THE Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum ;) "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. IV. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1839. No. 11.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanack.

NOVEMBER.	R. SUN.	S.	MOON	H.	W.
9 Saturday,	6 57	4	34	1	13 7 46
10 Sunday,	6 58	4	32	2	28 8 49
11 Monday,	6 59	4	31	3	45 9 37
12 Tuesday,	7 0	4	30	5	7 10 26
13 Wednesday,	7 1	4	29	rises.	11 14
14 Thursday,	7 3	4	28	4	41 worn.
15 Friday,	7 4	4	27	5	40 0 6

Full moon, 20th. 9h. 34m. morn.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Walker, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Henry Gilbert, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: R. M. Jarvis, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: E. DeW. Ratchford, Esq.

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MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Miscellany.

JOHN SMITH'S LETTERS TO UNCLE JOSHUA DOWNING.

The only authentic history extant of the Late War in our Disputed Territory. NEW YORK.

LETTER II

Wherein Miss Debby Smith, with a becoming juvenile spirit, giveth a slight touch on the other side of the question.

Smithville, Down East, latter part of February, 1839.

Much respected sir.—Excuse my not datin' my letter correct, which is a great trial to me—for if I pride myself on any thing, 'tis in being *correct;* and I've had the name of it ever since I've kept school in Smithville—but our almanack isn't to home; it's up to uncle John Smith's, not uncle John the blacksmith, but uncle John Smith on my mother's side. My mother was a Smith—not that I'd have you think my father married his relations—the people in Smithville are more correct and think more of the Bible than that—but there's two stocks of Smiths here that go so far back that folks cant tell where they begun. Though grandmother always made it out and stood to it, that they all come from one in the first place, and said it made my father and mother fifth cousins. The old lady is very curis about these things, and she has it all marked out in the shape of a great large tree, and keeps it hung up in the fore room, and when there is any thing said about it, or any dispute takes place about the Smiths bein' related, she takes it down and goes over the whole, clear from the root to the top branch; and always brings it out that my father and mother was fifth cousins. Whenever she has these reckonings, grandfather is as uneasy as a fish out of water, for he thinks if it should go as grandmother fixes it, 'twould make him and grandmother *fourth* cousins; and he's *so* correct, that if he should really think it was true, although he's now eighty-five years old, I do believe he'd try to get divorced. So grandfather is always against grandmother in her reckonings, and whenever she sets down to go over the tree, for she always hauls the table up and sets down to it, so as to make no mistake, then grandfather he'll put on his spectacles and take his staff and hobble along and stand and look over grandmother's shoulder, and foller her along up among the branches. But generally in about a quarter of an hour he gets so tangled up, and the branches run together and crossways, and get mixed up so that he breaks off short, and says, "Poh, mother, there's no head nor tail to it. We all come from Adam, accordin' as 'tis in the Bible, and that's all the relation there is about it."

So grandfather 'il hobble back to his chair again, and set and wink and look as uneasy as can be, all the time till grandmother gets through. And grandmother will always stick to it till she gets clear out to the end of every branch, and winds up by saying, "Well, father, it must be so; if they ain't fifth cousins, I don't know what makes fifth cousins.'

But, dear me, where am I running to? I haven't said a word about what I was going to when I begun. But when I happened to mention that my mother was a Smith, I was afraid you might take a notion the Smithville folks wasn't quite so correct in their idees about matrimony as they ought to be. So I felt it my duty to stop and explain how it was.

To go back to uncle John Smith agin, on my mother's side, he borrid our almanack day before yesterday, and hasn't brought it home yet. He's a clear trial about borrying. Now grandfather is always prompt about every thing. He always has a new almanack in the house the first day of January, and has had every year since I can remember, though to be sure that isn't a great many years, but I mean he always does. But uncle John, on my mother's side, never gets an almanack for the first six months of the year; so he has to come clear down to our house, about three quarters of a mile once or twice a week, to borry ourn, though the shoes he wears out and the time he spends is worth more than forty almanacks. He's always saying every week he's going to get one, but I never knew him to get one yet till about haying time; and once I knew him to lose a ton of hay that got wet in a shower, while, instead of getting it into the barn, he come down to our house to get the almanack, to see when the moon was to change. But there, I'm running before my story again.

The reason, then, that I couldn't give the corect date to my letter is, that my uncle John Smith, on my mother's side, has got our almanack, and it's too far for me to go up after it to-night; and, the truth is, I *must* write to-night—I'm in sich a takin' I can't help it, for I've jest got your last *Mirror*, and been reading over cousin John's letter, and it's put me all in a flutter. It's too bad, I declare,—such insinuations as he's made against me in that letter is too bad to think of. I didn't think that cousin John, who I've always treated as a brother, though he's a good deal *older* than me, would a done so, and then to have it printed in your paper and read by every body in New-York, and every where else; dear me, I feel as if I *should* fly; *what will* the New York folks think of me? I was intending to come to New-York next *summer* and see the place, and I've been saving up something out of my school money a year past, to pay my expenses. I think I've lived long *enough* in the world to go about a little now and see some other place besides Smithville; not that I've lived very *long* in the world neither. But I mean, now I've got to be a grown up young *woman*. Dear me, it's *so lonesome* here in Smithville sometimes, for the want of more young society. I've heard there is a good deal of young society in New-York, and I've been almost in fidgets for a year past to go there. But that pesky letter of cousin John's has throwed all the fat in the fire. If I should go there now, every body that I should see would be thinking of the insinuations in cousin John's letter, and I should not feel as if I could hold my head up as I walked the streets.

Now, dear General Morris, are you a single man or a married man? for I'm afraid I may be speaking rather too familiar. I do hope you'll get this letter before your next paper comes out, and have them insinuations about me corect; for they are not corect now, and cousin John knows it. He must a done it jest to teaze me. It's true, I *have* kept school in Smithville fifteen years,—I don't deny that—but then I begun when I was quite young; very young indeed. You know sometimes smart girls, that get their edication very young, begin to keep school when they are mere children. And when I begun to keep school I was *so* young, that I felt every day as if I wanted to go out and play with the children every time they was dismissed.

It's true, too, that I've took your paper most as long as cousin John said, for it's ten years the first of last January, since I begun, and I've sent the money for it every year regular. But what if I have took your paper ten years—what does that argy? Why, that I was a good skoller, and took to reading very young. And if cousin John was as fond of burning as I be, he would a took it years ago too, and not waited till now, and took it jest because there was a piece put in about him. Cousin John knows I've got more burning than he, and knows that's how I come to take the Mirror so young; for when we used to go to school together, I always kept ahead of him in all the branches; though he was so much older than me; yes, a *great deal* older than me.

And then cousin John is no writer—you see by his letter he's no grammarian. Now, I *teach* grammar in my school, and have composition besides. And I shouldn't care a pin if you should publish this whole letter of mine, jest to let cousin John know that there's other folks in the world that can write besides him.

What he said about aunt Ruth's specs, he must a done jest to teaze me, and for nothing else in the world. My eyes are as good as his'n any day—that is, I can see as well; it's true I read and study so much, they are rather weak, and sometimes plague me about reading. Don't you think, General, your types is a little too small? not that I speak on my own account, for my eyes ain't weak all the time, but on account of elderly people, who find it rather trying to read sich small print.

And as to what cousin John said uncle John, the blacksmith, said about buying my teeth for a vice, as though I was mad and gritting my teeth, the idee he conveyed by that was *not* corect, and it's a plaguy shame he should say it. I'll tell you jest how 'twas. I was setting by the table, and was nipping an apple seed between my teeth, and uncle John, the blacksmith, he sot looking at me, and he see my full round set of large white teeth, for I show my teeth considerable, and though I say it myself I've got as good a set of teeth as there is in the city of New-York—well, uncle John sot looking at me, seeing me nip the apple seed, and he's a coarse kind of man, you know; so, says he, jest for a joke—

"Debby, I want a new vice in my shop; what will you take for your teeth? I think they'd hold a pretty good grip."

As for my being mad, it was no sich thing, for I have the name of being one of the best tempered people in Smithville. And I trust I shall always keep it. But if there is any thing in the world that would sour my temper, it would be the want of young society; and that's one thing makes me so anxious to go to some sich place as New-York, where I can have a plenty of young society. And if them insinuations in cousin John's letter don't operate too much aginst me, I mean to come to New-York yet. I should like to keep a school there; and, perhaps, you'll be so kind, bein' I've took your paper so long, and always paid you regular and in advance for it, perhaps you'll be so kind as to look round a little for me, and see if there's a good chance for me to keep school any where there. I should like to have it in some part of the city where there is a good deal of young society, you know.

I don't know but I ought to say a word or two about the Smith name, that's made sich a fuss in your paper lately. I think cousin John is very set in his way. To be sure, the Smith name round here, is a name that every body likes, and although there is a great many of 'em, yet we never get mixed up so, but that every body can tell who is who and which is which. But, perhaps, the name may not be liked so well in New-York; and, I think, it is about as well always to try to do what will suit the folks best where we live. So it isn't so much to be wondered at, that cousin John should be a little riled at anybody's wanting him to change his name, and that he should make up his mind, as he says, so "decidedly, that *he shan't do it.*" But cousin John is *very set* in his way. Thank fortune I ain't so set in mine. And as I said afore, if the name isn't liked so well in New-York, and I was living in New-York, I shouldn't be so very set about not changing it.

Now, my dear General Morris, (you see I can help speaking in that gentle kind of way—good tempered folks are always apt to speak so,) now, this is the first letter I ever writ to an editor, and it makes me feel rather delicate, though I've no doubt it is as good a one as cousin John's, and if you should print tais, I want to ask one favour about it. I want you to send a copy of your paper that has it in it, to young Mr. Ichabod Smith, the school-master, at Smithville, upper Post-office. But not let him know that I said any thing about it, for that's a secret between you and me. He's a very respectable young man indeed, and he's been at our house a good deal; but sometimes I think he is more like my uncle John Smith on my mother's side than he is like my grandfather. I want he should see this letter, and when he finds I'm resolute about going to New-York, I guess he'll—I guess he'll—there General I declare, my idees are so confused, I don't know what I was going to say.

So I remain your sincere friend and old subscriber—no, I mean your young reader,

MISS DEBBY SMITH.

I'M TWENTY-FIVE.—By Miss HORTON.

'Tis wondrous strange, how great the change,
Since I was in my teens;
Then I had beaux and billet-doux,
And joined the gayest scenes.
But lovers now have ceased to vow—
No way they now contrive
To poison, hang, or drown themselves—
Because I'm twenty-five!

Once, if the night were e'er so bright,
Fne'er abroad would roam,
Without—"The bliss, the honor, Miss,
Of seeing you safe home."
But now I go, through rain or snow—
Pursued, and scarce alive—
Through all the dark, without a spark—
Because I'm twenty-five!

They used to call and ask me all
About my health so frail;
And thought a ride would help my side,
And turn my cheek less pale;
But now, alas! if I am ill,
None cares that I revive,
And my pale cheek in vain may speak,
Because I'm twenty-five!

Now if a ride improves my side,
I'm forced to take the stage;
For that is deemed quite proper for
A person of my age;
And then no hand is offered me,
To help me out alive—
They think it wont hurt me to fall—
Because I'm twenty-five!

Oh dear!—'tis queer that every year
I'm slighted more and more:
For not a beau pretends to show
His head within our door.
Nor ride, nor card, nor soft address,
My spirits now revive;
One might almost as well be deade
As say—I'm twenty-five!

JUDGMENT OF WOMEN ON MEN.

Women are prone to judge their lovers' hearts
But by their own, which little semblance have
With man's rough nature. Hence they love them for
The qualities they give them—not for those
They have, which rarely merit to be loved.

RACE-HORSE VANS.—The first attempt to convey racehorses from one place to another in a caravan, appears to have been made by Mr. Terrett, a gentleman residing in Worcestershire, who sent his horse, Sovereign in one to run for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket; but his horse was beaten and the carriage laid aside. This was in the year 1816. In 1836 the use of the caravan was effectually established. Elis was conveyed in one from Goodwood to Doncaster, having the drummer to beat time for him; and as Elis was fortunate enough to win the St. Leger, caravans became in favour. Previous to the race, the surmises as to the probable effect which such a mode of conveyance might produce were numerous, and induced many to bet heavily against the horse. The subsequent proofs that we have had of the advantages derived by so easy, I may term it so luxurious a system, have quite changed the odds, and the horse which arrives at the scene of action in his carriage will be a much better favourite in the betting circles than the one which is compelled to travel on foot. Many improvements have been made in the construction of these vehicles. Mr. Herring of Westminster-road, London, built the one for Elis, and it was made to contain two horses, subsequently requiring four posters to work it. The same builder has also constructed most of the others that have appeared, and having had great practice in building similar carriages to convey wild beasts in, he is much more conversant with the business than an ordinary coach-builder. The most useful description of van is that which carries but one horse; it is very light and is easily drawn by a pair of posters whereas the double van require four. There is a door behind for the horse to enter, so formed as to become, when open, an inclined platform for the horse to ascend. The front part of the carriage opens in the same way, so that the horse walks out without experiencing any inconvenience in being turned. A patent drag, which enables the trainer, or any person riding in the *coupe*, to drag the wheel when about to descend a hill, or in case of an accident, without alighting, is attached to the caravans which Mr. Herring builds, and it gives universal satisfaction. The most convenient plan for a double van, if such a one is required, is that in which the horses stand reversed; that is, the horse which enters first passes on through a space left in the partition, turns into the adjoining stall, and rides with his head towards the hind part of the carriage. The other horse walks straight into the carriage, and consequently travels with his head to the front. At the end of the journey the horse that entered first is ready to descend, when the other is turned into the stall just vacated, and so walks out. The difficulty and risk of turning a horse in a small space is thus obviated. The axletrees are cranked; the body of the carriage is, therefore, only 18 inches from the ground. The necessity of a caravan is now become imperative, as without one a man cannot compete with those who have them. Last year King Cole was enabled to win the Gloucester Stakes of £170 entirely by the aid of one. He ran on the Monday at Wolverhampton, where he was beaten, and where his other engagements did not give promise of much success: he was conveyed in a caravan to Gloucester, a distance of 50 miles, on the evening of the day on which he ran at Wolverhampton, and on the following day (Tuesday) he won the above stake.—*Sporting Magazine.*

PROPULSION OF A STEAMER BY THE ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW.—At a late meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a paper was read "on the dimensions and performances of the *Archimedean* steamer," by George Rennie, F.R.S. &c. The method of propulsion by means of a horizontal spiral screw, applied by Mr. Smith in the *Archimedean*, has frequently been attempted, and many authors have expressed opinions upon its applicability.—The dimensions of the *Archimedes* are:—

Length of vessel - -	105 feet.
Breadth - -	20 2-10ths.
Depth of hold - -	12 5-10ths.
Burthen in tons -	230
Length of engine-room -	38 feet.

The vessel draws 10 feet water, carries three masts, and sails schooner fashion.

Power of engines, collectively, 90 horses.

The crank shaft is driven from the connecting rods attached to the piston rods of each cylinder.

Length of stroke, 3 feet: 30 strokes per minute. The speed of the propeller is gained by wheel-work, and communicated by a shaft passing beneath the cabin floor, and traversing the stern-post of the vessel. The diameter of the screw is six feet, the length eight feet, and consists of spiral oblique wrought-iron plates attached by arms to the shaft. The weight of engine, boiler, and machinery, is about 64 tons. Upon the first trial of the *Archimedes*, the log indicated 8·5 miles per hour, the vessel readily answered to the helm, and performed the several movements required. Upon the second trial, the vessel left the Brunswick Dock at flood-tide, and reached Gravesend (21 miles) in 1 hour 45 minutes. Upon the following day she arrived at the Nore (22 miles), with the tide, in 1 hour 40 minutes; and subsequently towed a yacht of 50 tons up the Medway with scarcely diminished speed. From Sheerness, the *Archimedes* reached Ramsgate (43 miles), in 4 hours 39 minutes. The screw was here reduced in diameter; and, on leaving the harbour against a heavy tide and N. E. wind, she made five knots, and gave great satisfaction. The sails were set upon rounding the Foreland, and the speed was increased to 9, 9½, and 10 miles per hour, or 14 miles with the tide. Upon her second voyage to Portsmouth, the measured mile was performed with the tide in four minutes. The weather was unfavourable, and wind high: the distance, 194 miles to Portsmouth, occupied 21 hours: her average speed upon the return to London was nine miles per hour.—*Athenæum.*

RECEIPT FOR COUGHING IN A PLACE OF WORSHIP.—The Rev. Mr. Binney was very impatient of anything like noise in the chapel while he was preaching. In the winter of 1837 I heard him deliver a sermon, on a Sabbath afternoon, in the Adelphi Chapel, and it being the season of colds, there was a very general coughing in the place while he was in the midst of his discourse. Unable to bear it any longer, he paused, and begged them to desist, in order that he might not be interrupted. The audience did the best they could to comply with his wishes; still, in some cases, they could not help themselves. When he came to the conclusion of the head of his sermon on which he was dilating, he paused for some moments, and then said, "Now, my friends, if any of you wish to cough now, I'll wait a little until you have done." The observation was followed by a considerable pause on the part of the preacher; but the invitation to cough was addressed in vain to the audience: I never knew greater stillness prevail in any place of worship. The truth was, the congregation were surprised beyond measure at the observation; and the more so, because they felt utterly at a loss to know whether the reverend gentleman was serious in making it, or only intended it to be ironical.—*Metropolitan pulpit.*

VAN AMBURGH OUTDONE.—The very great success and liberal patronage which have attended the achievements of Mr. Van Amburgh as a brute tamer, in England, has induced many of his countrymen to try their hand at the subjugation of the fierce inhabitants of the forest and the desert, in circumstances with extraordinary success. The principal attraction at present in the city of Philadelphia is a gentleman named Carter, who draws immense audiences to the Walnut-street Theatre to witness a piece called The Lion King, in which he exhibits so complete a command of the brute creation that the "monarch of the forest" submits to be harnessed to a chariot in which his master is seated, and draws it several times round the stage, and on some occasions Mr. Carter drives through the principal streets of the city, drawn by his lion. He has also a tiger, which he has brought to such an extraordinary state of docility, that on being shown a clock by his master, he will stamp on the floor with his foot the number of times necessary to correspond with the hour of the day; thus, if it happens to be twelve o'clock, he knocks twelve times.

REPORT OF THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.—The fifth Annual Report of the Poor-law Commissioners has just made its appearance, being somewhat earlier than its predecessors in former years. The report is less lengthy than those of former years, and is confined, as regards England and Wales, to a brief account of the proceedings of the Commissioners during the last winter, and to a few observations on the peculiar circumstances which distinguished that period with reference to the administration of relief to the poor. It also gives a detailed account of the measures which have been adopted for introducing into Ireland the provisions of the Act (1 and 2 Victoria, c. 56) of last Session, for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland.

From the tabular statements in the appendix to the report, we find that the number of unions declared in England and Wales to the 1st May, 1839, is 587; the number of parishes united, 13,641, of which the population is 11,751,345, and the average amount of rates for the year, £5,530,902.

The task of forming unions in England and Wales is therefore nearly complete, the whole number of parishes being 14,490, and the number united 13,641, leaving only 849. We presume, therefore, we may soon expect to see the number of assistant Poor-law Commissioners very considerably reduced.

The report contains nothing more of general interest with regard to England and Wales, except the second report of Dr. Kay on training children according to the system introduced by him into Dr Auben's establishment at Norwood, of which a short time since we gave a full description to our readers.

In Ireland the commissioners seem to have met with no opposition, and they have accordingly formed nearly the whole kingdom into unions. For all this guardians have been elected, and it now only remains to erect workhouses to put to the test this great experiment for improving the condition of the poor of this portion of the empire.—*Observer.*

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 17.—I can state positively that Sir Edward Codrington has been appointed Naval Commander-in-Chief at this port, vice Fleming, removed to Greenwich Hospital. Captain Berkeley, late one of the Lords of the Admiralty, is to be Flag Captain to Sir Edward Codrington.—*Correspondent of the Standard.*

The only ship which is actively preparing for commission at this port is the magnificent new three-decker, Queen, to mount 110 guns, said to be the largest ship in the navy. She will be commissioned about the end of November for the flag of the new Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. The Sapphire, 20, fitted for the conveyance of troops, will hoist the pendant this week. The Rattlesnake troop ship is ready for departure, in the first place to the river, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and East Indies. It is expected that she will take out the depot of the 18th Regiment. Report gives the command of the Sapphire to Mr. Robert Yule, Master of the flag ship Britannia. The Dublin, 50, and Madagascar, 44, have been hauled into dock, preparatory to being commissioned. It is understood that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford has required three large frigates to be attached to his fleet. The Alfred, 50 guns, is also preparing. The Revenge, 78, Captain the Hon. W. Waldegrave, which was despatched to Cork some time since, for men, has been very successful. Letters report that at one of her rendezvous at Limerick and Wexford, only ten seamen have been induced to join her. She is ordered to return to Spithead.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Iron, Soap, Pork, &c.

The Subscriber has now landing, ex ship Atlantic:—

90 TONS No. 1 PIG IRON; 1425 Bars and 120 Bundles English Iron, ass'd.; 500 bars refined Iron, ass'd; 10 boxes DC Pontpool TIN; 20 cwt. Sock Plates;
60 bbls. and 20 half bbls. Irish Prime Mess Pork;
400 boxes Yellow SOAP; 80 do. White do;
20 ditto Dipped Candles;
Which he offers for sale at low prices.
sept. 13. WILLIAM CARVILL.

POLLOCK. HERRINGS, &c.—250 cwt prime Pollock; 50 barrels pickled Haddock; 50 bbls. No. 1 Fat Herrings—gibbed.
For sale by
27th sept. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SUGAR, MOLASSES &c.
NOW LANDING—17 Hhds Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 10 Puns. Prime Retailing Molasses; 50 bags Java Coffee; 2000 Pure Havana Cigars. *In store*—32,000 Cigars. *For sale by*
Oct. 4. JAMES MALCOLM.

BUTTER.
27 FIRKINS prime CUMBERLAND BUTTER, just received and for sale by the subscriber.
Sept. 20. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—It gives me much pleasure to inform you that I am entirely cured of the Salt Rheum by the use of your valuable Remedy. I had been afflicted with the disease on my arms, and at times on my head, for six years, which frequently caused much pain and distress, with great burning. I was induced to try your medicine from the fact that I was acquainted with a lady who for many years was afflicted with the salt Rheum, and entirely cured by the Remedy in three weeks' time. I can confidently recommend all who are afflicted with this or other similar diseases, to use your medicines, and fully believe they will obtain a perfect cure.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN PARKER.

Staten Island, July 22, 1839.

Numerous verbal testimonials of a similar character are daily received, thus proving in the most satisfactory manner the great medicinal virtues of this valuable medicine. It is a certain cure for other diseases of the skin also, such as Ring-Worm, Tetter, scald Head, barbers or Jackson's Itch, Erzema, &c. this medicine is a perfect cure. Compound syrup of Sarsaparilla is recommended to be used with the Remedy, as it tends to purify and throw out from the blood and system generally all the unhealthy humors connected with the disease, and the application of the Remedy, externally at the same time entirely eradicates it from the system. Many cases have come to our knowledge where this course has effected a perfect cure in less than one week's time. Every person afflicted with any of these complaints is invited to make immediate use of this valuable medicine, and get cured without delay.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. and D. SANDS, No. 79 and 100, Fulton street, New York, and in this city by
Oct. 11. A. R. TRURO.

IRON SPIKES.—5 tons ass'd sizes—received per *Chester*, from Liverpool. For sale low while landing, by
August 30 RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Canada Prime Mess Pork.
50 BARRELS Canada prime Mess PORK, received per schooner *Prudent* from Quebec, for sale low if applied for immediately.
Oct. 4. JOHN ROBERTSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received by the schr. "Prudent" Capt. Billingsby from Quebec:
50 BBLS. Mess PORK; and 200 barrels Prime Mess Pork;
Which will be sold at moderate prices by
Oct. 4. JAS. T. HANFORD.

TIMBER.
FOR SALE.—300 tons White Pine TIMBER, average 14 inches, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
August 30, 1839.

CORDAGE.
Per *Coronation*, from London, the subscriber has received the following consignment:
100 Coils Cordage, assorted sizes,
30 Coils Ratline, Worming and Spunyarn,
4 Hawsers, 7, 6, 5 and 4 inch,
10 Coils White MANILLA.
4 Bales Twines. Lines. Deep sea Lines, Log Lines, Houslines, Marline and Hambro' Line.
The above will be sold low at cost and charges, if applied for while landing.
sept. 20. W. P. RANNEY.

New Brig For sale.
A substantially built and fast sailing Brig of 153 tons old meast. now lying at Pettingell's wharf, will be ready for sea in a few days, and if applied for immediately, will be sold on moderate terms, on application to
24th sept. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TO LET,
THAT commodious and well finished HOUSE, lately occupied by Major Richardson of the 11th Regiment situated in Lower Cove, opposite the Ordnance Office. For further particulars apply to Mr. JAMES M'CONNELL, on the premises.
☞ A large quantity of Fish Barrels and other Cooperage, on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. June 14.

TEA WAREHOUSE.
JAMES MALCOLM, offers for sale at his Establishment in Prince William street:
175 Chests fine Congo TEA; 35 ditto Blackish Leaf ditto; 15 do. souchong ditto; 15 do. Hyson; 10 do. Twankay and Young Hyson; 35 do. Bohea in Congo Packages; with an extensive assortment of Raw and Refined Sugars, Mocha and Java Coffee, Fruit, Spices, &c.
The quality of the above Goods are all warranted to be what they are represented.
The very superior quality of J. M's ground Coffee is now generally admitted, and all or any of the above may be had wholesale or retail at his usual low prices
sept 20.

Witney Blankets.
JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO. have just received a large assortment of very superior 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Witney Blankets; 5-4 super Crib ditto, which are now ready for inspection.
Oct. 4, 1839.

BAR KEEPER wanted—Enquire at the *Saint John Hotel.* August 9, 1839.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,
Fredericton, New-Brunswick.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and patrons of Fredericton and its vicinity, as well the inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former establishment by additional buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional anti-rooms, bed rooms, &c. &c. He has always on hand a good supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors imported into the Province, a constant supply of good ice throughout the summer season, and can give good accommodations to any families wishing to visit Fredericton for the space of a few weeks or otherwise. To travellers from Nova-Scotia or the United States, the subscriber would fain recommend his establishment to their particular notice as being inferior to none in the Province of New-Brunswick. Horses, Carriages and other vehicles are furnished from the Hotel.
August 30. H. JACKSON.

SHOE STORE.
Corner of King and Germain Streets.
The subscriber has just received per *Eagle* from London and *Magnificent* from Liverpool:
31 PACKAGES containing part of his Fall and Winter supply of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Girls', Boys' and Children's
BOOTS & SHOES,
of every description, from the cheapest to the very best imported; and an elegant assortment of Children's SOCKS of every description; which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sept. 20. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW VESSEL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a superior New Vessel, of about 200 tons old measurement. Her length of keel 81 feet; on deck, about 90 feet; beam 23 feet; hold 13 feet; copper fastened—her materials are the best the country affords, and her workmanship and model are very superior:—she will be ready to launch about the last of next month. For further particulars apply to Messrs. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS, St. John, or to the subscriber, at Pugwash.
☞ A cargo of DEALS can be furnished on the spot, if required.
THOMAS W. DEWOLFE.
Pugwash, N. S. 26th July, 1839.

SHEET & BAR LEAD, &c.
25 ROLLS Sheet LEAD, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ 5 and 6 lbs to a foot;
2 Casks BAR LEAD;
2 Casks Composition BUTT BOLTS, 8 9, 10 and 12 inches;
3 ANCHORS, 19, 21, and 24 cwt.
Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON,
At his Counting House, City Bank Building, or at his Warehouse, North Slip.
St. John, August 30.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
Ex "HEBE," from LONDON:
25 HHDS. BRANDY—from 6 to 12 per cent. over proof—will be sold for delivery from the ship at a low price.
October 18. W. H. STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Offers for sale the following GOODS, at his store 27, South Market Wharf:—
27 CHESTS Congo TEA: 8 do. souchong Tea: 40 barrels superfine FLOUR;
20 Bbls. Corn Meal. 30 do Watson's navy Bread,
65 " Irish Prime Mess PORK;
86 half do. Planters do.
250 Boxes Dipt Candles, all sizes;
300 Boxes SOAP—60 and 30lbs each;
15 Kegs superior Mustard.
The above together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.
October 4. H. S. GAULT.

Valuable Agricultural Land for Sale, in Lots to suit Purchasers, of 100 Acres or more:

FIVE HUNDRED Acres of very superior LAND, for settlement, situated near the main Post Road to Fredericton, and only Twenty five miles from St. John, in the Parish of Hamstead, Queen's County: An excellent Road leads and a fine River runs through the whole Block, whereon there is a luxuriant crop of natural blue-joint Grass and excellent grazing ground.
Particulars known by application to
JAMES MALCOLM,
September 13. Prince Wm. street.

COTTON BATTING.—10 bales of a very superior quality, just received per schr. *Teazer*, from New-York. For sale cheap by
September 13. S. K. FOSTER.

SUGAR.
PER schooner *Jane*, just arrived:—20 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, which will be sold low from the Wharf, by
Oct. 18. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

JAMAICA RUM & TEA.
10 PUNS. Extra strong and fine flavored Jamaica RUM, 52 per cent. over proof,
20 Puncheons ditto ditto 29 ditto.
10 Chests E. I. Company's Bohea TEA.
Also—A set of standing and running Rigging, and Blocks complete, for a vessel of about 250 tons, Received per schooner *Only Son*, lying at Peters' Wharf, and for sale low before being stored, by
Oct. 17. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Clear and Refuse Lumber.
30 M. FEET well seasoned St. Stephens Clear and Merchantable PINE BOARDS, of very superior quality;
150 M. Feet Refuse Pine Lumber, from a wharf or in rafts, very low if taken away immediately.
sept. 13. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Wine, Gin, Sugar, Tea, &c.
The subscribers offer for sale the following articles in the Queen's Warehouse, viz:
A FEW Hhds. and Quarter casks L. P. Madeira WINE, from the well known house of *Duff, Gordon & Co* of Madeira.
Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. Casks Fine Teneriffe, &c.
Pipes superior Antwerp GENEVA,
50 bags PIMENTO,
90 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS—some very superior.
IN STORE—300 packages "Clifton's" TEAS, comprising best Congo, Souchong, Hyson, & Gunpowder; together with a quantity of CANVAS, Chain Cables, Anchors, Composition Spikes, Bar and Bolt Iron, &c. &c.
August 30. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

POOR COPY