COLONIAL.

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

HONORABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

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

Gentlemen of the Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly;

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

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

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

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

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

Gentlemen of the Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

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

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

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

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

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

You must be sensible, from the conduct of the Imperial Legislature on that great question for a long series of years, that our proceedings in legislating for this Island, with reference to the change that has been produced in the relations between the landed proprietors and the agricultural labourers, will be watched with attention and anxiety, and will bring down on us that interference to which we object, if our measures be not in manifest conformity with the principles which have worked out that change in our internal Constitution. I see no reason to suppose that you will give cause for such interference, and none therefore to anticipate its occurrence. I cannot promise that the Imperial Parliament will not exercise its paramount authority, whenever it sees fit to do so; but I can assure you, that it has no desire without necessity, and is anxious to avoid interference, and to limit its exercise, when unavoidable, within the narrowest bounds compatible with the due protection of all classes of the community in this Island. It is in your power, I trust, to prevent any emergency that would require or justify such interposition. We have only to legislate for the Island according to the spirit of the age, and on the principle of the perfect and equal freedom of every class of its inhabitants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

" MONTREAL, Nov. 13th.—It is supposed that the Session of the Special Council will close to-morrow, to meet in January or February. The Resolutions in favour of the re-union of the Provinces, are said to be five or six in all; they are in favor of an immediate Union; require a permanent Civil List; approve of assuming the debt of Upper Canada, for improvements; speak of both provinces being adequately represented and trust to the Imperial Parliament for the other provisions. The division in committee on the first Resolution in favor of the Union was, 11 for, 4 against. The total number of Councillors who *might* have been here, is twenty-seven. One or two started from home immediately on receiving the notice last week, and turned back; one arrived from the townships after all was over. The division on the report was 11 to 3, one of the minority having set out yesterday for England.

" The Governor General, it is still said, leaves on Monday for Toronto, where he will endeavour to get the Legislative Council and Assembly to agree to the Union. Their debt is about five millions of dollars, and many will be *interested* in getting the whole or a part made payable by the United Province. It will be difficult, however, to adjust the representation (which must consent to the new taxes and dispose of the appropriations,) to the satisfaction of those concerned, if the re-union does take place. Generally the business of both Upper and Lower Canada has been rather thriving this fall, and if we have not already felt the pressure in the United States, it is owing to the army expenditures in the country derived from the British Treasury. All seem to agree that there is no ground to expect any disturbance this winter in Lower Canada; but there may be predatory incursions of refugees and vagabonds from the opposite side of the river in Upper Canada. At all events, while questions are pending with the United States, it is not likely that the British army and expenditure in the North American Provinces can be diminished; nor in the present, and probably continued disposition, of the agitators in both provinces, is it likely that events may not arise which may cause the Canadas to be overrun by a foreign or insurrectionary force, whenever it suits the views of the United States. But I begin to wander into the future, which can only be guessed at, from a knowledge of the past and the elements constituting the population of the two provinces, and the agents who may be acting upon them."

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

The Toronto Examiner of the 13th states " from good authority," that the Governor General has fully resolved, in compliance with his instructions, to carry into effect the union of the provinces, without regard to the opinions of any individuals on one side or the other. The Examiner also says " it is currently rumoured that Sir George Arthur has sent home his resignation by the Great Western."

The Bellville Intelligencer says that orders have been received from the Government, to put in good order all the houses in that town which have been occupied as barracks, so that they may be delivered up to their owners. This looks like returning peace.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 15.—*The Weather.*—Since the beginning of the week we have had a prevalence of easterly winds, which came to rain yesterday and to-day with a thick fog. The atmosphere is, however, mild for the season of the year.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20.—Snow has fallen heavily during Sunday night and Monday, and the ground is again covered; the weather is at present moist, and the roads are in a wretched condition. Winter carriages are in general use in town.—A large flock of wild geese passed over the city yesterday in a north-west direction, which some of the weather-wise say is a sign of a continuance of mild weather, whilst others hold that it indicates high winds.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Courier;

SIR,—When a great public calamity takes place, it is usual in all civilized countries for those who have been fortunate enough to escape the evil, to sympathize with and assist their less fortunate fellow citizens. This was wont to be the practice of our good city, but since the late calamitous fire the system appears to be changed; what has hardened the hearts of our authorities, I do not pretend to say, but such I lament to say, is the case.

Myself with many others have puzzled our brains in vain to discover an excuse for the manufacturers of the late fire Law, throwing three-fourths of the expense of widening Dock-street, on the persons who are already crushed into the ashes of their former homes by the late calamity. Are the people of the burnt district to be made burnt offerings of? are they to be annihilated? can any man in his senses for one moment entertain the idea that there is even the shadow of Justice, in calling upon the sufferers in the plenitude of their inability, to make and pay for a splendid street, which will be for the accommodation of the whole City, I might add, the whole County? Forbid it Justice, forbid it humanity.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you can inform me how and by whom this renowned Law was concocted? There are many versions of its history and origin afloat; it is therefore difficult to know which to adopt. By some I am informed that it was asked for by the Common Council; again, the Common Council stoutly deny the charge. Be that as it may, I would put this wholesome question—Was it got up by the people who were the sufferers?—the people who were asked to pay the piper? or were they deemed worthy of being consulted? I shall be met by the advocates of the Law, with "*There was a public meeting called.*" Good—but pray what right had "*the public*" to take the business out of the hands of their authorized representatives, the members of the Common Council?—and was there a notification stuck up in the burnt district? I am inclined to think not. The few that were posted in other parts of the City, were like angels' visits, few and far between; and their effects, if an angel's visit, must have been that of the destroying angel.

To come to the fact of the matter, the Law (if it deserves the name of a law,) is not a constitutional act. The City's Charter plainly points out that all alterations must be made in the spirit of the Charter, and not in direct opposition to it. Also that when an alteration is made, it shall be made by the COMMON COUNCIL, " by and with the consent of the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL." Not a word about the House of Assembly—that body is not acknowledged by the Charter, hence, their Acts affecting the City's rights are invalid.

I will conclude, Sir, by asking one more question. When those humane Legislators framed the Law, why did they not model it after the Laws of Great-Britain, which are both mild and just? why copy the Laws of the Americans, a people who make Laws that their public functionaries acknowledge in their public documents, it is impossible to enforce. If we copy from our Western neighbours, in mercy let it be their virtues and not their vices. I had fondly hoped that we had experienced of late quite enough of Yankee humbug in the shape of bridges, water-works, &c.—and if it be necessary to enact a Law for the taking away private property for public good, why not follow the practice of the Corporation of London? In that country of even-handed justice all public improvements are paid for out of the public funds and not by distressing private individuals.

I may trouble you again on the same subject; meantime I remain your obedient servant,

A SUFFERER.

Master Hutchings,

THE LILLIPUTIAN WONDER.

THE smallest Actor and Vocalist that has ever appeared before the Public, and whose extraordinary performances in London, and throughout England, have created the greatest sensation,—together with Mr. HUTCHINGS, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden and Haymarket, having been cast away at Arichat, on their passage from London to New York, and now proceeding to the latter City to fulfil their engagements, will visit SAINT JOHN in the ensuing week, for the purpose of giving a

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,

assisted by Mr. ALPIN, from the principal London Theatres, and Mrs. HUTCHINGS.

☞ Further particulars will be made known on the arrival of the Company in this City.

St. John, Nov. 23.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1839.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN!—By the Western Mail, last evening, we received files of London papers to the 2d November, inclusive, brought by the steamer *British Queen*, which arrived at New-York on Sunday last, after a passage of twenty-two days, and have hastily collected the following summary of their contents.

The Court remain at Windsor Castle, and Her Majesty continued to enjoy good health.

Her Majesty took her accustomed out-of-door exercise on Friday and Saturday, attended by the Princes of Saxe-Coburg, and attended by a numerous suite.

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

Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg was indisposed. He had not left the Castle for some days.

The hon. Miss Murray has succeeded the hon. Miss Paget as one of the Maids of Honor in waiting on the Queen.

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

Parliament has been further prorogued to Thursday the 12th December, and from the omission of the words "then and there to meet," &c. it is presumed it will not assemble before the usual time.

Mr. Henry Tufnell, Private Secretary of Lord Minto and son-in-law of Sir W. Horton, late Governor of Ceylon, is appointed Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir Edward Codrington is appointed to the Governorship of Plymouth, vacant by the Hon. Admiral Fleming being appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

The sudden death of the Duke of Argyll, on the 22d October, at Ardencapel Castle, is announced.

The Earl of Clarendon, says the London Globe, (ministerial,) is to be admitted to a seat in the Cabinet, and to receive the appointment of Lord Privy Seal.

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

It is rumoured that the Marquis of Breadalbane is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire, vacant by the demise of the Duke of Argyll.—*Evening Paper.*

Lord Fortescue, in consequence of advanced age, has resigned the Lord Lieutenancy and Vice-Admiralship of the County of Devon, and Lord Ebrington, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is appointed his successor in both offices.

It is said that Lord Tavistock will stand for Cambridgeshire on the liberal interest, in conjunction with Mr. E. Townley, whenever there is a general election.—*Globe.*

The Right Hon. Lord George Thomas Beresford, G. C. H. brother of His Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland, and uncle of the Marquis of Waterford, died on Saturday at the Palace, Armagh, (Ireland.) His Lordship was a Major General in the army, and by his death the Colonelcy of the 3d or King's Own Light Dragoons becomes vacant.

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

The London *Times* of the 2d November asserts that the registrations have gone by an immense majority, in favor of the Monarchy in Church and State—and that come the dissolution of Parliament when it may, the doom of the Melbourne ministry is sealed. England and Wales only, adds the *Times*, if we are not mistaken, without reckoning a single vote from Ireland or Scotland, will return Conservatives much more than equivalent to a majority, of the entire House of Commons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORTALITY AMONG THE NOBILITY.—Since the 5th instant it has been our duty to record the deaths of the Dukes of Bedford and Argyll, Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl of Kingston, Lord Trimlestown, Dowager Lady Radstock, Viscountess Tamworth, Sir Samuel Warren, Sir John T. Jones, Bart. Lady Hume Campbell, and the Hon. William Irby.

A commission has been appointed to proceed to Paris, and resume negociations for a commercial treaty with France. Mr. Bulwer and Mr. M'Gregor are the commissioners.

Paris papers of the 30th October contain no news of importance, except that the amounts received from several of the departments showed that the corn markets were again looking up.—The weather had become exceedingly inclement in Paris. It snowed with a gale from the north-west throughout the whole of the 30th.

It is stated in intelligence from Spain, that Cabrera had discovered a very serious tendency of his army to submit to the Queen, and it was believed that he had shot some of his officers for real or supposed treason.—General Espartero was to have marched from Muniezo on the 18th to attack Cabrera.

The Leipsic Gazette, in announcing that great military preparations are being made by Russia, states in proof that a proclamation has been published in the official Gazette of Poland, offering service to no less than six hundred medical men, and requiring them all to make the best of their way to Odessa.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.—The wind continues to blow very fresh from the Eastward. The arrivals from the Westward are consequently very few. Yesterday one vessel only made port. Even the steamers find it difficult to make way against so strong a head wind.

THE SEASON.—In consequence of a continuance of wet weather, ploughing and sowing have rarely been so backward as they are at present.

THE CROPS.—Since our last publication much has been done in gathering the crops. There remains now scarcely any thing to cut or cart into the barn yard. Never was corn put together in better condition than it has been in Caithness this season. Indeed the north country generally has been highly favored in regard to the harvest weather this year, compared with that experienced in England and Ireland.—*John O'Groat Journal, October* 18.

London, Nov. 1—*Evening.*—Though money has been comparatively easy during the whole of this week, there was some indication in the latter part of the day of a renewal of the pressure. No cause for this transpired, even in the shape of rumour, but the increased caution in the monetary circles was too obvious to be mistaken.

The foreign exchanges have undergone a further decline this afternoon, which may possibly have had something to do with the feeling in the money market above described. What many persons apprehend is, now that the credit of the Bank of England on Paris is exhausted, and found moreover, not to have answered the original purpose of it by giving a favorable turn to the exchanges, that the Bank direction will have recourse to some action in the home market in order to make money scarce again, and to place trade, as the phrase is, again under the harrow.

The unfavorable accounts received from Canton ou Wednesday have produced much excitement in the Tea market, and prices have advanced 2d per pound during the last few days. Common Congo has been sold currently at 1s. 10½d.; the lowest price of Hyson is 2s. 8d.; and at these rates some of the merchants have refused to realize.

Corn Exchange, Nov. 1.—The wheat trade is a shade dearer than on Monday. 15,700 quarters of foreign have arrived since that day. The duty is now 16s. 8d.—English wheat ranges from 54s. to 75s. per quarter.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.—American flour finds ready sale at 41s. to 42s. per barrel;—duty 10s.

Liverpool Timber Market, Oct. 25.—Red Pine, 2s. to 2s. 2d. per foot; yellow, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d.—Plank, per foot of two inches thick, 2½d. to 3d.—Lathwood, per fathom, £5 to £6.—Staves, red, 1½ inch thick and 5½ feet long, per 1200, £55 to £75; do. Puncheon, £14 to £24.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 31.—A good demand for cotton continues to prevail, and as holders do not offer their stocks freely, prices have improved ⅛d. per pound since Friday last.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. Gesner gave his second Lecture on Chemistry on Monday evening last, and notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, the room was well filled. The subject (chemical affinity) was elucidated by a number of very interesting experiments, and in the Doctor's usual pleasing style. The next Lecture will be given on Monday evening next on Heat. This institution is giving an immense amount of interesting and useful information to our Mechanics and Artizans, and is very popular with all classes.

The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Lady and Family arrived in this city on Saturday last, from London, via Nova-Scotia. The Rev. gentleman resumed his clerical duties in Trinity Church the next morning.

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

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

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

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

The new Steamer *North America* returned on Tuesday from Boston in thirty-six hours (running time). She made the passage to Boston in thirty-nine hours, experiencing very heavy weather most of the time. We congratulate Messrs. WHITNEY & Co. on the complete triumph of their experiment so far, and trust, when this fine steamer resumes her regular trips in the Spring, the returns will be such as to compensate them for their great outlay.

We have now an instance of the advantage of this medium of communication in the fact, that a gentleman of this city was enabled by it to visit Eastport, Boston and New York, and transact business in each place, and was only *a week* absent from Saint John,—having sufficient time also, we believe, to have visited Philadelphia within that short period.

NOVA-SCOTIA WESTERN STEAM NAVIGATION.—Active exertions are now being made in Nova-Scotia to procure a steamer to run between Halifax and Yarmouth, touching at the intermediate ports. The shares are £25 each, and the whole sum required is £10,000. Sixteen shares are understood to have been taken at Shelburne, and the project is said to have been liberally encouraged in Liverpool, Barrington, and Yarmouth. The Yarmouth *Herald* says it is intended to purchase the boat in Britain, and to have her on the route next summer.

INQUESTS.—On the 22d instant, an inquest was held before Dr. W. BAYARD, Coroner, on view of the body of Jeremiah Farley—Verdict, " Accidental death by drowning."

Also, on the 25th an inquest was held on view of the body of Thomas Patchel, a boy who fell through while sliding on the ice in Lily Lake, on Sunday—Verdict, " Accidental death by drowning."—*Observer.*

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

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

The Funeral will take place To-morrow, (Sunday,) at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of Mr. William Yardy, Princess-street.

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

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

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 25th November, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Frederick Morehouse, Esquire, to be Captain of the Troop of Carleton Light Dragoons, vice Garden, resigned; also,—John Price, Gent. to be Quarter-Master of the 1st Battalion King's County Militia, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Mather deceased.

FREDERICTON, November 23.—A gentleman came on express from Washington last week, and another arrived from Quebec with despatches for the Lieutenant Governor on Wednesday last.

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

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

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

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

GOOD.—The Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday contains this little but meaning paragraph; " We regret to learn that three gentlemen of this city, occupying respectable positions in society, were arrested and held to bail on Saturday upon a charge of being concerned in fitting out vessels designed to be employed in the slave trade."

We call this good news—not because we hope that the three gentlemen will be proved guilty, but simply because we are glad to find that inquiry is to be made into the charges so frequently brought against Baltimore, of late, imputing to her citizens an active participation in that " hideous traffic."—*New York Com. Adv.*

We mentioned yesterday the arrest of five citizens of Baltimore, charged with participation in the slave trade. We learn that the Grand Jury of Baltimore has sent to this city for additional evidence, and that, in compliance with an order from the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Butler, the British Consul at this port has sent on documents and a seaman from one of the British cruisers.—*Ib.*

NEW-YORK MARKET, Nov. 23d.—*Flour and Meal.*—The prevalence of very severe weather for the past few days, with the prospect of a speedy close of navigation, has induced much firmness on the part of holders of Western, as also a farther advance in price for that description of 12½ a 25 cents. Sales were made yesterday of common to very good brands of Canal at $6 37½ a $6 50. Rye Flour has also advanced, the present rates being $4 37½ a $4 50. Corn Meal, however, is steady, though firm, at $4 per barrel.

EXCHANGE.—Bills on England, at 8½ per cent premium.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The Providence Bank, at Providence has resumed specie payment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*Stoney Creek:* a fragment from the Note Book of a Canadian Traveller," will appear in our next.

Passengers in the *Ellen Bryson*—Miss Melville and servant, Mrs. Foreman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

Price of Flour, &c. at the 'City Mills.'

Superfine Flour, 45s. per brl. & 22s. 6d. per hundred.
Fine do. 42s. 6d. do. & 21s. 3d. do.
Middlings do. 20s. do. & 10s. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel.
Bran, - - 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

At Carleton, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Charles Adams, to Almira, fourth daughter of Mr. John Leavitt, all of this City.

On Monday by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. William Anderson, to Miss Martha McKee, both of this city.

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

By the same, on the 27th, at Carleton, Mr. John Coldwell, to Miss Phœbe Clark, both of this City.

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

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Robert Mahoney, to Miss Mary Rowe, both of the Parish of Portland.

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

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

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

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

At Miramichi, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. R. Archibald, Captain Francis J. M'Alpine, of Halifax, to Martha, youngest daughter of S. Rainnie, Esquire, of Aberdeen.

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

At Trinity Church, Digby, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Captain Thomas Andrews, to Miss Harriet Sarah Miller, of this City.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. William Moore, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of Col. J. M. Brooks, all of Digby.

At Halifax, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. John Marshall, Mr. Abdiel Kirk, to Margaret, daughter of the late Francis Muloch, Esq.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, aged 19 years, Sarah Jane, the only surviving child of the late Thomas Ratchford, Esq. of Parrsboro, N. S.

On Sunday morning, James William, only son of Mr. James Bowes, of this City, aged 6 years and 9 months.

At Carleton, on Monday last, in the 46th year of her age, after a short illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Rickard, and fourth daughter of the late Mr. Robert Alexander, of Noel, Nova-Scotia, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn the loss of an affectionate parent and mother.

Suddenly, in the Parish of Upham, King's County, on the 7th instant, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. Charles Howe, leaving a widow and large family to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

At Quebec, on the 12th instant, in his 74th year, the Hon. Jonathan Sewell, L. L. D., Member of the Executive Council of Lower Canada, and for many years its President, and late Chief Justice of that Province.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—New brig ———, Young, Granville—A. B. Thorne, ballast.

Monday—Barque Express, Scott, Gloucester, 49 days—Harris & Allan, coals, iron, &c.

Ellen Bryson, Clark, Greenock, 55—F. Collins, merchandise.—Nov. 4th, lat. 42, long. 45, spoke Bremen ship Pauline, from New-York for Bremen, totally dismasted, rigging jury masts, did not require any assistance; 8th, lat. 40 33, long. 50 10, spoke barque Mason, Barney, from New-York for Calcutta, out 8 days—all well.

Brig Comet, Goodwin, Lancaster, 63—Jas. Kirk, ballast.

Schr. William Sprague, Lyons, New-York, 7—N. Merritt, flour and grain.

Banner, Lingley, Portland, 2—J. & T. Robinson, molasses, flour, &c.

New ship Corsair, Butters, Truro—E. Farley & Co. timber.

Tuesday—Schr. Olive Branch, Bouchier, Quebec, 25—pork, &c.

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

Steamer North America, Henneberry, Boston, 36 hours—J. Whitney & Co. merchandise and passengers.

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

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

Brig Solon, Graves, Stranraer, 56—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Schr. Ruby, Irvine, Bangor—Willard, Buchanan & Co. bricks.

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

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

COASTWISE, &C.

Saturday—Jane, Best, Cumberland, deals, &c.
Mary Ann, Wells, Shepody, deals and butter.
Diligence, Madden, Gardner's Creek, deals.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, St. Andrews, do.
Sunday—Caroline, Chisholm, Douglas, plaster.
Superior, Faulkner, Douglas, plaster.
Zealous, Hains, Brier Island, fish.
William Henry, Thomson, Lepreaux, deals.
Monday—Victory, Bowman, Cumberland, deals.
Dove, Gillett, Annapolis, sheep, poultry, &c.
John & Mary, Peters, Annapolis, potatoes, &c.
Beaver, Mitchell, Welch Pool, fish and oil.
Pearl, Smith, Cornwallis, potatoes, turnips, &c.
Dove, Martin, Hopewell, potatoes.
Helen, Woodman, Digby, fish and potatoes.
Mary, Taylor, Hillsboro, deals.
Hare, Turnbull, Digby, fish, &c.
Susannah, Reagh, Wilmot, staves, &c.
Margaret Ann, Cook, Wilmot, staves.
Barbara, Wright, Digby, cattle and fish.
Pacific, Sandford, Cornwallis, potatoes, &c.
Mary, Vance, Parrsboro, potatoes.
Mariner, Worster Digby, hay, &c.
Lark, Matthews, Welch Pool, fish.
William, Newcomb, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Only Son, Rice, Digby, potatoes and fish.
Meridian, Nelson, Truro, boards.
Tuesday—Pilgrim, Murray, Parrsboro, deals, &c.
Lydia Olenda, Jordan, Cornwallis, potatoes, &c.
Victoria, Cutler, Annapolis, potatoes and fish.
Mary Jane, Gatcomb, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Wednesday—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, Digby, passengers.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Thursday—Favorite, Helms, St. Andrews, deals.
Enterprise, Wilcox, Campo Bello, fish.
Sarah Ann, Fisher, Grand Manan, fish.
Juno, Messenger, Annapolis, cattle and potatoes.
Friday—William, Newcomb, Cornwallis, hay, &c.
Wave, Allen, Shelburne, granite.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

25th—Emmanuel, Dearness, London.
27th—Frederick, Flemming, Liverpool.
Magnificent, Whitty, Liverpool.
28th—Parrsboro, Brown, Belfast.
Solon, Graves, Whitehaven.
29th—John Bentley, ——, Liverpool.
30th—Liverpool, Sinnott, Liverpool.
Daley, Sterritt, Bantry.

CLEARED.

Ship Bridgetown, Hobbs, Waterford, timber
Countess of Durham, Kelly, Liverpool, timber.
Wilson, Jordan, Hull, timber.
Maitland, Allanby, Liverpool, timber.
Mozambique, Stephens, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Lincoln, Ricker, Eastport, plaster.
P. I. Nevius, Williams, Barbados, lumber.
Jacinth, Kelly, St. Kitts, fish and lumber.
Napoleon, Caleff, Philadelphia, plaster.
Malta, Bannerman, Glasgow, deals.
City of York, Hinds, Newport, (Eng.) timber.
Schr. Oxford, Mitchell, New-York, coals.
Amazon, Haskell, Castine, ballast.
Syrian, Darling, Blue Hill, (U. S.) ballast.
James Clark, Beck, Boston, salt, &c.

Brig Leslie Gault, 54 days from Londonderry for this port, put into Halifax on the 20th inst., with loss of foretopmast and main yard on the 1st.

Brig Eliza, Wilson, 47 days from Waterford for this port, put into Halifax on the 22d inst., having sprung a leak on the 17th.

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

Cleared at Quebec, 9th inst., ship Woodstock, Simpson, Liverpool.

Brig Peri, Field, hence, at New-York, 22d inst.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 18th, brig Helen & Elizabeth, Allan, Liverpool.—Cleared, 19th, brig Daniel Kilby, Cooper, St. John.

Yarmouth, Nov. 22.—*Loss of the schooner Yarmouth Packet.*—We regret to announce the wreck of this fine packet. She sailed from St. John on Saturday morning last, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, about three miles from Long Island, the wind blowing fresh on shore, the head of her foremast was carried away, which rendered her unmanageable. She was driven near the shore, when both anchors were let go. The crew and passengers, six in number, got into the small boat, and (it being impossible to land opposite the vessel,) with great difficulty and peril succeeded in effecting a landing at a small creek upwards of a mile off, to which they were urged by the humane inhabitants of the Island, who walked along the shore to direct the way. At low water the schooner struck the rocks and filled. By the assistance of some of the inhabitants, of whom Captain Tooker speaks in the highest terms of gratitude, the vessel was got into the Passage, and the greater part of her cargo and materials saved. The letter bag was lost.—There was no insurance on the vessel.—*Herald.*

Quebec, Nov. 13.—No arrivals from sea since the 2d instant, and there still remain thirty-six square-rigged vessels in port to clear, and a few schooners for the lower ports.

Nov. 20.—The Wave, 27th Sept. from London, arrived this morning, has been long expected, and has large quantities of Government stores on board. It is expected she will be loaded and despatched in a few days.—The only vessels now loading are the ship General Hewitt for London, and the barque Hope, for Colchester.

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

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
1839	1171	368,452	7320
1838	1125	343,672	2995
Increase in 1839,	46	24,780	4325

[*From papers by the British Queen.*]

Arrived at Hull, Oct. 18th, Cleofrid, Smith, St. John. At Dundalk, 18th, Zephyr, Hayes, do. At Deal, 19th, John M'Callum, Baker, St. Lucia. At Leith, 19th, Commerce, Lynn, St. Andrews. At Gloucester, 22d, Mary Pring, Todd, St. John. At Dublin, 23d, Brothers, Poole, do, At Liverpool, 23d, Halifax, M'Cleary, Halifax; 24th; Independent, Gallilee, Richibucto; Emerald, Eills, Quebec. At Maryport, 24th, Jane, Sharp, Bathurst. At Waterford, 24th, Grecian, Flaherty, Miramichi.

Sailed from Deal, Oct. 19th, Fleta, Flockhart, Halifax. From Liverpool, 21st, British Queen, Dudne, St. John; 23d, Charles Humbertson, Marshall, Savannah; 26th, Evergreen, Moran, Savannah; Francis Lawson, Chaplin, Mobile; 30th, Calcutta, M'Kinnell, St. John; 31st, Columbine, Mason, ditto.

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

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

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

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

CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

At a Common Council, holden at the Council Chamber on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1839:

Read and Re-Enacted the following Laws:—

A Law to regulate Public Coaches and other Carriages used as Hackneys, within the City of Saint John.

A Law for the due ordering of Vessels lying at Anchor and at the Wharves within the City of Saint John, and for establishing the duties of the Harbour Master within the said City.

A Law to regulate the sale of Bread within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent Nuisances in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale of Lime within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate Cartmen, and to establish the rates of Cartage within the City of St. John.

By order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, jr. C. C.

DR. BOTSFORD may be found at the house occupied by the late Mr. James Otty, near St. Stephen's Church, Charlotte-street.
Nov. 30, 1839.

MILITARY TRANSPORT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Observer, Royal Gazette and Sentinel.]

CORPORATION CONTRACT.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the store of H. Porter, King-street, until WEDNESDAY, the 4th December next, at 12 o'clock noon, from persons willing to enter into Contract with the Corporation for laying down a Public Sewer in Union Street, between Germain and Prince William Streets, agreeably to a Plan and Specification to be seen at the said store.

The work to be completed in two months from the date of the Contract;—Good security will be required for the faithful performance of the same—and any further information given on application to the Committee.

N. B.—No Tender will be noticed, unless the names of two responsible persons are given as sureties for the due performance of the Contract.

H. PORTER, JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, } Committee.
Nov. 30, 1839.

FOUND at Indian Town, a Silver Mounted POWDER HORN—supposed to have been lost for some time. Apply to
ALEXANDER M'GROTTY.
Nov 30.—1wp.

Saint Patrick's Society.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at the St. John Hotel, on MONDAY Evening next, the 2nd December, at 7 o'clock; when the election of Office Bearers for the ensuing year will take place.

☞ A punctual attendance of the Members is requested. By order of the President.
Nov. 30. W. MILLS, SECRETARY.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 632, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, meets on Tuesday evening next, at 6 o'clock, at their Lodge Room in the Saint John Hotel.—*Regular Night.*
Nov. 30. By order of the W. M.

" Friendly Sons of Erin."

A REGULAR Monthly Meeting of the " Friendly Sons of Erin Society," will be held at the *Hibernian Hotel,* Church street, on Wednesday evening next, the 4th *December,* at seven o'clock.

By Order.
Nov. 30. JOHN O'KEEFFE, *Sec'y.*

ALBION UNION SOCIETY.

THE Monthly Meeting of the above Society will take place at Mr Nethery's, Church-street, on Thursday evening next, the 5th December, at half-past six o'clock.

By order of the President.
Nov. 30. H. J. THORN, SEC'Y.

Pianoforte for Sale.

AN elegant round end Pianoforte, six Octaves, with metallic plate Bar and long Brass tube, fortified for the Climate, and with Wax Cloth cover and extra Strings—price very low if applied for immediately.
Nov. 30. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

TREACLE, &c.

Landing ex " Ellen Bryson" from Greenock:

27 PUNCHEONS TREACLE,
24 hhds. Crushed SUGARS,
15 barrels bottled SHERRY.
In Store, from Halifax:
20 puns. RUM.—Apply to
Nov. 30. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

FLOUR, HAMS, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale now landing ex steamer " North America," Henneberry, Master, from Boston:

200 BRLS. fresh ground s'fine Flour,
2 hhds. HAMS—900 lbs.
Also, per schr. " Eleanor Jane":
11 Stevens's Patent BALANCES—from 300 to 1800 lbs.; 5 Franklin STOVES.
The above will be sold low for Cash on landing. Apply to
Nov. 30. B. TILTON.

Consignment of Canvas.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale a consignment of 6 Bales of Navy Bleached and Brown CANVASS, assorted, which they will dispose of on very accommodating terms, if applied for while now landing.
Nov. 30. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

BUFFALO SKINS.

JUST received per schr. Teazer, from New-York; 5 Bales No. 1 BUFFALO SKINS. For Sale on moderate terms by the bale, by
Nov. 30. P. DUFF.

Beef and Pork.

The Subscriber has just received per schooner Olive Branch, from Quebec—

200 BARRELS Prime Mess Hamburgh PORK; 50 ditto Prime ditto;
50 Ditto Prime Mess BEEF;
100 Ditto Prime Do.; which he offers for Sale at his Store, Johnston's Wharf, at the lowest Market rates, for approved payment.
Nov. 30. JOHN WISHART.

No. 1. Herrings, Codfish, RAISINS, &c.

The Subscribers have just received—

150 BBLS. No. 1. HERRINGS, fat, and in prime order;
75 Quintals large *Table* CODFISH,
100 Do. large POLLOCK,
50 Boxes first quality Muscatel RAISINS,
25 Bbls. New-York APPLES,
40 Firkins Prime BUTTER,
80 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS,
1 Ton Prime CHEESE,
12 Puncheons good Retailing MOLASSES,
Hhds. Bright SUGAR,
25 Chests best Congo TEA,
25 Bbls. Gennesee FLOUR,
3000 Feet 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 GLASS,
Raw, Boiled, Cod and Pale Seal OIL,
10 Kegs TOBACCO, 16 and 18 hands,
4000 CIGARS; 15 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
4 Tierces Rice; 1 Ton SOAP,
2 Ton assorted NAILS;—a small assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE with an assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising Cloths, Tweeds, Buckskins, red and white Flannels, Plaid Shawls, suitable for the season; Plaids, Checks, Homespuns, grey & white Cottons, Cotton Warp, Printed & dark Muslin Handkerchiefs, black and fancy Silk Ditto, Merinos, Threads, black, blue and white Worsted; Blankets, Cotton Batting, &c. &c. which are offered for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.
Nov 30. ARMSTRONG & CHRISTY.

SMOKED HERRINGS.—750 Boxes for sale by THOMAS HANFORD.
Nov. 30.—3*

Valuable Freehold Property

IN QUEEN'S SQUARE—FOR SALE.

THE Premises owned and occupied by the subscriber, fronting Eastwardly on Queen's Square one hundred feet, and Southwardly on a street laid out by the Hon. C. J. Peters sixty-six feet; forming a piece of ground sufficiently large to be divided into three building lots. There are at present on the premises a dwelling house containing six rooms besides a pantry, kitchen, and frost proof cellar in which is a cistern: also very spacious out-buildings of all descriptions, a garden, and a never-failing well of excellent water.

The whole may be viewed at any time and terms and particulars be known upon application.
JAMES WILLIAM BOYD.
November 2, 1839.

☞ *The Subscriber would sell separately that part of the Premises upon which the dwelling House stands, together with the dwelling House and the ground immediately in the rear thereof to the western boundary line, and would lease to the purchaser, if desired, the remaining part of the premises.*
Nov. 30. J. W. B.

BUILDING LOTS,

For Sale—or to be Leased.

TWO or three valuable BUILDING LOTS, in Prince William-street, belonging to Miss HATFIELD, opposite to the residence of Mrs. Crookshank. The Lots extend 130 feet back, and the fronts can be laid out to suit the wishes of purchasers. If not sold by private sale previous to Monday the ninth of December, they will on that day be offered at Public Auction by Messrs. JOHN KERR & Co. on the premises, at 12 o'clock.
St. John, Nov. 30, 1839.

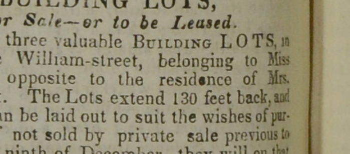
☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the late firm of *John Thomson & Son,* are hereby notified that unless payment be made to either of the subscribers, on or before the second day of December next, recourse must be had to legal proceedings.
JOHN WALKER, S. L. LUGRIN, C. M'LAUCHLAN, } Trustees.
Nov. 2

CAUTION.

RUNAWAY from the employment of James Smith, Ship-Builder in the City of St. John N. B., an indented apprentice named John Wm. Farrel. Any person or persons that will apprehend the said apprentice, will be rewarded to the amount of one Penny; and at the same time, all persons are strictly forbidden to harbour or employ the said apprentice, or if found or known so doing after this date, they will be prosecuted to the utmost extremity of the Law.
Nov. 30. JAMES SMITH

Mail Stage to Fredericton.



Change of Horses every Twelve Miles.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he will, on Monday next, the 2d December, commence running a comfortable Winter STAGE between Saint John and Fredericton, leaving the former place on *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays,* at 6 a. m. and returning on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays,* at 6 p. m.—As soon as the travelling on the River is good he will run a Stage to Fredericton on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays,* and return to Saint John on *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays.*

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage which it will be his unceasing object to merit.

☞ Books kept as usual at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton.—All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Nov. 30. JAS. BRADLEY.

For LIVERPOOL.

THE barque TRITON, N. Johnson, master, will sail for the above Port about the 30th instant, having superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to the master on board or at the office of BARLOWS & KETCHUM.
Nov. 16.

WANTED TO CHATRER.

WANTED TO CHARTER—a Ship of from 400 to 700 tons, to take a Cargo of DEALS to a Port in Ireland. Good dispatch will be given.—Apply to
Nov. 30—3i. WILLIAM CARVILL.

WANTED TO CHARTER,—A Vessel of from 400 to 600 Tons Register, to carry a Cargo of Timber to the Clyde.
Nov. 16. FRANCIS COLLINS.

VESSEL WANTED.

A Good Charter will be given for a ship from 300 to 500 tons register, to carry a Cargo of Timber and Deals to Southampton or London.
Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON, City Bank.
Nov. 22.