of the commissioners—and even admitting this for argument sake, what does it prove but that the corporation have not the full power—it is impaired and lessened by a part, and that the chief and most important part of the power being given to others—unless therefore, having a full and entire power, be the same as having a partial and abridged power, the corporate privileges are most seriously affected.

To maintain their position, the enemies of the corporate rights must assert that a part is equal to the whole, and if they persist in this, the committee only have to say, that however much the opinion of the Recorder may seem to give such a doctrine the countenance of being law, in the eyes of all unprejudiced men it cannot be received as consonant to common sense

The second objection to the 4th clause is that the corporation have not been deprived of a privilege—this is proved or rather attempted to be proved, thus—that because the corporation could not exercise the privilege where it would affect private property, without the consent of the owners, or the law of New Brunswick, therefore the exercise of it by any other persons, by authority of the law, will not trench upon the privileges of the corporation. Your committee cannot see that this consequence follows; for it to a certain extent deprives them of their power of making alterations *with* the consent of owners of private lands, so far as the exercise of the privilege would clash with the powers vested in the commissioners—for should these commissioners define an alteration in such a mode as dissatisfied the owners of private lands, and yet such owners would agree to an alteration, but different from that pointed out by the commissioners, and the corporation approved of the alteration preferred by the owners, now are the corporation by force of the late Acts deprived of a privilege of altering a street with the consent of the owners of private lands, and as the corporation would unquestionably have acted in this case before the passing of the late acts, they have consequently by the operation been deprived of a privilege—the opinion of the Recorder to the contrary notwithstanding.

The second objection further states that the Legislature have bestowed on the corporation the land belonging to private individuals, and the Recorder says has authorized the exercise thereon of the very privilege claimed by them, that of laying it out into a street.

Your committee do not dispute this—it is because the Legislature have authorized the exercise of the privileges by the *Commissioners*, and not by the corporation, that the Petition grounds a part of its complaint.

The Corporation claim a privilege to be exercised by them and them only—the privileges authorized to be exercised is by the commissioners chiefly, with a very subordinate task allotted to the corporation. How therefore the Recorder can adduce this second objection in support of his assertion, that the acts are not opposed to the full exercise by the corporation of their former privileges, your committee are at a loss to conceive, and admit to be beyond their plain common sense apprehensions.

The third objection contains an assertion that the Charter does not say, as in some other cases, the Corporation should not have the sole ordering, &c. There needed no opinion as to the Charter's not saying expressly that they should have the sole ordering, &c.: and as the Recorder does not hazard an opinion directly that it was not so implied, the Committee conceive that he had no doubts upon that point, and merely threw in the observation that some other Charters contained an express mention that they should have the sole ordering, &c. And your Committee will assume it to be the case, that some Charters have contained express mention of the word "sole", for no doubt it may so have happened that out of abundant caution in some Charters, the term "sole" has been inserted, and yet your Committee cannot perceive that the absence of the word in their Charter is to be absolutely conclusive upon the Corporation, for they conceive that when any thing is given to an individual, not making mention of any others, the person named takes the whole,—and the same of a power or privilege to be exercised by one for his own benefit, although not expressed to be to that one solely,—it is surely not to be taken to mean to one *and more*. And your Committee cannot in this instance perceive any difference between the reasoning of common sense in the case of an Individual and a Corporation.—The several objections to the 4th clause having been adverted to in detail,—your Committee submit as to the clause in question, that as reference is made to the Acts which speak for themselves, and the provisions so clearly trench upon the Privileges of the Corporation, it was unnecessary for the committee to specify what upon looking into the Acts and the Charter, must be evident and convincing to all but the unprejudiced or determined opponents of the corporate rights.

To meet the objections to the other clauses of the Petition, your committee recommend the five dissentients thereto, to a calm and steady perusal and consideration of the Acts and deliberate reflection upon their consequences, operation and tendency; there needs nothing more than this to be convinced, unless to those who are determined not to be convinced, that the allegations of the Petition are justly and truly founded.

The conclusion of the opinion seems intended to support the policy of the Acts, and what may be deemed avoiding the main point of the Petition, viz. that without cause shewn or alleged, the Corporation will be deprived of a [illegible] experienced protection of the Body to whom are entrusted [illegible]

Your committee have thought it proper to notice the opinion thus forced upon them, at the same time protesting against the very and as they conceive imprudent course taken by His Worship the Mayor, in making the private opinion of the Recorder a part of the acts of the Council, and the fact that the Recorder's letter has been permitted to carry with it the weight and influence of a deliberate opinion of a civic Law authority, and party views assume the semblance of the disinterested opinion of the corporation's own adviser, proves beyond a doubt, that the course taken is as dangerous and prejudicial to the fair proceedings of the council, as it is unprecedented.—The answer of His Excellency to the Address will shew further the evil of this proceeding.—The single voice of the Recorder is sufficient to render unavailing the views and feelings of the council. Had His Worship simply transmitted his own opinions, there would have been no delusive appearance—it never would have founded any thing from which His Excellency could have treated it as an opinion coming from a civic Law Officer, and could therefore have had weight only as the sense of the thirteenth part of the Council.

Respectfully submitted by

THOMAS HARDING, }
THOMAS CORAM. } *Committee.*

Nov. 11, 1839.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

Sir,—I will thank you to insert the following with the papers published by direction of the Common Council.

I am, sir, your obedient serv't.
ROBERT F. HAZEN.

St. John, November 23, 1839.

The Mayor begs leave to Report, that immediately after the last meeting of the Common Council, (as he then stated he should do) the Petition to the Queen was submitted to His Honor the Recorder, and his opinion thereupon is now submitted. The Mayor would therefore respectfully suggest to the Common Council the propriety of reconsidering the said Petition, as it evidently contains statements which are not supported by the Charter, and in its present state cannot under the Resolution of the Board be forwarded except under his formal protest.

Respectfully submitted.
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor*.

Mayor's Office, November 7, 1839.
[Read in Common Council, 7th November, 1839.]

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in common Council convened.

The mayor begs to report, that he made the following communication to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the Petition from the Common Council to Her Majesty, and also addressed the accompanying note to the committee appointed to convey the Petition to His Excellency.

Copy of communication to His Excellency.

Mayor's Office, St. John, November 8, 1839.

May it please your Excellency—

I feel it my duty, as well out of respect to your Excellency, as in justice to myself, to lay before your Excellency the accompanying papers in explanation of my declining to put my signature, (as is always done to documents issued under the City Seal) to the Petition lately passed by the Common Council of this City to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying Her Majesty will be pleased to disallow two Acts passed at the last Session of the Legislature, namely, The Act for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the city of Saint John, and the Act to authorize the widening and enlarging certain streets in the city of Saint John and laying out other streets therein; and should your Excellency require any further information respecting the same, I will endeavour to afford it.

I have the honor to be
your Excellency's most
obedient humble servant,
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor*.

To His Excellency
Major General Sir John Harvey,
K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieutenant
Governor, &c. &c. Fredericton.

Papers referred to in the foregoing letter, as transmitted:
1. The Mayor's Letter to the Recorder.
2. Recorder's reply to the same.
3. Extracts from the Minutes of the Common Council relating to the Petition to the Queen.

Copy of Note to the Committee.

Mayor's Office, St. John, 8th November, 1839.

The Mayor begs to inform the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Common Council, to proceed to Fredericton with the Petition to Her Majesty, and the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that he feels himself in duty bound out of respect to His Excellency and in justice to himself, to submit to His Excellency a copy of the whole proceedings relating to the Petition, and also of his letter to the Recorder, and the Recorder's reply thereto.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor*.
[Read in Common Council, 21st Nov. 1839.]

A FEW Puncheons Foreign RUM, proof 23 and 24 and of good Flavour, for sale by
Nov. 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1839.

We have nothing later from Europe than was brought by the steamer *British Queen*, which left Portsmouth on the morning of the 4th of November, and arrived at New-York during the night of the 23d. The steamer *Liverpool*, which was to leave Liverpool on the 16th, has doubtless reached New-York before this time, and her news, which is expected to be of an important nature, as regards mercantile affairs, may be daily looked for.

THE WEATHER.—Although now within a few weeks of the new year, we continue to enjoy the most delightful autumn weather—the nights a little frosty, succeeded daily by a warm and pleasant sunshine.—In some parts of the United States there were heavy falls of snow a few days since, and the weather so cold that the canal navigation above New-York was stopped by ice.

NEW MARKET LAW.—We publish to-day the draft of a Law now in progress of enactment by the Common Council, for the regulation of the Markets in this City. Several of its provisions have met with considerable opposition from Members of Council, and its publication in its present shape will afford the citizens generally and others who are interested, an opportunity to make representations on the measure before it is finally passed.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh and several other gentlemen connected with the recent Boundary Commission, passed through this City in the early part of the week, on their way to New-York, to join Colonel Mudge, and embark for England.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW.—On Saturday evening last, the Members of *Saint Andrew's Society*, with their Guests, celebrated the Anniversary of Scotia's Tutelar Saint, by dining together at the Saint John Hotel. The Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, President of the Society, presided, ably supported by THOMAS NISBET, Esquire, Vice President. Among the public Guests were Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, (one of the Boundary Commissioners,) and Son, and Major BROOKES, 69th Regiment. The excellent Band of the 69th was in attendance, and performed many beautiful airs. The Dinner was prepared by Mr. Stockwell, and did him much credit. The Company was numerous, the wines good, and all enjoyed themselves with great conviviality till a little before the "mark hour o' midnight," when the last toast was given from the Chair—"Dochun Doras." The party then separated, much pleased with the evening's entertainment. The following are the Toasts from the Chair:—

The Day, and all who honor it—*Highland March; and Blue Bonnets.*

SAINT ANDREW—Emulation of his virtues is the best testimony of respect to his memory.—*Sons of Scotia.*

The QUEEN and the Royal Family.—*God save the Queen.*

The Constitution of England, Ireland, and Scotland—*Rule Britannia.*

The Army and Navy of Great Britain.—*How merrily we live; Hearts of Oak.*

Sir JOHN HARVEY and the Province of New-Brunswick—*March; Speed the Plough.*

The President then rose and observed,—

The next Toast which I have to propose, is one intimately connected with the last, which was received with so much enthusiasm, and one in which we all feel deeply interested—I allude to the settlement of the Boundary Question. You are all, no doubt, aware that a Commission was recently appointed by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of obtaining satisfactory information upon this hitherto perplexing question. In the integrity and ability of the Gentlemen composing that Commission we have the fullest confidence, and I feel much pleasure in the opportunity afforded us upon this occasion of numbering amongst the public guests who have honored us this evening with their company, two Gentlemen connected with this Commission.—With these preliminary remarks, I beg to propose:

The BOUNDARY QUESTION—An early, amicable and equitable settlement thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the Treaty of 1783, without any compromise of the honor and integrity of the two Great Nations.—[Immense and continued cheering.]

Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH then rose and said,—

Mr. President,—The allusion which you have made to me in the Toast which has just been so warmly received, and the distinguished manner in which you have been pleased to receive me at your Festival, may appear to give you and the Gentlemen present some claim upon me for a passing notice of the official duties in which I have for some time been engaged.—Considering how much you are interested in the results, I cannot in courtesy disappoint so reasonable an expectation, and I rise to make some observations, intending nevertheless to limit them by that severe reserve imposed upon me, as respects some essential particulars, by the duty I owe to Her Majesty's Government.—(Great applause.) I feel conscious, Gentlemen, that you would not esteem me the less if I preserved that inviolate a trust which requires to be guarded in the most sacred manner. With this limitation, Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to address you.

You are all familiar with the history of this Boundary Question, and it must have excited in you, as it has in many others, great surprise that notwithstanding the case has for so many years past been under the consideration of so many able men on both sides, and that it has been referred, with all the evidence they had collected, to one of the most enlightened and honest Sovereigns in Europe, for a decision, by mutual consent, still the parties have not been able to agree, nor the Sovereign Arbiter to come to a conclusion consistent with the rule laid down in the second article of the Treaty of 1783. Of the able men I have alluded to, two belong to this Province—one of them, the late Judge CHIPMAN, an acute man with high intellectual powers; the other, the present worthy CHIEF JUSTICE, his son, who is justly revered amongst you for his clear judgment and extensive acquirements. On the side of the United States there have also been some eminent men employed. I believe I do not transcend my duty when I state that after a long and careful study of the history of the case, and an examination made with diligence and energy, of the physical geography of the Territory in dispute, at all the points essential to investigation, it is my conviction that the failure to bring this grave matter to a final issue is to be entirely attributed to defective information and a fatal embarrassment occasioned by the requirements of the second article of the Treaty of 1783. The cardinal rules, Gentlemen, for the pursuit of truth in all matters of science, and in all matters connected with the progressive improvement of mankind, is to go *from the known to the unknown*. But this rule in the second article of the Treaty of 1783 is reversed; we are required to go from the unknown to the known. The second article directs the Boundary betwixt the two Countries to begin at the *North-West Angle of Nova-Scotia*, a point which never had any existence and which never was established or set apart by any survey, either of a direct or indirect kind. Its position depends upon the previous ascertainment of two lines, and the point of coincidence between them would, when established, be the point where the North West Angle would be, and that where the Treaty directs the Boundary to begin. But since neither of those two lines have yet been ascertained, and the point of departure of only one of them agreed upon, it is evident that the North West Angle of Nova-Scotia, which is to be an effect or result proceeding from causes, the inherent power of which we are yet ignorant of, is to this moment a nonentity, and must remain so until the precise direction of the two lines before spoken of is mutually agreed upon and established. This is a sufficient reason why all attempts to bring the dispute to a happy termination hitherto have failed, the words of the Treaty directing us to begin at the end, instead of the beginning, and to pursue the enquiries from the unknown to the known.—Gentlemen, I do not wish to conceal from you who are so much interested in the matter, that the investigations in which I have been of late engaged, have produced results which ought to influence Governments that desire no territorial acquisitions at the expense of Justice and the reverence due to Treaties, as I am persuaded is the case with the two Governments now negociating on this important subject. The defective information it is hoped and believed can be supplied. I say this much because rumour is being busy about the declared intentions of the State of Maine to proceed in taking possession of the whole territory in dispute, without awaiting the peaceful proceedings now in progress betwixt the Federal Government and that of Her Majesty. I do not believe in these rumours. The State of Maine sets too high a value upon the peace now happily subsisting betwixt the two Countries, and will, I have no doubt, await the constitutional action of their National Government.

Let us on our part, by our patience, shew our confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the sincere endeavours of the two governments to bring the dispute to an adjustment that neither side may be ashamed to ratify. Let all take example from the gallant and wise person at the head of your Government, His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, who, whilst he pays the strictest deference to the rights of others, is vigilant to protect those committed to his care, and whose solicitude for the happiness of all under his Government is most singularly paternal, as I have had many occasions of observing.—Mr. F. made some observations on the fertility of the soil and great beauty of the country he had traversed, and finished by giving as a Toast—"LADY HARVEY, and the honored family of the Lieutenant Governor."

Our Sister Colonies, and their Loyal Inhabitants, who never turn their backs upon friend or foe.—*The Campbells are coming.*

His Worship the Mayor and Corporation of the City of St. John.—*The Devil among the Tailors.*

Our Benevolent Cotemporaries, the Societies of Saint George and Saint Patrick.—*Roast Beef; Saint Patrick's Day.*

The Commandant, and Garrison of St. John.—*March.*

Lady HARVEY and the Fair Daughters of New-Brunswick.—*Flowers of Edinburgh; Kelvin Grove.*

The Parochial Schools of Scotland.—*My native Highland Home.*

The Rev. Mr. MCGREGOR, returned thanks in the following words:—

Mr. President.—Although the toast which you have now proposed appears to be a very unpretending one, yet as I deem the subject of it very important, I rise to trouble you with a few remarks in reply to it, which I hope you and the members of this society will kindly indulge me in hearing.

It certainly gives me very great pleasure to meet with such a respectable and numerous Assembly of my fellow Countrymen on this side of the Atlantic, in a place where little more than fifty years ago there was scarcely a human habitation. This undoubtedly shews the march of improvement, and marks the current of the tide of civilization—but I ask how many of those intelligent gentlemen whom I see around me and who may be considered the pioneers of civilization in this Western world, have received their early education in the unpretending parish schools of our native land, which secure to the humblest and poorest classes of the community the advantages of a sound and religious education? I may state for myself, at least, that had there been no Institutions of that kind in existence, I would, in all probability never have received the education which under Providence I have received, and I doubt not but many in this respectable assembly could tell a similar tale.

What is it then which causes Scotsmen when they emigrate into distant countries to look back to the land of their Forefathers with a feeling of just and honourable praise? It is not simply that they can look back with patriotic exultation upon the illuminated page of its history, exhibiting as it does the tale of many a well fought field, equal in important consequences to those of Marathon, or Salamis, or Thermopylæ, and from which freedom's battle fought and won was bequeathed from bleeding sire to son. It is not merely that they can point to its literary glory and recount names which would do honour to the literature of any nation—such as those of Buchanan, Robertson, Blair, Scott and Burns. Nor is it merely that they can point to its scientific laurels, and name a Napier, a Playfair, a Leslie and many others—but it is that they can look back upon it as a country of moral glory and religious worth, which exhibits every where the pleasing spectacle of a peasantry uniformly intelligent, peaceful, industrious and virtuous—a peasantry upon which the eyes of statesmen of other nations are intensely fixed at the present moment. But it is to the existence of her Parish Schools, unpretending as they are, that Scotland owes in a great measure the intelligence, the industry and moral virtue of her peasants. I need scarcely say also that these institutions are regarded by the inhabitants of other countries as models upon which their own Legislators may form similar ones for their benefit.

Upon the whole, sir, not to detain you at this late hour of the evening—I would only say farther in your presence, and in presence of this respectable Society, that wherever it may be my lot in in my future life to dwell, whether in this or any other of the rising Colonies of the British Empire—or in short in any other nation under Heaven—whether regarding the spiritual and moral interests of their inhabitants, or those considerations of true political economy which should ever influence the minds of their Governors, I could desire to see no greater, no better boon conferred upon them, than that which is enjoyed in our native country—the boon of having a Parish Church in every Parish, and planted beside it a small moderately endowed Parish School.

Wallace and Bruce, and other illustrious names who are identified with the Civil and Religious Liberties of Scotland.—*Scots wha hae.*

Major BROOKES, and the Gallant 69th Regiment.—*69th Quick Step.*

The LAND O' CAKES—
Where'er we go,
Whatever realms we see,
Our hearts untravelled
Fondly turn to thee.
—*My Heart's in the Highlands; Bannocks o' Barley Meal.*

Our next merry meeting.—*Fife Hunt; Cameronian Rant.*

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the Quarterly Meeting of this benevolent Institution, on Monday evening last, the election of Office-Bearers for the ensuing year took place, when the former Officers were re-elected—viz:

THOMAS L. NICHOLSON, Esquire, *President,*
M. H. PERLEY, Esquire, *Vice-President,*
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Esquire, *Treasurer,*
Mr. WILLIAM MILLS, *Secretary,*
Mr. JOHN B. PATTISON, *Assistant Secretary.*

And on motion of the Vice-President, seconded by the President, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this Society are justly due to the Treasurer, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, for the very able manner in which they have performed the duties of their several offices, which has not only reflected credit on themselves, but been highly advantageous to this Society.

LITERARY.—"The Letter Bag of the Great Western or Life in a Steamer," and "Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick, 3d series," by the Author of the Clockmaker. The first of these Works has been announced to be published simultaneously in January next at London, Halifax, and Philadelphia.

NEW VESSEL.—Towed through the Falls on Wednesday last, by the steamer *John Ward*, the beautiful copper-fastened Brig "*Eglinton*," of 180 tons, built at Hampton by Mr. Benjamin Appleby, for Mr. James Malcolm, of this City. She is in every respect a first rate vessel of her class, and reflects much credit on the builder.

FREDERICTON, December 4.—We have still a continuance of most delightful weather, almost unprecedented at this late season of the year—the channel of the river is entirely clear of ice, and there has been but a few days interruption to the navigation as far as this place, since the first indications of winter appeared.—*Royal Gaz.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FREDERICTON, }
3d December, 1839. }

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs for the Port of Saint John, has appointed and approved of the Market House Cellars, situate in the Market Square in the City of Saint John, for the Warehousing and securing of all Goods for the purposes of the Act 3d and 4th William 4th, Cap. 59.

We understand that the Corporation have appointed Mr. William H. Bowyer, Warehouse Keeper, to whom all applications for Storage, &c. must be made.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be *Masters Extraordinary* in the Court of Chancery.

A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Andrew Barbarie, William Chandler, Alexander Campbell, and Christopher Milner, Jr. Esquires.

The Receiver General acknowledges the receipt of *Fifteen Pounds* from the Priest at Madawaska, being a conscientious restitution on the part of the Inhabitants of that settlement of duties on Timber clandestinely passed.

Fredericton, December 2, 1839.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 22.—18th Foot: Ensign W. Coates, from the 69th, to be Lieut. without purchase.—69th: J. Ballard Gardiner, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Coates, promoted.

HALIFAX, Nov. 20.—EDUCATION.—"Going ahead" is the order of the day. Among the various "orders" which Her Majesty's Packet carries to the Mother Country, not the least important, is one for a complete set of philosophical instruments, to furnish the Physic Hall of the new Catholic Seminary in this town. The Hon. Michael Tobin has handed to the Rev. Mr. O'Brien the munificent sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds towards the accomplishment of this object. Three talented Gentlemen are engaged to assist the Rev. Mr. O'Brien in the conducting of the establishment.—*Novascotian.*

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Strenuous exertions are being made by the Rev. Messrs. O'Brien and Dease, (who have lately been called from Ireland to minister to the Roman Catholic Congregation of this town,) to sow the seeds of piety and knowledge. According to the last Novascotian, the Hon. M. Tobin has presented £150 to the Rev. Mr. O'Brien towards procuring a complete set of philosophical instruments for the Physic Hall of a Catholic Seminary, which he will soon open. This is not all. A society for teaching the catechism to children on Sunday has been formed by the Rev. Mr. Dease, who has also succeeded in obtaining about £200 voluntarily from the people towards establishing a parochial library. To this object the Hon. Mr. Tobin contributed £10.—*Acadian Recorder, Nov. 20.*

THE CANADAS.—The Governor General arrived at Prescott on Tuesday evening last, and the next day reached Kingston, stopping for a while at Brockville on his way thither. Two addresses were presented him at Prescott, and two at Kingston—one from the merchants and the other from the citizens generally. He was to proceed on his journey to Toronto on Wednesday evening.—*New-York Commercial.*

From Toronto we learn that the Governor-General reached that place on the 21st inst. in the steamboat *Traveller*. An Address was presented to His Excellency, and the reply was dictated by the same cautiousness that has herertofore marked his answers in such cases. It is evident, however, that the Union of the two Provinces is his object, but we trust that he will see the necessity of coupling with the plan he presents to the Legislature, such safeguards as the importance of the Act requires. Our opinions are, and always have been, adverse to the Union, and nothing should reconcile the Upper Canadians to it but distinct and positive securities against a flood of French jacobins that will without such securities, be poured into the joint House of Assembly. Why not restrict the elective franchise to such only as can read and write? This would be safeguard enough, and surely ought not to be objected to by those who call so loudly for the adoption of enlightened principles of government. The annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada is the only *safe* union that can take place according to our judgment.

General Scott has returned from his tour along the Northern frontier; we understand that he discovered combustible materials in abundance, but thinks he made such a disposition of the United States' force as will effectually check any fresh outbreak of "sympathy."—*New-York Albion.*

The Montreal papers are busy in settling the terms of the Union, and disposing of the French Canadians, as best suits their views. They are rather a bulky article to deal with, forming at least half the population of the proposed *United* Province; but the pen and the newspaper press, and even Legislative Acts, can get over a great many difficulties on paper, which sometimes remain, just as they were before, or worse.

We see that Mr. SIMEON MARCHESSAULT, one of the Bermuda exiles, who figured at the camp of St. Charles, and was taken prisoner at Moore's Corner, after having been some time at St. Charles, has made his appearance at Montreal, and presented a petition to the Governor-General to obtain permission to remain in the country. He was however politely escorted to the frontier on Monday last, by the Montreal Police, under a "*lettre de cachet*," we suppose. Perhaps Mr. M. would have done as well, to ask leave before he came in.—*Quebec Gazette, November 22.*

The Montreal *Herald* again gives us the honour of an outbreak in the district of Quebec this winter; "and if the rebellion begins at Quebec, its aiders and abettors throughout the Province will not be idle," so says the Herald. He further says "we know an invasion is intended" from the United States.—*Quebec Gazette.*

93D HIGHLANDERS.—A beautiful piece of plate has been presented to Lieut. Colonel M'Gregor, by the Officers of this Regiment, in token of their admiration of his conduct since he has been their commander. It is an elegant three light Candelabra, the light supported on the stalk of a thistle growing out of a pedestal, and, standing beside it, a full length picture of a soldier of the regiment, with claymore, drum, and colours around. The private soldiers have added as their mite of respect, a beautiful pair of wine coolers *en suite.*

Extract of a letter dated Rimouski, Nov. 9th:—

"The storm of the 7th has been the most furious one known on the coast for some time past, and we expect to hear of disasters; the tides have not risen so high for ten years past. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the Boundary Commissioner, has just arrived here from below; this gentleman, his son, and two of his people were landed at old Bic a fortnight ago, from H. M. Brig Ringdove, and immediately proceeded to the last settlements at the Metis, under the guidance of some Micmac Indians, and, hastily provided, they by persevering exertions, amidst very inclement weather, succeeded in overcoming all the difficulties of that most rapid and broken stream, the Metis, and got to the sources of the lakes about sixty miles from the coast; here they had scarce completed their observations, when the winter set in with great vigour, the lakes froze half over in one night, and in other places they had to cut their way through the ice; in their endeavour, Mr. F. and his son being in advance, were separated from the rest of his party for 36 hours, and had to pass one night of hard frost in the dreary wilderness, without even a blanket; they reached the settlement, at the mouth of the Metis, at a moment when it would have been dangerous to remain in the woods, unprovided as they were, for upon their arrival the snow storm set in with redoubled force; to say the least of it, it was a great indiscretion to advance so far into an unknown and difficult country at this advanced season: our woods at a later period when the snow is glazed, can be traversed successfully on snow shoes, but a party at this season merely fitted out for fine weather, is liable to destruction when suddenly surprised by deep soft snows, and hard weather; little or no progress can be made under such circumstances and no one can help them, for no one knows where to find them. The party left this place in sleighs for Fredericton in New-Brunswick."

At a meeting in Glasgow, on the 15th of October, several resolutions were passed, among which were one entreating the British government to intercede with those of Spain and the United States, in behalf of the Africans of the Amistad, and another praying that the independence of Texas may not be recognized.

A meeting has been held in Liverpool to form a company for the construction of a tunnel under the Mersey; several eminent engineers having declared the undertaking practicable.

Government had granted £8000 toward the repair of the Menai suspension bridge, and the repairs were in rapid progress.

[illegible] that the Attorney General, Sir John Campbell, will be elevated to the Peerage (his wife is already Baroness Stratheden) and be appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sergeant Talfourd is likely to be made a Judge in the room of the late Judge Vaughan. Some of the papers say that Mr. Turton is to have Vaughan's seat on the bench.

A locomotive engine on the Ulster railroad, in Ireland, lately made a trip, during the races, at the rate of forty-six English miles an hour!

England has refused to recognize the independence of Texas, without a guarantee for the abolition of slavery.

The London Bankers' Circular of 1st November says—"Let what may happen, the Bank of England will, if she can, secure herself, by continuing to administer her affairs, upon the present system; she will neither have a Bank restriction nor issue small notes; but if driven to it, she will see bankers, brokers, merchants, fail, rather than risk her own position."

Mr Jaudon had lately returned from Amsterdam, where his negotiations, for a loan on behalf of the Bank of the United States, with Hope & Co. were the subject of considerable discussion. The amount of the loan, which was said to be on the point of being concluded, was stated to be 10,000,000 florins, or $4,000,000, and for five years. The result of the negotiation does not appear to have been positively known. Some of the accounts stated that the negotiation had failed, and others, that although it was not concluded when Mr. Jaudon left Holland, about the 28th of October, it was going on favorably.

News had been received from Constantinople and Egypt, to Oct. 8. Nothing decisive had transpired in relation to the state of the negotiations. Reschid Pacha, it is stated, was acquiring a strong ascendancy in the Turkish Counsels, and he is regarded as being in the English interest. Mehemet Ali appears determined not to give up either the Turkish fleet, or any of the territories of which he holds possession.

Mr. Waghorn has addressed a circular letter to the boards of commerce and others, interested in the commerce with India, to notify them that the direct communication between Europe and India by the way of Egypt and the Red Sea is in danger of being interrupted, in case of any hostile proceedings against the Viceroy. There appears to be little doubt that these hostilities will soon take place. The British and French fleets still remained inactive in the Turkish waters, and there was no prospect of their leaving those seas. They had lately received some accessions of strength.

VanDiemen's Land.—The commercial accounts from Van Diemen's Land to the 14th of June are of much interest. The late Colonial Secretary had made a return of the past and present condition of the Colony. The imports into the Colony from Great-Britain had, in the past three years, increased 20 per cent. and the exports 80 per cent.; the latter having risen from £320,679 in 1835, to £581,475 in 1838. Of the exports last year, £171,599 were in wools. The tonnage of the vessels belonging to the Colony had increased 42 per cent. in the same period. The vessels entered inwards in 1835 amounted to 228, of the tonnage of 58,833 tons. In 1838 the number had increased to 370 vessels, of the tonnage of 64,449 tons. The vessels cleared outwards in 1835 were 225, of the tonnage of 53,630 tons. In 1838 the vessels cleared outwards were 339, of the tonnage of 63,392 tons.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE QUEEN'S INTENDED.—The following is a sketch of the life of Prince Albert, born August 26, 1819. His earliest education the Prince received at the Castle Ehrenburg, where eminent professors, from the College of Coburg, and other masters, daily attended. When he had completed his eleventh year, his mother, Louisa, daughter of Augustus, Duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg, died. This caused the Duke till he should have contracted another marriage, to put Prince Albert under the care of his aunt, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. He subsequently resided at Kensington and Claremont, and of course, had an opportunity of occasionally partaking of the lessons intended for Princess Victoria. They became, it appears, acquainted with one another in their early childhood. On the 27th of December, 1832, the Duke of Saxe Coburg formed a second matrimonial alliance with the Princess Maria of Wurtemburg, and Prince Albert then returned to Coburg, in order to resume and finish the course of instruction which he had begun there.

When he had completed his seventeenth year, he entered the University of Boon, on the Rhine, and attended lectures on the classics, mental philosophy, history, statistics, mathematics, politics, and political economy. Among the numerous distinguished professors of that celebrated seat of learning is Augustus William Von Schlegel. Thus a most favorable opportunity was presented to Prince Albert of perfecting himself in English, the correct accent of which he had before acquired at Kensington and Claremont. When he had finished his studies at Boon, and returned to Coburg, the inhabitants of the duchy vied with one another in demonstration of the heartfelt interest they took in the prosperity of the Ducal House. Deputations were sent to the Duke to congratulate him on the consummation of the education of the prince; poems were presented to Prince Albert, welcoming him on his entrance into public life; and there were all over the country illuminations, balls, and dinners, in commemoration of this important period in the life of Prince Albert.

In 1838 he came over with his father to this country, to witness the Coronation of her Majesty. They stayed longer at the Palace of Buckingham than all the other guests, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld was particularly distinguished by her Majesty, who, previously to his departure, conferred on him with great ceremony, and in the presence of a numerous attendance of noble lords, the Order of the Garter. On their return from London preparations were made for a tour in Italy, and in December, 1838, they set out, attended by the Baron Stockmar, who has been for several years, employed in the affairs of the Duke of Saxe Coburg and his relatives. It was deemed necessary to make a short stay at Munich in order to take, on several questions relating to Italy, the advice of the King of the Bavarian capital. Then the Duke accompanied the Prince, and the most marked honours were paid to them there, the public considering the brilliant expectations of Prince Albert well founded, rumours to that effect having been generally circulated by the journals of Germany.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30.—Bills on England are 9 per cent. premium, and some have been sold at 9½. British Government bills bring 10.—Some specie is expected to go by the British Queen, which sails at two o'clock on Monday.

Common Genesee Flour is held at $6,25, but is dull—buyers offer less, down to $6,12.

After a succession of days as much like winter as possible, we are now treated to weather actually warm. That this may open the canals, and let us have the flour and other produce in them which is on its way, waiting transportation, is indeed much to be desired. In the present very general feeling of penury, we cannot afford to lose any thing which may keep the price of food down at its proper level. There is every prospect of a very dull winter here; and a season of great suffering for the unprovided poor, many of whom will be out of employment all winter. Applications for situations innumerable are made, apparently mechanical, as if without the hope of answer.

The Liverpool, due on Monday or Tuesday next, keeps us all on the tenter hooks. Her news cannot but be exceedingly interesting for good or evil. All operations wait her arrival; and as the time draws near when she should be announced, business will grow less and less. After that, things must take a turn one way or other: and the only consolation is, that they cannot be much worse.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.—Monday next is, as our readers all know, the day for the opening of the First Session of the 26th Congress. Members have been arriving in this city daily for more than a week past; and it is probable that there are already fifty or sixty Members in the city, being an unusually early gathering.—*Wash. Nat. Int. Nov. 27.*

DEATH OF SAMUEL WARD, ESQ., OF NEW YORK.—The highly esteemed partner of the great New York house of Prime, Ward and King; who was also the President of the New York Bank of Commerce died in that city on Wednesday last, at the age of sixty. Though he had been for some time indisposed, his death appears to have come unexpectedly upon his numerous friends and to have cast great gloom over the commercial community, which has had so much reason to pride itself upon Mr. Ward's upright character and uncommon skill in the important concerns which for so many years, successfully occupied his attention.—*Boston Evening Gazette, Nov. 30.*

THE CANALS CLOSED.—We learn from the Albany Journal that the heavy rains which fell through the whole of Sunday and all of Sunday night, gave promise of a speedy re-opening of the canals for a time, sufficient at least to allow of the arrival of boats now on their way,—but the cold weather of Monday night effectually closed the navigation.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

☞ The report of the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Provincial Temperance Society in this City, is deferred for want of room.

⁂ Mr. Kinnear's statement to the Common Council in reference to the Report of that Body on the Petition to the Queen, has been received and will appear in our next.

Saint John Savings' Bank.

D. Jordan, Esq. Cashier.

Office hours—from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays

Deposited in November, - - -	£538	8	9
Withdrawn in do. - - - -	535	6	0

Acting Trustee for Dec.—Thomas Barlow, Esq.

☞ The Public are cautioned to be prepared for a visit from the Fire Wardens in the course of next week.—Stoves and Stove Pipes, out of repair, must be made safe; Chimnies having defects must be looked to, and Fire Buckets for every house must be provided.—Those who lost the last mentioned article at the great fire, will be supplied with others upon application to the Alderman of the Ward in which they reside.
December 7.

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.

On Thursday evening, 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood, Mr. Alexander Porter, of the Parish of Douglas, York County, to Miss Mary Ann Campbell, of this City.

On Monday evening, in the Parish of Portland, by the Rev. David Harris, Mr. Daniel M'Allister, of St. David, County of Charlotte, to Miss Rachel Rigby, of Portland.

In Portland, on Wednesday evening by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Thomas Mackey to Miss Sarah Hastings.

At Saint George, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Kook, to Miss Ann Magee; and on the 4th instant, by the same, Mr. James Dick, to Miss Phœbe Hillard, all of that parish.

At Fredericton, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. James Mitchell, of Lincoln, to Miss Frances Kimble, eldest daughter of Mr. Kimble, of Oromocto.

At Blissville, in the County of Sunbury, on Thursday, 28th ult. by Thomas O. Miles, Esquire, Mr. Abraham D. Peterson, to Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Jeremiah Tracey, all of that place.—At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. John Harris, to Rhoda, daughter of Mr Jonathan Tracey, both of Blissville.

DIED.

At Springfield, (King's County,) on the 28th November, in the 58th year of her age, after a short illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mary, wife of Mr. Lewis Pickett, leaving a husband and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

Suddenly, in the Parish of Upham, King's County, on the 2d inst. in the 25th year of her age, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. F. Sherwood, leaving a husband and three small children, to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

At Westfield, King's County, on the 28th ult. in the 23d year of her age, Rowena, second daughter of the late Mr. Sylvanus Haviland, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian resignation.

At Fredericton, on the 25th ultimo, Mary Scott, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Gardiner, Merchant, aged 11 years; and on the 3d instant, of Remittent Fever, Ellen Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Gardiner, aged eight years.

At Annapolis, N. S. on the 22d ult. after a distressing illness of three days, perfectly resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father, in the 52d year of her age, Margaret, wife of Mr. John T. Sneden, and only daughter of the late William Robertson, Esquire, leaving a husband and eleven children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate partner and mother. Her end was peace.

At Wilmot, Nova-Scotia, on the 12th inst. after a tedious illness, which she bore with patience and resignation to the Divine will, Hannah, widow of the late John Ruggles, Esquire, and only daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Sackett, of New-York, in the 76th year of her age. She has left three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

At Yarmouth, on the 19th inst. after a lingering illness, Samuel Willett, Esquire, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. W. was an Officer in Tarleton's Dragoons, so highly signalized for their gallantry and enterprise during the American Revolutionary war, and had witnessed much active service. He was a man of strict integrity and a truly loyal subject.

At Yarmouth, on the 23d ult. Mr. William Harris, aged 79 years. He appeared until the moment of his death to be in his usual health, and dined with a good appetite, but on going out immediately after, fell a corpse at the door. Mr. H. was the first English male child born in that township. He was an honest, upright man.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Barque Duncan, Robertson, Cork, 56 days—Robert Robertson, ballast.
Brigantine Thomas, Hammond, Yarmouth, N. S.—Master, ballast.
Monday—Schr. Ion, Hammond, Halifax, 4—W. Hammond, molasses.
Tuesday—Schr. Boston, Foster, New-York, 14—N. Merritt, grain.
Friday—New Brig Temiscouata, ——, Shepody, Willard, Buchanan & Co. deals—to proceed to Cork for orders.

COASTWISE, &C.

Saturday—Superior, Potter, Bridgetown, deals.
James Fraser, Taush, Annapolis, bricks, hay, &c.
Rebecca, Moore, Truro, deals.
Alexander, Hamilton, Truro, deals and potatoes.
Norval, M'Lean, St. Martins, ballast.
Ino, Weymouth, Brier Island, ballast.
Snowball, Burns, Brier Island, ballast.
Catharine, Sulis, Digby, potatoes, &c.
Camilla, Quigley, Digby, cattle and staves.
Nelson, Dixon, Shepody, hay.
Venus, Emery, Argyle, building stone.
Mary Jane, Morris, Douglas, plaster.
Neptune, Fowler, Apple River, deals.
Tripoli, Patterson, Salmon River, deals.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, St. Andrews, do.
Sunday—Sarah Ann, Atkins, Sackville, deals, &c.
Monday—Augattus, M'Kenzie, Dorchester, deals.
Grand Turk, Hardy, Annapolis, staves, cider, &c.
Cumberland, Martin, Cumberland, deals, beef, &c.
Martha Grace, Cole, Cumberland, deals, &c.
Elizabeth, Williams, Cornwallis, potatoes, &c.
Marg't Trainor, Eldridge, Beaver Harbour, deals.
Chalcedony, Fowey, Windsor, ballast.
Peri, Couch, Windsor, deals.
Dove, Evans, Cornwallis, potatoes, turnips, &c.
Deborah, Grady, Black River, deals.
Robert, Rice, Digby, staves and turnips.
Friend, Morris, Parrsboro, potatoes and turnips.
Victory, Evans, Salmon River, deals.
Morning Star, Gorris, Parrsboro, deals.
Brothers, Vaughan, St. Martins, ballast.
Enterprise, Edgett, Shepody, deals.
Victoria, Clark, Parrsboro, deals.
Element, M'Barney, Parrsboro, deals.
Maria, Forsyth, Salmon River, deals.
Globe, Morrill, Westport, fish.
Woodlands, Johnston, Truro, plaster.
Good Will, Dunn, Annapolis, staves, apples, &c.
Palendar, Flewelling, Salmon River, deals.
Tuesday—Elizabeth, Wilber, Harvey, deals.
Edwin Botsford, Jones, Petticodiac, deals.
William IV., Walker, Petticodiac, deals.
Diligence, Madden, Gardner's Creek, deals.
Victoria, Carvill, Lepreaux, deals.
Milford, Hestor, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Catharine, Gilliatt, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Hornet, Holmes, Cornwallis, potatoes, oats, &c.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Leavitt, Digby, passengers.
Wednesday—Mary Ann, Wells, Shepody, deals.
Salisbury, Edgett, Petticodiac, deals.
William M., Edgett, Salmon River, deals.
Tanner, Copp, Salmon River, deals.
Nightingale, Fitzgerald, Hopewell, hay.
Olive, Eastman, Londonderry, potatoes, oats, &c.
Pilgrim, Gunning, Petticodiac, butter.
Morning Star, Morris, Apple River, deals.
Thursday—Albion, Bennett, Hopewell, deals, &c.
Lily, Greenwood, Hall's Harbour, turnips, &c.
Linnet, Clark, Cumberland, flagging stone. [deals.
Friday—Western Trader, Cahoon, Dorchester,
Primrose, Rathbun, Cornwallis, pork, beef, &c.
Rebecca, Starritt, Douglas, plaster.
Henry, Leonard, Dorchester, potatoes, oats, &c.
Lark, Matthews, Welch Pool, fish and oil.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Nov. 30—Columbus, Pentreath, Liverpool.
Dec. 3d—Branches, Gray, Liverpool.
James, Lemon, Stone, Liverpool.
Haidee, Marshall, Liverpool.
4—Ellen Bryson, Clark, Greenock.
Eugenia, Young, Dublin.
6—William Walker, Moon, Liverpool.
Express, Scott, Bristol.

CLEARED.

Ship Belvidere, Stephenson, Belfast, timber.
Corsair, Butters, Liverpool, timber.
Triton, Johnston, Liverpool, timber.
Lord John Russell, Hubert, Gloucester, do.
Pons Ælii, Mills, Cork, timber.
Oromocto, Gillies, Greenock, timber.
Brig Ann, O'Bryan, Donegal, timber and deals.
Parrsboro, Brown, Cork, deals.
Allegro, Perkins, Kingston, (Jam.) fish, &c.
Sarah, Goodwin, Jamaica, fish and lumber.
Schr. Emeline, Hoyt, Dublin, deals.
Woodlands, Johnston, Philadelphia, plaster.
Banner, Lingley, Boston, coals.

Spoken, off Sable Island, ship Elizabeth, hence, for Liverpool, three days out.

Advertised at Hull, ship Chester, Lawson, for this port, to sail 15th November.

Arrived at Port Glasgow, 20th October, ship Pollock, Purdon, Miramichi. Greenock, 29th, Agneda, Dunlop, do. Newry, 22d, brig Eliza, Graves, Quebec. Limerick, 23d, Bryan Abbs, Gorman, Miramichi. Belfast, 24th, Nelson Village, Gregg, do. Kinsale, 25th, Hibernia, Feneron, St. John, 18 days. Waterford Passage, 24th, Grecian, Flaherty, Miramichi. Dublin, 28th, Fanny, M'Nail, do. Kingston, 29th, Henry, M'Phea, do. Deal, 26th, Henrietta, Scott, St. John, 26 days. Hull, 28th, Eweretta, Wilson, Miramichi.

QUEBEC, November 22.—The weather has been cold since the night of the 20th instant. Last night, the thermometer was down to about 20°; but there is no ice as yet on the river or on the beaches. The ships for Europe are all cleared, except the *Wave*. The *General Hewitt* still remains chiefly detained for want of seamen. There is at present every prospect of the navigation continuing open till the beginning of December.

The steamer *British America*, left early this morning for Green Island, to tow up the ship *Mountaineer*, Captain Cockburn, sailed from Quebec for Sheerness about the 10th instant, she being disabled, having lost her rudder.

POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN, }
30th November, 1839. }

UNTIL further notice, the MAILS for Fredericton will be closed at 6 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings—and for Quebec and Montreal on Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 6 o'clock.
J. HOWE, *Postmaster*.

A Special Meeting of the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the Saint John Hotel on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock precisely. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order of the President.
Dec. 7. W. MILLS, SEC'Y.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting of the SAINT JOHN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, for December, will be held at the Long Room in the St. John Hotel, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Any particular business to be brought before the Meeting, will be transacted after the Lecture.
Dec. 7. S. J. SCOVIL, *Rec. Sec'y*.

A REGULAR Monthly Meeting of HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 801, under the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, will be held at their Lodge Room in Church-st. on Tuesday evening next, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock. By Order of the W. M.
Dec. 7. WM. H. HARRISON, Sec'y.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE Saint John SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY will meet at Mr. FOSTER'S Long Room, on THURSDAY Evening next, at 7 o'clock.
Dec. 7. GEO. WHITTEKIR, JR. *Sec'y*.

IN THE PRESS,

And will be Published on TUESDAY next—

A SERMON

Preached at Trinity Church on Sunday, the 24th November,

By the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, A. M.

On resuming his duties, after an absence of twelve Months in England;

And will be for sale at Avery's Book-store, Prince William street. [Dec. 7.

CORRY'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.

THE above Institution will re-open on MONDAY the 9th inst. where instruction will be imparted on the CORRY-ing system, so long and successfully practised by him in this City.
Dec. 7. A. CORRY.

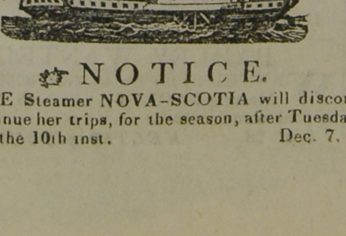
☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY will be held on the evening of the 18th instant, at the Wesleyan Sunday School Room, in Horsfield-street.—All Ladies and Gentlemen, friendly to the universal distribution of the Scriptures, are invited to attend. At the close of the Meeting, which is expected to be one of great interest, a Collection will be taken in aid of the funds of the Society.
Dec. 7. JAMES PATERSON, *Sec'y*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the semi-annual Visitation and Examination of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in this City, will take place on THURSDAY the 19th day of December, instant.
Dec. 7. J. H. GRAY, *Secretary, &c.*

PEW No. 24, North aisle, Trinity Church, for sale. Apply at the Courier Office.
Dec. 7, 1839.

WANTED, immediately, in a small family, a good Female COOK. Apply at this Office.
December 7.



☞ NOTICE.

THE Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA will discontinue her trips, for the season, after Tuesday next, the 10th inst. Dec. 7.

CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on Thursday the 5th day of December, A. D. 1839—

Read as engrossed the following Law, and thereupon ordered, that the same be published in the *Courier* of Saturday next, preparatory to its enactment:—

A LAW to regulate the PUBLIC MARKETS in the City of Saint John.

BE *it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened,* That every day in the year, (Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday excepted,) shall be and hereby is appointed and declared to be a Public Market Day within the City, from sun-rise to sun-set; and that the following places and buildings, and none others, shall be taken and considered, and are hereby declared to be taken and considered as the Public Markets of the said City, namely:—On the Eastern side of the Harbour—That part of the first floor of the Market House situate in King's and Queen's Wards, fitted up for the sale of provisions, to be called "The City Market"; the Market Slip in the same Wards; the Market House and Slip in Sidney Ward, to be called "Sidney Market"; King's Square; Nelson Slip:—On the Western side of the Harbour—The first floor of the Market House in the Market place in Guy's Ward, and the Market place and Slip there, to be called "The Carleton Market."

II. *And be it ordained,* That that part of the City Market, (which shall be divided into stalls separate and distinct from the Country Market there) and the stalls in the Sidney and Carleton Market Houses, shall be taken and considered as the Butchers' Markets; and no other person than a Licensed Butcher shall have, hold, or occupy any of the stalls in either of the said Butchers' Markets, under the penalty of ten pounds, for each and every offence.

III. *And be it ordained,* That the several stalls in the said Butchers' Markets, shall be offered for sale between the twenty-fifth and thirty-first days of March, in each year within the respective Markets by the Clerk of the Market, or some person by him thereunto deputed and appointed, and shall be leased to the highest bidder therefor; and in case any of the said stalls shall not be leased during the aforesaid period, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to appoint such other period for leasing those or any others which may be or become vacant, as he may see fit.

IV. *And be it ordained,* That no person shall exercise the trade or calling of a Butcher in this City, unless he be a freeman of, and resident in, the said City, and duly licensed for that purpose by the Mayor, under the penalty of five pounds for each and every offence; and that every Butcher shall be licensed annually, and shall during that time be liable to be displaced by the Mayor of the City for improper conduct, or any breach of this ordinance.

V. *And be it ordained,* That no licensed Butcher either by himself, his servant, or agent, shall sell, expose or offer for sale, any beef, mutton, pork, veal, lamb, or any other fresh meats, in any part of this City other than in one of the Butchers' Markets, and in no other part thereof than at the stall therein leased by him, under the penalty of forty shillings for the first offence and forty shillings for the second and every subsequent offence; and no person other than a licensed Butcher shall cut up, offer or expose for sale in any or either of the Markets of the said City, or elsewhere within the said City, any beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb or other fresh meats by the joint, or in pieces less than a quarter, under a penalty of forty shillings.

VI. *And be it ordained,* That the several Butchers' Markets shall be closed every day, except Saturday, at two of the clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday at ten of the clock in the evening.

VII. *And be it ordained,* That no licensed Butcher, under any pretence whatever, either by himself, his servant, or agent, shall contract, bargain for, or purchase within the said City or within [illegible] miles thereof, any fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb, or fresh meat of any description or kind until the same shall have been actually exposed for sale at least twelve hours in one of the said Public Markets within this City, under the penalty of [illegible] pounds for each and every offence; and upon conviction of a second offence under this section, the party so offending shall in addition to such penalty thereby forfeit and be deprived of his license and his stall in the Butchers' Markets.

VIII. *And be it ordained,* That no person shall sell, offer or expose for sale in any of the Butchers' Markets, any turkey, goose, duck, fowl, or poultry of any kind or description, or any pigeon, partridge or other wild fowl, under the penalty of forty shillings for each and every offence.

IX. *And be it ordained,* That it shall be lawful for the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, to demand and receive from the licensed Butchers bringing meats for sale into the Butchers' Markets, for keeping the same clean, and remuneration of said Clerk or his Deputy, for his trouble and attendance therein, the sums following, to-wit: for every quarter of beef brought into the said Market, the sum of three-pence; for every hog, shoat, pig, calf, sheep, lamb, or goat, the sum of two-pence and in that proportion for one or more quarters thereof.

X. *And be it ordained,* That no fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb, or fresh meat of any description, and no dead turkey, goose, duck, fowl, or other poultry, and no pigeon, partridge, or other wild fowl, shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale by any person whomsoever, in any street, slip or place within the said City, other than in one of the said hereinbefore mentioned Public Markets, under the penalty of five pounds for each and every article sold, offered or exposed for sale contrary to the provisions of this section, to be paid by the person selling or offering or exposing the same for sale, or by the owner, occupier, or person having charge of the shop, store, house, vessel, boat, cart, waggon, sled, or other building, vessel, or vehicle whatsoever, wherein or whereon the same may have been sold, or offered or exposed for sale, or by the person under whose direction or for whose benefit the same may have been sold, or offered or exposed for sale.

XI. *And be it ordained,* that the parts of the several Market Houses, not appropriated for the licenced Butchers, shall be divided into stalls or stands for the use of parties selling country produce, fruit and vegetables.

XII. *And be it ordained,* that the following shall be the rent or daily payment, to be demanded and received by the Clerk of the Market, or his deputy, for the occupation of unrented stalls or stands, to be daily collected immediately on such stall or stand being occupied, and paid over to the Chamberlain of the said City, for the use thereof, to wit:—For a stand or stall for the sale of vegetables and fruits the sum of *six-pence* for the day or such part of the day as he or she may require or occupy the same for the purpose aforesaid: For every stand occupied by a Country-man, bringing Country produce to market, the sum of *six-pence* for the day or such part of the day as the same may be required for the sale of the same articles.

XIII. *And be it ordained and declared,* That no person shall be considered as a Countryman, under the provisions of this ordinance, who shall live or reside within Ten Miles of the City Market.

XIV. *And be it ordained,* that no person, other than Licensed Butchers or Countrymen, shall occupy any part whatever in either of the said Public Markets, for the purpose of selling, offering or exposing for sale any fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb, or any fresh meat of any description, or any turkies, geese or other poultry, or any pigeons, partridges, or other wild fowl, under the penalty of forty shillings for each and every article sold, offered or exposed for sale, contrary to the provisions of this section, to be paid by the person selling or offering or exposing the same for sale, or by the person under whose direction or for whose benefit the same may have been sold, offered or exposed for sale;—Provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the Clerk of the Market, or his deputy, by permit in writing for that purpose, specifying the articles to be sold, to allow and permit other persons than Countrymen to offer for sale and sell in either of the said Markets, except the Butchers' Markets, any dead meats and poultry actually fed and raised by them, on the payment of the rent for the stand and other market dues.

XV. *And be it ordained,* that no shop-keeper, huckster, or other person shall purchase, bargain for or agree to purchase within the said City any eggs, butter or any provisions, or other articles usually sold in the Public Markets of the said City, with intent to sell the same again within the said City, unless the same shall have been exposed for sale in one of the said Public Markets for at least six hours between sun-rise and sun-set, on a Market Day, under the penalty of five pounds for each and every offence: and in any action brought against such offender, the proof of exposure for sale for the time herein limited shall lie on the person against whom the action is brought; and no provisions, country produce, or other articles whatsoever, which shall have been sold or bargained for, in any manner, after its arrival in the said City, shall be exposed for sale or sold in any of the Public Markets of the said City, under the penalty of five pounds, to be paid by the party selling, or offering or exposing the same for sale, or the person for whose benefit the same is sold, offered or exposed for sale.

XVI. *And be it ordained,* that all persons other than Licensed Butchers, carrying articles for sale into any of the said Market Houses, shall forthwith report themselves to the Clerk of the Market, or his deputy, and shall declare the quantity of each article which they may bring into the said Market House, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, or his deputy, to assign and point out stands or stalls for the persons so reporting themselves, and he shall be entitled to have, demand and receive from the persons to whom such stands or stalls shall be assigned, at the time of [illegible] the same, as a remuneration for his trouble and attendance, and for keeping the respective Market Houses clean, in addition to the City charge for the rent of the stand or stall, the rates and sums following, viz.:—For every quarter of beef, the sum of *three-pence*; for every calf, sheep, lamb, hog, shoat, or goat, the sum of *three-pence*, and in that proportion for one or more quarters thereof, provided that where only one quarter is to be paid for, *one penny* may be demanded and received therefor; and for every tub, firkin, pail or jar of butter, *three-pence*:—Provided that no person shall occupy any of the said stalls or stands, or any part of the said Market Houses for the purpose of exposing or offering for sale any article or thing whatsoever