The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818. Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1124.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1839.

Vol. XII. No. 23.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.
Office in Prince William-street, near the Market square, over the Marine Assurance Office.
TERMS—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

Weekly Almanack.

Dec.—1839.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
4 Wednesday	7 19	4 23	6 2	10 34
5 Thursday	7 20	4 22	Sets.	11 9
6 Friday	7 21	4 22	4 31	11 44
7 Saturday	7 22	4 21	5 24	0 18
8 Sunday	7 23	4 21	6 26	0 55
9 Monday	7 24	4 21	7 32	1 34
10 Tuesday	7 25	4 21	8 41	2 15

New Moon 5th, 10h. 21m. evening.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Thomas Leavitt, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK
Henry Gilbert, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
R. H. Liston, Esquire, Manager.
Discount Days .. .. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before three o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for November:
R. F. HAZEN, JOHN HAMMOND, DANIEL ANSLEY.
☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
James Kirk, Esquire, President.
☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company,
(Incorporated by Act of the Legislature;)
CAPITAL, £50,000,
With power to increase to £100,000.
THE above Company having been organized, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, will be ready to commence taking Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, on and after Monday next, the 26th instant, on the most favorable terms.
JAMES KIRK, President.
St. John, 20th June, 1837.

Bank of British North America.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank,—
Jamaica, { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar.
Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad,
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada,
Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent,
Tobago, Berbice, Saint Thomas,
Porto Rico, Saint Croix,
For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.
ROBERT H. LISTON, Manager.
St. John, N. B., 11th August, 1838.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of H. & P. M'Cullough, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are required to make immediate payment to Henry M'Cullough; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to hand in their claims to him for adjustment, who is alone authorised to settle the accounts of the late firm: any transactions from this date will be on separate accounts.
HENRY M'CULLOUGH,
PATRICK M'CULLOUGH.
St. John, Oct. 28. 1839.

☞NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late DANIEL SCOTT, of this City, Tailor, deceased, are required to hand in their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted are desired to make payment without delay.
ANN SCOTT, *Executrix.*
GEORGE HARDING, *Executor.*
Saint John, May 28, 1839.

COOKING STOVES,
Franklins, Ploughs, &c.
THE subscribers have now on hand at their Warehouse, corner of Mill and Pond streets, a great variety of COOKING STOVES of the most approved patterns, Franklins, Close Stoves, and Tin Ware. An assortment of PLOUGHS, of much improved models, being entirely new articles in this market.
They are also prepared to furnish to order at the Phœnix Foundry, *Ship's Castings, Mill and Engine Work*, of every description.
THOMAS BARLOW & CO.
St. John, Oct. 8, 1839.

RAISINS and OAKUM,
Landing from the brig Wanderer.
50 BOXES new Layer RAISINS, a superior article for family use.
2 Tons best OAKUM.—For sale cheap by
Nov. 19. J. MALCOLM.

Salt, Coal, Canvas, and Brandy,
Ex ship Forth *from Liverpool:*
100 CHALDRONS warranted best Orrel COAL;
5,000 bushels SALT, (part in bags);
120 bolts Canvas; 3 hhds. BRANDY.
For sale cheap while landing, by
JAMES KIRK.
Oct. 29, 1839. *City Bank.*

WHISKEY, SUGAR, &c.
The Subscriber has received per "Cleutha," from Glasgow—
5 PUNCHEONS superior Malt WHISKEY, 9 hhds. Loaf SUGAR, (double refined),
2 cases STATIONERY,
2 bales COTTON, &c. for sale on reasonable terms by JAMES ROBERTSON,
Oct. 22.—4† *Peters' Wharf*

House & Ship Blacksmith Work.
THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks for the very liberal encouragement received whilst in company with Mr. Nisbet, and now informs his friends and the public in general, that having erected a spacious Shop on the end of Peters' wharf, he is prepared to do all kinds of House and Ship Work, at the shortest notice, and trusts by strict attention to business he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with a share of their Business. GEORGE CRAIG.
Aug. 3

HUE AND CRY!!!
Twenty Pounds Reward & Ten Pounds Reward.
WHEREAS one WILLIAM BYRNES, confined in the Jail at Dorchester in the County of Westmorland, on a charge of *Robbing the Mails*, did (with the assistance of some person or persons unknown) on Saturday night last make his escape from the said Jail, by burning and cutting—The above Reward of £20, will be paid to any person apprehending the said *William Byrnes*, and lodging him in any of Her Majesty's Jails in this Province; and the above Reward of £10, will be paid to any person for the discovery of the persons aiding and assisting in said escape.
The said William Byrnes is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark hair, dark eyes, heavy brows and lashes, hard faced, and slightly pock marked, a small scar on his forehead—was for several years a Courier and Coach Driver between St. John and Dorchester. W. P. SAYRE.
Sheriff of the County of Westmorland.
Dorchester, Nov. 18. 1838. [Her. & Cou. 4w]

WINDOW GLASS.
THE Subscribers have received per the ship *Countess of Durham*, J. Kelly, Master, from Newcastle:—
50 Boxes Crown Window GLASS, 17 by 11,
50 Ditto ditto ditto, 16 " 11,
100 Ditto ditto ditto, 15 " 11,
100 Ditto ditto ditto, 15 " 10,
For sale low by BARLOWS & KETCHUM.
October 28, 1839.

CLOTHS, BLANKETS, &c.
The subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of—
SUPERFINE Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; Blue and Brown Pilot Cloths, assorted qualities; 150 pairs BLANKETS, assorted sizes and qualities; 1 Case superior Fur CAPS.—To be sold as usual at low prices. JAMES ROBERTSON,
12th Nov.—6† (*Courier*) *Peters' Wharf*

☞NOTICE.
THE undersigned hereby intimate to their friends and the public that they have entered into a copartnership business as general merchants, to be carried on in the City of Saint John and at Alexander Wright's present establishment at Salisbury,—in the former place under the firm of WILLARD, BUCHANAN, & Co., and at the latter of ALEXANDER WRIGHT & Co.
The Salisbury establishment will be conducted as heretofore, and in St. John they will open on Monday the 28th inst. in the store adjoining Mr. Thomas Handford's on Gilbert's Wharf, with an assortment of Goods just received per "Oberon" for which see advertisement, and where by unremitting attention they hope to merit a share of public patronage.
ALEXANDER WRIGHT,
ASA WILLARD,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
21st. Oct. 1839.

THE Subscribers have just received per "Oberon" from Liverpool the following articles which they offer for sale on very reasonable terms at their store on the end of Mr. Gilbert's Wharf—
Pieces Merinos, assorted colors, do. Valencia and Swansdown Vesting, do. blue Cambiet, do. Friez and Pilot Cloth, do. Petersham, do. dark, drab, & fancy printed Moleskins, white and grey Shirtings, printed Cottons, ass'd, Muslins and Quilling net ass'd, silk Handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, Carpeting, shirting stripe, Apron Check.
—ALSO—
5 Crates Earthenware,
1544 Bars Refin'd and common Iron, ass'd
and a large assortment of Cutlery and Hardware.
WILLARD, BUCHANAN & Co,
Oct. 22, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
NEW-BRUNSWICK
ALMANACK,
For 1840:
For sale at the Courier Office, Wholesale and Retail.
November 12, 1839.

SAINT JOHN
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
THE LECTURES for the Season will commence on Monday Evening next, the 18th instant, at the St. John Hotel, at 8 o'clock precisely, and be continued regularly thereafter every Monday Evening, at the same place and hour, until the first day of May next. The regular courses will be as follows:—
Dr. Gesner, on *Chemistry*, with experiments, eight Lectures.
The Rev. Mr. Andrew, on *Astronomy*, with Illustrations, six Lectures.
Dr. Gesner, on *Geology*, with specimens, eight Lectures.—Six of these Lectures will be devoted to the science of Geology, generally, and the remaining two to the Geology of New-Brunswick.
Dr. Bayard, a course of Four Lectures.—The subject of Dr. B's course will be announced hereafter.
Dr. Gesner will deliver one Lecture on Steam, illustrated by a splendid working model of a locomotive Steam Engine.
In addition to the above, occasional Lectures will be delivered during the season, on the Friday evenings, by Dr. Wm. Bayard, Messrs. J. H. Gray, W. H. Ritchie, Wm. Jack, Robertson Bayard, M. H. Perley, and other Members of the Institute.
S. J. SCOVIL,
12th November, 1839. *Recording Secretary.*

EXTRA STRONG SPIRITS,
TEAS, FISHING TWINES, &c.
Received by late arrivals and now landing:
20 PUNS. fine flavored and extra strong Spirits, proof 18;
20 puns. fine ditto Demerara RUM,
10 chests E. I. Company's fine Bohea TEA,
50 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER,
100 barrels No. 1 fat HERRINGS,
200 boxes prime quality Smoked Herrings.
Also, per ship Charlotte from Liverpool.—
30 coils Ratline, 6, 9 and 15 thd. sizes,
2 tierces best quality 2 and 3 thd. Herring Twine.
For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 9. *Corner of Duke & Water streets.*

GLASS WARE
per Countess of Durham.
40 CASKS containing plain Tumblers and Wines; 2250 feet 7x9 Glass; 2000 feet 8x10 ditto; 750 do. 10x12 and 11x9 do.; 500 do. 11x13, 10x14, and 12x14 do., and for sale by
Oct. 29. J. & H. KINNEAR.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD,
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale that large and pleasantly situated HOUSE, owned and occupied by himself, situate in Queen Street. Should any person be disposed to purchase the above property, possession might be had either on the 1st of November next, or on the 1st May following. The payments would be made easy; and the premises may be viewed at any time, on application to the subscriber.
Aug. 31. T. L. NICHOLSON

The Garland.

THE COTTAGE DOOR.

BY T. E. HERVEY, ESQ.

How sweet the rest that labor yields
The humble and the poor,
Where sits the patriarch of the fields
Beside his cottage door!
The lark is singing in the sky,
The swallow in the eaves,
And love is beaming in each eye
Beneath the summer leaves!

The air amid his fragrant bowers
Supplies unpurchased health,
And hearts are bounding 'mid the flowers,
More dear to him than wealth;
Peace, like the blessed sunlight, plays
Around his humble cot,
And happy nights, and cheerful days
Divide his lowly lot!

And when the village Sabbath bell
Rings out upon the gale,
The father bows his head to tell
The music of its tale—
A fresher verdure seems to fill
The fair and dewy sod,
And every infant tongue is still
To hear the Word of God.

Oh! happy hearts!—To Him who stills
The ravens when they cry,
And makes the lily 'neath the hills
So glorious to the eye,
The trusting patriarch prays, to bless
His labor with increase:—
Such 'ways are ways of pleasantness,'
And all such 'paths are peace!'

WHAT IS CHARITY?

BY THE BOSTON BARD.

'Tis not to pause when at my door
A trembling brother stands,
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he once had known;
'Tis not to leave him to despair,
And say that I have none.

The voice of charity is kind,
She thinketh nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In penitence she placeth faith,
Hope smileth at the door,
Believeth first, then softly saith,
Go, brother—sin no more.

Miscellaneous.

[From Heads of the People.]

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

There's a world of buxom beauty flourishing in the shades of the country. Farm-houses are dangerous places. As you are thinking only of sheep, or of curds, you may be suddenly shot through by a pair of bright eyes, and melted away in a bewitching smile that you never dreamt of till the mischief was done. In towns and theatres, and thronged assemblies of the fair, you are on your guard; you know what you are exposed to, and put on your breast-plates, and pass through the most deadly onslaught of beauty—safe and sound.—But in those sylvan retreats, dreaming of nightingales, and hearing only the lowing of oxen, you are taken by surprise. Our steps a fair creature, crosses a glade, leaps a stile; you start, you stand,—lost in wonder and astonished admiration; you take out your tablets, write a sonnet on the return of the nymphs and dryads to earth, when up comes John Tomkins, and says, "It's only the Farmer's Daughter!" What! have farmer's such daughters now-a-days? Yes. I tell you they have such daughters—those farm-houses are dangerous places. Let no man with a poetical imagination, which is but another name for a very tindery heart, flatter himself with fancies of the calm delights of the country; with the serene idea of sitting with the farmer in his old-fashioned chimney-corner, and hearing him talk of corn and mutton—of joining him in the pensive pleasures of a pipe, and a brown jug of October; of listening to the gossip of the comfortable farmer's wife; of the parson and his family, of his sermons and his teach pig—over a fragrant cup of young hyson, or lapt in the delicious luxuries of custards and whipt creams; in walks a fairy vision of wondrous witchery, and with a curtesy and a smile of most winning and mysterious magic, takes her seat just opposite. It is the Farmer's Daughter! A lively creature of eighteen. Fair as the lily, fresh as May-dew, rosy as the rose itself; graceful as the peacock perched on the pales there by the window; sweet as a posy of violets and "clove-gillivers;" modest as early morning, and amiable as your own imagination of *Desdemona*, or *Gertrude of Wyoming*. You are lost! It's all over with you. I wouldn't give an empty filbert, or a frog-bitten strawberry, for your peace of mind, if that glittering creature be not as pitiful as she is fair. And that comes of going into the country, out of the way of vanity and temptation; and fancying farm-houses only nice old-fashioned places of old-fashioned contentment.

Ay, many a one has found, to his sorrow, what trusting himself amongst barrel-churns and rows of bee-hives has cost him. His resolutions of bachelor independence have been whirled round and round, and resolved themselves into melting butter; he has been stung by the queen-bee, in the eye, and has felt all over pangs and twinges, as if the whole swarm had got into his bosom. Then has come a desperate liking to that part of the country; the taking that neat cottage just out of the village, with its honeysuckle porch, the willow arbor by the brook; the sauntering down the foot-path that leads past the farm, of a summer evening, with a book of poetry in the hand; the seat on the stile at the bottom of the wood; the sudden looking up—"How sweet that farm-house *does* look! What fine old trees those *are* about it! And that dear little window in the old gable, with its open casement and its diamond panes. And, oh! surely! yes—that *is* Anne herself, and I think she is looking this way!"

Then follow the sweetest walks down by the mill; the sweetest moonlight leaps over the sunk fence at the bottom of the garden: the most heavenly wanderings along that old quince walk—such vows! such poetry of passion! such hopes and promises of felicity; and then the old farmer looks over the hedge, and says, "Who's there?" There, this is a pretty go! Off goes Anne like the spirit of a young lamplighter up the garden, through the house, up the stairs at three strides, and there she is, locked and bolted in that dear little chamber, with the little diamond window in the old gable. She has sunk into a chair (it is a very soft one, cushioned comfortably all round, seat, back, and elbows,) and very wet is that white cambric handkerchief which she holds to her eyes.

But where is Captain Jenkinson? Oh! he's there!—and he's to, bold and too true a lover to fly or sneak. There they stand, face to face, in the moonlight, the tall, slim Captain Jenkinson, and the tall, stout Farmer Field, with his huge, striped waistcoat, ready to burst with hurry and indignation; and his great stick in his hand. "What, is that you, captain! My eye! What I was that you a talking to our Anne?" "Yes, friend Field, it is I; it is the captain that was talking to your adorable Anne; and here I am, ready to marry her with your consent, for never shall woman be my wife but your charming Anne!"

How that great elephant of a farmer stands lifting up his face, and laughing in the moonlight!—How that "fair round *corporation* with good capon lined" (good Shakspeare, pardon our verbal variation in this mutation, in courtesy to the delicacy of modern phrases)—how those herculean limbs do shake with laughter! But, now, as the tears stream down his face, he squeezes the youth's hand, and says, "Who could have thought it, captain—eh? Ha! ha! Well we're all young and foolish once in our lives—but come! no more on't—it won't do, captain, it won't do!"

"Won't do! won't do! why shouldn't it do, farmer, why shouldn't it do?" "Why, becos it won't, and that's why—a captain and old Farmer Field's lass—ha! ha! What will Lady Jenkinson say—eh? What'ull that half-a-dozen of old guardians say—eh? The Honorable Captain Jenkinson, and the daughter of old Farmer Field! What'ull they say—eh? Say I'm a cunning old codger; say I've trapped you, belike. No, no—they shant say so, nor a mar-jack of 'em. Not one of the breed, seed, and generation of 'em shall say old Farmer Field palmed his daughter on a gentleman for his houses and lands. No, Anne's a tight lass, and John Wright will come in right time; and when you're married to my Lady Fitz-somebody, and Anne's got the right man, come down, captain, and kill us a pheasant, and set up pour horses and your dogs here, and we'll have a regular merry do, and anothergood laugh at our youth ful folies!"

But all won't do. The captain vows he'll shoot all the old guardians of a row, and tell his mother to shoot him if they make any opposition; and the very same night he sticks a note on the top of his fishing-rod, and taps with it at Anne's little window, with the diamond panes, in the old gable; and Anne, jumping from the easy chair, looks out, seizes the paper, clips her handsomest down a most affectionate, but inconsolable look, and sighs an eternal adieu!—then flying to read the note, finds the captain vowing that "she may cheer up, all *shall* go right, or that he will manfully drown himself in the mill-dam.

Now, there is a pretty situation of affairs! and all that through incautiously wandering into the country, of a summer evening, and getting into one of these old-fashioned farm-houses. It would serve them all right to leave them in their trouble. It might act as a warning to others, and place the dangers of the country in their genuine light. But the captain would be almost certain to drown himself, he is so desperate (and then there must be a coroner's inquest, and we might, at a very inconvenient moment, be called up to serve upon it) we will for this once let things pass—all *shall* be right—The guardians relent, because they can't help themselves. Lady Jenkinson bounces a good bit, but like all bodies of considerable specific gravity, she comes down again. The adorable Anne is not drowned in her own pocket-handkerchief, though she has been very near it; and "The Times" announces, that the Honorable Charles Jenkinson, of the Light Dragoons, was married on the 7th instant to, Anne Louisa, the only daughter of Burley Field, Esq., of Sycamore Grange, Salop.

Merciful as we have been to this young and handsome couple, we think we have not failed to indicate dangers of no trivial description, that haunt the bush in England, though there be no lions; dangers out of which others may not probably so easily come; for, without a joke, the Farmer's Daughter in the bloom of beauty, is not to be carelessly approached. She can sing like a syren, and is as dangerous as Circe in her enchanted island.

It is not to be inferred, however, that all farmer's daughters are like Anne Field. Plentifully as Providence has scattered beauty and good sense through our farms and granges, both these and other good things are given with a difference.—There are such things amongst farmers' daughters as ranks, fortunes, educations, dispositions, abilities, and tastes, in as much variety as any lover of variety can desire. There are farmers of all sorts, from the duke to the man of twenty acres; and, of course, there are farmers' daughters of as many degrees. There is a large class of gentlemen farmers—men of estates and large capitals, who farm two or three thousand acres, like some of the great corn-farmers of Northumberland; live in noble white houses, and keep their carriage and livery servants. Of course the daughters of these, and such as these, are educated just the same, and have all the same habits and manners as any other young ladies. It is neither Cobbett, nor any other contemner of boarding-schools, and such "scimmy-dish things," that will persuade these damsels, to leave the carriage for the tax-cart, the piano for the spinning-wheel, nor the fashionable novel for the cookis oracle. They will "stand by their order" as stoutly as Lord Grey himself.

Yet, if any body wishes to see the buxom, but housewifely, Farmer's Daughter, that is not afraid "to do a hand's-char," that can scour a pail, make a cheese, churn your butter—fresh as the day and golden as the crow-flower on the lea; can make the house look so clean and cheery that the very cat purs on the hearth, and the goldfinch sings at the door-cheek the more blithely for it; can throw up a hay-cock, or go to market, as well as her grandmother did! why, there are plenty of such lasses yet, spite of all crinkum-crankums and fine-figuredness of modern fashion. Haven't you seen such, north and south? Haven't you met them on single horses, or on pillions, on market-days, in Devon and in Cornwall? Haven't you danced with them on Christmas-eve in Derbyshire or Durham?"

Dr. Fordyce.—The celebrated Dr. Fordyce dined every day, for more than twenty years, at Dolby's chophouse. His researches in comparative anatomy had led him to conclude that man, through custom, eats oftener than nature requires, one meal a day being sufficient for that noble animal the lion. At 4 o'clock, his accustomed hour of dining, the Doctor regularly took his seat at the table always reserved for him, on which were placed a silver tankard full of strong ale, a bottle of port wine, and a measure containing a quarter of a pint of brandy. The moment the waiter announced him, the cook put a pound and a half of rump steak on the gridiron, and on the table some delicate trifle as a *bonne bouche*, to serve until his steak was ready. This was sometimes half a boiled chicken, sometimes a plate of fish: when he had eaten this, he took one glass of brandy, and then proceeded to devour his steak. When he had finished his meal, he took the remainder of his brandy, having, during his dinner, drank the tankard of ale, and afterward a bottle of port. He thus daily spent an hour and a half of his time, and then returned to his house, Essex-street, to give his six o'clock lecture on chemistry. He made no other meal until his return to Dolby's at 4 o'clock next day.

Fulfilment of Prophecy.—The following remarkable reference to the present state of the Ottoman empire, as a signal fulfilment of prophecy, is extracted from a correspondent of the Standard:—"It is the opinion of the vast majority of commentators on prophecy, that we are now living under the Sixth Vial—the Sixth Angel is now pouring out his vial upon that great river Euphrates; by which the Ottoman empire is symbolised, 'and the water thereof is drying up, that the way of the kings of the east may be prepared,' (Rev. xvi, 12.)—The drying up of a mighty river exactly describes the wasting away of the Turkish Empire in the present day. I believe that the Ottoman empire will be annihilated in 1872, which is 'a times, times and half' (Dan. xii, 7.) or 1260 years from 612, when the Mahomedan abomination of desolation was publicly set up—'The second' or Turkish 'woe' will then terminate (Rev. xi, 14.)—At the same time I believe that the year 1844, which is only five years from the present time, will be a fatal year to Turkey. It is the 1260th year from the Hegira, according to Mahomedan calculation.—It is remarkable that the 13th of June, 1844, is "an hour, a day, a month, and a year" (Rev. ix, 16.) or 392 years and 15 days from the 29th May, 1453, when the Turks took Constantinople. This renders it probable that the 13th June, 1844, will be a fatal day for Turkey.—It appears that the downfall of the Ottoman empire will be the signal for universal war, and prepare the way for the return of the Jews to their own land."—[United Service Gazette.]

Welding Iron and Steel.—As Iron and Steel are compounded more or less with sulphur, copper and arsenic, which, if they predominate too much, will prevent their being welded sound, it may be of some importance to blacksmiths to know what remedies to apply in such cases. When Iron is compounded with sulphur, it is apt to burn before a welding heat can be raised. In this case, a little unslacked stone lime, pounded up very fine, to be used instead of sand—lime will absorb the sulphur and enable the smith to weld it sound. If but a small quantity of copper enters into the composition of iron, it will render it brittle when hot, and tough when cold. In this case, salt, or sal ammoniac, should be used with the sand, which will evaporate the copper and prevent the iron from breaking when it is very hot. Arsenic generally predominates in iron that is very brittle when cold. A small quantity of salt petre should then be used with the sand, for welding. Iron or steel that is perfectly free from either of these pernicious substances, will work sound, weld with ease, and be very tough when cold. This is what is called good iron. The same may be said of steel.

A fault too often found with blacksmiths is, that their work is not sound, when in fact the fault is in the iron they work. A little attention to ascertain the qualities of iron, and to apply the proper remedies, will enable them to make their work sound, or at least as good as the quality of the iron will admit. In welding iron and steel together for edge tools, it will be of service, (at least it can do no harm even if the iron and steel be ever so good,) to have a little lime, salt, and salt-petre, mixed with the sand commonly used in welding. This mixture makes an excellent flux for welding, and at the same time prevents the iron from burning, and enables the smith to raise a sufficient heat to weld it perfectly sound, even to the very centre of the bar.—[Mechanics' Magazine.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The following Petition is published to show the public that the subscriber is persevering through difficulties to get his plans in a way that they will be of general good to the inhabitants of the world. He intended to have presented the Petition the last special Session of the Legislature, but was too late, he did not arrive in Fredericton until the evening before the House was prorogued, and was informed that the business of the House was finished and part of the Members gone home. Richard M'Farlan.

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Honorable the Legislative Council, and the Honorable the House of Assembly.

The Petition of Richard M'Farlan, of St. Stephens,—*most humbly sheweth.*

That he is a native of the Province of New-Brunswick, and fifty-two years of age, and that during a great part of his life-time he has been employed as a Lumberer, and a Mill Man, and engaged in building mill dams and other erections in various parts of this Province.

That while engaged in these pursuits, his attention was forcibly drawn to the fact, that the River Fisheries, once so productive, and so important to the inhabitants of this Province, were fast declining, and that to all appearance they will soon be of no value whatever unless Fish Ways are built in suitable places, and proper management to take place afterwards respecting River Fisheries, to cause the fish to increase in quantity.

That the loss of these valuable privileges is mainly attributable to the building of mill dams across the Rivers and Streams, which completely obstruct the passage of the fish in their attempts to ascend the same, for the purpose of spawning.

That although the Laws of this Province make provision for proper Fish Ways in the mill dams, and other erections, yet from the inattention and unskilfulness of the parties concerned, no such Fish Ways have been provided, and the said enactments, to the incalculable injury of the People, have thereby been rendered completely nugatory.

That your Petitioner having turned his most earnest attention to these matters, has after expending a great deal of time, and otherwise incurring considerable expense, completed certain plans of Fish Ways, which may be connected with any mill dam, and so constituted that fish can ascend, and descend the rivers in the same manner as they did before such mill dams were built, and a small quantity of water will make good accommodation for fish to pass; that being the case there can be no excuse for dam owners but to make good Fish Ways to all dams, enabling fish to pass at all times, let the water be high or low; accommodations for catching fish may also be made connected with Fish Ways. Fish Ways may be made likewise enabling fish to pass great falls of any height with ease; they can be made in limited spaces or otherwise, as may be necessary.

That your petitioner has built one Fish Way in Saint Stephens, New-Brunswick, one in the town of Cooper, and another in the town of Columbia, State of Maine, as per certificates below copied from the originals.

That your petitioner being anxious to get his plans established, did build by subscription and otherwise for whatever sum he could get; it being a new invention and the people's minds having grown careless respecting Fish Ways, it was hard to make an arrangement for the building of one.

That your petitioner collected all his pay for the Fish Ways he built in the State of Maine, but it did not quite pay the expense of building, leaving nothing for his trouble.

That your petitioner got a liberal sum subscribed for the Fish Way he built in Saint Stephens that would have more than paid the expense of building, had the whole amount been paid immediately after the Fish Way was accepted by the Fish Wardens, but a large proportion of the money being subscribed by poor people (scattered through five different parishes in Charlotte County, and four different Towns in the County of Washington, State of Maine,) half the amount could not be collected at that time.

That your petitioner then, on or about the first of last April, went to the town of Columbia and built a Fish Way there by subscription, and collected all his pay for building it and returned to Saint Stephens, and arrived on the 17th day of last month.

That your petitioner then went to collecting of the subscribers for the Fish Way he built at the Union Dam in Saint Stephens and spent nearly all his time since in that business, has only collected five pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence, and deducting three pounds two shillings, being the amount of his expense while collecting, leaves a balance in hand of two pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence, a sum not sufficient to pay him reasonable wages while collecting.

That your petitioner has discovered a new principle of situating machinery, so that the weight of the propelling wheel, will be the propelling power to propel the machine, by which principle he considers that a self-moving operation can be managed to great advantage to propel machinery, but should that fail, he is confident that the principle can be managed in a way that a boat the size of the Great Western steamer may be propelled with as great swiftness as the steamer goes, by having a suitable machine made to be suitably situated on board of said boat, eighty men to be the crew to work the machine by turning cranks, or otherwise, twenty men at a time, taking short spells, eighty men being the crew, twenty working at a time, no one working the machine will require to work more than six hours out of twenty-four when the whole crew are in good health; machines may also be made on the same principle to answer great and good purposes too numerous to be here enumerated. Suppose the expense of men to be five pounds each per month, eighty would be four hundred pounds per month, and supposing the boat to be one month and a half making a voyage between Great Britain and New York, the expense of working the machine would be six hundred pounds per voyage, and supposing the steamer to make a voyage in the same time, counting six hundred tons of coal from England to New York at ten shillings per ton, six hundred tons to be purchased in New York at twenty shillings per ton to take her to England, making nine hundred pounds per voyage for coal, twelve hundred tons lost freight, by using coal, at forty shillings per ton, is twenty-four hundred pounds, together with nine hundred pounds the cost of coal per voyage, making a total sum of thirty-three hundred pounds; deduct six hundred pounds, the expense of working the machine on board the new boat, from thirty-three hundred pounds leaves a balance in favour of the new principle of twenty seven hundred pounds per voyage, allowing each boat to have full freight each way at forty shillings per ton, and probably by going into all particulars more might be found in favour of the new principle, and it will be perfectly safe, not subject to any explosion as often occurs by steam.

That your petitioner will take great pleasure in explaining the principle to your Honorable House, by referring to temporary models, giving his idea as fully as he is capable of how those things can be managed.

That your petitioner has likewise discovered a plan for propelling a machine by attraction, that will likely answer good purposes by itself, and will probably be a good helpmate to assist his other plans, by way of strengthening the operation.

That your petitioner has been lame better than four years with the dropsy in one of his legs, and being under the necessity of working what he could, being in indigent circumstances, his lameness caused him to get different bad falls, one of which almost ended his existence, he has been part of the time confined to his bed, part of the time going on crutches, part of the time able to work a little, but no part of the time able to do full work, consequently he has failed of getting his plans properly established.

That your petitioner has been building Fish Ways with regulating gates which require some one to attend them as the water rises and falls; they can be attended with little trouble, but in most cases Fish Ways will answer a better purpose to be made without regulating gates, to be so constructed as to regulate themselves, letting down at all times only a sufficient quantity of water for the accommodation of the fish, let the water be high or low, and to be so constructed that drift stuff cannot enter them.

That your petitioner is anxious to get his plans of Fish Ways better established, by building a Fish Way with an accommodation for catching fish in some suitable place regulating itself, letting down at all times only a sufficient quantity of water for the accommodation of the fish, let the water be high or low; he wishes also to make an improvement on the Fish Way he built in Saint Stephens at the Union Dam on Schoodiac River; he is likewise particularly anxious to test his above mentioned plans of machinery with as little delay as possible.

He therefore prays that in consideration of the importance of the objects which he has in view, a sum may be granted to enable him to build a fish way with an accommodation for catching fish in some suitable place, regulating itself, letting down at all times only a suitable quantity of water for the accommodation of the fish, let the water be high or low, and to make an improvement on the Fish Way he built in Saint Stephen through the Union Dam on Shoodiac River, likewise to test his above mentioned plans of machinery and remunerate him in part for past exertions in the case, to be refunded with good interest when his plans prove profitable to him, should it be the wish of your honorable house to receive it.

And as in duty bound will ever pray,
RICHARD M'FARLAN.
Saint Stephens, 16th September, 1839.

N. B. Should it be found necessary to have one hundred and sixty men for a crew to work the machine on board the new boat it will then leave a balance in favour of the new principle of upwards of two thousand pounds per voyage, but it is expected that a less number than eighty will answer.
RICHARD M'FARLAN.

A TRUE COPY.

The undersigned have examined a Fish Way that Richard M'Farlan built at the Union Dam on the English side on Schoodiac River, and find that it is an easy passage for fish to pass from the lower side of said dam into the pond above.
Robert Hichings, John Buchanan, Ninian Lindsay, } *Fish Wardens.*

A TRUE COPY.

Pleasant River, Columbia Falls, Aug. 12, 1839.

The subscribers have examined a Fish Way that Richard M'Farlan built at Columbia Falls, and find it to be an easy passage for fish to pass through into the mill pond, we therefore accept of it in behalf of the subscribers for the said Fish Way.
John Puffer, Samuel Bucknam, Isaac Nash, Junr. } *Superintending Committee.*

A TRUE COPY.

We the subscribers have seen alwives pass up through the Fish Way (of their own accord) that Mr. Richard M'Farlan built for us at our mills, and it is our opinion, that by keeping it in good repair, will answer a good purpose.
Warren Gilman,
Theodore Emerson.
Town of Cooper, 17th August, 1839.

COLONIAL.

JAMAICA, October 24.—*The Meeting of the House.*—The day, so anxiously looked forward to, at last arrived, and the Session was opened by a Speech from His Excellency the Governor. This Speech is candid and firm, and we think Sir Charles Metcalfe has taken that course, which, it is most likely, will put a stop to further disputes betwixt the Mother Country and this Island.

HONORABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

The House was summoned to attend the Governor in Council, when His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech:—

Gentlemen of the Council;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly:

I hail our coming together with great pleasure in the hope and belief that we shall proceed to discharge our respective duties with hearty good will, and by our united endeavours, be enabled in some degree, to perform those services which the state of the Island demands.

It was my wish, on my arrival, to meet you at the earliest possible period, but I postponed the gratification of that desire, being informed that the present time would be generally the most convenient for the commencement of the session.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

You will, I have no doubt, grant the supplies required for the exigencies of the public service, with due regard to efficiency and economy.

I am so satisfied of your readiness to do every thing necessary and practical for the general welfare, that it is only in compliance with established custom that I trouble you with any application on this part of your functions, wisely reserved by the Constitution exclusively to the representatives of the people.

Gentlemen of the Council;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

My anxiety that all past differences should be consigned to oblivion, causes me to advert to them with exceeding reluctance, but I am, on the whole, of opinion, that a frank and unreserved reference to our actual position will be the best mode of discharging my duty towards you on this occasion, and the most likely method of meeting your wishes and expectations.

I shall have to lay before you an Act of the Imperial Legislature of our Mother Country, which was decreed unavoidable in consequence of Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly in the three last sessions of the Legislature of this Island. I do not think it requisite to call your attention to the particular provisions of that enactment, because I confidently that trust there will be no necessity for carrying them into effect.

You are naturally anxious that your Constitution should be maintained unimpaired, and that your internal legislation should not be subject to constant subversions or interference. I sympathize with you in that feeling, and shall always be desirous of co-operating with you to that effect. Nor do I see any doubt of success, as far as it is possible consistently with the connection of a Colony with a Mother Country, which has a paramount Legislature responsible for the welfare of the whole Empire.

I am here, by command of our Most Gracious Queen, for the purpose of executing my share in the administration of this Government, according to the Laws and Constitution of Jamaica. There is no desire on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers, or the Imperial Parliament, to interfere with your legislation, and it is, I conceive, in your own power to preserve it inviolate. But for this, there is, in our relative position, one unavoidable condition. We cannot legislate against the general policy established by our Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament for the government of the whole Empire, of which this Island forms a part. Our own Island Constitution indeed precludes the enactment of Laws of that character, for it is a part of this Constitution that no Law can be passed without the concurrence of the Governor, or become permanent without the confirmation of the Crown, and neither the Crown nor the Governor can be expected to concurrence in the enactment of Laws inconsistent with the principles by which the whole Empire is regulated.

The Acts of the Imperial Legislature of late years, affecting this in common with the other Colonies, have arisen almost wholly from the conviction that the great measure of Emancipation and Freedom, granted to hundreds of thousands, and eventually to countless millions of our fellow creatures, was a work that could only be effectually, speedily, and uniformly accomplished by the interposition of the Imperial Legislature. Hence there has been a greater degree of direct legislation for the Colonies, and of urgency on the local Legislatures by their respective Governors, than could probably, under any other circumstances, have taken place; but that great measure having been accomplished, there is no reason to expect further interference, unless our local legislation should tend to counteract or retard the full accomplishment of the benefits of emancipation and freedom.

You must be sensible, from the conduct of the Imperial Legislature on that great question for a long series of years, that our proceedings in legislating for this Island, with reference to the change that has been produced in the relations between the landed proprietors and the agricultural labourers, will be watched with attention and anxiety and will bring down on us that interference to which we object, if our measures be not in manifest conformity with the principles which have worked out that change in our internal Constitution. I see no reason to suppose that you will give cause for such interference, and move therefore to anticipate its occurrence. I cannot promise that the Imperal Parliament will not exercise its paramount authority, whenever it sees fit to do so; but I can assure you, that it has no desire without necessity, and is anxious to avoid interference, and to limit its exercise, when unavoidable, within the narrowest bounds compatible with the due protection of all classes of the community in this Island. It is in your power, I trust, to prevent any emergency that would require or justify such interposition. We have only to legislate for the Island according to the spirit of the age, and on the principle of the perfect and equal freedom of every class of its inhabitants.

Not only the eyes of our own country, but those of all the world are upon us; and the interests of humanity, as well as the reputation of Jamaica are involved in our proceedings. The entire abolition of slavery—the perfect establishment of freedom, which was regarded by our country as an indispensable duty to be performed at any cost, is watched by its operations, as an interesting experiment, and by its result in this the most wealthy and most populous country in which it has been effected by the voluntary act of the state, their future conduct with regard to the same question will probably be regarded. If we make the emancipated population comfortable, contented, industrious, and thriving and prosperous, as we can hardly in this case fail to do, the prosperity of Jamaica you will not only gain for this Island an enviable reputation, but will also, it is probable, lead to the eventual freedom and happiness of the incalculable multitudes, who now are, or hereafter may be, doomed to bondage.

In the Session before us, there will be much to occupy your attention, and require your utmost exertions. There are expired laws to be re-enacted with such modifications as the change of circumstances may require; there are old laws inapplicable to our present state to be rescinded and revised, and new laws to be made adapted to our changed condition. I need not enter into any details on these points; your own knowledge will indicate better than I could, all that is necessary for the welfare of our Island. It will be my duty to bring to your notice, such measures as have appeared to Her Majesty's Government to be essential for the public good. It will be most satisfactory to me to find that similar measures, or such as, conceived in the same just and benevolent spirit, may be more suitable to the state of the Island, originate spontaneously with you; but as you will necessarily have to deliberate on at least some of the same questions, it may be expedient that you should be put in possession of the documents relating to them, at an early period of the Session.

I was about to enter on a review of the actual state of the Island, and of the interesting questions which agitate our community; but I find that I should be led into a discourse too lengthy for the present occasion, and at the same time tedious to those who are so much larger informed as to the subjects on which I could only offer some uncertain impressions of a stranger. These questions nevertheless occupy my anxious attention.

I deplore the losses which property in many instances, and chiefly in the sugar plantations, is sustaining from the want of continuance of adequate labour; and I should be heartily glad if any measure could be devised to remedy this evil, consistently with the perfect freedom of the labourers and the principles of political economy; but this I apprehend must be regarded as one of those difficulties and distresses which are every where beyond the reach of legislation, and which time and the operation of a sense of self interest can alone subdue or repair. I trust that more cheering days are in prospect for those who now suffer. With moderate rents and fair wages, with such alterations in the system of agriculture as the want of superintendant animal labour may suggest, with an increasing population, with the extinction of distracting and ferocious feeling, and the substitution of cordiality and attachment, we may surely hope that this beautiful country, so highly favoured by nature, will be prosperous and happy.

Let us then strive, gentlemen, with one accord for the prosperity and happiness of Jamaica, as the great objects of our endeavours—let us promote them by all means in our power—let us encourage industry—let us cherish the population committed to our care, and do all that we can to make them virtuous and happy in their freedom—let us foster their education, for which I am happy to learn numerous schools already exist—let us give security to property, and do equal justice to all classes—let us improve our Judicial and Magisterial Tribunals, on which the happiness of the people so much depends—let us furnish the means of obtaining justice for the poor as well as the rich—let us mitigate our criminal Laws—let us ameliorate the state of prisons—let us support all useful institutions for the public good—let us endeavour to increase the number of our valuable productions, enlarge our commerce, and draw forth new sources of wealth—let us put away from us all recollection of past differences with the Mother Country—let us cordially co-operate in the general views of the Imperial Government—let us allay our own internal dissensions, and cultivate universal harmony, the want of which must greatly impede our prosperity.

I am not so sanguine as to suppose that our best exertions will be sufficient to accomplish all that is desirable, but our united labours as a Legislature, and individually by precept and example, as well as by good laws, may do much; and you, Gentlemen, will be able to do more by your influence in your respective Counties and Parishes. For the rest we must rely on the good sense and good feeling of all classes of the inhabitants.

In undertaking the trust confided to me by our Most Gracious Sovereign, I have been actuated by an anxious desire to render service to my country, by contributing as far as my humble ability will allow, to the welfare and happiness of this island. I cannot pretend to be secure against error in the cause of my administration; but of this you may be firmly assured, that my zealous endeavours will be unceasingly exerted for the prosperity of Jamaica, and that my own happiness will be involved in the result. My heartfelt wishes and devoted efforts, will, however, be of no avail without your aid. It is on your wisdom, knowledge, and experience, that I chiefly depend. On these I implicitly rely, as well as on your patriotism, and on that loyalty for which Jamaica has ever been celebrated, and in our united and honest endeavours in this work of brotherly love, we may humbly hope that the blessing of the Almighty will be upon us, without which all attempts of human frailty must be in vain.

From the New-York Dispatch.

CANADA.—From the Canada papers we learn that the union of the provinces is a measure which may be counted on as determined upon. To the English party this will be a very unpleasant step; but is the only one which can preserve the provinces to the mother country. The Montreal Courier indulges in one of its singular articles upon the subject, of which we subjoin extracts:

"When a man has resolved to commit suicide, it is useless to attempt to prevent him; it is as well to let him die decently, as Cæsar did, folding his toga around him, because interruption may cause him to make a sad spectacle of himself, and gashed corpses are offensive to the eye. So as the government has resolved to dismember the empire, the wise method of proceeding, for good and loyal subjects, is to permit the Government to do it as decently as it can; to offer no interruption to the proceeding, lest the imperial toga be displaced, and make the all of the suicide ridiculous.

We all love the "old country" dearly, and respect it, and what we love and respect we do not like to see become a very ridiculous object. Therefore we hope the Britons of this province will throw no obstacle in the way of a union.

The British people paid twenty millions sterling to the planters for the emancipation of the negroes. The British people of Canada will shortly make a proposal to the "home people," to sell their property and interest in it, so that they may remove "elsewhere." As the government has resolved to re-establish the French, and as the British Provincialists cannot submit to be ruled by avowed enemies, by tested rebels, even though they should be the favorite children of the "home people," it is but fair that John Bull should be asked to pay them for their property, that they and their wives and children may remove "elsewhere." We will bie to "our brethren of the Anglo Saxon race."

Better far, and more agreeable to our feelings is it, to become a citizen of the great Western English nation, than to be confined, cabined, cribbed-in, in a narrow, contracted, *cens et renies*, feudal, French province. For ourselves, we intend to take it coolly and philosophically. We will bear it as we do the toothache—and when we cannot bear it any longer, will "extract" ourselves from this land of icy chains, and "middle-age" habitudes. If the Britons of Lower Canada wish to reside here in peace, they should *instanter*, assume French names, and marry French girls;—put on the "tuque bleu," buy "etoffe du pays" coats, and "souliers de bœuf:" then, *allumer la pipe*, and resign themselves to their fate.

We believe this country is doomed not to be British long; the option is left to us of becoming Yankees or French, and what Englishman will hesitate? *Notre parti est pris.* We are perfectly serious when we say, "we believe Canada will not long be British."

It is a long story to give all our reasons, and it is a story to make a Briton weep, and dash his clenched head against a stone wall; we therefore don't like to commence it; at all events not now. We are not in the vein! One of these days we shall attempt it, or, perhaps MUTIUS will try his hand at it. Heigh ho! it is time for all to begin to think which party we shall, each of us, join; Loco Foco, or Whig."

In the course of last spring, it will be remembered, that a conspiracy was detected at Toronto, which had for its object the assassination of Sir George Arthur, and some of the government officers, as well as setting fire to the public buildings. In this conspiracy, a sergeant of Major M'Grath's troop of lancers, was deeply implicated, and upon being tried a few days ago at the Home District assizes, he was convicted.—[Montreal Gazette.

Battledoor & Shuttlecock.—Georgia threatens Maine for not giving up two fugitives from justice, named Philbrook and Kelleran, and Maine dont care, and maintains her position. She says that she can do without Georgia.—With the Brunswickers on one side, and the Georgians on the other, Maine will have her hands full. It will be a game of battledoor & shuttlecock. Maine will be the shuttlecock and New-Brunswick and Georgia the battledoors. One will hit her a whack, and then the other, and so the game will be played.—*New-York Herald.*

SUPERIOR
PIANOFORTES.

Just received, per ship Mozambique, *from* LONDON—

5 VERY *superior* PATENT PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, from the celebrated manufactory of R. WORNUM, the *sole inventor and patentee.*

☞ The great superiority of the Piccolo Pianoforte, *in adaptation to this climate*, (being constructed on the most scientific principles, *expressly to sustain severity of temperatures*) as well as its unrivalled *double action*, which gives it a *facility of touch* impossible to be attained in any other kind of Pianoforte, and its peculiarly convenient size render it by far the most desirable species of instrument for this country; as may be proved by reference to the many heretofore imported by the advertiser.

The above assortment are in various styles of *Rosewood* and *Mahogany*, and form the most beautiful selection ever offered for sale in this Province.

Also on hand. (*Jately received per ship* Hebe.) 3 superior and elegant HORIZONTAL Pianofortes; Piano *Rosewood* COTTAGE, Patto. 6½ octaves.

A very extensive assortment of NEW MUSIC, for various Instruments; a new GUITARS, and many other articles connected with the science of Music.—For sale on very advantageous terms by

GEORGE BLATCH.
MUSICAL REPOSITORY, *Prince William st.*
Saint John, November 9th. 1839.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS of late serious injury to the Property of the subscriber has been sustained, in consequence of Cattmen and others carrying away SAND and other Materials from the Sands at *Courtney Bay*, in the vicinity of this City: This is to forbid all persons whatever from hauling Sand or other Building Materials therefrom, from and after this date. GEORGE G. GILBERT.

Nov 19, 1839.

City Affairs.

The following documents are published by direction of the common Council.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

The humble Petition of the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick, British North America.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That His late Most Excellent Majesty King George the Third did in the year 1785, by his Charter of Incorporation give and grant to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Saint John and their successors, amongst other things, that they the said Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty and their successors should from time to time and at all times thereafter, have full power, licence and authority not only to establish, appoint, order and direct the making and laying out all streets, lanes, alleys highways, water courses, bridges and slips, theretofore made, laid out and used, but also theretofore amending and repairing all such streets, lanes, alleys, highways, water courses, bridges and slips, theretofore made, laid out or used, or thereafter to be made, laid out or used, in and throughout the said City of Saint John, and the vicinity thereof, throughout the County of Saint John, thereinafter mentioned and erected, and also beyond the limits of the said City on either side thereof, so always as such streets so to be laid out, do not extend to the taking away of any persons right or property without his, her or their consent, or by some known laws of the said province of New-Brunswick or by the law of the land.

That it is further provided by the said Charter, that the rights and liberties thereby given and granted, should for ever thereafter be held used and enjoyed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty and their successors, without the hindrance or impediment of his said late Majesty, his heirs or successors, and notwithstanding any Act of Assembly or other cause or thing whatsoever, which said Charter was recognized and confirmed by Act of the Legislature of New-Brunswick and passed in the following year.

That two several Acts of Assembly of the said Province of New-Brunswick have been recently passed intituled "An Act for the more effectual "prevention of Fires in the City of Saint John," and "An Act to authorise the widening and enlarging certain streets in the City of Saint John and "laying out other streets therein."

That by the last mentioned of the said Acts, the widening, laying out and enlarging certain streets are entrusted to certain persons other than the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, contrary to the provisions of the aforesaid Charter in that behalf.

That the said Act renders the acts of others binding and conclusive upon the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as to the said widening, enlarging and laying out certain streets in the said City, thereby impeding and defeating their power, right and liberty in respect to those matters and things appertaining to them by virtue of the said Charter.

That the said Act renders the said Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty liable to suits for compensations under that Act, for the acts of persons not having authority from them, and without their being parties to the several awards for such compensations.

That the first mentioned act is unjust and oppressive in its operation, being of a retrospective nature and violating the rights of Your Majesty's subjects; and the last mentioned act, not only directly violate the rights and liberties granted to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty by the said charter, but has a direct tendency to destroy their rights and privileges as granted by charter.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray Your Most Gracious Majesty, that the copies of the charter above referred to and the Act of Assembly confirming the said charter hereunto annexed, may be seen and inspected as to the matters alleged in the above petition. And they further humbly pray, that the said two several Acts of Assembly may be disallowed, as contrary to the rights, liberties and privileges granted them by the said Royal Charter, and a direct infringement and violation thereof, and also as being unjust, unequal and oppressive in their operation.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

THE RECORDER'S OPINION ON THE PETITION.

St. John, 26th Oct., 1839.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, conveyed in the official letter inclosing the Petition of the Corporation to Her Majesty, respecting the late Acts of Assembly, for widening certain streets and erecting brick & stone buildings in the Burnt District, I have taken the Petition into consideration, and here give the result of my deliberations on this important matter.

By the 2d clause of the Petition, where certain portions of the Charter are stated, there appears to me to be a meaning conveyed which is not authorised by its terms, nor sanctioned by the Law. The clause asserts that certain privileges are granted to the Corporation which no Act of Assembly can contravene, meaning as I conceive no Act passed subsequent to the period of granting the Charter. But the Charter merely refers to any Act which might then be in existence, and contains the Sovereign's assurance, that with respect to any Act of Assembly which might possibly interfere with these privileges, as also with regard to all other defects, imperfections, or other legal obstacles to the exercise of the rights given by the Charter, the Corporation should not sustain any injury by them. Again, supposing it did mean any future Act of Assembly, it would not, and could not, bind any future Assembly. The Parliament of Great Britain has by a bold figure been declared to be omnipotent; and so is the Legislature of New Brunswick *within* the Province, until the Act passed by it be disallowed. Supposing therefore that the Acts lately passed were a violation of the Charter (which I cannot see) still the Acts could not be resisted *until* disallowed. The meaning of a very general principle of British Constitution, that Chartered Rights are inviolate, is this, that the Legislature *will not* without hearing the parties, and good cause shewn, together with full compensation, where necessary, disturb vested incorporate rights. But that the Legislature have the *right* of acting without any such prerequisites cannot be denied. With these principles, of course, Your Worship is fully acquainted; I merely adduce them for the information of the Common Council, should you deem it advisable to lay this communication before the Board.

By the 4th clause it is assumed, without stating in what manner, that the Acts specified are contrary to the Charter. But, first, it is to be observed the Commissioners are merely empowered to *define* whether the streets shall be widened by taking the Land required wholly off one side, or partly from one and partly from the other, leaving the actual *laying* out of the streets, their form and appearance, as fully with the Corporation as any of the others. Secondly, the Corporation had no power before this act passed, to take the Land now to be assumed for the public; that could only have been done by them, by consent of the owners. They have not therefore been deprived of a privilege, but on the contrary, the Legislature has bestowed on them the land belonging to private individuals, and has authorised the exercise thereon of the very privilege claimed by them that of laying it out into a street. Thirdly, the Charter does not say, as in some other cases, the Corporation shall have the *sole* ordering, laying out &c., to the exclusion of all other authorities whatever.

The 5th clause does not define the matter of complaint, but I apprehend it is intended to state that the Corporation should not be bound to pay money without being a party as to the mode by which the amount is estimated. But it is to be remembered that the amount to be paid by them is to be reimbursed together with all expenses by the parties in the burnt district receiving benefit and by a general assessment on the City; then the Corporate funds are not touched, why need they be a party. And this remark is also applicable to the 6th clause, which surely ought to have stated the fact I have just noticed; and then shewn in what respect they were injured in spite of their full reimbursement.

The last clauses assert to the Acts to be unjust because they are retrospective. But I am at a loss to perceive what is retrospective in them with the single exception of the sections authorising the removal or reducing of wooden buildings erected at the very time it was known by every body that the measure complained of was to be brought before the Legislature. But even here that body was tender towards those parties in the exercise of its powers; for by paying for the buildings, the owners suffered no loss, and were most equitably placed on a footing with their fellow sufferers in the burnt district; a footing which a very few years will induce them to regard with thankfulness from the superior value of their property, altho' there may be a present inconvenience.

As to the last question, whether you would be justifiable in placing the Corporation Seal to the Petition, it appears to me you would as the act of a majority of the body is the act of the whole, and without the Seal, the Corporation cannot in general express its wishes. This would be your official act. But if you differ from the views expressed in this Petition, it seems to me that your protection will be to forward alone with the official act of the Body Corporate, your reasons for dissenting to the statements and prayer of the Petition. I take my view of this position from Cowp. R. 377, Rex 4, Doctor Windham, Warden of Wadham College.

I have the honor to be, &c.
W. B. KINNEAR.

His Worship the Mayor.

The Committee appointed to proceed to Fredericton to deliver to His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR an Address from the Common Council, and also a Petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, having attended to that duty, submit the following

REPORT:

That on Saturday the 9th inst., they received from the Common Clerk the Address and Petition, the Common Seal being put to both documents, agreeably to the orders of the Common Council, and Committee proceeded for Fredericton the same evening. On Monday following (the 11th inst.) in the forenoon, your Committee went to Government House and were immediately introduced to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to whom they delivered the Address and Petition: his Excellency stated to your committee that he had just previously received by express, important despatches from Washington, which engaged his immediate attention, but nevertheless he should give his attention to the documents, and give the committee a written answer the same afternoon. In the afternoon of the same day, your committee received the accompanying communication, of which the following is a true copy:

"*Government House. Fredericton, N. B. November* 11, 1839.

"GENTLEMEN,

"With reference to the Petition from the Common Council of the City of Saint John, which you have been deputed to present, and to a communication which the Lieut. Governor has received from the Mayor, with a copy of a law opinion by the Recorder of that city, I am directed to express to you the great regret which the Lieut. Governor feels that the Common Council had not been induced to adopt the advice tendered to them by the recognized head of the Corporation, to reconsider their Petition, supported as that recommendation was by the deliberate opinion of their Law Officer, that some of the allegations of that Petition rest upon views and assumptions not warranted either in law or in fact. As, however, they have thought fit formally to place this Petition in the hands of Her Majesty's Representative, I have received his Excellency's commands to acquaint you, that while in the recognition of the undoubted right of British subjects to represent to the Sovereign any grievance, real or imaginary under which they may believe themselves to labour, the Lieutenant Governor will not fail in transmitting the Petition to Her Majesty's Government, to be laid at Her Majesty's feet. It will not be in his Excellency's power to give his support to the prayer of it, impressed as he is with the firmest conviction that the provisions of the acts complained of, if properly carried into effect, are calculated to confer upon the improvements of the enterprising City of Saint John a character of permanance and security heretofore unknown to them, and thereby not only greatly to raise the value of property of every description in that city, but also to relieve its Inhabitants from all well founded apprehension of that awful calamity by which they have so frequently been visited, and against which no adequate precautions had ever before been adopted; and with reference to those which have recently been enacted, the Lieut. Governor commands me to add that it will ever constitute one of the most consolatory "recollections of his public life that he has had the good fortune of being in any respect instrumental in promoting the permanent prosperity of the city of Saint John, by co-operating in arrangements dictated in his Excellency's judgment by a sound, humane and enlightended policy. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
H. J. HARVEY. *Private Secretary.*"

"To the deputation from the Common Council of the City of St. John."

Your Committee upon the receipt of this answer, were prepared to explain to his Excellency fully the grounds upon which the allegations of the Petition were founded, but as their authority went no farther than to proceed to Fredericton and deliver the Address and Petition to his Excellency, they retrained.

Your committee cannot terminate this report without noticing the letter of the Honorable W. B. KINNEAR, on the subject of the Petition, to his Worship the MAYOR, and remark that they cannot look upon this letter as constituting an opinion furnished by the desire or at the request of the Corporate body, or as the uninfluenced and unbiased legal Official opinion of the Recorder. They can only regard it in the light of a letter from one individual to another, written to sustain particular party views—with this peculiarity, that coming from a professional Gentleman, it bears the characteristic marks of the reasoning of an advocate, raising all points of objection, "real or imaginary" which ingenuity could devise to favor preconceived views and opinions, with the additional one-sided consideration of a matter upon which the Recorder had already decided and acted as a Legislative Councillor.—Your committee do not dispute that it is perfectly natural that a man whether of the legal profession or otherwise, should incline to support and justify his own actions in a political capacity, or complain that the Recorder in the statement of his views should display an excusable partiality to support the correctness of his own judgment—but your committee protest against this letter being received as other than what it is, and cannot therefore attach to it the same importance and respect to which an opinion of the Recorder would, under other than the present peculiar circumstances, be entitled.

Having premised thus much, the committee proceed to offer a few observations as to the opinions in the above letter professed to be entertained by the Recorder; and for this purpose will proceed to examine it in detail as it refers to the various clauses of the Petition. The first part of the Petition attacked is the second clause.

The point of objection to this clause, seems to be, that the Common Council have endeavoured to put a meaning upon the part of the charter referred to in this clause not authorized by its terms, nor sanctioned by law. Your committee request a reference to the charter itself, and they think it will be seen that the clause in question gives us in abstract form the material part of the charter alluded to, divested of a great mass of verbiage and particularity with which it is clothed.

The committee in preparing this part of the Petition, abstained (not having the benefit of the unprejudiced legal judgment of their Recorder) from giving any opinion as to the construction of the part of the charter referred to, and they disclaim all intention of putting any meaning upon that part of the charter; they deemed it best that the terms of the charter should speak for themselves, and if they have succeeded in their purpose, it would appear by the opinion of the Recorder that he construes the terms to be such as to convey a meaning different from what was intended, and contrary to law—so far they have the Recorder's testimony to the anxious solicitude of the Crown to secure to the corporation the privileges which in its wisdom it reposed with them, evidenced by the fact of such very strong language being used as to lead to the construction of more having been given than could have been intended, and your committee when they review the attacks already made upon their corporate privileges, the singular and anomalous circumstance of a high and distinguished Law Officer of the corporation having enrolled himself as a zealous partizan in the attack of their rights as a Corporate Body, and the evident wish of a select few to diminish and curtail the powers and authorities vested in them—they cannot conceal their feelings of gratitude to the Royal Authority from which the charter emanated, for having displayed such strong evidence of its earnestness to render firm and solid the powers and privileges it bestowed, and your committee have been and still are so firmly impressed with the fact that it is by the Royal Authority their privileges will be maintained, and as is expressed in the language of the charter "*most favourably expounded for the benefit of the Corporation,*" that they were content to give as they have the terms of the charter without note or comment and leave the interpretation to the Sovereign.

The charge therefore that the committee have not attempted a solution of an apparent ambiguity, they submit to be entitled to no consideration whatever, for the reasons and views before explained.

Your committee observe that the opinion of the Recorder is based chiefly upon the objections to the second clause of the Petition, and as the very lengthy argument as to the construction of the charter does not seem to them to be called for, they do not deem it necessary to enter fully into the nature of the arguments adopted; this however they must remark, that though they would most certainly not attempt to deny the Omnipotence of Parliament, they wish to supply what the Recorder has omitted to notice, that so far as the power of Parliament to abridge corporate rights extends, it has been justly remarked that "it is to the honor of the British Nation that this power rests mainly in theory."

Your committee will now direct their attention to the remaining parts of the opinion; the whole they consider rather as a statement of what the Recorder would wish to be, than his deliberate opinion of what really is the extent and meaning of their powers in this particular—a reference to the opinion in the 4th clause, will, your committee submit, make this manifest.

The Recorder does not venture to assert directly that the corporation have still the whole power given by the charter, but only as the committee understand the opinion, that they have the power as fully as any of the commissioners—and even admitting this for argument sake, what does it prove but that the corporation have not the full power—it is impaired and lessened by a part, and that the chief and most important part of the power being given to others—unless therefore, having a full and entire power, be the same as having a partial and abridged power, the corporate privileges are most seriously affected.

To maintain their position, the enemies of the corporate rights must assert that a part is equal to the whole, and if they persist in this, the committee only have to say, that however much the opinion of the Recorder may seem to give such a doctrine the countenance of being law, in the eyes of all unprejudiced men it cannot be received as consonant to common sense.

The second objection to the 4th clause is that the corporation have not been deprived of a privilege—this is proved or rather attempted to be proved, thus—that because the corporation could not exercise the privilege where it would affect private property, without the consent of the owners, or the law of New Brunswick, therefore the exercise of it by any other persons, by authority of the law, will not trench upon the privileges of the corporation. Your committee cannot see that this consequence follows; for it to a certain extent deprives them of their power of making alterations *with* the consent of owners of private lands, so far as the exercise of the privilege would clash with the powers vested in the commissioners—for should those commissioners define an alteration in such a mode as dissatisfied the owners of private lands, and yet such owners would agree to an alteration, but different from that pointed out by the commissioners, and the corporation approved of the alteration preferred by the owners, now are the corporation by force of the late Acts deprived of a privilege of altering a street with the consent of the owners of private lands, and as the corporation would unquestionably have acted in this case before the passing of the late acts, they have consequently by the operation been deprived of a privilege—the opinion of the Recorder to the contrary notwithstanding.

The second objection further states that the Legislature have bestowed on the corporation the land belonging to private individuals, and the Recorder says has authorized the exercise thereon of the very privilege claimed by them, that of laying it out into a street.

Your committee do not dispute this—it is because the Legislature have authorized the exercise of the privileges by the *Commissioners*, and not by the corporation, that the Petition grounds a part of its complaint.

The Corporation claim a privilege to be exercised by them and them only—the privileges authorized to be exercised is by the commissioners chiefly, with a very subordinate task allotted to the corporation. How therefore the Recorder can adduce this second objection in support of his assertion, that the acts are not opposed to the full exercise by the corporation of their former privileges, your committee are at a loss to conceive, and admit to be beyond their plain common sense apprehensions.

The third objection contains an assertion that the Charter does not say, as in some other cases, the Corporation should not have the sole ordering, &c. There needed no opinion as to the Charter's not saying expressly that they should have the sole ordering, &c.: and as the Recorder does not hazard an opinion directly that it was not so implied, the Committee conceive that he had no doubts upon that point, and merely threw in the observation that some other Charters contained an express intention that they should have the sole ordering, &c. And your Committee will assume it to be the case, that some Charters have contained express mention of the word "sole", for no doubt it may so have happened that out of abundant caution in some Charters, the term "sole" has been inserted, and yet your Committee cannot perceive that the absence of the word in their Charter is to be absolutely conclusive upon the Corporation, for they conceive that when any thing is given to an individual, not making mention of any others, the person named takes the whole,—and the same of a power or privilege to be exercised by one for his own benefit, although not expressed to be to that one solely,—it is surely not to be taken to mean to one *and more*. And your Committee cannot in this instance perceive any difference between the reasoning of common sense in the case of an Individual and a Corporation.—The several objections to the 4th clause having been adverted to in detail,—your Committee submit as to the clause in question, that as reference is made to the Acts which speak for themselves, and the provisions so clearly trench upon the Privileges of the Corporation, it was unnecessary for the committee to specify what upon looking into the Acts and the Charter, must be evident and convincing to all but the unprejudiced or determined opponents of the corporate rights.

To meet the objections to the other clauses of the Petition, your committee recommend the five dissentients thereto, to a calm and steady perusal and consideration of the Acts and deliberate reflection upon their consequences, operation and tendency; there needs nothing more than this to be convinced, unless to those who are determined not to be convinced, that the allegations of the Petition are justly and truly founded.

The conclusion of the opinion seems intended to support the policy of the Acts, and what may be deemed avoiding the main point of the Petition, viz. that without cause shewn or alleged, the Corporation will be deprived of a privilege solemnly assured to them, and the Public of the experienced protection of the Body to whom are entrusted the guardianship of their rights.

Your committee have thought it proper to notice the opinion thus forced upon them, at the same time protesting against the very and as they conceive imprudent course taken by His Worship the Mayor, in making the private opinion of the Recorder a part of the acts of the Council, and the fact that the Recorder's letter has been permitted to carry with it the weight and influence of a deliberate opinion of a civic Law authority, and party views assume the semblance of the disinterested opinion of the corporation's own adviser, proves beyond a doubt, that the course taken is as dangerous and prejudicial to the fair proceedings of the council, as it is unprecedented.—The answer of His Excellency to the Address will shew further the evil of this proceeding.—The single voice of the Recorder is sufficient to render unavailing the views and feelings of the council. Had His Worship simply transmitted his own opinions, there would have been no delusive appearance—it never would have founded any thing from which His Excellency could have treated it as an opinion coming from a civic Law Officer, and could therefore have had weight only as the sense of the thirteenth part of the Council.

Respectfully submitted by
THOMAS HARDING, THOMAS CORAM. } *Committee.*

Nov. 11, 1839.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

Sir,—I will thank you to insert the following with the papers published by direction of the Common Council.

I am, sir, your obedient serv't.
ROBERT F. HAZEN.

St. John, November 23, 1839

The Mayor begs leave to Report, that immediately after the last meeting of the Common Council, (as he then stated he should do) the Petition to the Queen was submitted to His Honor the Recorder, and his opinion thereupon is now submitted. The Mayor would therefore respectfully suggest to the Common Council the propriety of reconsidering the said Petition, as it evidently contains statements which are not supported by the Charter, and in its present state cannot under the Resolution of the Board be forwarded except under his formal protest.

Respectfully submitted.
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*

Mayor's Office, November 7, 1839.
[Read in Common Council, 7th November, 1839.]

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in common Council convened.

The mayor begs to report, that he made the following communication to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the Petition from the Common Council to Her Majesty, and also addressed the accompanying note to the committee appointed to convey the Petition to His Excellency.

Copy of communication to His Excellency.

Mayor's Office, St. John, November 8, 1839.

May it please your Excellency—

I feel it my duty, as well out of respect to your Excellency, as in justice to myself, to lay before your Excellency the accompanying papers in explanation of my declining to put my signature, (as is always done to documents issued under the City Seal) to the Petition lately passed by the Common Council of this City to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying Her Majesty will be pleased to disallow two Acts passed at the last Session of the Legislature, namely, The Act for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the city of Saint John, and the Act to authorize the widening and enlarging certain streets in the city of Saint John and laying out other streets therein; and should your Excellency require any further information respecting the same, I will endeavour to afford it.

I have the honor to be
your Excellency's most
obedient humble servant,
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*

To His Excellency
Major General Sir John Harvey,
K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieutenant
Governor, &c. &c. Fredericton.

Papers referred to in the foregoing letter, as transmitted:
1. The Mayor's Letter to the Recorder.
2. Recorder's reply to the same.
3. Extracts from the Minutes of the Common Council relating to the Petition to the Queen.

Copy of Note to the Committee.

Mayor's Office, St. John, 8th November, 1839.

The Mayor begs to inform the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Common Council, to proceed to Fredericton with the Petition to Her Majesty, and the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that he feels himself in duty bound out of respect to His Excellency and in justice to himself, to submit to His Excellency a copy of the whole proceedings relating to the Petition, and also of his letter to the Recorder, and the Recorder's reply thereto.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*
[Read in Common Council, 21st Nov. 1839.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—You will have seen in the last number of the *Chronicle*, a petition from the Common Council of this City to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty to disallow two Acts passed at the late special session of the General Assembly of this Province. It is unnecessary to mention their titles—suffice it to say they relate to the laying out and widening of Streets, and the erection of Buildings in the late Burnt District. The Petition is published in connexion with the Report of the Deputation of Common Council to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and also his Honor the Recorder's opinion or letter to his Worship the Mayor, and the Mayor's correspondence with His Excellency and the said Deputation on the above subject.

I do not trouble you upon the present occasion as the apologist or advocate of the views taken by his Worship the Mayor or his Honor the Recorder. If the Letters of those Gentlemen, as published, do not satisfy a candid public, I leave them to vindicate their own conduct and views.

It will be seen by a reference to the Report, in the last paragraph but two, that "the five dissentients thereto" are recommended to "a calm and steady perusal of the Acts," &c. &c. Now I, as one of the dissentients, beg leave to give my views and the reasons that have actuated me in this important matter. The public will perceive by the Report that the Common Council have divided throughout upon this question, 5 and 7.—When the Petition was first brought in, Mr. Alderman Humbert moved that it should be read section by section, or paragraph by paragraph; but this was overruled by the majority, and the minority had to swallow it whole, the danger of choking to the contrary notwithstanding. The minority thought, and still think, that the Petition contained allegations not borne out by the words of the Charter or the two Acts referred to, and they wished to have it so amended that it might not go to the foot of the Throne, containing false reasoning, based on unfounded premises. But they were overruled in this—the majority still being 7 to 5—and the Petition was ordered to be sent as the worthy mover thought proper to send it, (although altered by him at the Board in a material point, five minutes before the order for engrossing it passed.)

The plain question, Mr. Editor, is—Is it not absolutely necessary to widen the Streets in the late Burnt District, for protection against Fire, and the accommodation of Commerce? Every unprejudiced person will answer, YES.—Is this the proper time? Here again the answer will be YES

l the Act to autha-
tain streets in the
er streets therein;
y further informa-
our to afford it.

rvant,
AZEN, *Mayor.*

nt
ion.
ter, as transmitted
order.
he Common Council

November, 1839.
mittee appointed at
uncil, to proceed to
r Majesty, and the
nant Governor, that
respect to His Ex-
bmit to His Excel-
ngs relating to the
e Recorder, and the

HAZEN, *Mayor.*—
st Nov. 1839.]

R.
en in the last num-
theCommonCoun-
Queen, praying Her
d at the late special
this Province. It
itles—suffice it to
and widening of
ildings in the late
published in con-
eputation of Com-
he Lieutenant Go-
corder's opinion or
and the Mayor's
ency and the said

present occasion as
views taken by his
r the Recorder. If
s published, do not
m to vindicate their

o the Report, in the
he five dissentients
calm and steady pe-
w I, as one of the
y views and the rea-
is important matter.
Report that the Com-
oughout upon this
Petition was first
bert moved that it
, or paragraph by
led by the majority,
it whole, the danger
withstanding. The
k, that the Petition
ut by the words of
eferred to, and they
t it might not go to
ing false reasoning,
But they were over-
being 7 to 5—and
sent as the worthy
t, (although altered
l point, five minutes
t passed.)
r, is—Is it not abso-
Streets in the late
gainst Fire, and the
Every unprejudiced
his the proper time?
YES, unanimously.—
uredly be done here-
nd our posterity will
ing ourselves of the

to may bear hard on
ht true; but the mi-
, and still are, of opi-
respect might be reme-
Legislature, without
—placing themselves
islature and the Exe-
s, tedious, and uncer-
n to the Home Gov-
casion to trouble you
trespass further upon
ur obdt. servt.
of Common Council.

ERVER.

ECEMBER 3, 1839.

QUEEN.—The British
n the evening of the
smouth, which she left
a variety of extracts

STON, November 25.
Europe.—The British
New York on Saturday
t Portsmouth Nov. 4,
nging London papers to
n a variety of intelli-

ers appears to be gra-
Bank of England re-
han any for some time
e was improving.
rned from Amsterdam,
loan on behalf of the
with Hope & Co. were
iscussion. The amount
t to be on the point of
to be 10,000,000 flo-
for five years. The re-
not appear to have been

had not arrived, nor had
he United States. The
the Philadelphia banks
nglan.
from Constantinople and
decisive had transpired
e negotiations. Reschid
iring a strong ascendency
d he is regarded as being

r. Leader, M. P. and e-
post carriage, in conse-
an axeltree and the af-
driver was dangerously
ham and his party were

character had occurred

of France were leaving
a crazy woman threw a
eaking the glass, the frag-
Queen.

of October 30th, says—
aid of the English Stock
little business has been
ces are much the same as
es quite easy in the House,
ors. It is understood that
received considerable sup-
st official return of its ac-
lished; but the Exchanges
that is the case, we can-
rances of returning confi-

Saturday the 2d inst., in its
he preceding day, says:
comparatively easy during
ere were some indications
ay of a renewal of the pres-
transpired in the shape of
caution in the monetary
be mistaken.
have undergone a further
ich may possibly have had

something to do with the feeling in the money-market above described. What many persons apprehend is, now that the credit of the Bank of England on Paris exhausted, and found, moreover, not to have answered the original purpose of it by giving a favorable turn to the exchanges, that the Bank direction will have recourse to some action in the home market in order to make money scarce, and place trade, as the phrase is, again under the harrow. The rate on Paris was quoted to day 25, 32½, to 35; Amsterdam 12 1-2 to 1 short; Hamburgh 13, 9¾ to 10, at three months.

HER MAJESTY'S APPROACHING NUPTIALS.—Windsor, October 20.—Notwithstanding the strong assertions which have been made to the contrary, it is not only currently rumoured here, but positively stated in those circles which ought to be well informed on the subject, that at the privy council, which will be held at the Castle to-morrow, Parliament will be prorogued to an early day before Christmas, "then to sit for the dispatch of business," when the intended alliance of Her Majesty with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg will be officially announced to the legislature. It would be idle to speculate upon the probable time when this event will take place, although, we may state it is rumoured that it will occur in the month of March or in the early part of April next.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

Her Majesty and Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg were present on horseback at the review of the 2d Life Guards at Windsor, on the 1st November. The rest of the Royal party, except her Majesty's attendants, were in carriages.

Accounts from manufacturing districts, represent trade in goods and yarns as dull;—in some places almost without parallel.

Parliament has been further prorogued to Thursday the 12th December.

The Duke of Leinster, it is understood, is to have the Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Bedford.—*Evening paper.*

Major General Sir William Gorum, the new Governor of the Windward Islands, left London on the 1st November, for Portsmouth, to embark for the West Indies.

The London Times of the 21 November asserts that the registrations have gone by an immense majority, in favour of the Monarchy in Church and State—and that come the dissolution of Parliament when it may, the doom of the Melbourne ministry is sealed. England and Wales only, adds the *Times*, if we are not mistaken, without reckoning a single vote from Ireland or Scotland, will return Conservatives much more than equivalent to a majority of the entire House of Commons.

The survivors of the British Legion, formerly in the service of Spain, are at last to receive what is due them. Arrangements have been made for the payment of £25 000, quarterly, until all in arrears (about £300 000) shall have been liquidated.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the north of Scotland on the night of the 24th October. In Fifeshire, the tremulous motion is said to have lasted 60 or 70 seconds.

Boz has got out a new production. It is called 'Miss Dickens,' or my daughter. In other words Mrs. D. has presented him with a young Boz.

INDIA.—In India, the British army has met with great success. Accounts from there are to the middle of August. The Rajah of Sattara, chief of the Mahawata States, has been dethroned by the Hon. Sir James Rivett Carnac, acting under the authority of Lord Auckland, in consequence of a non-adherence on the part of his highness, to the treaty of 1819, by which he held his command, in holding clandestine correspondence, and in cherishing ambitious designs hostile to British interests. The Resident, supported by the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, one company of Her Majesty's 41st Foot, and the flank companies of the 21st and 25th Regiments of Native Infantry, proceeded about daybreak to the palace of the Rajah and arrested his highness, who surrendered himself at once, and was sent under an escort to a village about seven miles from Sattara, and about eight o'clock the same morning, Apps Sahib, the ex-Rajah's brother, was proclaimed his successor.

The town of Ghizney, a place said to be one of the strongest in Asia, defended by a Garrison of 3500 of the bravest Affghans, and commanded by a son of the ex-King of Cabul, had fallen into the hands of the English, on the 23d July, after three hours' severe fighting. Five hundred Affghans were killed,—the remaining 3000, with their Commander, were made prisoners. The English loss was 191 men *hors de combat.*

Dost Mahomed, who, upon hearing of the fate of Ghizney, had sallied out with 13 000 men, had likewise met with defeat, and was obliged to fly with only 300 men, abandoning his artillery, ammunition, &c. The English army immediately advanced on Cabul, and on the 4th of August took possession of that City, into which the Schah Suja made his solemn entry on the 7th, accompanied by the British Minister, the General commanding the army, and a numerous staff.

Two new expeditions were contemplated and in preparation,—the one against Saudpore, the other against Kurnaul. The success of the British army in Affghanistan, the preparations for attacking the two cities just mentioned, and the recent deposition of the Rajah of Sattara, will render more manageable and mild the most untractable enemies.

It is said to be the determination of the Schah of Persia to send an army of 25,000 men against Bagdad.

FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDREW.

On Saturday evening last, the Members of SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY, with their Guests, celebrated the Anniversary of Scotia's Tutelar Saint, by dining together at the St. John Hotel. The Honorable JOHN ROBERTSON, President of the Society, presided, ably supported by THOMAS NISBET, Esq., Vice President. Among the public Guests were Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, one of the Boundary Commissioners, and Son, and Major BROOKES, 69th Regt.—The excellent Band of the 69th, was in attendance, and performed many beautiful airs.—The Dinner was prepared by Mr. Stockwell, and did him much credit. The Company was numerous, the Wines good, and all enjoyed themselves with great conviviality till a little before the "mark hour o' midnight," when the last toast was given from the Chair—"Dochun Doras."—The party then separated, much pleased with the Evening's entertainment. The following are the Toasts from the Chair:—

The Day, and all who honor it.—*Highland March; and Blue Bonnets.*

SAINT ANDREW—Emulation of his virtues is the best test of respect to his memory.—*Sons of Scotia.*

The QUEEN and the Royal Family.—*God save the Queen.*

The Constitution of England, Ireland, and Scotland.—*Rule Britannia.*

The Army and Navy of Great Britain.—*How merrily we live; Hearts of Oak.*

Sir JOHN HARVEY and the Province of New-Brunswick.—*March; Speed the Plough.*

The President then rose and observed,—

The next Toast which I have to propose, is one intimately connected with the last, which was received with so much enthusiasm, and one in which we all feel deeply interested—I allude to the settlement of the Boundary Question. You are all no doubt aware that a Commission was recently appointed by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of obtaining satisfactory information upon this hitherto perplexing question. In the integrity and ability of the Gentlemen composing that Commission we have the fullest confidence, and I feel much pleasure in the opportunity afforded us upon this occasion of numbering amongst the public guests who have honored us this evening with their company, two Gentlemen connected with this Commission.——With these preliminary remarks, I beg to propose:

The Boundary Question—An early, amicable and equitable settlement thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the Treaty of 1783, without any compromise of the honor or integrity of the two Great Nations.—[Immense and continued cheering.]

Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH then rose and said,—

Mr. President,—The allusion which you have made to me in the Toast which has just been so warmly received, and the distinguished manner in which you have been pleased to receive me at your Festival, may appear to give you and the Gentlemen present some claim upon me for a passing notice of the official duties in which I have for some time been engaged.—Considering how much you are interested in the results, I cannot in courtesy disappoint so reasonable an expectation, and I rise to make some observations, intending nevertheless to limit them by that severe reserve imposed upon me, as respects some essential particulars, by the duty I owe to Her Majesty's Government.—(Great applause.) I feel conscious, Gentlemen, that you cannot but respond to that sentiment, and that you would not esteem me the less if I preserved inviolate a trust which requires to be guarded in the most sacred manner. With this limitation, Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to address you.

You are all familiar with the history of this Boundary Question, and it must have excited in you, as it has in many others, great surprise that notwithstanding the case has for so many years past been under the consideration of so many able men on both sides, and that it has been referred, with all the evidence they had collected, to one of the most enlightened and honest Sovereigns in Europe, for a decision, by mutual consent, still the parties have not been able to agree, nor the Sovereign Arbiter to come to a conclusion consistent with the rule laid down in the second article of the Treaty of 1783. Of the able men I have alluded to, two belonged to this Province—one of them the late Judge CHIPMAN, an acute man with high intellectual powers; the other, the present worthy CHIEF JUSTICE, his Son, who is justly revered amongst you for his clear judgment and extensive acquirements. On the side of the United States there have also been some eminent men employed.—I believe I do not transcend my duty when I state that after a long and careful study of the history of the case, and an examination made with diligence and energy, of the physical geography of the Territory in dispute, at all the points essential to investigation, it is my conviction that the failure to bring this grave matter to a final issue is to be entirely attributed to defective information and a fatal embarrassment occasioned by the requirements of the second article of the Treaty of Ghent.—The cardinal rules, Gentlemen, for the pursuit of truth in all matters of science, and in all matters connected with the progressive improvement of mankind, is to go *from the known to the unknown.* But this rule in the second article of the Treaty of Ghent is reversed; we are required to go from the unknown to the known. The second article directs the Boundary betwixt the two Countries to begin at the *North West Angle of Nova-Scotia*, a point which never had any existence and which never was established or set apart by any survey, either of a direct or indirect kind. Its position depended upon the previous ascertainment of two lines, and the point of coincidence between them would, when established, be the point where the North West Angle would be, and that where the Treaty directs the Boundary to begin. But since neither of those two lines have yet been ascertained, and the point of departure of only one of them agreed upon, it is evident that the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, which is to be an effect or result proceeding from causes, the inherent power of which we are yet ignorant of, is to this moment a nonentity, and must remain so until the precise direction of the two lines before spoken of is mutually agreed upon and established. This is a sufficient reason why all attempts to bring the dispute to a happy termination hitherto have failed, the words of the Treaty directing us to begin at the end, instead of the beginning, and to pursue the enquiries from the unknown to the known. Gentlemen, I do not wish to conceal from you who are so much interested in the matter, that the investigations in which I have been of late engaged, have produced results which ought to influence Governments that desire no territorial acquisitions at the expense of Justice and the reverence due to Treaties, as I am persuaded is the case with the two Governments now negotiating on this important subject. The defective information it is hoped and believed can be supplied. I say this much because rumour is being busy about the declared intentions of the State of Maine to proceed in taking possession of the whole territory in dispute, without awaiting the peaceful proceedings now in progress betwixt the Federal Government and that of Her Majesty. I do not believe these rumours. The State of Maine sets too high a value upon the peace now happily subsisting betwixt the two Countries, and will, I have no doubt, await the constitutional action of their National Government.

Let us on our part, by our patience, shew our confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the sincere endeavours of the two governments to bring the dispute to an adjustment that neither side may be ashamed to ratify. Let all take example from the gallant and wise person at the head of your Government, His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, who, whilst he pays the strictest deference to the rights of others, is vigilant to protect those committed to his care, and whose solicitude for the happiness of all under his Government is most singularly paternal, as I have had many occasions of observing.—Mr. F. made some observations on the fertility of the soil and great beauty of the country he had traversed, and finished by giving as a Toast—"LADY HARVEY, and the honored family of the Lieutenant Governor."

Our Sister Colonies, and their Loyal Inhabitants, who never turn their backs upon friend or foe.—*The Campbells are coming.*

His Worship the Mayor and Corporation of the City of St. John.—*The Devil among the Tailors.*

Our Benevolent cotemporaries, the Societies of St. George and St. Patrick.—*Roast Beef; St. Patrick's Day.*

The Commandant, and Garrison of St. John.—*March.*

Lady HARVEY and the Fair Daughters of New-Brunswick.—*Flowers of Edinburgh; Kelvin Grove.*

The Parochial Schools of Scotland.—*My native Highland Home.*

Wallace, and Bruce, and other illustrious names who are identified with the Civil and Religious Liberties of Scotland.—*Scots wha hae.*

Major Brookes and the Gallant 69th.—*69th Quick Step.*

The Land o' Cakes—
Where'er we go,
Whatever realms we see,
Our hearts untravelled
Fondly turn to thee.
—*My Heart's in the Highlands; Bannocks o' Barley Meal.*

Our next merry meeting.—*Fife Hunt; Cameronian Rant.*

Several excellent Speeches besides those above reported, were made during the evening, among which those of the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, in reply to the toast "The Parochial Schools of Scotland," and Major Brookes, of the 69th Regt. were particularly deserving of notice, but want of time and space do not permit us even to attempt to give the substance of them at present.

Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH left town at an early hour on Sunday morning, for New-York, via St. Andrews, on his way to England.—Col. MUDGE is now in New-York.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The following remarks on this subject, we copy from the Fredericton Royal Gazette of the 20th ult.:—

A strong solicitude appears to be felt about the further proceedings which are to grow out of the investigation of the Boundary Commissioners. We learn that the party from the Metis River arrived in town on Saturday evening, and therefore suppose every thing connected with the exploration closed, at least for the season. We perceive that some of the Maine papers represent the Commissioners as having merely crossed the Disputed Territory, and gone to Quebec, without visiting their famous North West Angle. These sneers appear to us injudicious, as they certainly are premature. Our editorial brethren in Maine must have had but indifferent means of knowing what Her Majesty's Commissioners were doing. We think it might have occurred to them that ill-tempered paragraphs, drawn up without information, can mislead the public but for a short time, and then serve only to damage their authors and the cause they espouse. We have never ventured any of our own conjectures about the proceedings of the Commissioners, being in fact without any authentic information respecting them. In August last we stated that we had heard their plans tended "to elucidate facts interesting to both countries," and such as might facilitate the friendly settlement of our boundary with the United States. Such appears to have been the general understanding about this mission, and upon these grounds we have always thought the labours of the Commissioners entitled to the respect and good wishes of our neighbours as well as ourselves. To judge from what we have heard of these labours, they deserve the approbation of all interested in preserving peace and good neighbourhood between the two countries. In the short space of three months since the arrival of Lieut. Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh in this Province, they, with well organized and efficient parties, have examined the surface of the country, from the western termination of the Bay of Chaleur to the western source of the Penobscot and the Chaudiere; the whole of the Allegash country, from its source to its junction with the St. John; the line of the Roostuc from its extreme sources to its mouth; and that of the St. John River from its sources in the Highlands which divide it from the waters of the Penobscot, along its whole course to the sea. To this laborious investigation they have added a critical examination of the line claimed by Maine as the true boundary intended in the Treaty of 1783, from the Etchemin River to the Metis Lakes; this last portion of the work being effected under circumstances of great difficulty, and attended with personal sufferings. The line of country comprehended in this description, extends to about seven hundred miles, along the whole of which Barometrical admeasurements have, we understand, been carefully taken. The great number of interesting facts thus, for the first time collected, must, we think, have an important influence on the final decision of a question that many able men have in vain attempted to settle for near sixty years.

We do not pretend even to guess at the nature of the results the Commissioners will be prepared to lay before Her Majesty's Government. The want of accurate information respecting the physical geography of the unsettled Country we have spoken of, has been the principal cause of the failure of every attempt to establish our boundary. This want, we hope and believe, will now be supplied. We may reasonably suppose that our Metropolitan Government will soon be in possession of such information as will enable them to understand clearly the nature of our own rights, as well as that of the claims of our neighbours. That regard for justice and the sacred character of Treaties which has always distinguished Great Britain, will, we hope no doubt, constitute the rule of her action upon this momentous occasion. Asserting no right that is at variance with honesty and truth, denying no right founded on the same high considerations, valuing no acquisition—the attainment of which would be inconsistent with her character for integrity, we are not afraid to believe that the people of the United States will respect the decision Great Britain shall come to on this subject, as soon as they have an opportunity of seeing that that decision rests upon her sense of justice, and that she asserts her right only to that which she can clearly prove to be her own.

We hope in the meantime that there will be no rash and precipitate action from any quarter; that our neighbours, of Maine notwithstanding their rather feverish inclination to Legislate the question into new difficulties, will be as solicitous as we are, that matters should remain in their present quiet state, until the Governments of the two Nations—to whom it alone belongs—have had sufficient leisure to weigh well the new evidence which ere long may be laid before them, as we have reason to know that the Commissioners proceed immediately to England.

Yesterday, the 2d of December, our harbour presented quite a business aspect,—there bieng no less than thirty-six vessels, large and small, in full view at the same time, in the vicinity of Partridge Island, either going out or coming in.—Among those entering the port were two square rigged vessels.—Such a sight is unusual so late in the season.

The weather is of the most splendid description, more like October than December—clear atmosphere and bright sun. Very little snow has yet fallen in this quarter, and the ground is now quite bare, while in several parts of the United States, according to the papers, there have been heavy falls of snow.

Extract from a Letter dated Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 25 1839.—*Dear Sir.*—"I take pleasure in informing you that the Collector of this Port has this day received instructions to grant Clearances to all Vessels engaged in the West India trade, carrying deck loads; so now our Yarmouth vessels will be all right again, and leave the New-Brunswickers to stop home till next May, unless they wish to go for a pleasure voyage this winter, or an experimental voyage of trying what loss and gain account is.—We can now purchase for under deck at St. John, and put our deck load on at Brier Island or Yarmouth, which will let us have a benefit with yourselves, if you wish it. So do not let us hear you talk of old Nova Scotia, or her *Sam Slick*, any more." I am, &c.—[*Communicated.*]

Charlotte County Election has terminated by the return of James Boyd, Esq. who had a majority of 207 votes over his opponent, Mr. Clinch, at the close of the poll.

The Governor General left Montreal on Monday the 18th ult. for Toronto, escorted by a party of the 7th huzzars. Major General Sir Richard Jackson was sworn in, the same day, and duly installed as administrator of the Government during the absence of Mr. Thompson.

The Florida Indian war is said to have cost the United States Government 40,000,000 dollars—the war is not yet ended.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, about six o'clock, as Mr. AMBROSE BARRY, Assistant Engineer of the steamer Nova-Scotia, was passing from the steamer over the ship Liverpool to come on shore, he unfortunately fell into the hold of the Liverpool, a depth of 22 feet, and was killed instantly by the fall. Dr. John Paddock was immediate attendance, but life was extinct when the body was discovered. Mr. Barry was an excellent mechanic, and of good character; he was the eldest son of Mr. John Barry, formerly proprietor of the Brass Foundry of this city. Mr. B. was in the 26th year of his age.—*Chronicle.*

An Inquest was held the same evening before Dr. Wm. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.—*Cou.*

His remains were followed to the grave on Sunday, numerously and respectably attended.

We have much pleasure in informing the public, that the prospectus of a Drawing, intended to be engraved on copper, portraying the *Naval and Military operations before Quebec, and the death of General Wolfe, in* 1759, with a list for subscribers' names, has been left at the News Room in this City, for signatures. The size of the Drawing is 32 by 25 inches. It is embellished with an exquisite miniature copy of West's celebrated painting—the death of Wolfe, on the field of battle. The Vignette represents Britannia, (supported by the Lion,) pointing out to the victorious troops the Citadel of Cape Diamond; her shield is inscribed with the name of WOLFE; on the rays of which are emblazoned the numbers of the gallant Regiments which shared the glories of the day, namely:—The 15th, Amherst's; 28th, Bragg's; 35th, Otway's; 43d, Kennedy's; 47th, Lacelle's; 48th, Webb's; 58th, Anstruther's; 60th, (2d and 3d Battalions,) Moncton's and Lawrence's; 78th, Fraser's Highlanders; and the Grenadiers of the 22d, 40th, and 45th Regiments.—Price to subscribers, five dollars per copy.—*Courier.*

LITERARY.—A new work, in two volumes, under the title of the "*Canadian Brothers, or the Prophecy Fulfilled.*" an historical Tale of the War of 1812 in Upper Canada, is about being published in Montreal by Major RICHARDSON, author of "*Wacousta*" and other popular works. It is understood that the author intends delineating the work to his Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, who bore a conspicuous part in the campaign of which it treats. Names of Subscribers will be received at the News Room in this City, and at the *Courier Office.*—*Ib.*

We understand that JAMES CAMPBELL, Deputy Treasurer at Saint Andrews, has absconded, being a public defaulter to the amount of upwards of £2000. The Province, we learn, has good security for double that sum.—*Ib.*

NEW VESSELS.—Towed through the Falls by the steamer John Ward, on Friday last, a fine new Brig, 200 tons burthen, called the "*Neptune,*" belonging to Mr. William Hughson.—She was built at Cumberland Bay, in the Grand Lake.

On Tuesday was towed through the Falls by the same steamer, the Ship "*Haidee,*" of 300 tons, belonging to Capt. J. Marshall.—She was built at Mr. Wetmore's ship yard, on the Kennebeckasis, and we understand is a most substantial and beautiful vessel.—*Chron.*

The saddles and accoutrements of the York Light Dragoons, have been received, and the Company mustered on Tuesday last, properly equipped and fit for duty. They are a very efficient body of men, and during the last winter their services were of the utmost advantage.

Uniform clothing for a Volunteer Rifle Regiment of eight hundred men, which at one time it was contemplated raising, has arrived from England, and been received into store.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

WOODSTOCK, November 23.—The Eleventh Regiment it seems will take up their quarters for this winter at Lake Tamisquata. An Express passed through this place last Monday on its way to Fredericton, with dispatches from the Governor General to Sir John Harvey. We have not learned the nature of the dispatch. The messenger arrived here yesterday on his return, and brought intelligence that the left wing of the 36th Regiment would proceed to the Grand Falls. We consider those movements to be very judicious, as their object no doubt is to keep the communication open between the provinces. It will not be forgotten that threats have frequently been made of stopping the mails this winter, as well as the fact that Governor Fairfield stands pledged to take possession of the whole disputed territory during the present season. Under these circumstances we consider these movements exceedingly well timed, as in the event of an attempt to carry these threats into execution, we should not be taken by surprise as we were last winter.—*Times.*

Inverness Academy.—We understand that a new rector has been recommeded to the Royal Academy here. A majority of the Directors of the Institution some time ago, consulted Lords Moncreiff and Cockburn as to the appointment of a rector, and pledged themselves to support the person recommended by the learned lords. Seventeen candidates came forward, from which a leet of four was selected, and of these four, the choice of the learned lords ultimately fell upon Mr. Gray, formerly lecturer on natural philosophy and mathematics in Glasgow, and afterwards teacher of those branches in the Dollar Institution, and recently professor in the University of New Brunswick. There seems no doubt that Mr. Gray will be rector, and we wish him a long career of usefulness and prosperity in our Highland capital.—*Inverness Herald.*

Sir George Arthur is said to have sent home his resignation in the Great Western.—*New-York Herald.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of flour this week have been very large, not greatly short of 100,000 brls. The sales have been large, chiefly to our neighbours, though partly for exportation. The smallness of the stock and the short time remaining for receipts, caused an advance on the first appearance of decidedly cold weather; but it having been ascertained that a very great quantity of flour is in the canal within a few day's run of Albany, which, though for the moment stopped by ice, may still get out, rather modified expectation, and staid a further advance. The sales on Saturday were of common Genesee at $6 37, and good brands at 6 50; of Troy at $6 37, and Ohio at $6 18a25.—The quantity in store has increased, and may be 50,000 to 60,000 bls.

☞ *The Report of the Speeches, &c. at the late Meeting of the Provincial Temperance Society in this City, will appear in our next paper.*

☞ *Advertisements omitted this week, will be attended to in our next.*

MARRIED.

On Monday last, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. William Anderson, to Miss Martha M'Kee, both of this city.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. David Harris, Pastor of the second Calvinistic Baptist Church in this City, Mr. John G. Bunting, to Miss Watey F. Robinson, both of this City.

By the same, on the 27th, at Carleton, Mr. John Coldwell, to Mis Phœbe Clark, daughter of Mr. John S. Clark, all of this City.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. James P. Thomas, to Miss Rosanna Smith, both of this City.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. John Henderson, to Miss Mary Jane Smyth, both of the Parish of Simonds.

Last evening, in the Parish of Portland, by the Rev. David Harris, Baptist Minister, Mr. Daniel M'Allister, of St. David's, County of Charlotte, to Miss Rachel Rigby, of the parish of Portland.

At Kingston, (K. C.) on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Elias Scovil, Mr. William A. Pitt, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Snider, all of that place.

At Christ Church, Fredericton, on Thursday the 21st ult. by the Venerable the Archdeacon, William Amherst Hale, Captain in Her Majesty's 52d Regt. Light Infantry, to Mary Caroline, daughter of the late Captain John Jenkins, late Glengarry Light Infantry.

At Fredericton, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. Charles S. Lugrin, Printer, to Mary Lovevina, eldest daughter of Mr. John Stevens, all of that place.

At Carlisle, July 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Minister of the Established Church, Mr. Thomas Cook Almony, of England, to Mary Jane, third daughter of Perry Dumaresq, Esq. of Dalhousie, and Collector of H. M. Customs, at Bay de Chaleur.

DIED.

At Annapolis, on Friday last, of a distressing illness of three days, perfectly resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father, in the 53d year of her age, Margaret, wife of Mr. John T. Sneden, and only daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq. leaving a husband and eleven children to mourn the loss of a kind affectionate partner and mother. Her last end was peace.

At Halifax, on Sunday the 24th ult. Mr. William Eager, Artist, in the 44th year of his age, leaving a wife and nine children to lament their sad bereavement.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Sch'r Olive Branch, Bouchier, Quebec, 25—pork, &c.

Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 3—Fields & Harrison, assorted cargo.

Wednesday, Barque Barlow, Spence, Liverpool, 49—E. Barlow & Sons, salt and coals.

William Walker, Moon, Gloucester, 50—Williard, Buchanan & Co. salt and coals.

Brig Solon, Graves, Stranraer, 86—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Sch'r Ruby, Irvine, Bangor—Willard, Buchanan & Co. bricks.

Mary Jane, Pressy, Bangor—Willard, Buchanan & Co. bricks.

Friday, Ship Columbus, Pentreath, Falmouth, 48—James Whitney & Co. coals.

Monday—Ship Duncan, Robertson, Cork, 63—R. Robertson, ballast.

Schr Ion, Hammond, Halifax, 4—W. Hammond, molasses & rum.

Tuesday—Schr Boston, Foster, New York, 14—N. Merritt, grain.

CLEARED.

Ship Bridgetown, Hobbs, Waterford, timber.
Countess of Durham, Kelly, Liverpool, timber.
Wilson, Jordan, Hull, timber.
Maitland, Allanby, Liverpool, timber.
Mozambique, Stephens, Liverpool, timber.
Barque Lord John Russell, Hubert, Gloucester timber.
Ann, O'Brien, Donegal, timber, & lathwood.
Triton, Johnston, Liverpool, timber, deals.
Brig Lincoln, Ricker, Eastport, plaster.
Jacinth, Kelly, St. Kitts, fish and lumber.
Napoleon, Caleff, Philadelphia, plaster.
Malta, Bannerman, Glasgow, deals.
City of York, Hinds, Newport, (Eng.) timber.
Sch'r Oxford, Mitchell, New-York, coals.
Amazon, Haskell, Castine, ballast.
James Clark, Beck, Boston, salt, &c.
Woodlands, Johnston, Philadelphia, plaster.
Emeline, Hoyt, Dublin, deals, staves.

Ship Diamond, at Halifax, from Demerara, left brig Addington, Bustin, for this port, to sail in 10 days, and barque Clarence, Betts, in three weeks.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20.—The Wave, 27th Sept. from London, arrived this morning, has been long expected, and has large quantities of Government stores on board. It is expected she will be loaded and despatched in a few days.

Comparative statement of Vessels, Tonnage, &c. arrived at the port of Quebec up to the 20th Nov. 1838 and 1839:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
1839.....	1171	368.452	7320
1838.....	1125	343.672	2995
Increase in 1839,	46	24,780	4325

[*From papers by the British Queen.*]

Sailed from Liverpool, Oct. 21st, British Queen, Dudne, St. John; 26th, Evergreen, Moran, Savannah; 30th, Calcutta, M'Kinnell, St. John; 31st, Columbine, Mason, ditto.

Entered outwards at London, Oct. 21st, Glide, Townsend, St. John; 28th, Clyde, Reid, do. At Liverpool, 23d, Leander, Phelan, do.

Advertised at Liverpool, barque Constellation, Davys, for St. John, to sail 7th Nov.

Portsmouth, Oct. 28.—The steam vessel Medea, arrived last night at Cowes, burst her boilers off the Start on the 24th instant. She left Quebec on the 5th October, and Sydney, C. B. on the 12th.

Cork, Oct. 20.—Wexford, Duncan, from Waterford to St. John, N. B. with loss of topmasts, sails, &c., foremast damaged, and two men overboard, during a gale on the 13th inst. in lat. 50, long. 32.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting of the *St. John Mechanics Institute*, for December, will be held at the long Room in the St. John Hotel, on Monday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Any particular business to be brought before the Meeting, will be transacted after the Lecture.

Dec. 3. S. J. SCOVIL, *Rec. Sec'y.*

POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN,
30th November, 1839.

UNTIL further notice, the MAILS for Fredericton will be closed at 6 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings;—and for Quebec and Montreal on Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 6 o'clock. J. HOWE, Jr., *Postmaster.*

ONE WHEEL, with Iron Tiller, suitable for a Vessel of 600 Tons, for sale by
Dec. 3, 1839. EDWARD DOLBY.

BUFFALO SKINS.

JUST received per sch'r Teazer, from New-York: 5 Bales No. 1 BUFFALO SKINS. For sale on moderate terms by the bale, by
Dec. 3. P. DUFF.

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, 24 December, 1839.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

A SUBSCRIPTION List, for the remainder of the Increased Capital, is now open, *at Par.* Ten per Cent. *in Specie*, on the amount subscribed, required at time of Subscription—on which Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be allowed from the date of subscription, until the *new* Stock can be acted upon, agreeably to the terms of the Royal Charter. H. GILBERT, *President.*

MILITARY TRANSPORT.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, November 28, 1839.

SEALED Tenders will be received by Assistant Commissary General GOLDSMITH, at his Office, St. John, until 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 13th day of December next, from persons disposed to contract for such Transport as may be required for Her Majesty's Troops during the ensuing Winter. The Tenders to specify as follows:

1st. The rate sterling for each Sled and pair of Horses, conveying eight Soldiers, or fifteen hundred weight of Baggage or Stores, from the Barracks at Saint John to Fredericton.

2d. The rate sterling *per mile*, for each Sled and pair of Horses, conveying seven Soldiers or fourteen hundred weight of Baggage or Stores, from the Barracks at Fredericton to the River du Loup, on the Saint Lawrence.

Seven days' notice will be given in the first instance, to prepare for the movement of any large body of Troops, and three days' notice on subsequent occasions. Sufficient security will be required for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Commissariat Offices in Saint John and Fredericton.

D. M'MILLAN

Has received—

20 BOXES and 3 Bales BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. comprising a good assortment of Pot, Foolscap, Letter, Wrapping, Copying, Drawing and Folio Papers; Transparent, Enamelled, Gilt, Mourning, Plain, Calling and Printing Cards; School Books; Classical and Literary Works; Juvenile Reward and Toy Books; Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, and Psalm Books; Swan, Crow and Goose Quills; Patent Victoria, Common, and Parcel Wax; Transparent, Patent, Medalion, Notarial and Outside Wafers; Drawing Pencils; Rubber and Patent Measuring Tape Lines, from 3 to 60 feet, &c. &c.

ALSO, a few New Waltzes, Quadrilles, Gallops, Songs and Oratorios, for the Piano; Robertson's and Smith's Sacred Vocal Music; Instructions for various Musical Instruments, &c. &c.

Dec. 3, 1839.

BUILDING LOTS,
For Sale—or to be Leased.

TWO or three valuable BUILDING LOTS, in Prince William-street, belonging to Miss HATFIELD, opposite to the residence of Mrs. Crookshank. The Lots extend 130 feet back, and the fronts can be laid out to suit the wishes of purchasers. If not sold by private sale previous to Monday the ninth of December, they will on that day be offered at Public Auction by Messrs. JOHN KERR & Co. on the premises, at 12 o'clock.

St. John, Dec. 3, 1839.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE subscriber is anxious to build another FISH WAY in some suitable place, with an accommodation for catching Fish, and by having that and the others he has already built, in good order, and well attended to when the fish are going up next season, his plans will be well established. He was last month trying to make an arrangement for building one at Musquash, but has failed of getting on with it at present; he will therefore feel thankful to any person employing him on fair terms to make a Fish Way in some suitable place, with an accommodation for catching Fish. Fish Ways can be made any time when the water is low, and in most cases a great proportion of the work can be done when the water is middling high.—He will likewise be much obliged to any person who will assist him to test his new principle of *Machinery*, on fair principles, with as little delay as possible. He is at present working in Mr. GEORGE THOMSON'S Shipyard, in Portland, and will be happy to explain his plans to any one who is inclined to help him.

Portland, Dec. 3. RICHARD M'FARLAN.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT,
To sail on or about the 15th instant,

THE Barque BRANCHES, 452 Tons Register, carrying no deck load, and having good Poop accommodations. A few Cabin Passengers can be taken on moderate terms.—Apply to Captain GRAY, on board, or at the Office of
Dec. 3, 1839. P. DUFF.

FOR SALE,

THE Brig THOMAS PARKER, 89 Tons, O. M. 6 years old, top timbers Hackmatack, is well found and can be sent to sea at a little expense—is now lying at the subscribers' wharf, York Point. Apply to the Master on board, or to
Dec. 3. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

WANTED to CHARTER, a Ship of from 400 to 700 Tons, to take a cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland. Good dispatch will be given.—Apply to WILLIAM CARVILL.
St. John, 26th Nov. 1839.

Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, being Ten Shillings on each share, is required to be paid by the Stockholders, at the

BRITISH GOODS.

Just arrived by ship COLUMBINE *from Liverpool*

20 BALES White and blue Cotton WARP,
4 Bales assorted MERINOS,
10 Bales Red, White and Green FLANNELS,
5 Bales Linen, Lawn, and Hollands,
1 Truss Chamois VESTS,
5 Bales White and striped Shirting,
10 Bales Grey COTTON,
4 Bales Wooden Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
1 Bale Tartan Cloaking,
3 Bales Checked and Striped Homespun,
8 Bales Broad and Narrow CLOTH, Pilot Cloth Cassimere, &c.
2 Bales Silk, Velvet, and Fancy Waistcoating,
1 Bale Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs,
2 Bales Padding and Canvas,
2 Bales Furniture Prints,
5 Bales assorted Calicoes, dark patterns,
2 Trunks Chintz and Cambric Dresses,
1 Bale Ticks,
3 Bales Green Baize, Swanskin, and Plaiding,
2 Bales Candlewick; 1 Box Umbrellas,
1 Bale Braces, Trouser Straps, and Buttons,
1 Case Pins; 12 Crates assorted Earthenware,
2 Casks Dress and hoe Brushes,
1 Casks assorted Cutlery,
5 Tierces Loafsugar,
150 Boxes Yellow and White Soap,
2 Boxes Windsor Soap,
26 Bales Irish Bacon,
1 Bale Cumberland Hams; 25 Bags Spikes,
2 Tons Camp Ovens, extra Covers, and Pots,
375 Bars and 18 bundles Round Iron,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
5 Barrels Bright Varnish,
2 Casks BB Shot,
20 Barrels Turkey Raisins,
2 Butts Zante Currants,
50 Bags Rio Coffee,

For sale at lowest rates by
August 20, 1839. B. TILTON & CO.

MANCHESTER
Wholesale Warehouse.

Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received per ship *Clatha*, from Glasgow, an assortment of Fall Goods, among which are the following—
Pilot Cloths, (Indigo dye), and Flushings,
Scotch Tartans,
Thick Scotch Tweeds, for Trowsers,
Diced Highland Caps and Bonnets,
Heavy Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Thibet Mufflers and Scarlet Cravats,
Canvas and Ducks,
A Choice lot of printed Cottons,
A large assortment of printed Handkerchiefs,
Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers,
Satin Stocks and Flannel Drawers,
Scarlet Snow Stockings and Cloth Gaiters,
Sable and Fur Caps,
Ladies' Stays and Sewed Collars,
Edinburgh rich filled Shawls and Scarfs,
Regatta Shirtings, Ginghams,
Checks and Fancy Stripes,
Pink, Lilac, and White Shirtings,
A variety of Diaper Towels,
Patent wire Threads, from 25 to 35.

Oct. 15.—3† J. M'CONKEY.

THOMAS M. SMITH,
(Corner Ward Street & Peters' Wharf,)

Has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool,—

CORDAGE, Bolt Rope; Deep Sea, Hand Lead, and Fishing Lines; Herring and Sewing Twine Bunting, Ensigns and Union Jacks, bright and black Varnish, Paints and Paint Oil, Nails, Spikes, Mattresses, &c. &c.—And a further supply of SHIP-CHANDLERY daily expected.

ALSO, on hand—Barrels No. 1 Fat HERRINGS, Cod and Scale Fish; Coal Tar, American Tar and Pitch, Lamp OIL of all descriptions—all of which is offered at lowest market prices.

St. John, 14th May, 1839.

Meal, Flour, Biscuit, &c.

Just received per schrs. *Constant*, from Philadelphia, and *Union Jack*, from Boston:

100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR—*from New Wheat;*
100 do. Rye Flour; 100 do. Corn Meal,
130 packages Soda, Sugar and Bran Biscuits,
10 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO—18's;
1 bale Cotton Wool; 5 kegs Leaf Lard;

Which will be sold at lowest market prices, by
Sept. 10 JARDINE & CO.

NEW GOODS.

Just Received per late arrivals from Glasgow and Liverpool:

500 PIECE Grey COTTON, 30 to 33 inch,
200 ditto White ditto, assorted,
Bales of COTTON WARP, best quality, assorted. 50 and 100 bundles each,
Do. of Indigo Blue ditto,
9-4 Sheetings—4-4 Worsted COTTON,
Blue, black, and coloured BROAD CLOTH,
Do. and do. Cassimeres and Forest Cloth,
Striped BUCK KIN,
Plain and Printed MOLE KIN,
Victoria Rio Gambroon, } For Gentlemen's
Nimrod-Striped Dorskin, } Summer wear,
10 Tons POT Camp Ovens, and Covers,
Griddles, Fry Pans, piders, &c.
In Store—ttlds. UGAR, ditto Molasses, Congo TEA, &c. &c.—All of which is offered at low prices for prompt payments.

W. H. SCOVIL.

Auctin & Commission Mart,
RICHIBUCTO.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friend and the Public in general, that he has commenced the business of *AUCTIONEER and General Commission Merchant*, at Richibucto, in his new Store adjoining his dwelling house, formerly owned and occupied by Hugh M'Kay, Esq. of the city of St. John—where he trusts by punctuality and attention, to meet a liberal share of public patronage.

DANIEL M'LAUGHLAN.

Richibucto, 1st December, 1838.

Wine, Gin, Sugar, Tea, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale the following articles in the Queen's Warehouse, *viz.:*

A FEW Hhds. and Quarter casks L. P. Madeira WINE, from the well-known house of *Duff, Gordon & Co.* of Madeira.
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Fine Teneriffe, &c.
Pipes superior Antwerp GENEVA,
50 bags PIMENTO,
90 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS—some very superior.
IN STORE—300 packages "Clifton's" TEAS, comprising best Congo, Souchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder; together with a quantity of CANVAS, Chain Cables, ANCHORS, Composition Spikes, Bar and Bolt Iron, &c. &c.

August 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

NEW GOODS.

Per ships Sophia and Agnes from Liverpool,
NOW LANDING:

50 BOXES Boxes Mould Candles, short 6's,
50 boxes hard yellow Soap, each 60 lbs.
40 firkins Soft Soap; 8 casks Soda,
4 bales best quality bleach'd CANVAS,
2 cases Hosiery, Threads, &c.
—ALSO—
4 casks best quality Bar Bricks,
4 puncheons } prime quality Malt Whisky,
5 small hhds. }

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, by application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

NOW LANDING—17 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 10 Puns. Prime Retailing Molasses; 50 bags Java Coffee; 2800 pure Havana Cigars. *In Store*—62,000 Cigars. For sale by
Oct. 8. JAMES MALCOLM.

September 19, 1839.

NEW WINTER GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS.

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

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

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

SPLENDID AND CHEAP
BOOKS,
At the Victoria Book Store.

THE cheapest and best editions of the following Works ever published, are now offered to the public of these Provinces, as cheap as they are sold in any part of Great Britain.

The Popular Encyclopedia, being a complete and general Dictionary of *Arts, Sciences, Literature, Biography, and Politics*,—a new and splendid edition, enlarged and improved by the most eminent Professors.

The Land of Burns,—a splendid series of *Landscapes* and *Portraits*, executed in the highest style of art.

Goldsmith's History of the Earth and Animated Nature, containing 1600 Engravings.

Family Worship—a series of Prayers, by upwards of one hundred and fifty Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.

Baxter's Select Works,—containing The Saint's Everlasting Rest; Call to the Unconverted; Now or Never;—together with his complete works, the best of all editions.

Napoleon and his Times—complete in one Volume

Casquet of Literary Gems.
Erskine's Beauties.
Hall's Commentaries.
The complete Works of Flavius Josephus,
Brown's Bible and Dictionary.
Mechanics' Pocket Dictionary.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Letters to Young Ladies.
Tales & Sketches, by the Ettrick Shepherd
Christian Instructor.
Stackhouse's History of the Bible.

☞ The above Works, together with 15,000 other Miscellaneous Volumes, are for sale at the lowest Cash prices, at the *Cheap Book-Store.*

*** See NELSON'S Catalogue of Cheap Books.

16th July, V. H. NELSON.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have moved into the store formerly occupied by D. & P. Hatfield, in Ward street, where they offer for sale
1000 Bushels good Malt BARLEY;
10 Firkins and Tubs prime CUMBERLAND BUTTER;
and a large assortment of DRY GOODS.

CRANE & M'GRATH.

To Rent until 1st May next:
A store on Peters' Wharf, next to Messrs. Woodward's. Possession given immediately.
1st Oct. CRANE & M'GRATH

BREAD, BUTTER, &c.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, by sch'r Woodlands:—
30 Brls. and half barrels CRACKERS,
30 Do. ditto PILOT BREAD
20 Do. NAVY BREAD,
40 Kegs Water and Butter Crackers,
150 Halfs, thirds, and quarter barrels Soda, Sugar and Sweet Bran BISCUIT.

From Cumberland.
50 Firkins prime BUTTER.

Sept. 24, 1839. JARDINE & CO.

Further Supply of BRITISH Goods.

Landing ex ships Magnificent and Agnes, from Liverpool:

5 CASES Stuff, Leghorn Silk, and Gossamer HATS; 4 bales BLANKETS,
3 bales grey twilled COTTONS,
1 case Linen Threads and Cotton Balls,
1 bale Slop Clothing,
4 cases—containing black and colored Bandannas; Kid, Lambs' Wool, and Thibet Gloves; 100 dozen Brochelia, Paramatta, Satin, and Velvet Stocks; Cotton and Lambs' Wool Hose and Stockings;
195 coils Manilla Rope; 53 coils White Rope,
100 dozen Bed Cords; 1 bale Shoe Thread,
250 dozen Clarke's white and colored Reels,
5 bales Osnaburgs and Duck.

As these Goods have been imported direct from the manufacturers, they can be offered at lowest rates.

17th Sept. B. TILTON & CO.

HEALTH SECURED BY
MORISON'S PILLS.

THE Universal Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Health, which has obtained the recommendations of Thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreux, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; will keep *for Years in all Climates.*—They are undoubtedly the best and safest MEDICINE forming at pleasure the mildest *Aperient*, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases.

☞ Prepared at the *British College of Health*, London, and sold by V. H. NELSON, General Agent for New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., at the Victoria Book and Stationary Warehouse, No. 14, King-street, St. John, N. B

St. John, August 24, 1838.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day taken into Co-partnership Mr. JAMES R. CRANE. The Business will be carried on under the Firm of JOHN KERR & CO.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE,
JAMES R. CRANE.

St. John, 1st April, 1839.

DRY GOODS,
Cordage, Iron, Brandy, &c.

Landing ex Agnes, from Liverpool—

29 BALES—containing Pilot Cloths, Prints, white and grey Shirting, Sattinets, Tweeds, Vestings, Merinos, Furniture Cottons, Velvets, Slops, etc.
198 Coils CORDAGE, 1¼ inch to 5 inch,
43 Ditto White ROPE; 20 do. Bolt Rope,
100 Bolts CANVAS,
3936 Bars common and refined IRON,
120 Bundles do. do. do.
231 Bolts Copper; 3 casks Composition Spikes,
1 Cask Couch Rings; 5 hhds. Bath Bricks,
160 Bags Spikes, 4½ inch to 10 inch,
8 ANCHORS, assorted,
5 Chain CABLES; Topsail Ties, etc.
20 Barrels Coal TAR; 60 Bundles Oakum,
12 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY,
90 Boxes Candles—Moulds and Dipts,
100 Boxes *SOAP*; 1 tierce Brushes,
20 Kegs Ground Ginger; 10 do. Queen's Blue,
50 Kegs F and SF MUSTARD,
8 Barrels Epsom Salts,
500 Pieces Stone Ware; 6 bales PAPER,
10 Crates Earthenware; 50 boxes *STARCH*,
20 Casks Nails; 1 hhd. Basket Salt,
1 Cask HARDWARE; 1 bale Bed Cords,
2 Bales Cotton Warp; 1 hhd. ground Logwood
1 Bale Osnaburgs; 1 do. Lines and Twines,
1 Bale Cork FENDERS, etc. etc. etc.

To be sold low from the Wharf.

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.
OR
JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER.

September 14.

5th September, 1839.

The following GOODS in Store for sale:—

400 CHESTS Souchong TEA,
300 do. Congo and Bohea do.,
250 Kegs TOBACCO,
1200 Boxes assorted Window GLASS,
212 Coils CORDAGE,
156 Bolts CANVAS,
103 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
185 Barrels Navy Bread,
151 Do. Canada and Nova Scotia BEEF,
40 Do. Nova Scotia PORK,
400 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
10 Hhds. and 45 barrels SUGAR,
58 Bales Cotton Warp,
12 Bales Grey COTTONS,
15 Do. Rose BLANKETS,
5 cases 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
2 bales Homespuns and Checks,
160 kegs and bags assorted NAILS,
100 bags ditto SPIKE,
4 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR,
150 pieces Brown CANVAS, Duck and Osnaburg,
5 tons common BARLEY,
500 sides Sole and Upper LEATHER,
17 cases India Rubber SHOES,
14 ditto Writing PAPER and Blank Books,
25 bags Black Pepper,
100 ditto Yellow CORN,
100 barrels CORN MEAL,
100 ditto RYE FLOUR,
75 bags Madeira NUTS,
68 kegs Ground GINGER,
25 barrels Butter and Water CRACKERS,
13 bags COFFEE,
400 kegs White, Green, and Blue PAINTS,
500 assorted CHAIRS,
150 pieces assorted CLOTHS, Russel Cord, &c.
675 ditto PRINTS and FURNITURES,
32 ditto CARPETINGS,
8 tons OAKUM,
13 barrels WALNUTS.
—ALSO—

Boxes of Chocolate and Cocoa Paste, kegs Salt Petre, bales of Feathers, race Ginger, Castile Soap, Sperm Candles, pieces Blanketing, Tea Kettles and Hollow Ware, Frankfort, Cooking, and close Stoves, Chain Cables and Anchors, American Tar, pale and brown Seal Oil, casks Whiting, casks Putty, Red and Yellow Ochre, firkins Canada Butter, Cut Nails, bags Shot, Gun and Blasting Powder, Scented Soap, tons of Varnish, jars Spirits of Turpentine, English Umber, Lythargle, Dutch Pink, English Pink, Olympion Green, pale and deep Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, Sugar of Lead—with many other articles.

10th Sept. J. & H. KINNEAR.

GROCERIES.

Landing ex ship Hebe from London:

100 BOXES Wax Wick Mould CANDLES, short 6's,
45 do. Dipt do.; 25 do. Sperm do.,
15 do. Wax do.,
3 do. Carriage Lights and Tapers,
50 do. Yellow SOAP,
20 do. Brown and White Windsor Soap,
10 hhds. assorted Pickles & Sauces from Lazenby's.
1 do. Essence Coffee, Curtie Powder, and Capers.
30 kegs Mustard; 1 hhd. Bottled do.,
200 boxes best Starch; 1 tierce Button Blue,
150 boxes Raisins, a superior article,
100 drums pulled Turkey Figs,
70 do Sultana Raisins,
10 barrels Red Smyrna do.,
2 butts and 2 Carroteels Zante Currants,
1 tierce Valentia Almonds,
1 case DATES luxurious fruit,
10 bales Soft Shell Almonds,
25 bags Black Pepper,
1 case each Nutmegs and Mace,
3 chests Cassia; 12 bales *Real Mocha* Coffee,
3 bales Brushes, assorted; 10 hhds. Blacking,
50 gross Corks,
10 chests (Howqua's Mixture) TEA,
1 case Imperial Plums.
—ON CONSIGNMENT—
7 hhds. Old Pale BRANDY.

Ex the ship Samuel from Liverpool:

200 boxes Best Yellow Soap; 2 cases Italian Juice, 1 do. Refined do.; 1 hhd. Split Pease; 1 tierce Thumb Blue; 1 do. Salt Petre; 1 do. Candied Peel; 3 chests best Indigo; 12 hhds. Refined Sugar; 3 do. very white Crushed do.; 1 Puncheon Golden Syrup; 20 qr. casks French Champagne Vinegar; 30 kegs Ground Ginger; 1 do. do. Cassia; 2 do. Cayenne Pepper; 1 case Bitter Almonds; 30 do. Maccaroni and Vermicelli; 1 do. Isinglass; 4 cases French Plums; 1 do. do. Raisins; 50 boxes Mould Candles; 50 hampers English Cheese; 10 bales Irish Bacon; 6 do. Yorkshire Spiced do.; 100 kegs Paints, &c. &c.

In Store—150 chests Congo TEA; 100 barrels Prime Mess Irish PORK; 20 hhds. Refined SUGAR; 20 do Raw do.; 10 do. Molasses, &c. &c.

The remainder of J. M.'s Spring Supplies hourly expected.

☞ The above Goods have all been selected by J. M. at the Manufacturers' and Importers. The quality of them is warranted, and they are now offered at the lowest market prices for Cash or approved Notes. JAMES MALCOLM.

28th May, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received by ships *Magnificent* and *Rebecca*, from Liverpool:

1 BALE Linen Threads; 2 bales Bed Cords,
100 dozen scrubbing and shoe Brushes,
100 boxes Steel's SOAP; 2 hhds. ground Logwood,
2 hhds. Bath Bricks; 10 boxes Queen's Blue,
54 coils CORDAGE; 29 coils White Rope,
90 casks Turkey Raisins,
2 carroteels Zante Currants,
2 cases mix'd Pins; 2 bales Lamp Wick,
7 bales white and blue Cotton Warp,
1 case Knives & Forks, Tea & table Spoons, &c.

Per schr. Teazer, from New-York, and James Clarke, from Boston:

21 barrels new Genessee superfine FLOUR,
25 boxes Butter CRACKERS,
50 boxes Muscatel Raisins,

Which will be sold at lowest market prices.

17th September. JARDINE & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the sch'r Prudent, Capt. Billingsby, from Quebec:

50 BRLS. Mess PORK; and 200 barrels Prime Mess PORK;

Which will be sold at moderate prices by
Oct. 8. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Just received per MARGARET *from Greenock, and for sale cheap, in course of landing:—*

40 HHDS. Treacle; 200 Boxes Soap,
86 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
100 Bags assorted Rose Nails,
200 Do. do. Spikes, 5 a 9 inch,
50 Tons No. 1 Pig IRON,
1515 Bars assorted Round Iron, ⅝ a 1¼ inch,
200 Do. do. Patent Yellow Metal, ⅝ a 1¼ inch
20 Assorted Chain Cables, ½ a ⅞ inch,
11 ANCHORS, 3 a 7 Cwt.
10 Bales Irish Bacon,
30 Casks Ox and Horse Nails,
300 Coils assorted Cordage, 12th. a 6 inch,
10 Assorted Hawsers, 3 a 5 inch,
2 Boxes containing STATIONERY,
17 Bales, containing 400 Reams assorted Grey and Brown Wrapping Paper,
2 Do. containing SLOPS,
1 Do. do. 100 pair Rose Blankets,
1 Do. do. 20 pieces Tweed Trowsering,
1 Do. do. 26 do. S'fine Broad Cloths,
2 Do. do. 10 do. Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
1 Do. do. 50 do. ass'd Merinos,
2 Do. do. 80 do. do. Flannels,
—ALSO—
110 Tons Scotch COAL.

October 14. ADAM & DAVIDSON.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has received per *Thetis* and *Rebecca*, part of his Fall Goods, among which are—Broad, Beaver, Pilot, and Habit CLOTHS; Buckskin, Cassimeres, Moleskins, Silk Velvet of superior quality, Gloves, Flannels, fine Guernsey Vests and Drawers, Blankets, Vestings, &c., the whole of which with his former stock will be sold low for prompt payment.—☞ *A further supply daily expected.*

1st October. E. L. THORNE.

D. M'MILLAN

Has received—

30 PACKAGES, containing an assortment of Writing and Printing PAPERS; Merchant's Account Books, Quills, and other Stationery; a Superior Horizontal Elliptic PIANO FORTE, six Octaves, made by *Green*, London.—*Also*, Regulation Swords, Sword Knots, Sashes, Belts, &c. suitable for Officers of Artillery, Infantry and the Rifles; Instruction Books for Field Battery Exercise and Musketry, and for the service and management of heavy Ordnance of the Royal Artillery.

Daily expected,

A large supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, ANNUALS, Prints, Music, &c. &c.

Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse, } 4†
St. John, 15th Oct. 1839 }

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, &c.

Received per ship SOPHIA, *from London, the following articles, being all of a choice quality:—*

12 PIPES, 16 Hhds. } very superior BRANDY,
6 pipes, } GIN,
20 hhds. }
2 pipes very superior Old Port WINE,
4 butts Pale and Brown SHERRY,
6 pipes Sicily, Teneriffe, and Marsala Wine,
20 cases Cherry Brandy,
40 casks Brown Stout; 2 chests Cassia,
20 bags Black Pepper.
—ALSO—

Per ship Marchioness of Bute, *from Liverpool:*
4 tons SOAP, in 36, 64, and 112 lb. boxes,
140 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES, 6's, 8's, 10's, 12's,
10 barrels Edinburgh ALE,
20 crates Wine Bottles.

May 14, 1839. JOHN WALKER.

TEAS and SUGAR.

280 CHESTS Congo TEA, part *Clifton's*, and all of fine qualities at various prices; 190 half-chests and boxes, comprises Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong and Congo—*for sale at lowest rates in the market.*

ALSO.—17 casks Porto Rico SUGAR, remaining from recent consignment, and for sale cheap by
Oct. 1. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS

WINE, OLIVE OIL, &c.

15 QR. CASKS MALAGA WINE; 12 baskets CHAMPAGNE, (pints);
10 casks FRONTIGNAC,
25 boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,
20 cases Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c.
10 boxes Castile Soap; 10 bags Velvet Corks;
10 boxes EAU DE COLOGNE,
20 octaves OLIVE OIL, 15 gallons each, suitable packages for families.

Landing this day ex sch'r "*Yarmouth Packet*," from Halifax, and for sale by
July 23, 1839. *EDWARD DOLBY.*

BACON, LEAD, OIL, &c.

Per "Amy" from Hull, and "Sophia" from Liverpool:—

20 BALES BACON,
175 Kegs best No. 1 White LEAD,
4 Hhds. Boiled OIL; 2 do. Raw Oil,
1 Bale containing CARPETING, RUGS, and Binding.—For sale by
September 14.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

New Grocery and Provision
STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE in King-street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, where may be found, good and cheap articles in the above line; the best of LIQUORS always on hand; Likewise, 40 dozen LEMON SYRUP, a superior article. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

23d July. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

DEALS.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, from 100 to 150 M. feet DEALS, (Deal measure,) to be delivered immediately at the Bend of Petitcodiac River.

JAMES E. M'DONALD.

St. John, October 8.

IRON, IRON, IRON.

250 TONS of Single and Double Refined IRON, of almost every description and size usually required, in store and for sale by
J. & H. KINNEAR.

Sept. 10.—6w

TIMBER.

1000 TONS Sapling Red PINE,
600 do. Tobique White Pine, 17½ inches average,
400 do. Restook do. 19½ in. average.

For sale by RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

17th September.

Landing ex *Clutha*, from Greenock,

30 BOXES Tobacco Pipes,
2 Bales Wrapping PAPER,
70 Bags fresh Pot and Pearl Barley.

For sale at lowest rates by
Oct. 15. B. TILTON & CO.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for sale in the parish of Shediac, the following valuable property, lately owned by Charles Shamper, consisting of one double Saw Mill in good repair, only two years old, with a good Dwelling House, Blacksmith Shop, and Barn, and about one hundred and ten acres of good LAND, partly cleared, only four miles from Shediac settlement by land, and seven by water. There is an excellent supply of Logs on the stream; for further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or to JAMES LONG, Cocagne, or RICHARD BELL, Shediac.

LAWRENCE HALCROW.

St. John, Oct. 15, 1839.

TREACLE, PORK, BACON, &c.

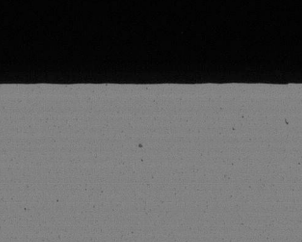
Just received per Margaret, *from Clyde, and to be sold low while landing:—*

15 PUNS. TREACLE,
50 Brls. Prime Mess PORK,
30 Bales BACON,
4 Hhds. and 10 Tierces Refined SUGAR,
8 Casks Crushed ditto,
½ Ton Pearl Barley; ½ do. Pot do.
1 Hhd. Copperas; 20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
2 Puns. Islay } Malt AQUA,
4 Do. Campbelltown, }
9 Bales Woollen Goods, consisting of Carpetings, assorted patterns; Plaidings; Blankets; Check'd Cloaking, &c. &c.
1 Bale TARTANS, containing 20 pieces, all different patterns.

Also on Consignment,
4 Hhds. Port WINE,
82 Kegs Green PAINT,
2 Bags containing 30 spindles Wheeled Yarn.

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

15th October. *Sands' Arcade*



King Street, St. John, 28th Oct. 1839.

The subscriber has just received per Elizabeth *and* St. Andrew, *from Liverpool his usual assortment of* WINTER GOODS, *consisting of:—*

PLAIN and Twilled White and Red Flannels; Mill'd white Kersies; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; very fine Waterproof do.; Rose, Witney and very fine BATH BLANKETS; Fancy Druggets; Green Baize; plain and twill'd Prints; Bedticks; cotton Handkerchiefs; ¾ and 6-4 Merinos; Paramattas; worsted and silk Camblets; Scotch Plaids; bleach'd and brown Shirting Cotton; 8-4 brown and bleach'd Sheeting Cotton; 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Mens Lambswool Shirts, Drawers and Gloves; Merino do.; woollen Cravats; Ladies and Childrens Winter Hosiery; silk, satin, princetta, and everlasting Stocks.

—ON HAND—

Very fine blue, black, olive and green Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, fancy Trowser Stuffs, Moleskins, Vestings, Lawn, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Linens, Damask Table Cloths, Damask Tray Cloths, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plaid Shawls, Silk Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs, plain and printed Sattinets, Lining Cottons, black and brown Holland, window Hollands, Osnaburghs, Huckabacks Sewing Silk, Thread, Cotton Reels, Apron Checks, Scotch Homespuns, striped and regatta Shirting, Ladies and Childrens white and colored Stays, childrens fancy Belts, Buttons of all kinds,—which will be sold upon the subscribers usual liberal terms for cash.

P. DUFF.

The subscribers have just received per barque Clutha, *from Greenock:*

5 HHDS. TREACLE; 2 do. Loaf Sugar,
50 boxes large bowl'd glazed Pipes,
5 boxes Fancy Pipes,
4 bales brown, grey, and Tea PAPER,
1 bale fine and common Shop Twines,
1 bale containing 30 doz. Tam O'Shanter Bonnets,
2 cases containing japanned Oil Lamps, Twine Boxes, Tea and Table Spoons, Dippers, Coffee Pots, Fish Kettles, &c.
16 bags fine and pearl Barley,
1 crate containing Egyptian Teapots, Jugs, Bakers, Basins, Ewers, &c.

To arrive by brig Chieftain from New-York:
100 brls. Genesee Superfine FLOUR,
5 do. Cider Vinegar,
100 bags round Yellow Corn,
30 Barrels Apples,

14th Oct. 1839. JARDINE & CO.

TEA WAREHOUSE.

JAMES MALCOLM offers for sale at his establishment in Prince William Street:

175 Chests fine Congo TEA; 35 do. Blackish Leaf ditto; 15 do. Souchong do.; 15 do. Hyson; 10 do. Twankay and Young Hyson; 35 do. Bohea, in Congo packages; with an extensive assortment of raw and refined SUGARS, Mocha and Java COFFEE, FRUIT, SPICES, &c.

The qualities of the above Goods are all warranted to be what they are represented.

☞ The very superior quality of J. M.'s ground COFFEE is now generally admitted, and all or any of the above may be had wholesale or retail at his usual low prices. Sept. 24.

JOHN KIRK
Reed's Point,

Offers or Sale at very low Rates for Cash:—

60 BOXER Mould and Dip't CANDLES, 6 do. Wax ditto, short 6's,
30 do best Liverpoo. Soap,
10 do. do. Blue Starch,
30 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
800 Lbs. superior Nova Scotia CHEESE,
5 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 2 do. Loaf do.
5 Chests Young Hyson TEA,
10 Chests and boxes Souchong, Congo, and Gunpowder TEAS,
6 Cases Arrow Root, (each 14 lbs.)
6000 Spanish CIGARS,
Kegs 4d y and 6d'y NAILS,
120 Pairs Mens' strong Shoes and Boots,
20 Barrels Navy and Pilot BREAD,
2 do. Quebec Crackers, (a superior article,)
15 Quintals Cod Fish; 1 case best Spanish Indigo
Barrels Peas and barrels Onions,
2 Kegs No. 1 Richmond Tobacco,
6 Puncheons Jamaica RUM,
1 Hhd. superior Raspberry Rum,
5 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's No. 1.)
1 Hogshead GIN; 4 hhds. and qr. casks Shrub
Part puncheon Islay AQUA,
—ALSO—

Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES, with a good assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS Ship Chandlery, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

Dressed Ash Oars, Handspikes, and a small assortment of Door and Chamber LOCKS.

St. John, January 1, 1839.

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for past favors, begs to state that he has on hand a general assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, amounting to upwards of 600 Pairs, among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco, Doe-skin and Opera Boots—the latter a beautiful article for summer wear; Gent's Morocco, and Doe-skin Bootees, Oxonian Shoes and Pumps, Goloshes, &c.; strong Boots and Shoes in variety.

In point of style, quality and variety, the above stock cannot be excelled by any other Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Establishment in the Province.

D. PATERSON,

☞ Every article in his line made to measure, with despatch. April 23, 1839.—9m.

CITY
Boot and Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the liberal support afforded him during a period of five years, begs to inform them that he has fitted up that Shop in *Prince William street*, one door south of Dr. Walker's, formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Ginley, as a Dry Good Store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of fancy BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which shall be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

He would also state, that as he is now furnished with first class workmen, and determined that every article in his line of business shall be made of the best materials and in the neatest manner, the public may therefore rest assured that no attention on his part will be wanting to secure their support and patronage.

JAMES HINDS.

☞ Wanted immediately, two or three Journeymen Shoemakers.

PATENT MEDICINES, &C.
For sale at the Circulating Library.

Vaughan and Peterson's Red Liniment,

SUPERIOR to all other applications for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Sprains, Numbness of the Limbs, Weakness and Stiffness of the Joints, Sore Throat, &c.

By rubbing the Liniment well into the head with a hair brush at going to bed and then covering the head with a flannel night cap, the relief afforded is immediate in that tedious and painful form of the disease, *Rheumatism in the Head.*

Numerous cures in all the above affections have come under the observation of the proprietors.

Superior Concentrated Extract of Rose,
For Pies, Puddings, &c.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA FOR THE HAIR.—Its positive qualities are as follows:—

1st. For infant's keeping the head free from scurf and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.

2d. For ladies after child-birth, restoring the skin to its natural strength and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair

3d. For any person recovering from any debility, the same effect is produced.

4th. If used in infancy till a good growth is started, it may be preserved by attention to the latest period of life.

5th. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing colour or getting gray.

6th. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in it over night.

☞ No ladies' toilet should ever be made without it.

7th. Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use. It is infallible.

Hay's Liniment for Piles.

Dr. Shubael Hewes' celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve and Bone Liniment,

APPLIED morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling of the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contractions of the limbs, and will take swellings down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises, and sprains.—It gives immediate relief; it strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.

Eustace & Temple's Invaluable Gonorrhœa Mixture.

AT length has been discovered an infallible and invaluable remedy for the cure of the most obstinate chronic and common cases of Gonorhœa in five days. The dangerous and useless remedies which have hitherto been offered to those who have unfortunately incurred the above troublesome disease, is a subject which has justly merited the censure of the faculty, and produced in many cases, very serious and alarming effects. To guard against these abuses, Eustace & Temple have been induced to prepare a preparation which is attended with no danger whatever, and is active and efficient in curing the disease, with little trouble to the patient. The proprietors have been studious in this particular, as many persons cannot spare the time, or suspend business, to undergo a regular course of medicine and regimen—this preparation will entirely obviate this necessity. The course to be pursued is exceedingly simple, and will not interfere with the regular duties of business; and if the medicine is used according to the directions, it will effect a speedy cure in five days. As to its decided efficacies, we will barely remark, that since its use in this city, there has not been a failure in a single case, and there are many both of the faculty and otherwise, that have already testified with pleasure to its decided superior qualities. Its taste is perfectly agreeable, and persons of the most delicate stomachs have used it without any inconvenience whatever.

Look to your Pantries and Bedrooms.
Roach and Bed Bug Bane.

THE subscriber has for some years been in the habit of supplying many families with the certain and immediate remedy for those *noxious vermin*, and has consented, at the strong solicitation of his friends, to bring it out in this public manner.—He now has the positive affirmations of a great number of citizens, (some of whom are the most wealthy and fashionable ladies in Chesnut street,) that this Bane is in all cases a *sure and certain remedy*; and these certificates are in the hand of his Agents, where any one wishing can convince themselves of their genuineness. This is better than all the puffing of a thousand unknown names; and the unprecedented sale which the Bane now has, is a full proof of this