

Manchester, Sept. 30.
ARREST OF TEN CHARTISTS FOR CONSPIRACY.—This morning considerable interest was excited in Manchester in consequence of the arrest of no less than 10 individuals, on warrants granted at the instance of the government solicitors, on charges, it is said, of a very serious nature, arising out of the recent outbreak in the manufacturing districts. It is said the charges are of a much more grave character than any which have yet been made, and in which are included several leading Chartist, amongst whom are Eargus O'Connor himself. There is no small stir amongst the Chartist body in consequence of the breaking up of the party who have most likely been the secret convales for some time past, and they boldly assert that there must be some traitor in the camp against whom they thunder out vengeance.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

COMMISSIONING TEN MEN OF WAR.—Three first-rate, three second-rate, and three third-rate men-of-war are ordered to be brought forward at Sherness-yard, ready for commissioning. India and China are reported as being the destination of some of them.

PORTUGAL.—There has been a new ministry appointed, who are apparently very favourably disposed towards Great Britain. Trade was fearfully stagnant. The cortes are prorogued to the 1st day of December. It is untrue that there is any thing unkindly in the relations between Portugal and Spain.

RUSSIA.—All the property belonging to the Greek and Catholic clergy in the western governments of the empire had been annexed to the imperial domain in virtue of a ukase of the 6th January last. The news from Circassia and Daghestan continued to be unfavourable to the Russian arms.

POLAND.—Letters from the Poland frontier on the 15th ult. mentioned that it was rumoured that the Polish army would be shortly re-organized, and consist of about 100,000 men, who were partly to keep garrisons in Poland. The regiments, however, were to be commanded by Russian Colonels. The Emperor was expected at Warsaw in the month of October.

TURKEY.—The Porte seems inclined to hold to the recommendation of the great powers for restoring the peace of Syria. Some difficulties have taken place on the Turkish frontier; but the policy of the Turkish government being solely of a defensive nature, nothing serious has yet occurred.

There are no news from China or India.

THE LOYALIST.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 20, 1842.

The English Mail arrived in this City on Tuesday last, by which we have received advices from London and Liverpool up to the 5th inst. Although the country was generally assuming its prosaic state of quietude, yet we are sorry to say that in Manchester and in the manufacturing districts of Scotland, there has been some fresh outbreaks: a dispute between the employers and the employed, about the rates of wages, seems to have been the cause. There has been a destructive fire in Liverpool, attended with much loss of life. The new tariff, it is thought, would cause an immediate revival in trade generally; though we are sorry to perceive there has been, neither is likely to be, any improvement in the cotton trade during the present season, unless the destruction of large quantities of that article at Liverpool, should increase its demand. There are no later news from India or China; neither is the news from Europe of much interest; for such as is, we refer our readers to the extracts we have taken.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

We know of no method better calculated to promote the interests of the public, than a careful and unprejudiced investigation of the different forms of government; and the inhabitants of a British Province, like New Brunswick, should pay particular attention to what is passing in the adjoining Colonies. At the present moment there is considerable excitement in Canada, in consequence of the old French radical party having gained ascendancy in the councils of the Government. Here there are various opinions existing on the subject, and we have been somewhat surprised to hear the late appointments pronounced judicious! We believe, that Sir Charles Bagot was merely carrying out the pledges of his predecessor, but for any one to think that the predominance of the Radical party would end either to the advancement or prosperity of the Colony, we must say, such opinions are founded in ignorance. The Montreal Courier, speaking

of the conduct of the present House of Assembly, says,

"There is no disguising the fact that there is at the present moment a complete return to the old obstructive system of Government, under which Canada has languished for more than half a century. The glorious days of 'cabots' and benighted ignorance, again darkens over us. * * * Canada is again under the yoke she must wear the chains that prejudice and bigotry will bind her with, until her patience is exhausted, or new political vigour instilled into her councils."

In order to disabuse the minds of those who think the predominance of the French party beneficial, we shall take a few extracts from different writers; premising, that, what is therein stated is substantially correct.

We shall commence with Lord Durham's Report, he says:—

Without going so far as to accuse the Assembly of a deliberate design to check the settlement and improvement of Lower Canada, it cannot be denied that they looked with considerable jealousy and dislike on the increase and prosperity of what they regarded as a foreign and hostile race; they viewed it not as a country to be settled, but as one already settled; and instead of legislating in the American spirit, and first providing for the future population of the province, their primary care was, to guard the interests and feelings of the present race of inhabitants, to whom they considered the new-comers as subordinate; they refused to increase the burdens of the country by imposing taxes to meet the expenditure required for improvement, and they also refused to direct to that object any of the funds previously devoted to other purposes.

The improvement of the harbour of Montreal was suspended, from a political antipathy to a leading English merchant, who had been the most active of the commissioners, and by whom it had been conducted with the most admirable success. * * * The applications for banks, railroads, and canals, were laid aside until some general measures could be adopted with regard to such undertakings; but the general measures thus promised were never passed, and the particular enterprises in question were prevented. The adoption of a registry was refused on the alleged ground of its inconsistency with the French institutions of the province, and no measure to obtain this desirable end in a less obnoxious mode, was prepared by the leaders of the Assembly. The feudal tenure was supported, as a mild and just provision for the settlement of a new country; a kind of assurance given by a committee of the Assembly, that some steps should be taken to remove the most injurious incidents of the seigniorial tenure produced no practical results, and the enterprises of the English were still thwarted by the obnoxious laws of the country. In all these decisions of the Assembly, in its discussions, and in the apparent motives of its conduct, the English population perceived traces of a desire to repress the influx and success of their race. A measure for imposing a tax on emigrants, though recommended by the Home Government, and warranted by the policy of those neighbouring States which give the greatest encouragement to emigration, was argued on such grounds in the Assembly, that it was not unjustly regarded as indicative of an intention to exclude any further accession to the English population; and the industry of the English was thus retarded by this conduct of the Assembly. Some districts, particularly that of the eastern townships, where the French race have no footing, were seriously injured by the refusal of necessary improvements; and the English inhabitants, generally regarded the policy of the Assembly as a plan for preventing any further emigration to the province, of stopping the growth of English wealth, and of rendering precarious the English property already invested or acquired in Lower Canada."

And in speaking of the hostile feelings still existing between the different races, he says,

"They (the English) find themselves, still a minority in the midst of a hostile and organized people; apprehensions of secret conspiracies or sanguinary designs haunt them unceasingly, and their only hope of safety is supposed to rest on systematically terrifying and disabling the French, and in preventing a majority of that race from ever again being predominant in any portion of the legislature of the province. I describe in strong terms the feelings which appear to me to animate each portion of the population * * * Never again will the present generation of French Canadians yield a loyal submission to a British Government; never again will the English population tolerate the authority of a House of Assembly in which the French shall possess or even approximate to a majority."

Again his Lordship in speaking on the same subject, and of the probable results of future legislation on the British race, says,

"They complain loudly and bitterly of the whole course pursued by the Imperial Government, with respect to the quarrel of the two races, as having been founded on an utter ignorance of, or disregard to the real question at issue, as having fostered the mischievous pretensions of French nationality, and as having, by the vacillation and inconsistency which marked it, discouraged loyalty and fomented rebellion. Every measure of clemency,

or even justice, towards their opponents they regard with jealousy, as indicating a disposition towards that conciliatory policy which is the subject of their angry recollection; for they feel that being a minority, any return to the due course of constitutional government would again subject them to a French majority; and to this I am persuaded they would never peaceably submit. They do not hesitate to say that they will not tolerate much longer the being made the sport of parties at home, and that if the mother country forgets what is due to the loyal and enterprising men of her own race, they must protect themselves. In the significant language of one of their own ablest advocates, they assert that 'Lower Canada must be English, at the expense, if necessary, of not being British'."

Again in speaking of the old form of government, he says,

"From the period of the conquest to the present time, the conduct has aggravated the evil, and the origin of the present extreme disorder may be found in the institutions by which the character of the colony was determined."

(To be continued.)

INCENDIARISM.—A house on the Marsh in which no person resided, was discovered to be on fire on Monday night last, and was burnt to the ground. Mr. Thomas Trafon on seeing the flames, set out for the spot, followed by his son and servant man with a ladder on a cart; on the road they were met by five or six men, who—passing Mr. Trafon by quietly—came up, took hold of the ladder and gave it a fling; on being remonstrated with, they attacked Mr. Trafon, Jr. and the servant, beating the latter severely. They were, however, followed into the City and arrested; the same night; and on the next morning were brought before Mr. Alderman Peters and committed for trial. The following are their names:—Osborne, Black, McGachey, and two Doherty's.

FIRE AT PORTLAND, (ME.)—A fire broke out in Congress-street, Portland, on the 12th inst., which destroyed several valuable dwelling houses and other buildings, on Congress, Free and Brown-streets. Amongst them were the Franklin House, with the stables, occupied by Stone & Pray, the house occupied by the family of the late Jacob Knight, the house of B. Willis of Boston, occupied by W. Richardson, a house occupied by Thos. Chase and J. Libby, a house and provision store of Dominicus Harmon, a house of Joseph Thaxter, and the house of Albert Barker. The dwelling house of Charles Davis was partially and the stable entirely destroyed, and the house occupied by James L. Noyes was damaged, and stable destroyed.—*Boston Bee.*

GREAT STORM AT THE SOUTH.

While in this part of the country there has been no rain for nearly a month, during which period, the weather has been so pleasant as to occasion general remark, 'Southern brethren' have been visited by heavy rains and gales.

At Charleston, the storm commenced on the 5th, wind E. N. E. On the morning of the 6th most of the wharves were covered with water, and many of the streets submerged. In the course of the morning, the wind changed to N. E. and N. N. E., and continued to blow a gale throughout the day.

During the blow, says the Charleston Courier, a fishing boat containing five negroes, viz: Jefferson and George, belonging to Mr. Jeanneret, Ned, belonging to Mr. Mellichamp, William, belonging to Mrs. C. Macbeth, and a negro boy named Isaac, belonging to Mrs. Hews, while crossing the bar, on their way to town, was swamped, and it is supposed that all on board perished.

The steamers Wilmington and Gladiator were detained in port during the 6th, on account of the gale.

The United States revenue cutter, Woodbury, which arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ult. from Vera Cruz, encountered three heavy gales during her passage. She left Vera Cruz on the 13th. On the 16th she took the 'line gale,' and lay to under double reefed fore-sail. No damage, except having the lee quarter boat washed away by the sea.

We learn from the Pensacola Gazette of the 25th ult. that there was a severe storm at that place on the two preceding days. No lives lost, nor was any serious damage done to the shipping.

Havana papers to the 22d ult., received at New Orleans, represent the damage done by the gale of the middle of last month, to be very extensive throughout the island of Cuba. The coffee plants were demolished to a great extent; the plantain trees were laid on the ground as though a great weight had been rolled over them, and the maize crops were completely destroyed.—*Boston Times.*

Married.

On Wednesday afternoon, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Jesse Tabor, to Miss Lydia Ann Wilson, both of the Parish of Upland.

At Milking, King's County, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Oliver Nisbit, to Miss Mary Stewart, both of Milking.

Died.

On the 11th inst., Thomas T., aged 11 months and one day, son of Capt. Arthur Flagg, of this city.

On the 12th inst., after a short but severe illness, William Henry Sailer, infant son of Mr. I. W. Doane.

At Mill-Town, Charlotte County, on the 5th inst., John McAllister, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

At Gagetown, on the 2d inst., Edward Greenleaf, youngest son of Robert P. Smyth, Esq., Surgeon, aged one year and nine months, after an illness of five weeks.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.—ARRIVED

Friday.—Big Mabel, Nicholson, Liverpool.

Saturday.—Barque Caroline, Crawford, Grenada, 13, ballast.

Sunday.—Barque Princess, Vaughan, Dublin, 45; Master, ballast.

Abena, Roddie, London; Merriut, assorted cargo.

Ship Romulus, Grierson, Havana; order, ballast.

Monday.—Barque Clyde, Pentreath, London, 56; James Kirk, ballast.

Barque Perthshire, Risk, Hull, 43; John Robertson, coals.

Sophia, Peck, Greenock, 52; John Robertson, coals and merchandise.

Brig Henry, Johnson, Liverpool, 44; order, Westmorland, Walker, Glasgow, 60; coals.

Steamer North America, Maboe, Boston, 34 houses; J. Whitney, merchandise and passengers.

Steamer Huntress, Jewett, Portsmouth, passengers.

Brig Napoleon, Caffie, from Windsor, bound to Philadelphia.

Tuesday.—Barque Industry, Stevens, Dublin, 30—Order, ballast.

Brig Infanta, Delaney, Philadelphia, 5—E. DeW. Ratchford, assorted cargo.

Belle of Maitland, Lingley, Turks Island, 26—J. T. Robinson, salt.

Ready Rhino, Curry, Baltimore—H. Gilbert, wheat.

Thursday.—Brig. P. I. Nevius, Stickney, Baltimore—S. Hersey, wheat.

12th.—Schr. Vineyard, Wright, Newburyport, boards and scantling—Joseph Fairweather. Haroine, Cochran, Halifax, potatoes.

15th.—Brig John, McGrath, Waterford, deals; S. Wiggins & Son.

17th.—Barque, Pursuit, Spence, Liverpool, deals &c.—John Mackay; Brig Don, Reed, Waterford, deals &c.—Everitt, Camber & Wood; Napoleon, Calliff, Philadelphia, gypsum—Master.

DISASTER.—The steamer *Nova Scotia*, Captain Leavitt, on her return from Digby, on Thursday morning, fell in with the brig *Haleyon*, Dean, master, of this port, for Nassau, with loss of both masts, and towed her into Digby. The masts of the *H.* had been cut away during the gale of Wednesday night last, while riding at anchor; it being the opinion of the Captain that they were near the shore, but when the morning broke it was apparent that they were fifteen miles from land. The cables were then shipped, and when discovered by the steamer she was fast driving ashore in a most dangerous place.—*New Brunswick.*

Clear at Quebec, 29th Sept, ship Edinburgh, Dawson, Liverpool; Oct. 3d, Speed, Ellis.

Canby Moore, of the barque Eldon, arrived at Quebec on the 3d inst., reports having spoken on the 24th Sept. barque Paragon, from St. John, for Liverpool, out 14 days—leaky.

GRAVESEND, Sept. 24.—Arrived, Barque Oromotto, Cronk, St. John, N. B.

SHIELDS, Sept. 23.—Friendship, Nichol, do.

BIDEFORD, Sept. 21.—Civility, Heard, do.

OFF THE WIGHT, Sept. 26.—Duncan, Robertson, do.

DUNDEE, Sept. 18.—Amelia, Crosby, and Ross, 23H, Wright, do; 20th, Odessa, Vaughan, do.

LOXNDONDEERY, Sept. 19.—Lady Colebrook, McLean, do.

COAK, Sept. 21.—Wellington, Scott, do.

OFF COAK, Sept. 25.—Elizabeth Bentley, Craig, do.

CLYDE, Sept. 18.—British American, Prichard, do; 29th, Glenear, Gale, do.

SHIELDS, Sept. 16.—Sailed, Victoria, Mearns, St. John; 27th, Concord, Martin, do.

CERNARVON, Sept. 15.—Hindoo, Hughes, do.

HAMBURG, Sept. 18.—Telemachus, Gilbert, do.

FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.

Cheap Boots and Shoes, To suit the times.

The subscriber has just imported per ship *Sophia*, a large lot of

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES, which he offers for sale at such LOW PRICES as will suit the times—for Cash only.

Every Description and Quality of Boots and Shoes that may be required for CITY AND COUNTRY WEAR, can now be obtained at his store, and at LOWER PRICES than similar Goods have ever been sold for in this City.

Oct. 19, 1842. S. K. FOSTER.

Cotton Warp, REFINED SUGAR, &c.

Ex "Brothers" and other recent arrivals

15 B BALES COTTON WARP; 6 Casks REFINED SUGAR;

20 Cwt. Black PEPPER;

200 Boxes SOAP;

35 do. Mould CANDLES;

30 Barrels Prime BEEF;

25 do. PORK.

For sale by L. H. DEVEREE & SON, September 8, 1842.

Lost.

A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Mr. A. CHARLES HUMPHREYS, in favour of Mr. JAMES HINDS, for £12. 14s. or thereabouts. All persons are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same as the Subscriber (the bona fide holder thereof), has arranged with the drawer for the payment of the amount.

ANGUS McAFEE. St. John, Sept. 14, 1842.

JAMES M. MUHLIG'S Domestic Picture, Portrait and Looking-Glass FRAMES.

THE beauty and durability of this article, has induced the manufacturer to exertion in perfecting his invention; and he now flatters himself, discerning public will afford him that patronage which on examination of the FRAMES, they will be found to merit.

Specimens of the DOMESTIC FRAMES may be seen and purchased at the Phoenix Book & Stationery Warehouse, Prince William Street, at about one half the price of ordinary frames.

The Domestic Frames of any size or pattern promptly furnished to orders left with Mr. A. MILLAN, Phoenix Building, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

VICTORIA BOOK-STORE, MARKET SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

JUST received per *Dona Dea*, and other late arrivals, an excellent assortment of School Books, Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Pencils, Wafers &c.; which, together with a variety of other Books, in the various branches of Arts, Sciences, and Literature, form an extensive stock of BOOKS and general STATIONERY.

New School Books. Fulton & Knight's new General Pronouncing Dictionary, Gray's Arithmetic Tutor's Assistant, Guy's Spelling, Universal do., Carpenter's do., Murny's do., Mavor's do.; Fogo's School Geography and Astronomy, Colonial Atlas, Moral Class Book, British Primer, First & Second Book, Chambers' Educational Course, &c.

Paper, Stationery, &c. Post, Cap and Pot, Laid and Wove, of various prices and qualities—Blank Books—Bill Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Artists' Materials, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, Watt's and Wesley's Do.; with a large variety of juvenile Book, suitable for presents, prizes, &c.

The whole of the above are offered on the most reasonable terms.

May 12, 1842.

New Books.

AN EPITOME OF THE HISTORY, STATISTICS, &c. OF NOVA SCOTIA.—With questions at the end of each chapter: adapted to the use of schools, as well as readers in general. By A. NOVA SCOTIA. For sale at the VICTORIA BOOK-STORE, Market Square. Sept. 14.

REMOVAL.

DAVID PATTERSON has removed from Prince William-street, to the Brick Building lately erected by John Johnston, Esq. west side of Dock-street, three doors from the Market Square. May 4.

P. L. SIMMONDS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS-PAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT.

takes leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Newspaper Office, and Colonial Reading Rooms from Chichester to 14, GRAY'S INN SQUARE, LONDON; where he solicits a continuation of that extensive patronage which he has hitherto received.

London, Country, and Foreign Newspapers supplied to order upon the most reasonable terms. A quarter's pay in advance, or respectable reference in London.

To Let,

And possession given 1st May next: THAT very convenient House in Church street, now occupied by Mr. Robert Nethery, and formerly by Mrs. Brooks, as a Boarding house establishment. Its convenience to the Market, and the extensive accommodation it contains, makes it a desirable situation for a public Hotel, or a genteel private Boarding House.

Also to Let, and immediate possession given—The one half of that newly finished House in Carmarthen street, containing a Kitchen, vegetable and wood Cellars, with several Rooms having Franklins and Grates set on the first and second floors.

For further information terms &c., apply at the Hibernian Hotel, or to

JAMES NETHERY. 21st January.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to Edward L. Thorne's Brick Building, Prince William Street.

JOHN M. ROBINSON. Attorney at Law. May 19.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office over the Store of Daniel Ansley, Esq. Market Square.

W. H. NEEDHAM, Barrister and Attorney at Law. St. John, 19th May, 1842.

TO LET.

A NEATLY fitted up Store and Rooms—A together or separately—in Brussels-st., near the Hay Scales. Apply to

JAMES SCHOALES. Sept. 12. 3m. King-street

Shop and Rooms TO LET.

TO LET, and immediate possession given, A SHOP in Church Street, (Cooper's Alley) with TWO ROOMS and ONE BEDROOM attached. Also part of a VEGETABLE CELLAR, with yard room, for wood, &c. &c.

Also to Let, and immediate possession given, A well-finished House in Lower Cove, containing Two Rooms, with Cellar Kitchen, Vegetable Cellar, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL, Church Street.

Sept. 10. JAMES NETHERY.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS, ARRIVING AT THE PORT OF SAINT JOHN (N. B.) AND OUT BAYS.

WHEN the visiting Medical Officer has inspected the vessel with a clean Bill of Health, they will be visited by Mr. Wedderburn, the Government Emigrant Agent for the Province, who will afford them instructions and assistance in procuring Employment—public lands and private farms—as their cases may require.

Immigrants are earnestly cautioned not to remain idle in town, where the expenses of living will greatly impair whatever means they possess. These should be carefully husbanded, to enable them to settle in the country without delay.

Facilities of conveyance are found by Steamboats and other vessels, to many of the most eligible points for settlement and employment in the Country. Steamers leave morning and evening for Fredericton (the capital) passing through Gagetown—the shire town of Queen's County—and Oromocto of Sunbury. After leaving Fredericton conveyances are found by water, to any part of Prince William and adjacent Parishes, onward to Woodstock, Brighon, and County of Carleton. Between St. John and Fredericton are the extensive Farming districts of Sheffield and Mager Washademooc, Inset, Bellefleur, River Kenebecasis, and surrounding settlements, all accessible at all times in summer by Covered Wood boats. Besides the Kenebecasis River there is a main post road to Kings-ton, Hampton, Norton, and Sussex Vale, in King's County, which leads to Pettitodick, Sackville and Dorchester, in Westmorland, whither also there is a water communication on the Bay of Fundy, with opportunity of landing at Quaco (St. John County) Shepody or Hopewell, Memramcook, and the head of Petitodick, from which there is a land carriage to Shediac, of about 14 miles on the way to Richibucto and Miramichi. To the westward Steamers and sailing vessels also ply regularly viz., to Campo Bello, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens in the County Charlotte, where Emigration societies are established, and business every attention will be shown to forward the Emigrants' views.

The Crown Lands are sold by the Government here on very moderate terms, and the Emigrant Agent earnestly recommends to them to form themselves into Associations for immediate settlement, before leaving the vessels; they will then without delay be enabled to proceed either to the vicinity of friends who may reside in the country, or form locations on the several surveys recently made for that purpose, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council—viz: the Victoria, T'ron and Albert Settlements.

The industrious of all classes of Immigrants, need apprehend no want of success in this Province, if they steadily persevere in their avocations. The Emigrant Agent will also afford any aid in arranging for passages from Great Britain and Ireland, for any parties who may be desirous to join their connexions or others in this Province.

It is very desirable that those arriving should bring with them testimonials of Character from persons of known respectability at Home.

A. WEDDERBURN, G. E. A. for N. B.

N. B.—The Emigration Society, of which His Worship the Mayor is President, will furnish Passes for employment to the respective District Agents in the Country.

A. WEDDERBURN, Secretary to Emigration Society, St. John, St. John, May 19th, 1842.

The foregoing Advertisement are placed on board all Emigrant Vessels on their arrival at Partridge Island.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, SURGEON DENTIST.

ANNOUNCES to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John and its vicinity, that he continues his practice in Charlotte street, between Horsfield and Duke streets, on the same house, as heretofore, where he will be happy to wait on ladies and gentlemen, in the line of his profession; his long experience and moderate charges will ensure him a continuance of public patronage. Pursuit or incorruptible Teeth set on Gold plates or pivots, from one to the full set of Teeth, and charges according to circumstances: plugging and sealing done in the best manner, in all cases charges moderate. Extracting done in the best manner and as easy as possible.—Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

Mr. H. will wait on Ladies and Gentlemen at their own residence if required.

St. John, May 12, 1842.

Education.

MR. JAMES KERR begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public, that his Academy for the instruction of youth, in the various branches of a general English, Scientific and Commercial Education; is conducted in a building which has been carefully and comfortably fitted up for the purpose, in Charlotte street, opposite the end of Horsfield-street. The branches of instruction which Mr. K. undertakes to impart are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Algebra; English Grammar, Geography, Elocution and History; Geometry, plane and spherical Trigonometry; with their application determining inaccessible heights and distances; Mensuration; Mapping; Planning and Surveying, both in theory and practice; Astronomy, Navigation and Natural Philosophy. Mr. K. would observe, that having had extensive experience in the Ordnance Survey Department in Ireland, and being furnished with the best and most complete surveying apparatus and Quadrant, his pupils may enjoy the privilege of practical field experiments, and in teaching Navigation he will thoroughly instruct them in the practical use of those instruments.—Terms of tuition very moderate.

St. John, May 12, 1842.

TO LET.

TWO sittings in a lined and cushioned Pew in the St. John Church.—Enquire at the Loyalist Office. Aug. 12.