

At an adjourned Meeting of the above Association, held at the Court House last evening at five o'clock—Daniel Leavitt, Esquire, having taken the Chair, and called the Meeting to order—the Secretary reported that the Managers had met that morning, and added the following gentlemen to their number:—

Messrs. Charles Ward, Thomas Parks, P. Besnard, John M. Robinson, William Wright, L. H. Devereux, Wm. F. Smith, T. C. Everitt, John Wilson, (Sydney Street,) Thos. M. Smith, George D. Robinson, Frederick A. Wiggins, E. L. Jarvis, and J. W. M. Irish; making the whole number of Managers thirty-two.

That the Managers had appointed Mr. Chas. P. Betts, Clerk to the Association.

The Secretary then reported the Draft of certain Rules and Regulations for the management of the Association, which, being severally discussed and amended, were finally passed as follows:—

Resolved, That, for the purpose of carrying the objects of this Association into effect, the following Rules be adopted:—

1st. That a Nightly Watch, consisting of thirty members and four managers, shall assemble at the City Court Room, every evening at eight o'clock.

2d. That alphabetical lists of the Managers and Members of the Association shall be prepared by the Clerk, and thirty Members shall be taken daily in regular rotation from such lists, and that such Managers and Members shall be notified by the Clerk, the day previous to their being required for duty.

3d. That if any Manager shall neglect to appear at the rendezvous at the hour named, after having been summoned, or shall neglect to take his turn of duty, he shall be fined ten shillings; and every Member, for similar neglect, shall be fined five shillings, unless an excuse shall be offered, satisfactory to the Board of Managers.

4th. That any Manager or Member shall be allowed to exchange duty with any other Manager, or Member, or to provide a substitute, provided the substitute be a Member of the Association.

5th. That the Managers for the night shall have discretionary power to apportion the watchmen in the different Wards of the City, as exigencies may require.

6th. That the Board of Managers, (of whom not less than sixteen shall form a quorum,) shall have full power from time to time to manage and direct all other matters of detail connected with the Association.

The Chairman reported that a Deputation of the Managers, (accompanied by His Worship the Mayor, and Mr. William M'Kay, from the Water Company,) had that day waited on Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, 36th Regiment, and requested him to station a guard at the Works of the Water Company for their protection; and also to prevent goods being carried out of the City by the Aboidean, in case of fire, and that Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell had immediately complied with the request.

Mr. William M'Kay being present, stated that a guard from the 36th Regiment had been sent, and were then on duty at the Water Works.

It was thereupon Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell for his prompt attention to the wishes of a deputation of the Managers, in placing a Military Guard at the Water Works, and that the same be communicated by the Chairman and Secretary.

Moved by Mr. George Blatch, seconded by Alderman Porter, and Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due, and should be presented to Mr. William Hammond, for the use of his building and lights, and for his exertions to accommodate the Meeting on Thursday evening.

Moved by the Hon. John Robertson, seconded by Mr. Blatch, and Resolved unanimously, That the Managers of the Association be requested, in the name of this numerous Meeting, to sign and present a requisition to His Worship the Mayor, or to the High Sheriff, for calling a Public Meeting to take into consideration the best means of establishing a permanent Police in this City.

The Chairman having left the Chair, Geo. A. Lockhart, Esq., was called thereto, when thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting adjourned.

DANIEL LEAVITT, Chairman.
M. H. PERLEY, Secretary.
December 4, 1841.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.—At a Meeting of the Common Council on Thursday last, His Worship the Mayor stated to the Board, that the Executive Government of the Province, in accordance with the Resolutions passed by the Common Council on the 25th ult., at the suggestion of his Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, had appropriated £2,500 for the present, to be expended by the Corporation of this City, in carrying on improvements on the streets and squares during the present winter. The philanthropic object of His Excellency, thus evinced, has been to give employment to the indigent but industrious poor, in mitigation of the privations which they must necessarily experience in the present depressed state of commercial affairs. As it is left with the Common Council to carry out the details of this measure, we are unable to speak further of them than to state that a Committee of that body has been appointed, who, conjointly with the Overseers of the Poor, are to employ men and set them to work immediately. The remuneration, it is expected, will range from one shilling per diem to three shillings, according to the number of the labourer's family, who, if not thus provided for, must become a charge upon the Parish, at a time when the calls upon its funds are unusually numerous and pressing. The removal of the Market House ruins, the improvement of King's and Queen's Squares, and the levelling of portions of rock which obstruct several of the streets, have been named as objects which would furnish present employment to those who are in immediate want.

We understand that Warrants on the Treasury for the above amount were brought from Fredericton, by His Worship the Mayor, on Wednesday.

NIGHTLY WATCH.—A proposition, relative to the regular Nightly Watch, with the view, as

we understood, of increasing it to twenty effective men, was submitted at the Meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, but its consideration was deferred until the next Meeting of the Board.

TEMPERANCE MEETING FAREWELL.
TO THE GALLANT EIGHTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENTS.

On Thursday afternoon, a meeting of the Halifax Temperance Society was held at the Garrison Chapel, for the purpose of exhibiting a pleasing "demonstration" on the departure of the 8th and 37th Regiments from this garrison. The Chapel was well filled with troops and civilians, members of the Temperance Society, and others who felt an interest in the progress of this mighty and auspicious revolution in the social character of man. A large number of Ladies, likewise, graced the meeting with their presence.

The meeting was appropriately opened, after which

BEAMISH MURDOCH, Esq., delivered an address, adopted for the occasion, and abounding with eloquent expressions of philanthropic feeling. He spoke of the good will which was ever evinced towards British troops, and the regret which colonists felt at their departure, and enlarged upon the enhancement of that sentiment of regret, now that those who gave rise to it had been connected with their friends of the community in advancing the spread of Temperance. He commented upon the danger of listening to those who indicted objections to abstinence from spirituous liquors,—and exhorted the military portion of his hearers to despise the ridicule of those who held Temperance to be unworthy the character of the soldier, and becoming only the regard of effeminate minds. He produced instances from the history of Poland, to show that ardent liquors were not beneficial to enable the consumers to withstand a frigid climate,—and cited the testimony of Mr. Buckingham, the celebrated Oriental traveller, to prove that they were highly injurious to the human constitution between the tropics. He answered various objections that had been raised against the spread of Temperance, and related instances to prove that alcohol rather seemed to exhaust than sustain the human frame, under difficulties and fatigue. He broached the magnificent idea,—that the troops of Great Britain, in protecting the out-posts of the Empire, might become missionaries in the great work of reforming mankind from the prostitution of their faculties by the use of intoxicating liquors,—and he impressed upon them, as an argument in these philanthropic exertions, the fact that, in Halifax alone, one Society—the St. Mary's—had reclaimed thousands to the principle of Temperance in the short space of less than a year—many of whom had previously been sunk in degradation and want, but had since become useful members of society, and respected members of the social circle in which they moved. He believed that the troops of Great Britain would henceforth not only become willing proselytes to the Temperance Reformation, but that they were marked out as the instruments of promoting the advancement of morality and sobriety, in the same manner as the armed legions of past ages had advanced the cause of Christianity.

The Rev. Dr. Twining returned thanks, in the name of the 8th and 37th Regiments, for the honorable mention that had been made of them by the President, and for the uniform courtesy and kindness exhibited towards them by the members of the Halifax Temperance Society, and the exertions which had been made for their benefit.

The Rev. Mr. Crocombe bore testimony to the usefulness of the Halifax Temperance Society, by referring to the sobriety of the soldiers in Canada, who had imbibed their principles of Temperance while in this garrison,—and who had given proof, during the recent rebellion, that temperate habits secure courage in the hour of danger, and fortitude under difficulties and fatigue. During a residence of several late years in Canada, he had witnessed the truth of what he now stated, and he spoke, from actual observation.

Charles B. Owen, Esq., of Lunenburg, delivered a very handsome and appropriate address,—as did also Charles Harris, Esq., of Horton, and the Rev. Mr. Dewolf, Wesleyan Missionary.

Two original hymns were sung on the occasion,—the music of the 37th Band aiding the vocal melody of the audience.

The meeting closed with expressions of pleasing regret, (if we may be allowed to perpetrate an apparently paradoxical expression—but one which best conveys the truth,) on both sides—the Military at parting from friends who had risen up around them in a distant clime: the civilians at the termination of further intercourse with the gallant sons of our fatherland, whom they had greeted to our shores with a hearty welcome—who had come but to protect our firesides from invasion—and who were gladly recognized as powerful fellow-workmen in the great cause of moral reformation.

HALIFAX, Nov. 27.—The Army.—A great alteration is taking place in our garrison. Two regiments from Bermuda, the 76th and 30th, will relieve the 8th and 37th, who will return to England in the course of next week. The departure of these regiments is generally regretted; the conduct of both officers and men has been so orderly and friendly as to acquire the unqualified esteem of the community, and all classes concur in wishing them the possession of the choicest blessings, wherever they may be stationed.

The 76th regiment have arrived. The Cornwall brought the first division on Wednesday evening, and the left wing came next morning in the General Palmer.

LANDING OF THE 76TH REGIMENT. Early yesterday afternoon, preparations were made for the debarkation of the 76th Regiment, from on board the Transport ship—now opposite the Queen's wharf, which we announced in our last, had on the previous evening arrived from Bermuda.

One of the Dartmouth Steamers, was brought alongside of the Transport, and the troops having descended to her deck, the steamer put off with the cheers of the gallant fellows she bore towards the shore.

In a quarter of an hour they were safely brought to the steamboat wharf, where a numerous collection of soldiers of the other regiments, and citizens of Halifax were waiting to receive them; and as they landed, most if not all of them, for the first time on the shores of Acadia—there arose one united shout of welcome from a thousand voices, which the veterans greeted with a simultaneous answer as they stepped upon the soil which British valour won; the city which British munificence has fostered; the Colony which Britons and their descendants have made to smile with fruitfulness and prosperity.

A finer and more athletic assemblage of men it would be hard to find anywhere collected together, and when they get their great coats off, and a good brush up, they will take the shine off a goodly number who have gone before them.

Preceded by their fine band, the regiment marched to the Barracks in the Citadel, where they will take up their quarters till the embarkation of the regiment now in the North Barracks.

As they ascended the steep hill side which led to the Citadel, to the music of a stirring tune, one could not help feeling a thrill of grateful pride that the flower of England's chivalry were among us,—and are always hailed with British and brotherly feeling when they come;—nor suppress visions of the intrepidity with which they had ascended the precipices, and conquered other Citadels at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the "Deep mouthed Cannon."

Nor could the soldiers have felt with less grateful sympathy the warm and enthusiastic welcome with which they were received.

The Abercrombie Robinson left Bermuda, with the 30th regiment, on the same day as the General Palmer, but has not yet arrived.

The 8th regiment is under orders to embark on Thursday next.—Acadian Recorder.

TEETOTALISM.

Correspondence between J. S. Buckingham, Esq. and the Rev. Dr. Edgar of Belfast.

No. I.
From Mr. Buckingham to the Rev. Dr. Edgar, in closing a Prospectus of his Work on America, now in the Press.

LONDON, April 3, 1841.
Dear Sir,—Recollections of our former intercourse induce me to hope that you will not be unwilling to know something of my wanderings in the Western World—and should this be the case, I shall be both honored and obliged by the addition of your name to the enclosed list; in the extent and respectability of which I have the deepest interest at stake.—Awaiting the favor of your reply, I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.
No. II.
The Rev. Dr. Edgar to Mr. Buckingham.

BELFAST, April 6, 1841.
My Dear Sir,—If it were a matter of friendship, or even cold civility, I would be happy to have my name on the list of your subscribers; but as I entertain the most confirmed abhorrence of teetotalism, as insulting to God and disgraceful to man,—and as the public press attributes to you teetotalism in its worst form, it grieves me much to be compelled to say that I could not, with my present views and feelings, give your Work my countenance.

Yours truly, JOHN EDGAR.
[As the grounds of condemnation here assumed, are public grounds; and as the authority cited for the supposed opinions entertained, is the public press; as the latter relates also to a public principle, and is addressed to a public man,—it is but just towards the reputation of both parties, as well as to the cause of total abstinence, which is involved in the correspondence, that it should be submitted to the public judgment for its verdict. The following is the reply which was forwarded to the preceding letter.]

No. III.
Mr. Buckingham to the Rev. Dr. Edgar.

LONDON, April 12, 1841.
My Dear Sir,—If I thought that by subscribing to any book of mine, descriptive of my travels in America, persons were bound to participate in all my opinions, in matters of religion, politics or morals, I should never have ventured to issue a circular for the purpose of asking any one, either acquaintance or strangers, to favor me by placing their names on the list of its subscribers; and most certainly, if you were about to publish a book descriptive of Ireland, I should never think of being restrained from taking a copy of it, lest I should be thought to adopt your views respecting teetotalism.

However, as you think differently, I have too much regard for liberty of thought and action, to complain of your shaping your own conduct to your own convictions.

When you say that you "entertain the most confirmed abhorrence of teetotalism," I can only comprehend by this, the existence in your mind of some morbid feeling of strong dislike to what millions of others as highly approve; and considering this to be an unfortunate and misdirected taste, I can only lament it, and wish it a speedy correction.

But when you add that you consider teetotalism as "insulting to God and disgraceful to man,"—I really do not understand you; and begin to feel compassion towards a brother who cannot be "in his right mind." As teetotalism consists only in "totally abstaining from the use of all intoxicating drinks, and using the means of advice and persuasion to induce others to do the same," I will venture to affirm that there is no really sane person in all Her Majesty's dominions, who would pronounce this to be "insulting to God and disgraceful to man;"—and the very fact of your so expressing yourself, is, to me at least, the clearest evidence of some unfortunate aberration of your reasoning powers.

If the Deity is "insulted" by all his creatures who confine themselves to water as their usual beverage, it would lead one to infer that the all-wise Creator had committed a great error in providing this pure and healthy fluid in such abundance every where for their use, while no other beverage is supplied in the natural state, by His divine wisdom, except this; as all others require the aid of manufacture by the hand of man.

If it be "insulting" to the beneficent Architect of the beautiful globe we inhabit, to drink only of the limpid streams his gushings springs and sparkling fountains yield,—alas! for the myriads of innocent beings to whom this is more grateful than all the intoxicating drinks that art can produce.

But though the language of a mind thus bewildered or obscured—on this subject at least—may be pitied, it can not be reasoned with, and it is in vain therefore to pursue the argument.

You add, however, that "the public press" attributes to me "teetotalism in its worst form," by which I presume you mean, that I am not content to abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks myself, but that I employ whatever powers of persuasion and whatever influence Providence may permit me to enjoy, to prevail on others to follow my example.

If this be your meaning, I am not ashamed to bear whatever reproach it may be supposed to convey, and while I remember with pleasure that during the many years which I have now devoted to the cause, I have been the humble means of persuading thousands of my fellow-beings to adopt my views, and carry them out into practice,—including ministers of the gospel, members of the legal and medical professions, merchants, manufacturers, ship owners, sea captains, officers of the navy and army, sailors and soldiers, farmers, tradesmen, and labourers of all classes;—while I have personally assisted at the formation of more than a hundred new associations, juvenile as well as adult, at the raising of several thousand pounds for promoting of temperance halls and temperance asylums, erecting sailors' homes, and establishing temperance journals—I should indeed have "a fearful looking forward in the day of judgment," if I could be brought to think with you that this "teetotalism in its worst form" were really "insulting to God and disgraceful to man," as you pronounce it to be.

But believing, as I do, that the Deity is "honoured" and not "insulted," by the physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of his creatures,—which total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks is so well calculated to produce; and believing also that man is "elevated," and not "disgraced," by the changes thus wrought in his conduct, I shall continue to persevere in the course which has obtained me the reprobation of your "anathema marmatha," and still strive to maintain "a conscience void of offence."

In return, however, for the epithets by which you are pleased to characterise my labours for the benefit of my fellow men, permit me to assure you of my sincere and earnest prayers that the mental delusion under which you appear to me to be labouring, may soon pass away; and that you may be brought to a clearer perception of what is likely to be acceptable to God and beneficial to man, than at present you seem to enjoy.

With every good wish, mingled with the deepest sorrow and regret,
I remain my very dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
J. S. BUCKINGHAM.
4 Camden Terrace West, Camden New Town.

KING'S COLLEGE, DECEMBER 7, 1841.

THE Terminal Examination of the College will take place on Tuesday the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon; and the Semi-Annual Examination of the Collegiate School on Tuesday the 21st, at the same hour.

The English Mail to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax, will be closed at the Post Office on Wednesday the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

DIED.
On Monday evening the 6th inst. after an illness of eight days, Martha, wife of Mr. Joseph Fleming, aged 63 years.—Funeral to-morrow at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.
At the residence of William Payne, on the 27th of November, Mrs. Ruhmah Henley, widow of the late Lieut. James Henley, of the Maryland Loyalists, in the 91st year of her age, and one of the first settlers of this Province.
Very suddenly on Tuesday evening, the 23d ult., in the 20th year of her age, Miss Matilda, third daughter of the late Philip Risteen.
At Saint John, on Tuesday the 26th ult., Lieut. Alexander Thistlethwaite, of the 30th Regt., son of Thomas Thistlethwaite, Esq., of Southwick Park, Hants. Lieut. T. was much esteemed for his amiable manners and gentlemanly deportment; and his loss is much regretted by his brother officers, who were unceasing in their kind attentions to him during his illness.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
To be sold by Public Auction, on the twenty second day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Dorchester:

ALL the right and title of James M'Donald, of in and to a certain Lot of Land, situate in the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, on the East side of the Irish Town Road, so called, being a Lot of Land originally granted to one John Keating, containing 200 acres, more or less: The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

Also, at the same time and place:
All the right and title of Toler Thompson, to the Lands and Premises now in his occupation, or the occupation of his Tenants, consisting of several Lots and parcels of Marsh Land, situate in the Parishes of Sackville and Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland: The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.
W. P. SAYRE, SHERIFF.
Dorchester, December 2, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED.
THE Subscriber is desirous of obtaining information respecting his Brother, DAVID NOONAN, who left the County of Limerick, Ireland, early last Spring, and has since been residing at or near Montreal. If this notice should meet his eye, he is requested to proceed forthwith to Fredericton, New Brunswick, where he will hear of something to his advantage. If he has not the means to pay his expenses, by writing to me, to be left at the Royal Gazette Office, he will be immediately provided therewith.

JOHN NOONAN.
Fredericton, N. B., 7th Dec., 1841.

N. B. The Publishers of the Montreal papers will confer a favor, by inserting the above.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1841.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

A
Edward Adam, John Annett.

B
Mr. J. Brown, T. P. Bloom, Wm. Bailie, Bridget Bourland, Wm. Barker, (3.) George Bishop, John Barrett, Andrew Bailey, Wm. Boyle, Amos D. Barker, Thomas Brown, Ezra Black, Patrick Burk, Alexander Boyd.

C
John Curren, Francis Campbell, David Carson, Mrs. Coburn, Mr. Curry, Ann Connors, Wm. Campbell, Wm. T. Coy, Wm. Cottard, James R. Curry, Mrs. Cunningham, Nancy Carney, Wm. Clarke, Joshua Currie, Anthony Crock, Jane Close, Frances Care, John Currey, Mr. A. Caverhill, George Christie, Jeremiah Christie, George Cox, Wm. Carrick, (5.)

D
Wm. Davis, Wm. Daly, Mary Dineen, Jas. Danks, Andrew Dougherty, Geo. Dougherty, (2.) Daniel Donovan, Edward Dickson, (2.) Judith Durnie, Mrs. Julia Dupice, Walter Dixon, Miss Eliza A. Drake, Andrew Duncan, Wm. Deane, Daniel Duff.

E
Elijah Estabrook, Eunice Emerson, Wm. Emberton, (2.)

F
Edmund Fox, Bridget Ford, George Fields, Archibald Fairlough.

G
Thomas Gill, (3.) Edward Govney, John Gray, Wm. A. Garrison, Mrs. Esther Gray, Thomas N. Gilbert, Thomas Griffin, George Good.

H
Catharine Hurley, Mrs. Huskall, Charles Hart, Ralph Hamilton, Joseph Haines, (2.) Thomas Hartin, Isaac and Timothy Hurley, George Harding, Daniel Haniban, Benjamin Hughes, Alexander Hay, Sewall Hill, Wm. Hay, A. C. Hammond, Robert Harper, James Hale.

I
Daniel Irwin, Wm. Irwin, John Jamison.

K
Wm. Kilburn, (3.) Thomas Kenedy, Pat. Kane, Mr. Keith, Timothy King, Rosana Keoue, (2.)

L
Thomas Logan, George Long, Nancy Lahea, Peter Leary, Francis W. Lecain.

M
Dennis Mahoney, Daniel M'Bean, Owen M'Caskey, Messrs. Miles & Smith, Joseph Merethew, Mrs. M'Auley, John M'Earney, Alexander Martin, Bernard M'Canbren, Pat. M'Grath, Alexander M'Adam, Donald M'Intosh, Andrew Mahoney, Mathew M'Elree, James M'Donald, Biddy M'Coart, Charles M'Cormick, Thomas Moran, Edward M'Gentry, Archibald M'Lean, Allen M'Kenny, Angus M'Donald, Wm. M'Keen, Patrick Maloney, James M'Coskey, James Manson, William M'Louchlan, Patrick Maher, Jas. Mulligan, Edward Mann, Rev. Daniel M'Curdy, Michael M'Gowan, Miss Eliza M'Williams, Alexander M'Caslin, Sarah M'Lauchlan, Pat. M'Gorlick, John M'Minamin, Hugh Munro, John Murphy, John M'Canny, Mrs. Jane Murphy, Edward M'Donald, Eugene M'Swinyer, Wm. M'Kay, Mathew Mackelroy, Miles & Smith, (9.)

N
John Nicholson, James Nichol, Mrs. Nesbit.

O
Robert O'Kane, (2.) John O'Sullivan, Hugh O'Neal, George Oree.

P
Michael Power, John Peppard, John Patterson, Wm. Pagan, Samuel Peters, James E. Perley, Henry Patterson, Richard Pugh, Richard Phillips, (2.) Sherlock Parsons, Cyrus Perkins, John Porter, Mathew Piercey.

R
Mrs. Ross, Mary Reed, (2.) Isaac Rogers, George Ranney.

S
Thomas Sullivan, Mr. Scribner, Samuel H. Smith, James Swan, Humphry Sison, (2.) Bridget Scannel, Thomas Sanderson, Francis Scotney, James W. Smith, Mr. W. M. Smith, Samuel B. Smith.

T
John Thompson, George Taylor, Margaret Telford, Charles Temple, Hugh Timmings, J. L. Turner, Wm. Taylor, N. S. Taylor, Wm. Thomas, Mr. V. Troke, Wm. Thompson.

V
John Vance.

W
Edward Williams, Charles and W. Weade, Catharine Ward, John Watson, Robt. Watson, Thomas Waseland, Nehemiah Wright, John B. Wheeler, James Woodworth, Mr. H. Waller, Wm. Wood, Edmund Ward, Dr. Woodford, (3.) Messrs. E. & C. Yerxa, Michael Yerxa.

N. B. Persons asking for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.
W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

NOTICE.

LECTURE on Temperance will be delivered by A. YOUNG, Esq., of Edinburgh, at the Baptist Chapel, this evening, (Wednesday,) the 18th instant. Some appropriate Hymns will be sung on the occasion, by the Choir, aided by the Organ. To commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

Points to be Discussed:

1st. The evils of Intemperance.
2d. The Humanity, Philosophy, and necessity of Temperance Societies; proving it to be the duty of the Christian, the Philanthropist, and every worthy member of Society, to enter their ranks.

3d. The principal objections raised against Temperance principles and Temperance Societies, answered and refuted.

A Collection will be taken at the close of the Lecture.
Fredericton, Dec. 8, 1841.

WANTED by a respectable person, a situation as Nursery Governess; most unexceptionable references can be given. Address Post paid, L. E. B., Post Office, Fredericton.