DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette, May 19.

ADDRESS

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the President and Members of the Fredericton Society of Saint Andrew, beg leave respectfully to approach Your Excellency and tender our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your safe arrival on these shores, and your assumption of the Administration of the Government of this Province, as the Representative of our beloved Queen.

Trusting to Your Excellency's approval of the object which we had in view in associating ourselves together as a body, we deem it right to state to Your Excellency that this Society has been established, not for political but for charitable purposes,—that our aim is to assist, as far as we can, in alleviating the distresses of the poor of our fellow countrymen, and in keeping alive that spirit of attachment to our Father Land, and loyalty to the Parent State, which it has ever been the proud boast of our countrymen to have preserved, pure and unsullied.

Wishing Your Excellency every happiness, and a successful issue to your endeavours to advance the real welfare of this flourishing Province, we, the Sons of Scotland, ever anxious to testify our loyalty to the Sovereign and our obedience to the Laws, cannot but recognize in Your Excellency's appointment to rule over us, the just appreciation of Your Excellency's long tried and faithful services, in many situations, in different quarters of the British Empire, and an additional evidence of the desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to promote the increasing prosperity of this our adopted land.

WM. FRASER, *President.*
WM. M'BEATH, *Secretary.*

REPLY.

To the President and Members of the Fredericton Society of Saint Andrew.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you very sincerely for your Address. Your expressions of attachment to the Queen cannot be otherwise than gratifying to Her Majesty's Representative; and I am bound to observe that the charitable objects of your Association are such as are coincident with Her Majesty's feelings, and reflect credit on your humanity and public spirit.

In a Country holding out so many inducements to Emigration from the United Kingdom, I appreciate the value of such an Institution, which proffers assistance to the Emigrant, under trials which a first settlement must necessarily entail; and in cherishing feelings of attachment to their native land, a guarantee is afforded for the preservation of those habits and dispositions on which their future welfare and that of the community essentially depend.

Accept my acknowledgments for the expression of your good will towards myself. I am not unconscious of the arduous and responsible charge which it has pleased Her Majesty to confide to me. I take a lively interest in the welfare of Her subjects in this Province, and shall be rejoiced, if, through their cordial support, I may be able in any degree to promote their happiness and prosperity.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Government House, Fredericton, 17th May, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct the Staff Adjutant of Militia, assisted by the usual number of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Line, to Drill the undermentioned Battalions at the times and places specified; at which Drills, all persons liable to serve in the Militia are required to attend with the Company to which they belong, on one of the appointed Drill days: and Commanding Officers of Battalions are desired to give their Adjutants the requisite orders to furnish the Staff Adjutant with a correct Field State of each Company, signed by the Captain or Officer commanding it, which are to be delivered to Major Priestley, previous to the Drill being dismissed, in order that he may be enabled to prepare a General State, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency confidently relies upon the presence of one of the Field Officers at each day's drill. Adjutants and Sergeant Majors are required to attend for the whole period appointed for their Battalions respectively.

Those Battalions not mentioned to be visited by the Staff Adjutant, will be Drilled and Inspected by their respective Commanding Officers at their usual places of rendezvous, at such periods as they may consider best adapted for general convenience.

The 3d Batt. County of Carleton Militia to be Drilled in two Divisions:—1st Division at the Chapel, (Madawaska,) on the 15th and 16th of June; 2d, near Grand River on the 17th and 18th.

2d Batt. Carleton, (in two divisions—1st, at Tibbets', (Tobique,) on the 21st and 22d June; 2d, at White Marsh, on the 24th and 25th.

1st Batt. Carleton, (in four divisions)—1st, at Victoria, on the 28th and 29th June; 2d, at the Court House, on the 30th June and 1st July; 3d, at Richmond Corner, on the 2d and 3d July; 4th, near Beardsley's, on the 5th and 6th.

2d Batt. York, (in four divisions)—1st, at Nickawickack, on the 7th and 8th July; 2d, at Daniel Parent's, on the 9th and 10th; 3d, at Crock's Point, on the 12th and 13th; 4th, at do. on the 14th and 15th.

3d Batt. York (Light Infantry) in three divisions—1st, at the Parish of St. Mary, on the 16th and 17th July; 2d, at Stanley, on the 19th and 20th; 3d, at Miller's, (Nashwaak,) on the 21st and 22d.

Sunbury, (in three divisions)—1st, at Oromocto, on the 23d and 24th July; 2d, near Bailey's, (Oromocto,) on the 26th and 27th; 3d, at Sheffield, on the 28th and 29th.

1st Batt. St. John County, (in three divisions)—1st, on the Sands, on the 30th and 31st July; 2d, at Musquash, on the 2d and 3d August; 3d, at Manawagonish, on the 4th and 5th August.

City Rifle Battalion, (in two divisions)—1st, at St. John, on the 6th and 7th August; 2d, at do. on the 9th and 10th. General Inspection of the Battalion on the Sands, on the 11th August.

1st Batt. St. John City, (in two divisions)—1st, at St. John, on the 12th and 13th August; 2d, at do. on the 14th and 16th. General Inspection of the Battalion on the 17th August.

3d Batt. Charlotte, (in two divisions)—At such times and places between the 19th and 29th days of August, as shall be hereafter notified in Regimental Orders by the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Batalion.

4th Battalion Charlotte (in three divisions)—1st, at St. Stephen's, on the 1st and 2d September; 2d, at St. James', on the 3d and 4th; 3d, at Connick's, on the 6th and 7th.

2d Batt. Charlotte, (in two divisions)—1st, at Magaguadavic, on the 10th and 11th Sept.; 2d, at Digdeguash, on the 13th and 14th.

3d Batt. King's, (in two divisions)—1st, near Titus', Hammond River, on the 17th and 18th Sept.; 2d, at Gillis', Springfield, on the 20th and 21st.

1st Batt. King's, (in three divisions)—1st, at Oak Point, on the 22d and 23d Sept.; 2d, at Lyons' Point, on the 24th and 25th; 3d, at Gondola Point, on the 27th and 28th.

2d Batt. King's, (in two divisions)—1st, at Sussex Vale, on the 29th and 30th Sept.; 2d, at do. on the 1st and 2d Oct.

1st Batt. Westmorland, (in three divisions)—1st, near Dixon's, on the 5th and 6th Oct.; 2d, at the Head, on the 7th and 8th; 3d, at Shediac, on the 9th.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—A protracted session of the Legislature of this Colony has recently ended. During its continuance strong resolutions on various subjects of complaint were passed by the Assembly and Legislative Council, in which the escheat question occupied a prominent place. The House censured the Governor for appointing a Sheriff, whom they accused of arbitrary conduct—the Governor defended the appointment, and insisted upon his right to select. The House again complained of the construction of the Executive Council—see subjoined resolution—and the Legislative Council, on the other hand, threaten to refuse their sanction to members' pay, if the House again protract the session so unnecessarily. On the whole, any thing but harmony appears to have prevailed between the different branches. The following are the resolutions referred to.—*Ed. Courier.*

Whereas the Executive Council of this Colony is composed as follows:—

Hon. George Wright, father-in law to the Prothonotary, who is brother to the
Hon. Robert Hodgson, who is cousin to the
Hon. John Brecken, who is brother-in-law to the
Hon. T. H. Haviland, (Colonial Secretary, and a Proprietary Agent,) who is brother-in-law to the Hon. Donald M'Donald, and brother-in-law to the
Hon. James Peake.
Hon. Joseph Pope, a Government partisan, a Proprietary Agent, who is connected in marriage with the Hon. George Wright.
Hon. J. S. M'Donald, who is cousin to the Hon. Donald M'Donald, a Proprietary claimant, who is brother-in-law to the Hon. John Brecken, Hon. James Peake and Hon. T. H. Haviland.
Hon. Ambrose Lane, who is brother-in-law to the Treasurer, who is brother-in-law to the Hon. Robert Hodgson.

Thus shewing a family connection in the Executive Council, however otherwise well qualified for the office in themselves, of eight out of nine Councillors, and how far the House of Assembly were borne out in their Resolution of 25th April, 1840.

Legislative Council Chamber, April 29.

Whereas in the Appropriation Bill, passed by the House of Assembly and now before this house, the sum of £30 is voted to each member of the House of Assemby, and £60 to the Speaker, for his pay during the present session, independent of travelling expences, and which sums will amount in the aggregate to between £700 and £800: and whereas in our opinion the system of permitting members of the House of Assembly to appropriate to themselves so large a sum for their pay, is calculated to lower the character and respectability of that body, by inducing unfit and unqualified persons, who may be actuated less by the desire of being useful to the country, than by the prospect of emolument, to obtain seats: and whereas we feel deeply sensible of the ill consequences attending the allowance of pay to the members of the Assembly, especially on considering the fact, that the respective Assemblies of the neighbouring Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each of which, with an infinitely greater amount of business to transact, met about the same time as the Assembly of this Island, and, having despatched that business, have some weeks since prorogued: we cannot resist the conclusion, that the present session, during which only fourteen bills have been passed, has been protracted far beyond what the business of the country required, and thereby not only does the appropriation to the members themselves amount to a most unreasonable sum, but the other expences attending the sitting of the house have been swelled to an enormous amount.

But because no notice has heretofore been given of an intention to object to the pay of the members of the House of Assembly, and as the withholding any portion thereof without such notice might occasion inconvenience to some of them, we have been induced to give our assent to this item in the present bill, at the same time expressing our strong disapprobation of the system; and our determination to resist so unnecessarily large an expenditure of the public money for the future.

From the Quebec Mercury.

On the 23d April, a person named Baker, residing in Madawaska, usually termed "General Baker," was fined by the Magistrates, Messrs. Maclauchlan and Rice, in the penalty of £20 to the Queen, for aiding, assisting and concealing deserters from a detachment of Her Majesty's 55th Regt. quartered in that settlement. His miller, a Canadian, named Peter Laudrier, was also fined as an accomplice.

There appears to have been a regular understanding among some of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the block house, where the armed posse of the State of Maine is quartered, to render every facility to men who might feel inclined to desert, but which has been foiled by the energy of the British officer commanding that settlement.

Mr. Baker, we believe, is an American and denied the right of the Court to try him—calling himself an American citizen and asserting that he was on American ground; but upon finding that he must pay the fine, he said he only acted as he had done out of pity to the deserters.

We understand that the barracks at the Degele on the Madawaska River are completed, and that orders have been given to increase the detachment already there to 50 or 60 men. It is intended to withdraw that number from the Madawaska settlement, as soon as the navigation is open, and the remainder will be stationed at the Little Falls, and subsequently occupy the block house, now erecting there by the British Government.

This General Baker is a leading character in the disputed territory, and was confidentially employed during the early part of the border difficulties; placing his services at the disposal of either Government, as occasion might render it expedient.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—Some time last year we published a letter from Montreal, announcing the elopement of Mrs. Harris, wife of Capt. Harris, 24th Regiment, with E. D. David, Esq. of Montreal, Barrister, and Major in the Montreal Cavalry. On the 6th instant, the action commenced by Captain Harris against Mr. David was tried in Montreal, and resulted in a verdict for THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS damages.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the N. York Journal of Commerce.

BRITISH COLONIAL DUTIES.—The Canada papers manifest a deep interest in the alterations proposed to be made in the scale of colonial duties.—One of the proposed changes is the reduction or entire abolition of the duties on timber imported from the Baltic; which, of course, would operate greatly to the injury of the timber trade of Canada. Some predict, as a consequence of this repeal, should it take place, a great decrease in the shipping of the lower ports on the St. Lawrence, a want of employment among the hundreds now engaged in lumbering, the failure of extensive houses, the breaking up of large and profitable saw mill establishments, &c. To counterbalance all this injury, England proposes to confer the long sought boon of admitting colonial wheat free of duty into British ports. This proposition meets with favor from those who look at the true and permanent prosperity of the Canadas. Timber, they say, is a decaying, a perishing traffic, which, even if left alone, cannot outlive a few short years. Wheat, on the contrary, is a staple of the Province, a constantly increasing article of export, for which it is an important object to gain a market. And it becomes Canadians, they think, not to hesitate between the protection of a vast agricultural production, the very life and soul of the mass of society, and an ever fluctuating traffic, like that of timber, carried on by straggling parties of lumbermen on the banks of the lakes and rivers.

CHART OF THE RIVER AND GULF OF SAINT LAWRENCE, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA-SCOTIA, AND THE BANKS ADJACENT;—*From the English Admiralty and French Marine Surveys, and according to the latest Astronomical Observations:*—By E. & G. W. BLUNT, New-York, 1841.—This new and valuable chart comprises the entire coast of the United States and the British Provinces northward of lat. 41 30, and will prove of great service to navigators engaged in coasting voyages and the fisheries, as well as to those in the foreign trade. It has been compiled with great care from the elaborate surveys lately made under the direction of the British Admiralty and from other sources, and includes the recent surveys of George's Shoal and Cape Cod Harbour, made under the direction of the American Government. An enlarged plan of this important harbour is also given.—The chart is highly creditable to the enterprising hydrographers to whom the mercantile and navigating interest are already so largely indebted; and it will doubtless be eagerly sought for by our navigators and those of the British Provinces. We venture to suggest to the Messrs. Blunt the propriety of designating on this chart the usual course and position of the great stream of ice which is annually brought down from the arctic regions by the polar current during the summer months, which has appeared so early the present season, to the increased hazard, and, in one case, as we fear, the fatal detriment of our communications with Europe.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, Capt. Bolton, arrived at New York on Monday, in 30 days from Gibraltar. It is said that this frigate returned to the United States in consequence of the threatening aspect of war with Great Britain, and in accordance with the advice of the American Minister at London.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Flour continues to drop in price. The sales of Genessee have been rather free to-day at $4,50.—The sale of Teas by the Asia went off with spirit, and the established prices were well sustained.

MAY WEATHER.—The Lennox (Mass.) Eagle states that on Monday, 3d May, snow was lying in drifts of from three to ten feet in depth. On that day the stage from Pittfield to Lennox became so blocked up in a snow drift, that the driver was obliged to leave it to thaw out.

COMFORTABLE PROSPECT.—In allusion to the abundance of icebergs, which are voyaging off the coast, and which are supposed to occasion the cold weather, the Richmond Whig says that, in 1836, when similar masses invaded our latitudes, there was frost in every month of the year but one.

THE SEASON.—The forwardness of the Spring is said to be as extraordinary in Europe as is its *backwardness* in this quarter of the world. The Liverpool Times says the forwardness of the season is remarkable on the continent as well as nearer home. At Goos, in Holland, it is stated, asparagus raised in the open ground has already been cut, for the first time since 1779, at so early a period: and about Valenciennes, some rye is already in the ear.

An experiment was yesterday made by an English gentlemen, on the notes of one of our City Banks, in the presence of the officers, and of sundry citizens, by which he demonstrated his ability to efface totally and without leaving a solitary trace, every ink mark existing on the face of the notes. The impressions made by the ink were removed by the feather point of a quill imbued with some chemical preparation compounded by the gentleman in question. He thus established with perfect ease that certificates of deposite and other bank documents in writing can be altered for the purpose of counterfeiting. After this experiment, he wrote a few lines on a piece of ordinary writing paper, and sent it to the most experienced chemists in the City, declaring that it was impossible to remove it. We understand he has offered to vend his secret to the various banking institutions in the City, at a reasonable rate. We likewise learn that the same gentleman has made known his discovery to the Bank of England.—*New Orleans Bee, May 1.*

Father Matthew, the great temperance apostle, now in Ireland, has upon his list 4,547,000 names, and 700 clergymen, and 35 prelates.

NO MORE TIGHT LACING.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, states that tight lacing is "done for" in the French capital, the dressmakers having introduced the fashion of going without corsetts.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

BRIEF CONSIDERATIONS ON THE EXISTING STATE OF CATHOLICITY IN THIS PROVINCE.

Churches and Newspapers.

My attention has been drawn to these important subjects by a train of circumstances which may be considered as strictly Providential in themselves as they were altogether unexpected. Before my mind was thus brought to bear upon the matter, I did not imagine that so much, so very much, remains to be done before the Catholic community can enter into the full enjoyment of their most sacred privileges. When we look at the number, the rapidly increasing number of Catholics in this City and Province, and contrast therewith the absolute indifference manifested towards their accommodation, both with respect to their worship and to their intellectual improvement, who is there but must of necessity acknowledge it to be a circumstance lamentable in the extreme? Should we trace the evil to its source, we should find it originating in a want of that "self esteem" which should characterize so vast a portion of our fellow subjects. That we are, as a body, grossly ignorant of the real nature of our national affairs, religious as well as civil, not one among us will have the temerity to deny; and this may well account for the general inability to defend our holy religion, and to correct the misapprehensions of our Protestant brethren, without infringement upon their tenets, or in any way giving offence. Thus it is that we have not unfrequently been traduced without the power, as it were, of refutation—and misrepresented, without a sufficient readiness to correct the error. 'Tis lamentable, I repeat, that our influence should on this account be circumscribed, and that very greatly, notwithstanding the extent of our numbers, and our acknowledged public spirit.—This, however, is the case, and a remedy is needed. First, then, with regard to the amelioration of the Catholic community: we should use every becoming exertion for the establishment of a Periodical Journal, suited, as far as possible, in all respects, to the condition of the great mass of our countrymen; in which periodical should be interwoven a fair proportion of matter conveying instruction not only of a national, but of a practical and moral character. The attempt now being made for the accomplishment of this great desideratum, cannot, I would fain hope, but succeed to our hearts' desire. I allude to the contemplated establishment of a Catholic Press in Nova Scotia. Let our own Province "Go, and do likewise": ample support might be obtained for both,—I say might be, provided that proper measures are adopted to effect it. Let none of my countrymen be sceptical on this point; they are ignorant of their own strength, and too often diffident where diffidence is a crime. 'Tis time for us to cease from paralysing our own powers by passing our lives in an almost total unacquaintance with the laws, both moral and political, under which we are designed to live. What is the true source of the enjoyments of any man, or any body of men, but useful knowledge? What is the legitimate source of all the evils to which we now are, and to which our ancestors before us were liable, but ignorance? The advancement of happiness by the dissemination of general knowledge is a truth, than which none can be more obvious; and certainly, a more extended acquaintance with our duties and privileges as men, would operate to the certain diminution of the disadvantages we labour under, and daily complain of, without any corresponding exertion of our own to remedy the evil.—Let us, therefore, either forbear to complain, or set about a manly reformation of the abuses complained of. Above all, we should be actuated by the purest of motives in our endeavours to benefit ourselves,—motives which extend, as it were, even beyond the present sphere of our existence. We should bear in mind the religious character of our origin, for the veneration of which our fathers were celebrated, and our posterity should be no less so. The former journeyed in its light, and lived and died in its hope; and shall we be indifferent as to our duty in incorporating its principles with the elements of the society in which we move, and in extending its influence still more widely? It, therefore, we would leave behind us for the consideration of those who shall hereafter occupy our places some proof that we jointly esteem the privileges transmitted to us from our ancestors,—some proof of our attachment to the cause of *just* government; some proof of our ardent desire to promote everything which may tend to enlarge the understanding, and improve the moral energies of our brethren, let us be actively united in the establishment of a well regulated Catholic Press in this City.

I come now to glance at the state of the Church. Here, again, I am terrified at the apathy evinced by too many of my brethren on the most important of all considerations. They find time and inclination, and means to boot, to carry out plans for amusement—plans for the acquirement of secular advantages;—but they exclaim, amid all this, that the calls of business and the cares of life prevent them from attending to matters in which the temporal prosperity of the Church is so importantly concerned.

What, I would ask, is the cause of the present want of accommodation for the thousands who profess our faith? To what else can it be attributed but to a want of zealous co-operation on our own part to obviate all difficulties that may present themselves to the erection of more Churches?

How is it that the number and size of the Chapels already existing in this place are altogether inadequate to furnish the necessary accommodations to the crowds that repair to them on Sundays, and, more especially, on the great holidays? Are not our Chapel yards, even in the most inclement weather, continually crowded during Divine Service as densely as the Chapel itself? It is preposterous for us to suppose for a moment, or for any one to attempt to persuade us, that the new Chapel in Portland will so relieve the one in the City, as to do away with the difficulty here complained of. This, I am confident, must be evident to all, from the very locality of the new Church. And is not the disproportion between priests and people most intolerably great? Yes—the necessities of the congregation cannot be suitably met where the number of the clergy is so very disproportionate. And this evil is augmented in a most intolerable ratio, whenever it happens that the labours of the clergy are not accompanied with that energetic exertion which the wants and expectations of a people justly demand. To attribute this supposed want of zealous activity to our clergy generally, would be highly improper: it might, nevertheless, occur in some places, that a numerous congregation would leave the Church from Sunday to Sunday, without hearing a sermon. Such a circumstance, I am bold to affirm, has taken place, and consequently may again. Now wherever this happens, the people cannot be otherwise than indignant. I dwell not, however, just now on this point—the community will understand the allusion—and more, if required, may be said on a future occasion.

No matter how active a Minister may be, it is morally impossible that his influence can be properly felt throughout a congregation too numerous for his pastoral care. It is impossible, I contend, if contention in the case be required, that an individual can, in a case like this attend to the correction of abuses, the reconciliation of disputants, and to act as a Father to all parties. And when I duly consider how very fast our brethren are annually flowing in upon us—so much faster indeed than we should be able to provide Places of Worship for them, even if *proper* exertions were made, the absolute necessity of our adding to the number of our Chapels and of our Priests, becomes too obvious to be insisted upon: as well as from the facts that the Catholic population in this City amounts to 10,000, and that the tide of immigration will in all probability increase toward our shores, bringing with it a great augmentation to that number; so that it is reasonable to suppose that within a few months, 12 or 15,000 Catholics will have to seek for accommodation in two Churches, and these, too, already filled to overflowing. And here I cannot refrain from enquiring, and that too with much anxiety, to discover the *true cause* why the building the new Church so warmly engaged in a few days since, is so suddenly, so unexpectedly, abandoned? Where is our deservedly revered Bishop? It is true he is hidden, as it were, in an isolated portion of his extensive diocese—a situation inaccessible, as it were, and by no means calculated for the exercise of those virtues and those offices which he delights to impart to those around him. This is not as it should be, but I pass on to enquire where is the *zeal* which should certainly characterize a Clergyman, when it is not exerted to the utmost for the accommodation of his flock in all matters pertaining to the Church.

Is the flock to be exposed, to the becoming indifferent, with regard to their religious principles, in consequence of the shepherd's dereliction, and dereliction it is (to give it the mildest designation,) for a clergyman to manifest even the slightest appearance of indifference, with regard to the application of his parishioners for his advice and co-operation, as well in temporal as in other matters pertaining to the advancement of the interests of the Church. In conclusion, I must remark, that as I have the good of my brethren at heart, I beseech them to use every becoming exertion for the extension of our Church accommodation—removing the obstacles in the way by some means or other—at *all events* removing them; and live no longer careless of their best interests, but to make a common cause of the correcting of wrongs, and the protection of rights—then, and not till then, will Catholicity be viewed as she really exists, in her true native beauty, unsullied by the gloom which mismanagement has certainly thrown around her, *and not till then* can I conscientiously *throw down my pen* and leave those important subjects unagitated. A CATHOLIC.

Saint John, 11th May, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has comenced business in the second store of Sands' Arcade, formerly occupied by Faulkner & Wheeler, where he will keep on hand a choice selection of the best Wines, Liquors, &c. &c. Also, Pastry, Sandwiches, &c. may be had at all times by those friends who will favour him with a call.

May 15, 1841. A. COLLINS.

FOR SALE,

A FINE BLOOD MARE, seven years old—an excellent trotter, and goes well in harness. Enquire of I. L. BEDELL.

May 1, 1841. (Obs.)

THE noted Horse BLUCHER, sired by *Captain Absolute,* imported by Mr. WEDDERBURN, will stand this season at the Stable, East end of Union-street, Saint John,

15th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have connected themselves in business under the firm of

THOMAS LEAVITT & CO.

for the purpose of transacting a general Commission Business.

THOMAS LEAVITT,
EDWIN KETCHUM.

Ward-street, St. John, May 1st, 1841.

REMOVAL.

SIMEON L. LUGRIN has removed his business to his store, on Peters' Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs. I. & J. G. Woodward. *May 8.*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. GEORGE V. NOWLIN has been appointed by me to act as Deputy Sheriff for the City and County of Saint John. J. WHITE, *Sheriff.*

St. John, April 13, 1841.

EDUCATION.

MR. J. W. HARTT having secured the Building at the corner of Charlotte and Union-streets, owned by Mr. Mercer, most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Saint John, that he will open his Academy in that place on MONDAY, the 10th inst., by which time the building will have been repaired and rendered suitable for his purpose.

Mr. H. will impart instruction in all the branches usually comprehended in a Course of Education at a Classical and English Academy, and will feel no less solicitous for the *moral,* than for the *intellectual* improvement of his pupils.

The year will consist of *four terms,* of *eleven weeks each.*

Mr. H. is willing to devote a portion of his leisure hours to private instruction in respectable families. 8th May, 1841.

Academy—Horsfield Street.

MR. WATSON'S Classes in the above Academy have been arranged as follows:—

The hours from 9, A. M. to 3, P. M. are devoted to the instruction of a select and limited number of young gentlemen in such branches of Education as are necessary to qualify them for the ordinary avocations of life, or for admission into King's College, Fredericton. In the tuition of this Class the mode of instruction pursued in the Normal Seminary, Halifax, will be adhered to as much as circumstances will permit.

At half past 6, A. M. a Class composed of Law students, clerks, and others, will assemble for instruction in French, Classics, and Mathematics.

At 9, P. M. a Class of a similar description will assemble.

Mr. W.'s terms may be ascertained at the Store of Wm. Livingstone, Esq. or from that gentleman—Isaac Woodward, A. Gesner, and James White, Esquires. May 15.

Just Published and for Sale:

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURIST

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, devoted exclusively to *Agriculture, Horticulture* (or Gardening) and *Botany* (or that branch of Natural History which relates to the Vegetable Kingdom.)—Edited by R. Bayard, M. D. &c.

The *New Brunswick Agriculturist* will contain, in each number, some valuable extracts and observations upon the diseases of Horses and Cattle, worthy of the attention of every owner of those animals.

Price 5s. a year to subscribers in town, and 6s. annually when sent by mail to the country,—payable in advance on delivery of the first number.—For sale at present at R. SHIVES' Printing Office, Market Square, and at Mr. FELLOWS', Commercial Hotel. May 15.

HENRY HAWKINS,

Auctioneer, and General Commission Merchant,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice, that he has taken the extensive premises known as the "*Manchester Wholesale Warehouse*", together with the Auction Rooms formerly occupied by him, whereby he will be enabled to receive CONSIGNMENTS to a greater extent than heretofore. The same attention and promptness will be paid to business as formerly. Liberal advances made on Consignments. *May 8, 1841.*

SOAP, OILS, &c.

Received ex "Emerald", from Liverpool:

100 BOXES Brown SOAP;
10 casks LINSEED OIL;
60 coils 6 and 9 thread RATLINE;
Cask of Patent WEIGHING MACHINES;
Bales of Flannels, Baizes, Canvas, India Bandannas, grey and white Shirtings, Prints, Diaper, Huckaback, Grandrills, Jaconet, Book and other Muslins, Linen Ducks, printed Lastings, &c.

May 15.—2 L. H. DEVEBER,
(News.) *Market Square.*

SOUTH WHARF.

Ex Emerald, from Liverpool:—

SUPERFINE blue and black CLOTHS; Cassimeres; Doeskins; Buckskins; Satinetts; Moleskins; Vestings; Muslins; white, grey and printed Cottons; Bedtick; Handkerchiefs; Merinos; Flannels; Checks; Sewing Silk & Twist; BUTTONS; blue and white Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

Ex schooners Teazer and Gem from New York, and Charlotte Ann from Philadelphia:—

200 barrels RYE FLOUR; 100 do. Corn MEAL;
50 do. s'fine do.; 50 do. Pilot & Navy Bread;
25 do. PITCH, TAR and ROSIN;
10 doz. Corn Brooms; 200 bushels CORN;

which together with a good stock of GROCERIES will be sold at the lowest market prices for prompt payment.

May 15. S J. D. PURDY & CO.

Ex Emerald from Liverpool:

10 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR;
5 bales CLOTHS, assorted;
2 bales BUCKSKINS and SATINETTS;
3 do. CASSIMERES and Summer Cloths;
9 do. Printed and Coloured COTTONS;
26 do. COTTON WARPS;
15 do. Grey and White SHIRTINGS;
1 do. BED TICK;

with a variety of other articles, which will be sold at a small advance, for approved payments.

W. H. SCOVIL.

☞ Remainder of Spring Importations hourly expected. May 15, 1841.

COALS, PIG IRON, &c.

Just received, per ships "Glasgow" and "Indus", from Clyde:—

500 TONS COALS; 200 Barrels OATMEAL;
100 Tons No. 1 PIG IRON.

ALSO—on Consignment:—

5000 Bushels SALT;
6 Puncheons GOLDEN MOLASSES;
12 ditto WHISKY;
80 casks PORTER;
129 kegs and cans Patent *Brunswick* GREEN PAINT;
4 hogsheads and 4 quarter casks fine old London Particular Madeira WINES;
Barrels SUGAR. For sale by
April 17, 1841. R. RANKIN & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer for sale, at their fire-proof Store, lately occupied by W. H. Street, Esquire, in Water-street—

25 HHDS. very choice SUGAR;
15 do. do. do. MOLASSES;
21 puncheons strong Cuba RUM;
17 do. do. St. Croix do.;
150 cases HOLLANDS, 300 brls. Navy Bread;
50 brls. Pilot Bread; 50 kegs Lard, (in bond;)
350 bolts bleached Leith Canvas, No. 1 to 8;
1 case Irish Linens; 1 bale do. Shirtings;
1 bale Scotch Homespuns; 1 ditto Stripes and Checks; 1 do. Towels, Table Cloths, &c.
1 case Brown HOLLANDS;
With sundry other DRY GOODS, &c. &c.
May 1. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.

The subscriber offers for sale, now landing ex schooners "Byron", and "Atalanta", from Philadelphia:

900 BRLS. FRESH GROUND RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.

The above will be sold, on landing, at the subscriber's Wharf, low for CASH.

April 24, 1841. B. TILTON.

FLOUR & MEAL.

200 BARRELS Philadelphia CORN MEAL; 200 do. Rye Flour,
50 do. Superfine ditto, (in bond)
For sale at lowest market rates by
JAMES SIMONDS,
St. John, May 1, 1841. *Nelson-street.*

CARGO,

Ex Schooner Margaretsville, from Baltimore,—

400 BRLS. S'fine, Fine, and Middlings, Howard-Street Flour,
1 M. White Oak Barrel Staves,
A few jars Pickled Oysters,
1000 bushels Wheat,—Landing at Johnston's Wharf, and for sale by
April 17. J. E. CHIPMAN.

Rum, Sugars, Teas, &c.

Now Landing and for sale by the subscriber—

20 PUNS. superior old Jamaica RUM;
40 hhds. Bright SUGARS;
20 puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES;
50 chests Fine CONGOU TEAS.
April 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Are now receiving by the "Emerald" and other late arrivals from England,—

50 TONS Banks' best IRON, ass't. sizes.
70 ditto Common ditto ditto,
100 kegs best WHITE LEAD,
200 ditto X ditto ditto,
150 ditto coloured PAINTS, assorted—Green, Yellow, Blue, Red, Brown and Black,
20 casks raw and boiled Linseed OIL,
2 tons PUTTY, in bladders,
200 kegs GUNPOWDER, 15 smiths' bellows,
24 smiths' ANVILS, 24 ditto VICES,
60 casks NAILS, ass'd. sizes and kinds,
54 packages of IRONMONGERY, of various kinds, put up expressly for this market.
10,000 feet WINDOW GLASS, ass'd. sizes.
North Market Wharf, 8th May, 1840.

FISHING TWINE, SOAP, CANDLES, &c. &c. &c.

Per ship Emerald from Liverpool—

2 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, & Herring TWINES;
100 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
100 do. hard Yellow SOAP;
10 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR.
May 15, 1841. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Spring Importations

Ex ship "Emerald," from Liverpool.

SOAP, Loaf Sugar, Cotton Warp, Shot, Blue, Vitriol, Black Lead, Mustard, Ginger, Cordage and White Rope, Arrow Root, Pearl Sago, Grey Cottons, Brushes, (shoe, scrubbing, whitewash, and stove.) Black Pepper, Allspice, Basket Salt, Root Ginger, Pins, &c. &c.

Ex "Chilian," from Boston:

Cigars, Cassia, Palm-leaf Hats, Pails, Brooms, Manilla Bed-cord and Clothes-lines,—Also,—Oatmeal in cwt. bags, from *Mr. Robb's Mill,* Dorchester. For sale at lowest rates, by
May 8. 3w. JARDINE & CO.

Coffee, Cigars, Pickles, &c.

Landing ex schr. Banner from Boston:—

25 BAGS real Java COFFEE; 15 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS;
5 ditto bitter ditto, for Marmalade,
15 dozen BROOMS; 6 dozen PAILS,
5000 CIGARS; 50 boxes RAISINS,
Nuts, Saleratus, Olive Oil, &c. &c.

From London—

2 hhds. Lazenby's PICKLES and SAUCES.
The remainder of J. M.'s Spring Importations hourly expected. For sale cheap at his new Store. JAMES MALCOLM.
15th May, 1841.

GOODS

Per "Emerald" and "Alexander Edmond".

4 BALES containing 20 pieces three ply and fine and superfine CARPETING;
2 bales cont'g white Cottons & Trowser Stuff;
90 casks assorted Board NAILS;
6 do. do. Horse do.
65 do. do. SPIKES;
25 do. ¾, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch CHAIN;
4500 feet 8 × 10 WINDOW GLASS;
3000 do. 10 × 12 do. do.
3000 do. 10 × 14 do. do.
1000 do. 11 × 14 do. do.
1000 do. 11 × 15 and 11 × 16 do.
500 do. 11 × 17 do. do.
1500 do. 12 × 14, 12 × 15 and 12 × 16 do.
1500 do. 12 × 17 and 12 × 18 do.
For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.
May 8, 1841. 4i.

Books, Stationery, &c.

D. M'MILLAN'S BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. are removed to the shop first door south of the Market Square, in Prince William street, opposite the store of William Hammond, Esq.

JUST ARRIVED—19 bales Printing, Writing and Wrapping PAPER.

BOOKS and STATIONERY daily expected.

St. John, May 8, 1841. [*Sent.*]

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

Now landing ex schooner Governor Francis from Alexandria:—

200 BRLS. Georgetown S'fine FLOUR, first quality, for sale low from the wharf by THOS. E. MILLIDGE,
May 15. 3 Nelson-street.

WHITE LEAD, OIL, &c.

FOR sale by the subscribers, at their store in Ward-street—A quantity of No. 1 and 2 WHITE LEAD; yellow, red and green Paint; boiled and raw Linseed OIL, in small packages; PUTTY, in small casks and bladders; barrels COAL TAR; barrels of Wilmington TAR and PITCH; fresh ground OATMEAL; 10 hhds. of BRIGHT SUGAR; Hogsheads of Molasses.
May 15. CRANE & M'GRATH.

FLOUR, &c.—The subscriber offers for sale, 200 barrels Philadelphia RYE FLOUR; 200 do. CORN MEAL; 50 do. Superfine FLOUR; 10 bags COFFEE; NAILS, CORDAGE, TOBACCO, and sundry other articles cheap for cash, at his store in Ward-street.
May 15. W. LEAVITT.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates that he has resumed business on the South Market Wharf, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. E. W. Greenwood, adjoining the store of Messrs. Waterhouse & Troop, where he will keep on hand Groceries and a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for city and country customers, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to participate in a share of public patronage.

He offers for Sale in Store:—

200 brls. Rye Flour; 150 brls. Corn Meal,
200 bags Round Yellow Corn; 10 tierces Rice,
50 brls. Tar and Pitch; 4 casks White Beans,
1 cask Herds Grass Seed; 1 do. Clover Seed,
Boiled and Raw Oil, white and black Paint, Putty, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

*Also, hourly expected per schooner Abraham