

out its benefits. That gentleman had also said he would retain the pine timber for the benefit of the crown. He Mr. C. would admit it was valuable, but let them look at the results of locking up the lands in this way, and by which the country would be slowly settled. The Company which had been alluded to be said would not only bring in settlers, but they would introduce capital; and they ought to be encouraged. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that he was disposed to adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee, and let any further discussion take place when the Bill which he presumed would be prepared should come up; but he was not disposed to reduce the price, and let the Company make the roads; which he thought should be laid out under the authority of the Legislature.

It was then determined to provide for the granting of land by Bill, and a Select Committee was appointed to prepare the same, which was subsequently brought in by Mr. L. A. Wilmut.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

Sir.—When I saw that the House of Assembly had taken into consideration, the law relating to confined debtors pursuant to His Excellency's recommendation, I fondly hoped that it would undergo such a revision as would render it worthy of the title; but I have lately heard with regret that it is only continued—not amended. There is no relief for confined debtors, who have not the means of employing an attorney, and thereby spending money in putting the law in force, which might be applied in part to liquidate their debts or other useful purposes.

Our law for the relief of Bail is equally objectionable. Special Bail must be procured, to prevent the principal and first bail being sued in the course of a month. The plaintiff in due time obtains judgement and execution against the principal, which may be returned, with a strict injunction to return it non est. Next both the bail are sued, and if through vigilance and good management, they avoid being liable for the debt, they are sure to be in for four or five pounds extra costs.

How then can it be said, there is a relief by law, when a man may be detained in prison, to see if his friends will not ransom him; and if an unfortunate man is sued, it is dangerous for his friends to bail him!

PROBITUS.

NEW YORK, March, 21.

On Wednesday the British Queen Steamer arrived, having sailed from Portsmouth on the 21. inst. We have received by our London papers to the 1st. and find these papers crowded with intelligence of great interest, and shall proceed to enumerate some of the more prominent subjects.

Ministers have been again beaten and left in a minority of 28 on a pension question, which they defended with foolish pertinacity. A retiring annuity or pension was granted to Sir John Newport recently; who vacated his office as Comptroller of the Treasury in order to make room for Mr. Spring Rice who is now Lord Monteagle. As Sir John Newport, although well advanced in life was able to do his duties, and as the arrangement was made for the particular benefit of Mr. Spring Rice—it was contended by the Opposition that he should pay this 10000. per annum to Sir John, and not saddle the country with an additional charge. The Resolutions offered by Mr. Liddell will sufficiently explain the transaction, and to them we refer the reader. We have appended some of the more important speeches delivered on the occasion—that of Sir Robert Peel was very powerful, and put the affair in such a startling point of view that Mr. Hume, Mr. Grote, Mr. Leader, Sir William Molesworth, and others of the Radical party voted with the majority. The overthrow was complete, and must seriously damage the cabinet with the country. It is the third defeat since the session was convened—viz: on Prince Albert's pension, on Sir J. Newport's pension, and on the finance question, reported in this journal last week. It is impossible to say how long a set of Ministers can go on in this way supported and kept in power as they are, solely by court favor; but the end cannot be far off.

India.—The present political state of this vast country, and the recent military operations in Carool and on the Indus, have attracted much public attention. Its vast capabilities for trade, the increasing field it presents to British enterprise, the new markets it is about to open to English manufacturers, and the influence that these combined causes will produce, claim the observation of every man in the kingdom. The trade of India has not yet been put upon the footing of that with British colonies generally, more particularly with the West Indies. Sugar, Cotton, Rum, Tobacco, &c., are admitted from these latter possessions, on more favorable terms than those from the Hindoo peninsula, while other disabilities exist which the friends of India claim should be annulled. The subject is now before Parliament—the Marquess of Lansdown having presented a petition to the House of Lords on the 14th Feb, which, was on motion of Lord Ellenborough on a subsequent night, referred to a select committee. On the 25th Sir Richard Jenkins, Chairman of the East India Company, brought the same subject before the House of Commons, and offered several Resolutions.

The advance of the Russian army upon Khiva has inspired Dost Mahommed Khan, who is disposed to make an attempt to recover his lost throne at Cabool.—The Persians, it is represented, are about to undertake a fresh expedition against Herat, and the ruler of Herat it is affirmed refuses assistance from England to repel the attack. This latter statement seems improbable, but it is understood that the return of the British army to India under Sir John Keane will be retarded until the result of these new movements are ascertained.

BANGOR, March 23.

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

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

doubt that the integrity of our territory will be preserved.

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

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

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

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

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1840.

It will be seen that the news from England by the British Queen is down to the 25th February; and it also appears that ministers have sustained a defeat in an attempt to grant a pension, where it seems it was not merited. This is one of the advantages attending the present constitution of the House of Commons.—Upon all great measures the support of the majority must be essential to the continuance of a cabinet, but when any measure of a doubtful or improper tendency is urged upon the country, let what party be in power who may, we hope they will be defeated.

We have copied from a Bangor paper certain resolutions passed by the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, but which the Senate we believe has very wisely not meddled with. The position therein assumed cannot be tolerated for a moment; and we think it very probable that Maine will contrive to involve the two countries in a war.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

On Thursday, while the House was in Committee of Supply, the account of James Taylor, Esq, against the Commissioners for Government House came under consideration. Mr. Partelow moved that £1750 should be voted, the whole amount claimed being about £2100, comprising a balance which was unpaid last year; who stated that he would have the accounts audited during the recess. The amount proposed, he said was undoubtedly due; and the balance, with the exception of about £25, which Mr. Taylor had charged in the account,—being chiefly the sum paid for coals that were bought for Government House; it being a question whether they should be paid for by the country altho' it was done during the administration of the government of the Province by the Hon. Mr. Black.

As it appeared to the House however, that the whole difficulty with reference to the accounts alluded to, was caused by the Commissioners for Government House not attending to their duty, and they being an ill-assorted body, consisting of the Chief Justice, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Secretary of the Province, the Attorney General and the Speaker of the Assembly, a Bill was subsequently brought in and passed, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners annually, or from time to time as may be required.

The Committee of Supply was closed on Thursday, and the appropriation Bill was passed by the House yesterday. The sum of £1000 has been voted for exploring a line for a canal or rail-road, to connect the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, provided the neighbouring Provinces join in the undertaking.

The House of Assembly yesterday passed a Bill, authorizing the granting of 300,000 acres of land to the Colonial Association under certain conditions of settlement; to be laid out in blocks of 30,000 acres each, they paying three shillings per acre for the same.

In the afternoon the Report of the Commissioners upon the accounts of the Crown Land Office, was taken up in Committee; and after considerable debate it was resolved that the hon. Mr. Baillie be called upon to pay the deficiency of £3202, as reported by the Commissioners. We observe that the retirement of Mr. B. has been caught at by the Halifax Times the organ of the Tory party in that place; and improper motives obtained from the St. John Chronicle, have been attributed to the Lieut. Governor in this affair.

Motives of delicacy and respect for Mr. Baillie have hitherto prevented us from alluding to his relinquishment of office, caused by pecuniary embarrassment; and when the writer in the Times shall have read the debate which yesterday took place, he will perceive how completely he has misrepresented—perhaps misunderstood what has taken place with reference to that officer.

The following Resolution was passed in the House of Assembly on Monday.

Whereas highly important Military services were rendered to their Queen and Country by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, of Her Majesty's Thirty Sixth Regiment, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers under his command, while commanding the Forces stationed on the Upper Saint John, for the protection and defence of the Northwestern Frontier of this Province; and whereas those services were eminently distinguished, as well by untiring zeal on the part of the said Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, and the Officers under his com-

mand, for the improvement of the Provincial Militia, as by the most unremitting vigilance over the extended line of defence, whereby those Officers and soldiers have not only obtained the highest approbation of His Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey, Commander in Chief of this Province, in the District General Order of the 27th of March last, but have justly merited the grateful acknowledgements of Her Majesty's subjects in this loyal Province; therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Thirty Sixth Regiment; to Major Brooks, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Sixty Ninth Regiment; to Major Winyates, and the Officers of the Royal Engineers; to Captain Stow and the Royal Artillery, and to William H. Robinson, Deputy Commissary General, and the Officers of the Commissariat Department, for their distinguished services on that occasion; and further

Resolved, That His Honor the Speaker do communicate the same to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell.

HER MAJESTY'S NUPTIALS.

The Entertainment at Government House in honor of Her Majesty's Marriage, took place on Thursday evening, when the whole of the noble suite of rooms on the ground floor, including both wings were brilliantly lighted and thrown open.

The company began to arrive soon after 9 o'clock, and before 10 nearly 300 guests had assembled, including the Chief Justice, the Speaker, the members of the Executive and Legislative Council, the House of Assembly, Judges, Law Officers of the Crown, Heads and Officers of the Civil and Military Departments of the Province, Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, and the Officers of the 36th Regiment, and of the Garrison of Fredericton, Capt. Batterslee, R. E. Capt. Stow, R. A. Lord Glamis and several Officers of the 69th Regiment from the Garrison of St. John, and several gentlemen from that place, with the ladies of their respective families; when dancing commenced in the great drawing room, the Band of the 36th Regiment under the direction of Mr. Seäume being stationed in the conservatory, which had been tastefully arranged and fitted up as an orchestra for the occasion.

The Lieut. Governor and Lady HARVEY received their company in the great central drawing room; refreshments were laid in the billiard room, and card tables in that in the opposite wing; these too rooms being connected by the spacious passage 100 feet long, lighted and furnished with chairs, sofas, &c. which formed a delightful promenade for the company.

The supper tables were laid in the great dining room, of which the doors were thrown open soon after 12 o'clock; when all were struck with the elegance and profusion which the tables presented.

After some time passed in doing justice to the repast, His Excellency in his usual distinct and energetic manner, proposed the toasts in the following words:

First Toast.

Ladies and Gentlemen. We are met for the purpose of celebrating the joyful event of the union of our beloved Sovereign with the Man of her choice. Upon that occasion all England, all Britain, have said to their young Queen, with characteristic loyalty and chivalrous devotion, "whatever tends to promote Your Majesty's happiness, must ever be a source of heartfelt satisfaction to your faithful subjects. In a word, whatever is dear to Your Majesty, becomes so to us." And well do I know, that this sentiment will be warmly responded to by the loyal hearts, not only of those by whom I am now surrounded, but of all Her Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province.

I have upon a former occasion, fancifully it may be said, but justly as I think, designated our young and lovely Sovereign, as a beautiful impersonation of the "monarchical principle," that principle which is so dearly cherished and venerated by every Briton; and not the less ardently it may be presumed, for being presented to his imagination in a form so attractive.—Who then, who has the happiness of living under monarchical institutions, shall dare to say that the age of chivalry has ceased, or ever can cease, so long as these institutions remain unchanged, so long as human Nature remains what it is,—and I will add, so long as radiant eyes shed their soft but irresistible influence over brave and loyal hearts. No such recreant is to be found in New Brunswick.

Let us then with our glasses filled with wine, and our hearts with love and loyalty towards all those to whom they are due, and prominent stands our lovely Queen, drink a wish in which I am sure the Ladies will warmly join.

"Health, long life and all earthly happiness to Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT of Saxe Gotha."

Second Toast.

"Prosperity to New Brunswick." May she ever continue to be distinguished for devoted loyalty to the throne, firm attachment to the Parent State and its glorious institutions, Legislative wisdom and harmony, peace, good order, social happiness and public prosperity.

Third Toast.

In Lady HARVEY's name and my own, I drink the health of all who have favoured us with their company this evening, especially the Ladies; and particularly the "fair spinners," all of whom I regard as "Bride's Maids" upon this occasion; and to all of whom I recommend to make no needless delay, in following the example of their Royal Mistress.

"Health to our guests,—especially the Ladies."

Never have we witnessed a burst of more enthusiastic feeling than followed each of these short and animated addresses.—Indeed His Excellency was frequently interrupted in delivering them by the cheers of his delighted auditors.

After His Excellency and Lady Harvey had retired from the supper room, their healths were proposed and received in a manner to evince the warmth of feeling, justly entertained towards the present inmates of Government House. It is needless to add, that dancing was renewed with if possible an increased degree of zest, and the company separated about 3 o'clock, with expressions of the highest gratification with the enjoyment of the evening.

In addition to the festivities at Government House, Thursday was considered as a holiday at the Banks; at noon a royal salute was fired, and the New Brunswick Artillery were afterwards exercised in target firing, on a Lake near the Nashwaak road, about three miles from town; and which we are prevented from noticing more at large as was our intention, from want of room.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Speech delivered by Capt. O'Halloran of the 69th Regt. at a Temperance Meeting held in St. John in February, which contains a variety of unanswerable arguments in favour of the temperance cause, founded on facts and personal observation. We have not room for any very extended extracts; but feel much pleasure in copying the following allusion to a gallant officer, at present in this garrison, whose services since the arrival of his regiment in this Province, have made a large

part of the population acquainted with his merits, and whose sentiments will be found embodied in the vote of the Assembly of last Monday; which we have inserted in our number of today.

Instances such as I have related, I am sorry to say, might be multiplied *ad infinitum* in the ranks of the British Army, of which army, the crime of drunkenness is the deep and national reproach. Let any one unacquainted with these matters and curious therein, obtain permission to inspect a Company's or Battalion Defaulter-Book, and he will find that *drink*, in some spirituous shape or other, is the predisposing cause to almost every crime that stains its pages; but I can gratify the curious in this respect, without imposing upon them the trouble of a walk up to the barracks. I will give you, from memory, what I conceive to be a fair and unexaggerated specimen of the style of offences committed by the soldier; and if I am betrayed into any injustice, there are many here present who can correct me, and no one better qualified to do so than my gallant and distinguished friend, Colonel MAXWELL, who rejoices less in title of Commanding Officer of his Regiment than in that of father to it—a fact which I do not state upon mere presumption or hearsay, nor yet from complacency; but which I had abundant opportunity of knowing and verifying, from my position on the General's staff at Barbadoes.

It was in that climate warm, as his own warm nature—that I first formed the gallant Colonel's acquaintance, and was honored with his friendship—a climate where his recollection will long be cherished for the important services he rendered at the eventful crisis of "Negro Emancipation," having been the appointed leader of a Commission employed by Government to go through the Island and quiet the population; explaining to them their newly acquired just rights and privileges, and warning them against the wrong impressions insidiously endeavoured to be propagated by the enemies to British Colonial influence.

Happy, indeed, were the results of that Commission, and happy indeed must the gallant Colonel feel, that his natural gifts of oratory were directed by Providence, to so useful and humane a purpose. May they long continue, and with undiminished efficacy to be exercised; and should events yet indistinctly threatening, call for his services in the cause of New Brunswick, whether in the Council-chamber or in the field, he will not belie, I will vouch for it, the warmest anticipations of his many, and sincere Military friends and admirers.

But I have to apologise, Sir, to you, and to the meeting, and especially to the gallant Colonel himself, for this little episode to the subject-matter of my discourse; and I feel, that some clue to the end proposed may not be unacceptable or indeed uncalled for. Persons may say, why should Capt. O'Halloran make a resolution on temperance matters the vehicle of a compliment to his friend Colonel Maxwell?—A very fair and reasonable enquiry, and to which I will endeavour to give a fair and reasonable answer.

I answer—because I am anxious to enlist rank, and influence, and talent, to the greatest possible extent, in the cause which I have been so honoured as to be permitted to espouse in person. I wish to do that cause the utmost possible service by engaging in its advocacy, all who qualified either by their position in society, or by their gifts of speaking, to give a bias and direction to public opinion. I know what the gallant Colonel has in him (to use a favorite expression of his own) and I want to give you the future opportunity of hearing it come out of him; and arraigned as he now stands at the bar of public judgment, without a single opposing fact to bring forward, and shake the correctness of my testimony, there is no door of escape open to him!—You have him, "Ladies and Gentlemen," fairly ensnared in your toils, and let me recommend you to draw largely upon his services during his sojourn amongst you in this Province. Never mind the distance between St. John and Fredericton—military men are accustomed to march at one hour's notice, and to be obedient to orders; therefore you have only to issue your orders, dating them "Head Quarters, Temperance Office," or "Head Quarters, Bible Association," and I will take upon myself to say, that they will not be disputed; and now having arrived at the end of my long digression, I will proceed—a rather painful transition—from the record of talent and honourable services, to that of crime.

THE CHRONICLE AGAIN!

We understand there is a violent tirade in the last number of that print, whose writers have again flung some more of their venom this way. We shall attend to these worthies as soon as relieved from attendance at the Assembly. We have an old score to settle with the clique whose purposes the Chronicle is endeavoring to serve, and who favoured us with their abuse from the moment they heard we intended publishing a paper here; and near a twelve month before we commenced doing so. Those individuals who dined with Sir Archibald Campbell the day the Legislature was prorogued in February 1837, will know to what we allude, and which we shall more fully explain at leisure.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

AT FIRST COST!

A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.

THE Subscriber in making the above announcement, begs to inform his Friends and the Public of this district, that being about to give up business in Fredericton has this day commenced to sell off the entire of his splendid and well-assorted stock of DRY GOODS.

—consisting of—

- Superfino West of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS, in Blue, Black, Invisible Green Adelaide and Olive;
- West of England Cassimeres, in great variety,
- Yorksire Treble and Double Mill'd CLOTHS,
- West of England Cassimeres, in great variety,
- Beaver, Harringtons and Pilot CLOTHS, warranted to resist rain,
- Superb French Satin, Valentin and Marselles VESTING,
- Ladies Habit and Pelisse CLOTHS, in every shade and quality,
- Fine Worsted and Woollean PLAIDS, in endless variety,
- BLANKETS in every price and quality.
- White, Red, Yellow and Green FLANNELS,
- Real Electoral Welsh and Medium do.
- Marselles QUILTS and COUNTERPANE S,
- Napoleon CORD, MOLESKIN and DOE SKINS,
- Plain and Figured SILKS and SILK VELVETS,
- Rich Mill'd Centre, Lama, Crape and Rob Roy SHAWLS,
- "Lama SCARFS, of the Newest Fashions,
- Crape, Silk, Gause, Rockspan and Cambie HANDKERCHIEFS,
- Table Cloths, Linen Draper, Irish Linen and Linen Lawns,
- Challi, Mousseline Delaine, Mantua, Cambie and Rosslyn Dresses,
- Robe D' Orleans CLOAKING, and Worked COLLARS,
- Gentlemen's Silk Neck and Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, and Fancy STOCKS,
- Printed CALICO, White and Gray COTTON, Regatta Stripes,
- Mackintosh's India Rubber Water Proof CAPES and COATS.

As it is impossible to enumerate so Extensive a Stock within the limits of an Advertisement, the Subscriber will feel great pleasure in submitting to the inspection of those who may visit his Establishment, as the whole Stock will be sold by Private Sale in order to afford persons buying the privilege to chose for themselves, which cannot be obtained when Goods are sold at Auction. As the Sale will only last for a limited period he solicits an early call, being fully convinced that it is all that will be required to satisfy a discerning Public, that a real saving will be effected by purchasing NOW at the VICTORIA HOUSE.

Fredericton, March 23, 1840.

JAMES DOHERTY.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning last, at half-past 7 o'clock, Anna wife of Mr. Andrew Blair.

On the 24th inst. at the Military Hospital Fredericton, in the 26th year of his age, Sergeant William Sweet of the Band, 36th Regiment,—and it may afford some consolation to his afflicted mother and family, who reside in the city of St. John in this Province, to know that he was universally beloved and respected by the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of his corps, as a good soldier, an excellent musician and an amiable and unassuming young man; which was fully evinced by the respectable attendance of both Officers and men at his funeral.

LOST.

YESTERDAY at or between Fredericton and the Subscribers residence, a SILVER WATCH, with Chain, Seals, &c. Whoever has or may find the same, and leave it at Thomas Pickard's store, shall be liberally rewarded. JOSEPH MARITHEW, Sen. Douglas, March 28, 1840.

MOLASSES AND PORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale at low prices.

- A few Puns. Superior MOLASSES.
- Bbls. Canada Prime and Irish P. M. PORK.
- Bbls. English HERRINGS.
- Bbls. Sup. and Rye FLOUR and CORN MEAL.
- Bbls. Pilot BREAD and CRACKERS.
- 50 Quintals COD and SCALE FISH.

JAMES S. BEEK. Fredericton, March 25, 1840.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!

To be Sold at Public Auction, At the Fredericton Reading and News Room. On Monday the 6th day of April next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A variety of English, Scotch, Irish, Colonial and American Newspapers for 1839.—Also, in advance, the London Times, Belles Weekly Messenger, Atlas and Examiner, Edinburgh Evening Post, and the Dublin Weekly Register for the current year. The papers on hand to be delivered to the purchasers on every new arrival—an excellent opportunity for societies or clubs in the country. Terms and particulars at sale. 25th March, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A Light, well finished, and extremely easy running PHATON, built in England by one of the first Coachmakers, and of Superior Workmanship, complete as a Wheel Carriage for summer, with Runners and handsome and expensive Sleigh in winter; to fit it up as a warm and comfortable Sleigh in winter; also two safe and steady carriages

HORSES,

accustomed to go in single or double Harness with double Harness to fit.

The above are the property of a gentleman who intends to return shortly to Europe, and will be Sold either by private contract or public auction. They may be viewed at the Stables in rear of the officers' Barracks at Fredericton, from 10 to 12 o'clock daily. For further particulars apply to Mr. F. BEVERLEY, at his Circulating Library, or at the Store of JAMES HOGG

Fredericton, March 13, 1840.

CAPS, CAPS.

Just received per Calcutta, from Liverpool. GENTLEMEN'S best quality Otter CAPS, Do. do. do. Neutria do. Men's Seal and Sealette do. On Hand—Gentlemen's Fur GLOVES and HATS in abundance.

C. D. EVERITT. Market Square, St. John. 28th Janry. 1840.

CLOTHS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a few pieces of Superior BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS, for Gentlemen's Coats which will be sold low for Cash.

JAMES S BEEK, Waterloo Row, Dec. 28th 1839.

FOR SALE,

AND PAYMENTS MADE EASY.

Possession given on the 1st of May.

THAT pleasantly situated two story HOUSE, in Waterloo Row, occupied by Lt. Col. Robinson, having four good Rooms on the first flat, six Bed Rooms on the second flat, five good Rooms in the Garret, and four Rooms in the Cellar, lathed and plastered.

—ALSO— A good Kitchen and Wood House, a new Barn stalled for four Horses and two Cows, and abundance of room for Sleighs, Carriages, &c. &c. and will also contain a number of tons of Hay.

If the above property is not disposed of by the first of April, it will be leased for a term of years. Fredericton, Feby. 1st, 1840. 4w.