, and three lights, with glass drops; candlesticks, tapers, spill cups, card racks and table Bells; telescope hearth Brushes; Hat and Umbrella stands; Patent candle Lamps with Glass and candles for ditto; Brass Fire Irons; Bed and table candlesticks; drawer and curtain Pins and Bands, Pullies, &c.; stands for hanging or setting before fires; copying Presses; Norfolk Latches; 2-foot Rules; cork drawers; Thomson's screw Augurs, from 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 inch.

1 cask of CUTLERY, viz:—sets of Balanced Ivory Handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do do. without Forks; sets of tip, forebuck, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butcher's Knives, from 7 to 10 inch; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; cards of scissors, tailors shears, a few pairs silver pickle Knives and Forks.

Also, a few cases (for children,) with Knife, Fork and spoon, plated on steel; German silver Pencil cases; plate powder, polishing paste, &c.

Also, 27 Bags Porter corks and taps;
5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;
Which, with his present stock on hand, with those daily expected, he offers to the public low for cash or approved payment, wholesale and retail.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
11th Nov. 1836.

Received,

Per *St. Patrick*, Breen, Master, from Liverpool:—

27 CASKS Wrought NAILS; 15 do. 4dy. cut do.; 10 pieces Petersham; 10 do. drab and blue Pilot cloths; 10 do. Padding; 50 do. White Flannels; 60 do. Red do.; 100 pairs 8, 9 and 10-4 Blankets; 20 pairs 12-4 do; 3 pieces point do; 80 do. Merinos, assorted colors; 20 do. cotton bedtick; 50 do. dark Prints, assorted; 80 do. Grey Shirting; 50 do. white do; 30 dozen long drawers; 6 do. short do.; 16 do. Guernsey Frocks; 10 pieces striped cotton; 10 dozen comforters; 6 ditto Drab Monkey Jackets; 4 do. Pea do; 6 do. blue and drab Flushing Trowsers.
Oct 28. JAMES OTTY.

MILL SAWS.—60 *ROWLAND'S* Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted sizes, just received, and for sale *low*, if applied for immediately.
Nov. 25. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership beg to acquaint the public that they intend carrying on the Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Business, under the firm of CORBETT & TRENTOWSKY, in the stone building in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson.
WILLIAM JAMES CORBET,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1836.

SAMUEL M. CHAMBERLAIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants o the City of Saint John, that he will give private lessons on GLOBES to such young Gentlemen and Ladies as may wish to have their knowledge in Geography and Astronomy improved; and furnish them with globes to practice on.

Mr. C. is imboldened to recommend a familiar use of Globes, as by it the Student in Geography and Astronomy will be greatly improved: By it he will be more interested in contemplating the visible Heavens—an amusement innocent and delightful for the evening or the most lonely hours of night—But infinitely more important! by observations on the Celestial canopy; by the greatness of the scenery presented—he must be irresistibly led to the contemplation of the immensity of space, and infinite goodness of THE AUTHOR AND GOVERNOR OF ALL.
St. John, Sept. 23, 1836.

Commissariat.

THE following Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea, is published for the information and guidance of the Out-Pensioners residing in New-Brunswick.

Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea,

(Including the Ordnance Military Pensioners) who reside in the Colonies and are paid their Pensions through the Officers of the Commissariat Department:

It having been determined that in future a solemn declaration shall be substituted in lieu of the Oath hitherto required to be taken by the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Notice is hereby given by the Lords and others, Commissioners for managing the affairs of said Hospital, that henceforward a Declaration according to the following form shall be made by the Out-Pensioners, instead of the Affidavit heretofore required.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

Name of the Pensioner ——
Regiment or Corps, —— ——
s. d.
Rates of Pension. —— ——

I , do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am an Out-Pensioner of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and that I was admitted on the Pension List on the day of from the above Regiment, commanded by that I was then aged about years, and had served in the Army years, as under, and was discharged in consequence of and that I am not in the receipt of any other Naval or Military Allowance or Pension from the Public besides the Pension I receive from the said Hospital, at the above rate per diem (except) and that I now reside at And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, and believe the same to be true.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE.

	Number of Years.								Other services not allowed to reckon for Pensions.
	Regimental.	Sergeant-Major.	Quarter-Master.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Drummer.	Trumpeter.	Private.	Indies.	Total Service.	
By											

Declared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this day of

FORM OF RECEIPT.

s. d.
Regiment of *per diem.*

do hereby acknowledge to have received of T. C. BROOKSBANK, Esq. Agent for the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, by the hands of acting on behalf of the sum of being the full amount of my pay, as a Pensioner of the said Hospital, for days from the day of to both days included, 5 per cent being deducted, pursuant to Act of Parliament, passed in the 28th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second.

£ *Sterling.* *Place.* *Date.*
Witness. *Pensioners' Signature.*

* In some instances 2 1-2 per cent is only to be deducted—and in others, of Ordnance Military Pensioners, discharged prior to the year 1831, the Pension is to be issued without any deduction, the receipt must be altered accordingly in such cases.

With a view to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the said Pensioners residing in the Colonies, as respects the mode and periods of making the Declaration in question, and of obtaining the payment of their Pensions, they are advised to pay particular attention to the following Instructions, viz:

The Declaration according to the above form is to be made by the Pensioner, in the presence of, and to be subscribed by, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on or immediately after the 1st day of *January, April, July*, and *October*, in each year, and with the receipt appended thereto, is afterwards to be delivered by the Pensioner to the Commissariat Officer of the District or Station in which he resides and who will thereupon issue to him his pension in the usual manner.

In order to ensure the punctual payment of pensions in the Colonies, the Pensioners who are permitted to reside there, should, upon their arrival at the District or Station fixed upon for their residence, present themselves to the Commissariat Officer in charge of such District or Station, and produce their Instruction Papers and the Certificate, furnished from Chelsea Hospital, shewing the periods to which their Pensions have been issued prior to their quitting the United Kingdom, and they must afterwards, at the commencement of each quarter, regularly comply with the directions above specified as respects the execution of the Declaration, and the delivery thereof to the Commissariat Officer.

Royal Hospital Chelsea, 27th July, 1836.

Printed Declarations according to the above form, for the Pensions due on the first of January next, may be obtained at the Commissariat Office at St. John, and from the Commissariat Issuers at Fredericton and St. Andrews.

Commissariat, New Brunswick,
St. John, Nov. 15, 1836.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received from Liverpool, a large assortment of New Goods, among which are:

BLUE, black, brown, olive, and drab Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy stripe Buckskin; Molbourne rib do.; printed Muslins and calicoes; 4-4 Irish Linens; thibet, challie, silk, rockspun, and worsted shawls and Handkerchiefs; ladies and gentlemen's fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Muslin collars; Edgings, Laces, and Quilling Nets; ladies' and gentlemen's white and colored silk, woollen, and cotton Hose and Half Hose; white, black, & col'd silk Gloves; fancy Kid do. with and without spring cuffs; berlin, beaver, and cotton ditto; Moleskins and Fustians; bleached and unbleached cottons, check and Homespuns; jaconet, mull, book, cambric, cross barred, and swiss Muslins; plain and figured Bobbinetts, French Ginghams; gent's black and colored silk stocks, and fancy Muslin cravats, ladies' satinnett shoes; two cases of well assorted ribbons; and 2 do. Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, with a great variety of cultery, Hardware, &c.

He also expects by the first arrivals from London, another addition to his present stock; all which will be found on inspection as cheap as any in the city.
EDWARD DOHERTY.
Nov. 4.

TOBACCO.—30 Kegs very superior FIG TOBACCO, ex *P. I. Nevins*, from New York, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec 9.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the *St. John Bridge Company*, are requested to hand the same to Messrs. W. H. Street & Ranney, forthwith.
JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*
November 19, 1836.

Ex PINK, from LONDON:

10 TONS CORDAGE of all sizes;
1 Ton Bolt Rope; 1 do. White Rope,
Hambro line, Marline, Houseline, Fishing Lines, Log Lines, Twine; &c.
200 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.
Sept. 9 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY*

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Calcutta.

PILOT Cloths, Petershams, superfine Broad Cloths, Kerseys, white and red Flannels, Salisbury do.; Blankets, Green Baize, Scotch Plaids Tartan shawls, Fill'd centre worsted and cotton do Plain and Figured Merinos, shalloons, shawl Dresses, Brown Holland, Linen Bed Tick, cotton ditto, Osnaburgs; checks, stripes, and Homespuns; regatta shirting, plain and twill'd Printed cottons; White and Grey shirting do.; Linen cambrics; rolled Jacconets, &c. &c.
JAMES BOWES,
Nov. 11. *Market square.*
☞London Goods hourly expected.

Bright Jamaica Sugar.

18 HHDS. very superior Jamaica SUGAR, per schr. *Jane*, from Halifax, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.
Nov. 18. JOHN ROBRTSON.

New Weekly Paper,

Published every Wednesday, by Charles Alexander, Philadelphia,—commenced 4th Jan. 1837.

$500 in premiums for Original Tales, founded on facts connected with the early history of our country.

Twenty-five Biographettes of distinguished public characters, accompanied by well executed and faithful Portraits.

Ten copies of this journal forwarded by mail to any direction ordered, during one year, by remitting a ten dollar note.

Who will deny, therefore, that the American Weekly Messenger (the title selected for the new Paper) is not the cheapest vehicle of intelligence that has ever been offered to the Public?

Reader—There is in this city, at present, no less than four family papers, published every Saturday, all of a mammoth size, and each conducted with ability and tact. Persuaded that these periodicals are sufficient to supply the actual wants of the public, we should have abandoned the fondly cherished desire of entering the list again, with the odds so much against us, if we were not fully impressed with the belief that we shall succeed in rendering our Journal (making its appearance as it does on an intermediate day of the week) a necessary link in keeping up the chain of important events which are constantly and hourly transpiring to swell the columns of our news journals. That we may be properly under-tood, we herewith present you with a brief analysis of the character and design of our publication:

The Weekly Messenger—Is printed on fine white paper of the largest class, with a clear and legible type, and published every Wednesday, at two dollars per annum to single subscribers. ☞A five dollar note will pay for four subscriptions for twelve months, forwarded in advance—and an agent (acting for himself or others) by sending a ten dollar note will be furnished with ten copies of this journal for one year.

Original Tales—One of the popular features of this new enterprise will be the encouragement of American literature—that our Journal, therefore, shall be supplied with interesting Tales, we shall appropriate (every year) five hundred dollars, to be divided into Premiums, for the best Tales, descriptive of events connected with the early History of our Country. In a future number we shall announce the manner and time when the premiums shall be destributed.

Biogrephettes—Every other week we publish a sketch of the Life of some distinguished public character—each accompanied by a correctly engraved portrait. A gentleman of well-known abilities has been engaged to supply this department of our Journal.

European News—The latest intelligence from abroad will be procured from the London and Paris papers, which we receive by the regular packets—a minute and comprehensive knowledge of the leading subjects of interest which transpires in England and France, is forwarded to us by especial correspondents.

Domestic News—An Epitome of the most prominent events which are constantly multiplying in our own country, is carefully made up—and as a chronicle for future reference will be found of invaluable advantage.

Original Poetry—We are promised contributions from several gentlemen whose taste had them to cultivate an acquaintance with the muses—abundant means, which we shall profit by, are always accessible for obtaining the choicest selections.

Theatrical Notices—Some part of our columns is appropriated to matters concerning the drama—the liberality of the American public towards the stage has wisely established it as a national amusement—its concerns and interests therefore legitimately belong to a well conducted newspaper.

Sporting Affairs—The Turf particularly, we feel ourselves called on to attend to—all other topics that may be considered of interest to sportsmen generally, will meet with our especial care.

Bank Note and Stock Register—Authentic information we shall study to obt