

VIRTUOUS INDIGNATION: REFORM IN THE ARMY.

All parties seem to have formed a pretty correct estimate of the character and conduct of the Earl of Cardigan: no voice is raised in his defence. The judgement passed upon Lord Hill in most quarters seems also impeccably correct. It were pity, since the work of justice has begun, that it should stop short, and not visit other offenders, who although to a less degree, are still implicated in the discredit which attaches to the Earl of Cardigan. The virtuous indignation at the conduct of the Commander of the Forces and the Colonel of the Eleventh Hussars, which in the Ministerial journals especially, runs over so torrent-like, will be wasted if it only drowns these two victims, when so many stand on the bank looking on, who richly deserve a wetting at the least. The Earl of Cardigan (then Lord Brudenell) was dismissed from the command of the Fifteenth Hussars, subsequently to the trial of Captain Wathen, because the Court-martial, after honourably acquitting the Captain, declared with regard to the Colonel, that they could not ascribe his bringing the accusation "solely to a wish to uphold the honour and interests of the Army," and that "his conduct had been reprehensible in advancing such various and weighty assertions to be submitted before a public tribunal without some sure grounds of establishing the facts." The Court proceeded to attribute to Lord Brudenell, "a practice in every respect most dangerous to the discipline and subordination of the corps, and highly detrimental to that harmony and good feeling which ought to exist between officers;" and another, "which cannot be considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and honorable feeling of a gentleman, and as being certain to create disunion and to be most injurious to his Majesty's service." The finding of the Court-martial was approved and confirmed in a general order issued by Lord Hill, in which it was stated, that upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty has been pleased to order that Lieut. Colonel Lord Brudenell shall be removed from the command of the Fifteenth Hussars.

With these facts fresh in their memory, the public were much surprised when at a subsequent period Lord Brudenell was appointed to the command of the Eleventh Light Dragoons. Sir William Molesworth brought the subject before the House of Commons, first by way of question to Lord Howick, then Secretary at War; and then afterwards by a motion, "that it be referred to a Committee to inquire into the conduct of the Commander of the Forces in appointing Lieut. Col. Lord Brudenell to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Eleventh Light Dragoons." This motion was defeated, because Ministers found it convenient at the moment to shelter Lord Hill from exposure, and because it was the cue of loudly professing Radicals to extenuate all the misdeeds of Ministers, and take upon them the doing of their dirty work. The House of Commons (which will be recorded in history as "the shabby") negatived Sir William's motion by a majority of 332 to 42; and loudest among the speakers on the side of the majority was Mr. O'Connell. He declared, that "if the motion related only to Lord Hill and did not involve Lord Brudenell, he certainly should have supported the motion;" and took upon him to assert that the Court-martial "erred most grossly—were decidedly wrong, and went far beyond the bounds of their duty, in censuring a man who had not been heard upon the point which incurred their censure." And Mr. Hume, while ostensibly supporting the motion, said that "the sentence was a harsh and unjust one towards the noble Lord." The purpose of these appeals in favour of Lord Brudenell was to induce the House to refuse the inquiry, under pretence of tenderness to him; and the denunciations of Lord Hill were empty batteries or public indignation, in order to mitigate its anger on seeing its object withdrawn from its reach. Lord Hill was only culpable because Lord Brudenell had been unjustly dealt with.

The Court-martial had not exceeded its duty its finding was tantamount to that of an Election Committee declaring that a petition against a sitting Member is frivolous and vexatious. Lord Brudenell was heard, or had an opportunity of being heard, upon every particle of evidence produced before the Court-martial, for he conducted his own case. The removal of Lord Brudenell from the command of the regiment was a spontaneous act of the King, not the enforcement of the sentence of a Court-martial. Substantial justice had been done to that nobleman; and if he had a right to complain of any forms being neglected which the Articles of War prescribe, a Court of inquiry was the proper means of redress—not a smuggled reappointment to a regiment, which was equivalent to an admission that his conduct could not bear inquiry. It is clear that the case was one which demanded scrutiny, and Mr. O'Connell's lawyer-like technicalities, and the sympathy with Lord Brudenell, were mere flourishes to divert attention from the disreputable transaction in which Ministers were implicated, and which their convenient House of Commons was resolved to shield from exposure and punishment. Lord Cardigan is indefensible; Lord Hill, his *socius criminis*, is indefensible; but every person who was a party to Lord Hill's original misconduct, without which Lord Cardigan would never have had an opportunity of repeating his misdeeds, is also liable to his share of blame.

And now that we have endeavoured to adjust the proportions of discredit which belong to all parties to these transactions from first to last, we may be allowed to add, that we trust newspaper vituperation is not to be the only consequence of the revelations which have been made of the manner in which justice is administered at the Horse Guards. We trust the Court-martial on Captain Reynolds (the elder) will confine its verdict to the charge brought against him. The conduct of Lord Cardigan and of the Horse Guards must be the object of a special investigation or investigations. Offenders must not be again screened from exposure and punishment under pretext of alleged informalities. With regard to Lord Cardigan, there are facts and suspicions enough to justify his being put upon his trial. The state of feeling which exists among the officers of the Eleventh, and the duel between Lord Cardigan and Captain Tuckett, connected with the facts proved at the trial of Captain Wathen, show that inquiry is necessary. With regard to Lord Hill, the statement of Captain Reynolds (the younger) shows that inquiry is called for, and his conduct, but into the whole system of management in the Army. If Lord Hill has acted in the manner laid to his charge, he and his favorites ought to be visited with punishment; and more than this, the Articles of War ought to be revised, and military courts ought to be remodelled so as to put it out of the power of Commanders-in-Chief and superior officers to outrage insult, and oppress subordinates, in the manner they seem hitherto to have done.

To a civilian it seems inexplicable, how any person with the feelings of a gentleman, can have remained in a profession where he must be continually exposed to such wanton insults and injustice. It is clear that the "cold shade of aristocracy," of which an eminent British Soldier complains, does not merely repress military talent; it relaxes and fritters away the manly tone of character we look for in the soldier. This matter can only be amended by a radical reform in the organization of the British Army,

based upon a searching inquiry; for which the secrets already disclosed regarding the transactions between the Horse Guards, Lord Cardigan and his officers, give ample warrant. We would suggest among other subjects to be inquired into—whether it is not possible to translate the Articles of War into precise and intelligible English? whether it is not possible to make arrangements that shall secure to every officer accused an opportunity of making his defence, even though his accuser should have the advantage of him in rank and connexions, and in being a favorite of the Commander-in-Chief? whether, seeing that according to Mr. Macaulay's statement, the Secretary at War is merely a principal military pay-clerk, it might not be advisable that some power of controlling the Commander-in-Chief should be vested somehow in the head of the responsible Executive Government of the Country? whether seeing that the manner in which the spies in the mess of the Eleventh were expressed is rather frivolous, as also that some of the officers of that Regiment have not long ago been accused of ungentlemanly conduct towards civilians, and that the Fifteenth Hussars is now doing penance in India for a similar fault, it might not be for the advantage of the service that "fancy-ball regiments" should be in future dispensed with? lastly, whether when so much is doing to insure fair play to officers, something might not at the same time be done for the men?

CHARTISM.

The "Prison Thoughts" of Lovett and Collins are more creditable and more likely to do good than the book so called composed by a noted clerical delinquent. A little book has just been published, entitled "Chartism; a new Organization of the People, embracing a plan for the Education and Improvement of the People politically and socially, and purporting to have been written in Warwick Gaol, by William Lovett, Cabinet-maker, and John Collins, tool-maker." It is on many accounts a valuable publication. The general turn of thought, and the works quoted in the foot-notes, show the influences under which the intellects of the more reflecting and better portion of the unfranchised classes are struggling to develop and strengthen themselves: the book is therefore valuable as a guide to the moral and political creeds of the operatives. The plan proposed is well conceived as a whole, and neatly and ingeniously worked out in its details; it therefore deserves a trial at the hands of the Chartists.

The authors propose the formation of a society to be managed by a general board, the members of which shall be elected one by every county containing 500 members of the Association, or two by every county containing double the number or more. The objects of the Association are to be—the erection of public halls for the people throughout the kingdom, to be used during the day as infant preparatory or high schools, and at an evening, for the public lectures, readings, discussions, musical entertainments, dancing, and other healthful and rational recreations; to establish normal or teacher's schools in such towns or districts as may be found necessary; to establish agricultural and industrial schools for the education and support of the infant children of the Association; to establish circulating libraries, consisting of from a hundred to two volumes each—"such libraries to vary as much as possible from each other, and to be sent in rotation from one town or village in the district to another;" to print tracts and appoint missionaries for the purpose of explaining the views of the Association; and to devise and execute means for raising the necessary funds. We feel convinced that the working classes are in a condition to carry this scheme into effect to a very considerable extent. Mr. Combe's work on the Constitution of Man is a household book among our skilled artisans throughout the country. In Manchester, the Lyceums for the working-classes are founded upon views and principles congenial to those developed in "Chartism." The experiment of shifting or revolving libraries has been successfully tried in the South of Scotland. In Glasgow, a Working-Man's Association carried into effect for one or two winters the lecturing part of the plan. The Temperance Societies have everywhere been preparing members to take an active and useful part in working out the scheme.

The plan for the education and improvement of the people is not merely an airy-drawn theory, the dream of two enthusiasts in Warwick Gaol: there are men of the class to which it is addressed in every county, who sympathize with their views, and have received the necessary preparatory training to enable them to work it out. Such an association would be to the working-classes of our day what the guilds and corporations were to the townsmen of our earlier history—the means of raising them to such a grade of moral and economical importance as rendered unavoidable their being admitted to a share of political power. It is a proud attitude for the poor and unfranchised classes to assume towards those possessed of political power—"You will not give us real education: well, we will educate ourselves!" The Chartists cannot make our legislators enact the Charter, and they cannot make the electors choose legislators who will; but by working out the plan advised in Warwick Gaol, they will make themselves powerful (in the only kind of power men ought to have or wish) in despite both of electors and Parliament-men. Even though the scheme should ultimately prove impracticable—even though the operatives should not yet be sufficiently advanced to carry it into effect—the mere attempt will have a beneficial influence upon the character and condition of those who make it.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The despatch dated the 3d of October, and delivered, as is said, upon the 9th, derives its value more from its position in the controversy between the two governments, and from the functions it ostensibly fulfills—viz. those of an official and authenticated announcement of the views systematically entertained by M. Thiers and his colleagues upon a great international question, with regard to which Great Britain and her allies have been strongly impressed with a belief that France required a justification, than from any intrinsic force or substance in the dispatch itself, capable of shedding much new light upon its merits, of which the French Government had not previously enjoyed the full advantage. In common with the memorandum of Lord Palmerston above referred to, that of M. Thiers has the subordinate graces of temper and courtesy in abundance. It is likewise drawn up with uncommon tact and ability. It further has the character of retrospection merely, professing to

be a defence of the past conduct of France. There are, at the same time, remarkable allegations in this document under the hand of M. Thiers, which we repeat, what was said before, demand the most serious attention of Lord Palmerston, because they go to compromise, in the most direct manner, the accuracy of some of his most distinct statements, and nearly the whole of his most pungent imputations against the consistency of France.

Lord Palmerston's memorandum asserts that, in the year 1837, the French Minister, M. Sebastiani, acknowledged unequivocally that the scheme of demarcation proposed by the British secretary would be "the best." The noble lord further affirms, that France, for some time after she had objected to the British scheme of coercion against Mehemet Ali, "had no scheme of her own to propose;" and, in a curious and remarkable paragraph, his lordship pursues his subject thus—"However, in September, 1839, Count Sebastiani, then minister at the Court of London, proposed to divide Syria by a line east and west from the neighborhood of Beyrout to the desert near Damascus! all to the south of that line to be administered by Mehemet Ali, all to the north by the Sultan; and if such a plan should be agreed upon by the five powers, M. Sebastiani gave the Queen's government to understand that France would join in coercing Mehemet Ali to submit to it."

This we say, is a most serious and most essential feature in the dispatch of the British Foreign Secretary, because he makes almost all the subsequent stages of the negotiation turn, as it were, upon this proposal as a pivot. He says that he himself objected to it; that Count Sebastiani excused his own admission of coercive measures in favour of that arrangement, although he had rejected them for the enforcement of the propositions tendered by Great Britain by reason of "domestic considerations," connected with the state of popular feeling in France, &c. Then follow two or three modified projects submitted by Lord Palmerston, to one or more of which he makes Baron Neumann a party and of which he makes the French ministry itself cognizant, though disapproving of them. Now, all this is of extreme importance, and in the highest degree circumstantial. But what if it should prove wholly incorrect? Such a thing is scarcely creditable yet does M. Thiers deny it—every word—Times.

Wreck of the Royal George.—Amongst the curiosities recovered have been some of the Surgeon's implements, the brass pans of his scales being perfect, though very thin, as well as the brass chains by which they were hung, but with all the iron work gone. Next to brass, the most durable article found has been silk; for besides pieces of cloaks and lace, a pair of black satin breeches, and a large satin waistcoat with flaps were got up, of which the silk was perfect, but the lining entirely gone, as well as the buttons, from the thread giving way. No articles of dress of wolen cloth have yet been found, and therefore we may presume that they have all decayed. Some pieces of leather have been recovered from time to time, but none in a perfect state.

The Royal Cradle Cover.—On Monday night a meeting of Spitalfields weavers took place in the large room attached to the National Schools, in Abbey-street, Bethnal-green, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of a committee, appointed on the 21st of July, with a view to the production of a piece of workmanship worthy to be presented to the Queen. The drawings prepared for the intended specimen were exhibited to the meeting, and excited much admiration, the dimensions of the piece of silk on which they are to be worked being six feet by four. The design is allegorical, and will, of course, include many figures, the minutest account of which would, after all, convey but a very inadequate notion of an undertaking that bids fair to be creditable to the skill and beneficial to the interests of those engaged in the manufacture of silk.

Father Mathew and Temperance.—The following extract from Father Mathew's last address to the people of Cork is calculated to cast a damp upon the hopes of those who expected permanent establishment of orderly habits of outward conduct, as the result of the medley of secular and superstitious notions upon which this advocate of Temperance bases his appeal to the people:—"The numbers who have violated the pledge in this city almost incline me to think that they are obstinately bent on their own destruction. Cork is the only place where the pledge has been violated to such an extent that, when in parts of Connaught and Leinster, I have been actually ashamed to read the Cork papers, so many instances were recorded of people having been brought before the magistrates for the crime of drunkenness. Indeed I cannot possibly conceive why the people of this city are so blind to their own interests."

Temperance Pledge—New Lights.—Dr. Mac Hale has instituted a temperance order of his own, in opposition to that set up by Father Mathew. It is known that the pledge administered by the latter perpetually binds those who take it to abstain from intoxicating drinks. Dr. Mac Hale's plan is, that a man may join and continue to belong to a teetotal society as long as he refrains from "strong waters;" but that he may, begin to drink them again. To this principle the Mathewites object, because they hold that the only chance of keeping men from inebriety is binding them forever to abstain from the evil habit. And it is probable that the Mathewites are right in this view. But "Lord John," getting jealous of the fame and popularity of Father Mathew—or, as some say, displeased that his reverence should be draining so much money out of the archdiocese for medals, and have refused to assist his Lordship's schools—sets up an opposition order, and is striving to spread it as far as he can. He preached in favour of it a short time since in Westport, and condemned the Mathewite system as too stringent. What the Titular's motives are in opposing Father Mathew's principle, we shall leave others to conjecture; but that principle seems to be the most popular. The Mac Hale system is called the "new light."—*Mayo Constitution.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

SPIRIT OF THE ELECTIONS.

HALIFAX.—We have this morning to announce to our readers, that the elections for both township and county, have terminated! The poll closed at half-past nine yesterday at Margaret's Bay, Mr. Keith having resigned. Mr. McNab and Mr. Forrester are therefore members for the township of Halifax. The following may be depended on, as a correct state of the poll at closing:

FOR THE COUNTY.

Joseph Howe, - - - 1085
William Annand, - - - 923
Beamish Murdoch, - - - 506

FOR THE TOWNSHIP.

James McNab, - - - 716
Thomas Forrester, - - - 542
Alexander Keith, - - - 356

We have further to announce, after considerable pains to ascertain correctly, that Mr. Murdoch has given up the contest for the County. On coming from Margarets Bay, Mr. M.'s gig broke down, and his thigh was seriously injured. We suppose the poll for the county will shortly be closed, in favour of Messrs. Howe and Annand, without opposition.

WINDSOR.—Mr. Goudge was, we understand, declared duly elected yesterday, without opposition.

TRURO.—Mr. A. Archibald has been returned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

SIR,—I have observed a number of times in your paper, the great produce of that valuable root the Potatoe; but in no one instance to equal this:—several years since, one of my brothers and myself, planted six square rods of ground with the old sort of Crispy Potatoes, and when they were large enough, they were hoed as potatoes commonly are in this country; for they were planted in the common way, and when we went to hoe them a second time, the tops were too large to meddle with; therefore a few of the largest weeds were pulled up, and they were left to chance for their fate.

When the potatoes were about half grown, some persons dug into many of the hills and carried off several baskets of them, so said by two families that quarrelled and told of each others doings. But after all this, when we dug and measured them, we had forty-four bushels large measure.

ISRAEL PARENT.
Queensbury, Nov. 16, 1840.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1840.

The intelligence from the United States does not put us in possession of any later advices from England; and the mail which probably arrived at Halifax on Sunday last at the latest, has not yet reached Fredericton.

It appears from the American papers that General Harrison will probably be the next President of the Republic. The President steam-ship, had returned to New York, having been out 7 days; in consequence of running short of fuel, owing to the continuance of a strong easterly gale. This circumstance will cause much mercantile embarrassment, as Bills will be protested, that cannot be met in consequence of this detention. The vessel seems to have gone to sea without a proper supply of fuel, owing to the negligence of the engineer. We perceive that Mr. Buckingham, Lady and son, were among the passengers on board the President. She sailed again on the 11th instant for England.

We have inserted on our first page a communication, with reference to the kind offices of some of our tory friends at Bathurst. Since the time when it was proposed to establish an independent paper at Fredericton, we have been assailed by the malevolence and enmity of these people; for which, if it came from any other quarter, it would be difficult to account. Belonging to no party, not prostituting our columns to the dissemination of slander and ill-will; but conducting the Sentinel in accordance with the liberal principles of the age, had those men the good of the country in view, they would have encouraged its circulation, rather than have assailed it with misrepresentation and abuse.

We have of late had occasion to notice one of the modes, by which the funds of the Province have been misapplied in the county of Northumberland. We are not unacquainted with the doings of the faction there; and if we once open out upon them, they may take our word for it, we shall realise the truth of the proverb, that those who sit in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones.

As respects the inhabitants of Bathurst we are much gratified by the expression of their approbation, which we have of late repeatedly received, at the manner in which the Sentinel has uniformly been conducted since its establishment—a sentiment which pervades the Province generally; and of which there cannot be a stronger evidence, than is to be found in the impotent malice of those who would, if permitted, again ride rough-shod over the rights and liberties of the country.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—While every community in England and America of any importance with regard to numbers, has its Institute and Lyceum, it cannot but be a source of surprise, that nothing of the kind has been originated here, where persons can doubtless be found who would deliver lectures of a scientific nature. Our attention has frequently been called to the subject; and we would suggest to those individuals, who feel an interest in the rising generation, or who may be desirous for the diffusion of knowledge, the propriety of calling a public meeting for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements. The price of Family Tickets for the course may be made so reasonable, as to meet the means of that portion of this community, for whose benefit those institutions are principally established in the mother country.

We mentioned in our last the appointment of a commission, to investigate and regulate the affairs of the Post Office in these colonies, and to introduce one uniform rate of postage and system of management; and in this number we have copied a notice from the Secretary's Office, calling upon the servants of the Crown, to communicate such information as may be required of them. We believe that will have reference to the statistics of the Post Office in the first place; and that the Commission will require Returns from the several Provinces, by counties, districts or townships; as it is essential for them to know not only the amount and character of the population, but how it is distributed, before they can well judge where Post Office improvement is needed.

We have inserted an extract from an Ordinance, recently passed by the Special Council of Lower Canada, for establishing a turnpike road across the Portage at the Tamiscounta Lake, leading to this Province. A surveyor has also been appointed, to examine the road between that Lake and Woodstock; the whole of which we understand it is intended to make a perfect high-way for carriages: such as may be used with safety by night as well as by day, and to have the rivers bridged.

Mr. Russell one of the surveyors who were recently appointed, met Messrs. Hayward and Brown, who have just returned from laying out a road from Woodstock, through Jacksonstown to Presq' Isle and thence to the river de Chute; a country which recently we described in a short tour we made in September last. This road will again proceed by the river, till it reaches the Tobique, through a most fertile description of land.

Mr. Russell we are told not only highly approved of this line of road, but considered the country in its neighborhood as the finest agricultural district he had met with. It is to be regretted that such an immense portion of it is held by individuals—the family of Sir Archibald Campbell alone having we understand about nine thousand acres in that quarter; and if great care is not taken, other persons will secure for themselves much of what remains ungranted. It would be well if some public notice were given in places where lands lie that are offered at Auction; as interested persons spread reports, to the effect that they have purchased such lands, by which means others who would do so are misled, and the former thus procure the land at the upset price; and not only is that the case but others who would settle and improve the country, are prevented from doing so. We hope the Legislature at its next meeting, will pass some law upon the subject, and that in the meantime, the Executive Council will have their eyes upon these land-jobbers.

The fertile tract of country to which we allude, if we mistake not, extends all along the lower part of the border line, till it reaches the monument; and we trust the period is not far distant, when a body of British Emigrants shall have been planted along the entire frontier, who will occupy the portion of British territory to which the State of Maine at present unjustly lay claim.

Our friend Mr. CHUBB has sent us a copy of his ALMANACK for the coming year, very neatly put up. It seems to have been prepared with more than ordinary care, and has an Index, which was very much wanted in his last Annual.

We feel much pleasure in copying the following notice of the Cattle Show at Bellisle Bay, advertised in a former paper. It was our intention to have attended it, and given a full account to the public; but were prevented doing so, in consequence of having to attend at the Supreme Court, and report the trial which occupied a large portion of our two last numbers. We shall endeavour to be present at the Fair in May.

MR. CHUBB.—Our market at the head of Bellisle Bay on the 27th of October, exceeded my expectation. There were about one hundred and fifty head of Neat Cattle on the ground, and a number of Sheep and Horses, a great part of which changed owners, and many cattle that were not at the market, were bargained for by the parties assembled.

At a meeting of the principal inhabitants of this vicinity, it was agreed to hold two Markets next year: one on the first Tuesday in May, and the other on the first Tuesday in October. A FARMER.
Springfield, (K. C.) Nov. 3, 1840.

We regret to learn that a serious accident has befallen the New Brunswick steamer, that vessel having sunk at Indian-town wharf yesterday morning, about three o'clock; and so sudden was the event, that within a quarter of an hour after the alarm was given, the steamer sank. She had a large quantity of goods on board at the time; and we fear the loss of property independent of what the Company may sustain, will amount to from £1000 to £1500.

Mr. Gaylor with a little boy who were in the cabin, and the crew, had a narrow escape, the water being over that gentleman's ankles before he could get on deck; and the latter had scarce time to save their clothes. It is difficult satisfactorily to account for the manner in which this misfortune originated, as Capt. Wylie had removed from the freight from the vessel on the previous evening, and left her as he considered in a state of security; and the mate was on deck about half an hour before the event occurred. It was scarcely necessary to have mentioned these circumstances, as the character for carefulness, and correct judgement of Captain Wylie, are in themselves a sufficient guarantee against the imputation of negligence.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

November 17, 1840.

His Excellency the Governor General having appointed Messrs. Edward Dowling, T. A. Stayer and John Davidson, to be Commissioners to enquire into the present administration of the Post Office, within the Provinces of British North America.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased, with a view to facilitate the enquiries upon this important subject, to require and direct all the Servants of the Crown, in the Province of New Brunswick, to return the fullest and most explicit answers in their power, to any applications relating thereto, which they may receive from the Commissioners.

By His Excellency's Command.
WM. F. ODELL.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

William McIntosh and Church Meigs, Esq., are, to be Justices of the Peace in the County of Charlotte.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE whole Postage on Letters for the United Kingdom, forwarded via Halifax, can in future be paid at this Office, at the rate of 1s. 2d. Sterling or 1s. 4d. Currency per half Ounce.

Wm. B. PHAIR, P. M.
Fredericton, Nov. 17, 1840.

MARRIED.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, Mr. Lawrence Ceer, to Miss Agnes Campbell, both of the Parish of Kingsclear.
On the 19th inst. by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. James Young, to Miss Sarah Casey, both of St. Mary's.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Dollard, Mr. Hugh Neil, of Halifax, N. S. to Miss Maria M'Carriek, of this place.

DIED.

At Quaco, on the 25th ult. after a severe illness, Mrs. Abigail Vaughan, wife of the late Mr. Samuel Vaughan, of that place, in the 79th year of her age, leaving a large family and numerous friends to mourn their loss.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Courier Office, by the
Gross, Dozen or single one:

CHUBB'S NEW BRUNSWICK

ALMANACK,

For 1841.