THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. V. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1840. 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.

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

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

Weekly Almanach.

Nov.		R. Sun.	s.	Moon	h.	w.
14	Saturday,	6 55	4 36	9 39	2	21
15	Sunday,	6 56	4 35	10 52	3	15
16	Monday,	6 57	4 34	Morn	4	15
17	Tuesday,	6 58	4 32	0 8	5	22
18	Wednesday,	6 59	4 31	1 18	6	33
19	Thursday,	7 0	4 30	2 27	7	36
20	Friday,	7 1	4 29	3 34	8	33

Last Quarter, 16th, 4h. 14m. 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: Hugh Johnston, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, 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: W. H. Street, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esquire. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

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.

VESSELS FOR SALE.

THREE Vessels now on the stocks at Truro, Nova Scotia, of the following Tonnage, or thereabouts:

One Barque, 310 Tons, } Copper Fastened,
One Brig 210 do. }
One Brigantine, 110 Tons, Iron Fastened.

All built of good materials and very burthensome. They are now rigging, and will be ready for sea early next month.—Applications for all or either of the above Vessels to be made to

CRANE & M'GRATH, or
Aug. 14. CHARLES TUCKER, Truro.

FLOUR, BREAD, BUTTER & OIL.

Ex "Minerva," from Quebec:

386 BBLS. superfine fine and middlings FLOUR; 100 bags Navy Bread, 80 Kegs Butter; 9 Hhds. boiled Linseed OIL; 4 bbls. Raisins; 54 barrels Prime and Prime Mess PORK. For sale cheap while landing.

September 4. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Per "Friends," from Liverpool, *28th August*, 1840:

32 ANCHORS, from 2 cwt. to 24 cwt. including stocked Anchors for chains; Kedge Anchors; and also, Anchors for wood stocks.
18 Chain Cables, from ⅞ short link to 1¼ inch cables.
16 Rolls Sheet LEAD, 3½, 4, 4½, 6, 8 & 10 cwt.
The above will be sold at prices to cover the expence of importation. JOHN ROBERTSON,
City Bank Building.

New Lunch House.

JAMES SORLEY respectfully informs the respectable portion of this community, that he has opened a LUNCH HOUSE in Princess street, adjoining the Post Office, where every attention will be given, and the smallest favor kindly acknowledged. JAMES SORLEY.

July 24.

IRON AND COALS.

The subscriber is now landing ex *Wanderer*, Dixon, Master:

7093 BARS and 390 bundles common and refined Iron, assorted, as follows:—Round, from ½ to 3 inches; Square, from ½ to 5 inches; Flat, from 1 inch to 4 by ¼; Do. 1 to 5 by ⅜; Do. 1½ to 4 by ½; Do. 2 to 4 by ⅝; Do. 2½ to 4 by ¾; Do. 3 to 4 by ⅞; Do. 3 to 4 by 1.
90 Tons Coals.—Which will be sold low while landing, to save storage.

July 3. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Boards, Deals, Shingles, &c.

400,000 FEET (Superficial) bright Deals: 200,000 feet White Pine Boards; 250,000 do. Merchantable seasoned Pine ditto; 200,000 do. Clear do. do.; 100,000 do. Refuse do. do.; 250,000 Merchantable spruce Boards and Plank; 150,000 Scantling, different dimensions; 200,000 sawed Pine Shingles; 50,000 sawed Cedar ditto; 100,000 Rift pine and spruce ditto; 300,000 Laths of superior quality.

ALSO—4 Shares Nova Scotia Steam Boat stock.

The above is offered for sale by the subscriber at lowest market rates for cash or approved paper.

July 24. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Removal.

THE Subscribers have removed their Business to the Fire proof Brick Warehouse, recently occupied by Messrs. John Kerr & Co., west side of the Market Square.

Sept. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Boards and Shingles.

JUST Received and for Sale.—100 M. Cedar Shipping Shingles; 100 M. Cedar 18 inch do., 200 M. do. Pine, 18 inch; 75 M. feet seasoned Pine Boards

September 11. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

For the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Fish, Beef, &c.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Public, that the Essence of Smoke has been extensively used throughout the Province during the past season, and that all those who have given it a fair trial, recommend it as decidedly preferable to the old mode of smoking fish and meat.

House-keepers, Provision-dealers, and others can smoke any quantity of meat or fish, without the least inconvenience or loss of time, by attending to the following plain directions:—While the ham, &c. is moist from the pickle, wipe it with a dry towel, then wash it over twice or three times with the Essence of smoke, allowing six hours to elapse between each washing; hang it up, to dry slowly; it will then keep for years, and in any climate.

No fly or insect will touch any thing preserved with the Essence of Smoke.

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

Meat or Fish that has become tainted will be restored to a wholesome state in a few hours by being washed once or twice with the Essence of smoke.

For its uses in the cure of Rheumatism, Inflammations, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, and many other complaints, and also for its beneficial effects in the removal of diseases, and accidents to which horses and cattle are liable, as Inflammatory sprains, spavin heaves, &c. see handbills.

A liberal commission allowed to merchants and traders wishing to become agents.

Sold by Thos. Walker & son, J. & J. Alexander, Peters & Tilley, and G. Chadwick, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton; Robert Boyle, Portland; Barnes Travis, Indian Town; James F. Gale, Fredericton; G. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; J. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Lyons, Long Reach; Thos. Sime, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen; Gould Picket, Kingston; Samuel Fairweather, Bellisle; David Burnham, Digby, N. S.; G. Bent, Bridgetown; Sternes Jones, Weymouth; J. Runciman, Annapolis; E. W. B. Wood, Yarmouth; J. D. Harris, Kentville, and by the subscriber.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 24 July, 1840.

Rum and Loaf Sugar.

150 PUNS. Jamaica, Demerara, St. Kits and St. Croix RUM; 30 Hhds. and Tierces Loaf SUGAR. For sale by

July 24. W. H. STREET.

BRANDY.—5 Hhds. and 13 Cases superior Cognac Brandy, just received per *Edwin* from London, for sale by

August 14. JAS. MALCOLM.

Deals Wanted.

THE Subscribers require about 200 M feet SPRUCE DEALS, half of which must be bright, the remainder may be rafted.

July 17. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PINE BOARDS.—300 M. feet of Pine Boards, for sale low if applied for immediately, by

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Aug. 14. *City Bank Building.*

Ex 'EDWIN,'—London:

240 KEGS best London White LEAD; 5 Pipes, 10 hhds., 20 Qr. casks Sicily MADEIRA WINE.

7th August. W. H. STREET.

New Vessel for Sale,

NOW on the Stocks at Londonderry, Nova-Scotia, a new Brig of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 87 feet 4 inches; breadth of beam, 21 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet.—She is built of as good materials as this country can afford, is now ready to be launched, and will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to

CRANE & M'GRATH.

Sept. 24. 1840.

BRANDY.

Per Brig *Friends*, from Liverpool:

35 PIPES, 20 hogsheads, 25 Quarter casks COGNAC BRANDY; now landing from the above vessel, and for sale low from the Wharf, by

Aug. 28. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

ANNAPOLIS HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public generally, and travellers in particular, that he has erected a large and spacious HOTEL, upon the old site, immediately opposite the Steam Boat Wharf and Ferry Landing. This Hotel offers particular advantages to travellers on account of the comfort of the building, and its convenience to the Steam Boat landing. The office of the Royal Western Stage is also kept at this hotel.—The subscriber trusts that he will receive that support from the public which his exertions have entitled him to.

N. B.—A choice selection of Wines and Liquors of every description kept constantly on hand.

Horses and Carriages can be always provided at the shortest notice.

LAWRENCE HALL.

Annapolis, Sept. 22, 1830.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair, they respectfully beg to intimate that the House will be re-opened on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.

They are determined that every thing which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize them, shall be strictly attended to on their part, and they confidently hope that their exertions will merit a share of public support.

☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL BRUNDAGE, late of Carleton, City of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*

Carleton, 30th April, 1840.

Per Sophia,

198 COILS Manilla ROPE, of very superior quality, assorted from 6 thd. to 3½ inch;
23 Reams Sheathing Paper; 1 case Stationery;

The above are now landing on the subscriber's wharf, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

24th July, 1840.

Miscellany.

Description of a Model exhibited at the Meeting of the British Association, at Glasgow, September, 1840, in illustration of the plan for an Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, by William Alexander, Esq. F. R. S. E.

THE Model is intended to illustrate in the most simple and distinct manner the Plan published by Mr. Alexander in May, 1837, for "An instantaneous "Telegraphic Communication betwixt Edinburgh "and London, by means of Electric or Voltaic Cur-"rents transmitted through Metallic Conductors "under ground."

The Plan is proposed to be carried into execution by the application of certain well-established Scientific Principles, viz.—*First*, that the Magnetic Needle, when supported in such a manner as to allow it to have entire freedom of motion in a horizontal Plane, (as is the case in the common Mariner's Compass), *tends to assume a position directed nearly North and South. Second*, That if a Metallic Wire, having one end attached to one of the Poles of a Voltaic Battery, be placed in a certain position near the Magnetic Needle, the latter ceases to point North and South, and deflects or turns towards the East or West the *instant that the other end of the Wire is connected with the other Pole of the Battery. Third*, That although the Wire uniting the two Poles of the Battery be many miles in length, the Electric or Voltaic current is transmitted *instantaneously* through the whole length of the Wire.

The Model is contained in a Mahogany Case or Frame, 6 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 3½ feet high.

The end of the Case, intended to face the North is composed of a Wooden Board or Tablet coloured black, with the 26 Letters of the Alphabet, a Comma, a Semi Colon, a full Point, and an Asterick, shewn on White Enamel at equal distances in six rows or tiers.

The Tablet is protected by a sheet of Plate Glass, and the top or lid of the Case is also of Glass, for more easy inspection of the interior.

Behind the Tablet are placed (also in six rows or tiers) 30 Steel Magnets, about 2 inches long, poised on their centres, so as to admit of their assuming their natural position in the Magnetic Meridian, and thus having their North Pole pointed to the back of the Tablet.

On the North Pole of each of the 30 Magnets a small piece of Brass Wire is fixed, protruding thro' a slit or aperture in the Tablet; and from the point of this Brass Wire, a thin piece of Brass of about one-half inch square, coloured black outside, is suspended.

Each of these 30 pieces of Brass, when the Needles are in their natural direction of North and South conceal or veil one of the Letters or Points marked on the Tablet; and, in this position, the observer of the Tablet perceives nothing but one uniform black surface.

Each of the Magnets is poised within a Coil of several Convolutions of Copper Wire, and a Galvanometer is thus formed.

At the other, or South End of the Model, is a horizontal line of 30 Wooden Keys, resembling the Keys of a Pianoforte, and on these Keys are marked the 26 Letters of the Alphabet, a Comma, a Semi-Coion, a Full Point, and Asterisk, in the same manner as on the Tablet.

Thirty insulated Copper Wires traverse the Model from the Keys to the Galvanometers, with both of which they are connected.

Each Galvanometer is also connected by an insulated Wire, about 3 inches in length, with a transverse copper Rod, extending from one side of the Model to the other. There are 6 such transverse Rods placed horizontally, and at right angles with the 6 rows or tiers of Galvanometers.

These copper Rods are connected by Wires with each other,—and a thick copper Wire traverses the Model from the undermost Rod to the South End of the Model, and is there connected with the Copper Plate or Positive Pole of a small Galvanic Battery.

In a small Trough or Reservoir, extending under the whole length of the Line of Keys, a small quantity of Mercury is deposited, and the Zinc Plate or Negative Pole of the Galvanic Batttery is connected by a Wire with the Mercury in the Trough.

It must be here noticed that the two poles of the Galvanic Battery are thus connected together by the Wires and Metallic Conductors above described, *except in the space that intervenes between the Keys and the trough of Mercury placed beneath them.*

It has therefore, in the next place, to be remarked, that 30 pendant Platinum wires are attached to the under part of the 30 Keys of the model,—and that when any Key is pressed down with the finger, the pendant Platinum wire is immersed in the Mercury, and the Galvanic circuit by means of Metallic Conductors between the two Poles (copper and zinc) of the Battery completed.

The instantaneous effect of the Galvanic Circuit being so completed, is to cause one of the Magnets to deflect towards the West, carrying the small Brass Veil along with it, and thereby exhibiting on the Tablet the same Letter of the Alphabet, or point that is marked on the key pressed down.

When the finger is taken off the Key, it rises by means of a spring underneath, to its former position on a level with the other Keys; and the pendant Platinum wire ceasing to be dipped in the Mercury, the Galvanic Circuit is again broken, and the Magnet returns to its natural position, and Veils the Letter that was shewn on the Tablet.

Hence it follows, that by simply pressing down with the finger, any of the Keys, (precisely in the same manner as the keys of a piano forte are touched,) the same letter that is marked on the Key is shewn on the Tablet for a sufficient length of time to allow it to be observed by any person watching the motions of the Veils on the Tablet; and words are thus communicated in rapid succession from the one terminus of the Telegraph to the other.

When, in the course of a communication, it is wished to indicate a Comma, Semi-Colon, or Full Period, these will be disclosed on the Tablet, on the corresponding Key being pressed down; and in order to indicate that the spelling of a word is finished, the Key marked with the *Asterisk* may be pressed down, and the Asterick being at the same instant exhibited on the Tablet, will shew the observer that the word is completed, and that a new one is about to be spelled.

In order either to send or receive a communication by a Telegraph of the simple construction proposed, no greater learning would be required than is necessary in reading a common book; and the rapidity with which a communication could be made, would be as great as that with which most persons are able to write, or as a compositor is able to set up types.

In Telegraphing between distant points, the connecting Wires would be able to traverse the intermediate space through a Tube of Wood, or some other material that would protect the Wires from external injury; and the Wires would of course be separated from each other, by laying them in separate grooves in the tube, or by coating them with some non-conducting substance. The Diameter of the Tube might be very small; and in order to protect the Wires from any atmospheric influence, and the Tube itself from violence, it would be best placed under ground.

Following out the scientific principles that have been explained, and taking advantage of the mechanical contrivances illustrated by the Model now exhibited, it appears perfectly practicable to construct an Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, surpassing all other kinds of Telegraph in respect to the rapidity, facility, and certainty with which every species of communication can be made between points however distant.

THE LEARNED HORSE.

Every body has heard of "the learned pig" which delighted our grandfathers in the last century, although at this time of day few of us are acquainted with the wonderful tricks by which he acquired his reputation. We now wish to introduce to the notice of the public a "learned horse," which was exhibited last week at Windsor, and which excited the astonishment of all who witnessed his surprising performance. He is a fine looking black beast, about 15 hands high, and rising five years old. A half-crown, a shilling, a sixpence, and a half-sovereign, were thrown upon a table, and ranged in any order that the spectator liked. The spectator was requested to direct the horse to take up in his mouth any one of these four coins in any order that he pleased to name. The horse instantly obeyed the directions and brought to the spectator, the half-sovereign, the sixpence, and shilling, and the half-crown, as those coins were severally named. A pack of cards was produced and passed from hand to hand among the company. The horse drew a card from the pack every time the pack was passed into different hands. He then carried it to his master, who placed it for about half a minute under his left eye, and this operation was repeated every time the horse drew a card. After he had drawn as many cards as there were spectators in the room, the cards were all placed at some distance from each other, on the table, and the horse on being directed by the spectator to restore to each individual the card which he had drawn out of his hand, restored them correctly to all, without any regard to the order in which he had drawn them. The court cards were then spread out indifferently on the table. The spectators named any one of them they pleased, and the card was immediately selected by the horse, and brought to them in his mouth. A number of cards, with figures from 1 to 20 printed upon them in large characters, were then thrown on the table. The horse being asked in any order you pleased how many days there were in a week, how many weeks in a month, and how many months in a year, took up the figures 7, 4, and 12 respectively. Being asked how many days there were in a year, he first picked out the number 3, then a 6, and then a 5, and placed the three numbers together, making 365. The owner of the horse, who for his station is a very intelligent man, requested a gentleman to lend him his watch. He placed it under the horse's eye for about a minute, and then the following scene took place between the horse and master:—"Tell me what o'clock strock last?" The horse fetched a card with the number 3 on it. "Tell me what hour will strike next?" The sagacious animal brought a card with the number 4. "Tell me how many minutes it wants of 4?" The horse brought a card marked 17, the exact time at which the watch stood when it was placed under the steed's eye. A gentleman was requested to drive a cork into a bottle as fast as ever he could. The horse immediately drew it out with his teeth. An egg was then put on the ground, and afterwards an egg from which the inside had been extracted. It was curious to observe the care with which the animal took up each with his mouth in order that he might avoid breaking them. It seemed as if he was balancing in his mind the degree of force which it was necessary for him to use to accomplish each of the three last tricks with safety. A succession of tricks was then performed to show that the animal was equally remarkable for its flexibility of limb as for its apparent powers of memory and ratiocination (if we may be permitted to apply such terms to a brute animal.) It twisted its front leg round its own neck, and subsequently interlaced its two hind legs together in the most surprising complexity. It then disentangled its twisted limbs, but not without some pain and difficulty. We closely watched the master of the horse and the horse itself during the performances which we have described, but we could not detect any signal, either of eye or whip, that passed between them. That some signals must be used is quite evident. The cleverness of the trick is that the signals escape detection. Mr. King (for such is the cognomen of the owner of this extraordinary animal) professes that he can tame the wildest animal at first sight, but has hitherto tried his art on no other animals than those of English growth. There is a horse in the Queen's stables which will only allow one blacksmith in Windsor to touch his feet, and kicks and plunges in the most desperate manner when any other person approaches for that purpose. King went to his head, opened the beast's mouth, inserted his hand for a short time into it, and then went and put one of his feet into his pocket. A similar power of subduing unruly horses is said to have been possessed by an Irish groom, who from his knack of whispering into the horse's ear obtained the nickname of "the whisperer." King said he had been acquainted with this personage, but admitted that he did not know his secret. Without disclosing his own, he would say, that it depended on pressing a certain nerve in the horse's mouth, which he called the nerve of susceptibility, and which, he declared, when pressed, convinced the horse that it could be mastered. Of course, there is a great deal of mystification in such language; but the consolation is that no man is forced to believe it, unless he likes it. We do not know whether Mr. King intends to surprise the world with a "learned fox" too; but he has succeeded in the very difficult task of rendering a young fox as tame as a dog. Like Van Amburgh with his tigers, he twists it like a boa round his neck, holding his hands in its mouth during the time. He has taught it to simulate death; and while it is lying on its back with its legs rigid and its eyes closed, he has taught it to submit to hold a lighted candle in its mouth, and to have lighted paper waved before his eyes, without flinching. We understand that Mr. Ducrow has been to see these animals, and that he intends to exhibit them to the London public, as an extraordinary attraction, on the night of his benefit. Mr. King intends to exhibit them afterwards for his own benefit, and we can recommend his exhibition as one worthy the support of every lover of natural history.

VISCOUNT HOWICK.

From the Britannia.

The circumstances which occurred near the close of last session, and Lord Howick being the leader and founder of the great dual party of neutrals in the House of Commons, have combined to exalt him into a degree of temporary importance by no means warranted by his abilities, principles, or political standing.

Every body knows that Lord Viscount Howick is the eldest son of Earl Grey. If every body did not know it, everybody would at least suspect that he was the son of "somebody," so completely does the young Lord take care to exhibit the fact in his manner. For be it known that all the Grey connection are very proud indeed that their chief was, by carrying the Reform Bill, enabled to plant the family tree so far in the bowels of the land—that tree which has sent forth so many branch roots into the state. They exult in all the chuckling satisfaction of successful nepotism; and Lord Howick, in particular, was apt to presume upon his relationship with the arch enemy of Conservatism, to an extent which made his new quondam Whigs, jealous to a degree.

From this cause, added to other, which will be drawn from the description which I propose to give, there is something inexpressibly offensive and displeasing about Lord Howick. I do not think it possible for any one to entertain regard or respect for him as a public man. There is nothing amiable or dignified about him. He seems absorbed in an impenetrable self-conceit, accompanied and rendered still more disagreeable by petulance, and a disposition to hold himself aloof. He is not a man one would be likely to court as a companion or adviser, yet he puts himself to the unnecessary trouble of being exclusive. He never was a favourite in the House of Commons, and he is now still less likely to be so, because the interested motives of his late conduct to Ministers was too glaring. Despised by the Conservatives, mistrusted by the Whigs, and mortally hated by the Radicals, Lord Howick has no consciousness of principle to fall back upon, no sympathetic minds to cheer him in his seclusion. But then, to be sure, he has his tail to look to for support; and truly he and Charles Wood do present an affecting picture of friendship in adversity.

Lord Howick has the air of an ill-natured man. Those who know him well, or who have had dealings with him, say that he is so. It is his misfortune to be deformed in his person—for that all men will sympathise with him. But that nature has grudged him the usual proportions of species is no ground for excusing him from censure on the score of want of those fine manly qualities which will make even an unsightly dwarf, or a hunchback, superior to the handsomest jack-a-dandy that ever used perfumes. Lord Howick's deformity, however, is not so bad as this. It consists in a serious defect in his left leg, which causes him to trail it after him at every step, and an unpleasant distortion of the lower part of the face. He stoops also in his gait. But there is, if we may be allowed the phrase, a sourness in the expression of his countenance—a discontented, envious look—which, even had he the most regularly chiselled features, would make it disagreeable to observe him. When he is engaged in addressing the house, these disadvantages exhibit themselves in an increased degree. While he is silent, nature has to answer his defects; but, when he becomes excited by the heat of a debate, there is a tone of acrimony, a virulence, a petulance, and an air of conceit, that identify his inner man with the external appearances that excite your dislike. He looks like a man on ill terms with every body. The matter of his speeches is not absolutely bad, though there are generally too many words for the number of ideas; but the manner of delivery spoils them. He affects the orator, too, without having the power requisite to sustain the character; and the consequence is, that in his exordiums and perorations he exhibits no higher excellence than a wordy pomposity. His case is that of the goose that aped the eagle, but could only scamper and flutter along the ground. He is a good deal indebted to the reporters for any polish there may be in his speeches; but his general style is hard and dry, devoid of ornament, and wholly untinged with eloquence of enthusiasm. Indeed, strong feeling, at least of that sort which prompts a man of eloquence, is a quality wholly foreign to his nature—all that distinguishes him from the mass being an intense selfism, the result of the conceit which forms the basis of his character. Nothing can be more flat than his attempts at parliamentary oratory. No imagination, no poetry of diction, no arguments save those fictitious ones which arise out of the pretences of party—nothing, in fact, but energetic commonplace. If Lord Howick did not aspire to be thought an orator—if he merely sought to express in plain language his own opinions, or those of his constituents—these defects would amount to nothing. But, as it is, the paucity of his reasons, the barrenness of his illustration, and the superabundance of his words, with his harsh screeching, discordant voice, and pompous mouthing manner, make him altogether a most ridiculous exhibition of shallow pretension. He is the latest and most glaring instance of that 'vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself.'

There is always an air of insincerity about him. He seems not to be in earnest, but to be acting a part. There are men who, though you know them to be devoid of enthusiasm for the cause which they advocate, yet command your adherence by the grandeur of their minds, and the perfection of their powers. You know they are acting a part, but you forget their insincerity, and yield up your principles to the guidance of their judgment. But the attempts of Lord Howick to put himself in the position of such men, render him absurd. You see the insincerity, but the power is wanting, and, like all men of this stamp, he only ends by incurring your contempt, because he has not the commanding talent which human nature, in its moral weakness and yearnings after intellectual strength, allows so often to take the place of principle. A man must command your respect. Lord Howick, while he forfeits the former, in his political capacity, fails in attempting the latter.

It is, in one sense, unfortunate for Lord Howick that he is the son of Earl Grey. From the representative of the man who had revolutionised his country something was expected. Lord Howick seems to have been aware of this, and has made the effort to shine. Had he been allowed to remain in his natural obscurity, he has sufficient ability of the common-place order to have been a grammatically correct mouthpiece of the many, as the member of some Whig constituency enamored of the honor of having a Lord to represent them.

[*From the Prince Edward Island Gazette, Oct. 27.*]

The arrival of the English Mail last week prevented our publishing the following Petition and answer from the Herald of the 17th instant, and whilst we deplore the occasion that called for so severe a visitation on the part of the Supreme Court, we perfectly concur with the Executive that the case is not one which merits its interference, for the continued repetition of resistance to the Law which has occurred in that district of the County, in spite of the many warnings which these deluded people have from time to time received, rendered it absolutely necessary that the Court should place its hand heavily upon the parties in the event of a conviction; and we trust that in the present case it may have the effect of convincing others of the evil consequences of listening to the sophistry of designing men, by which they may be induced to commit those infractions of the Law, the majesty of which it is the duty as well as the interest of a well ordered Society to vindicate and uphold.

To His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, K. H., Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.

The Petition of the inhabitants of King's County, humbly sheweth—

That your Petitioners are greatly alarmed at a trial and sentence passed at the Supreme Court, held lately at Georgetown, upon John M'Kie, John Coffin and William Douglas, of Bay Fortune, John and James Howlet, of Little River, and William Blackett, of Grand River, who are sentenced to a long imprisonment of from four to ten months, and three of them to a fine of £20 each, besides imprisonment: That it appears upon the affidavit annexed, of creditable persons, that the evidence which led to such sentences of the Court was false in material points, and consequently is imperfect in the whole; and it is the opinion and firm belief of your Petitioners, that the prisoners are not guilty of a riot, for which they are suffering punishment.—Under such circumstances, it is alarming to your Petitioners to see men whom they deem innocent deprived of their liberty and property, and their families reduced to poverty and misery, by a false witness.

We therefore pray your Excellency to take the case into your consideration, and grant such relief as you in your wisdom shall deem meet, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 939 Signatures.]

AFFIDAVIT.

We who have hereunto subscribed our names and set our marks, do, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, declare and make oath, that John M'Kie, John Coffin and William Douglas, of Bay Fortune, and James and John Howlet, of Little River, and William Blackett, of Grand River, are not guilty of riot, to obstruct the Sheriff in the sale of James Douglas's property; and it is our belief, that the verdict given and the sentence passed is through a false witness, whose evidence implicated all those who attended the sale; and as the witnesses were not examined on behalf of the prisoners, their case was not duly investigated. We further declare and make Oath, that we had no intention to obstruct the Sheriff in his duty, or prevent the sale. We knew the case of James Douglas to be one of peculiar hardship, and we believe it was the general desire of all those who attended the sale to bid in the property at a low rate, and return it to James Douglas, and we believe that such proceedings were not contrary to Law.

[Here follow 25 signatures.]

In the course of one day, the following answer to the Petition was handed to the gentlemen composing the Deputation:

Charlottetown, (P. E. I.)
14th Oct. 1840.

Gentlemen:

In answer to the Petition presented by you to the Lieutenant Governor this morning, on behalf of certain persons at present undergoing the sentence of the Supreme Court, for a riot, and obstructing the Sheriff of King's County in the execution of his duty, and for an assault upon that officer, I am directed by His Excellency to say, that as these parties have had a fair and open trial, and have been pronounced guilty by a Jury of their own county, His Excellency sees nothing in their case to warrant any interference on his part with the sentence passed by the Court: and I am further directed to inform you, that it is His Excellency's determination never again to remit any part of the punishment which may be awarded by the Supreme Court, in any case where parties are convicted of obstructing the due course of the law.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obt. humble servt.
(Signed) T. H. HAVILAND, Sec.
To Donald Macdonald and Wm. Dingwell, Eqrs.

LIBEL CASE.

SUPREME COURT—FREDERICTON.
29th October, 1840.

QUEEN *vs.* LEWIS W. DURANT.

Before His Honour Mr. Justice PARKER.

Counsel for the Crown—*The Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Hon. E. B. Chandler, Hon. W. B. Kinnear, and L. A. Wilmot, Esquire*

Counsel for the Defence—*John Ambrose Street, Robert L. Hazen, and George Botsford, Esquires.*

This was an action for libel, contained in a publication in the *Weekly Chronicle* of the 28th February last, printed at Saint John by the Defendant, and subsequently published at Fredericton and other parts of the Province; and which the following Jury were sworn to try:—Benjamin Sloat, H. Munro, Moses Pickard, Alexander Ross, Jas. Brown, George Clements, Daniel Duff, James Annand, H. Garcelon, Thomas T. Smith, G. W. Turner and H. S. Miller. The Information having been read, which charged the defendant with publishing a Libel tending to vilify and defame His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

The Attorney General addressed the Court and Jury, and stated the nature of the issue which the Jury had to try. The information charged the Defendant, with maliciously and designedly, and in defiance of law, endeavouring to bring the Lieutenant Governor of the Province into disgrace, and cause it to be believed that Sir John Harvey by virtue of his authority, acted corruptly and dishonestly. That was the object stated to be contained in the libel, and formed the subject of complaint against the Defendant: who comes into Court by his counsel and says he is not guilty: and the issue the Jury had to try was, whether or not he is guilty of that with which he is charged in the information: and of making such publication with intent to vilify and defame His Excellency, to bring him into contempt, to degrade him in the eyes of the people, and to render them dissatisfied with his government. He said it was unnecessary to state that it was a cause of much importance, and one that had created much expectation, when the multitude which was assembled proved that fact; and he would add, that it was one in which the vital interests of the country were concerned. It was an issue between the liberty of the press or rather its licentiousness, and the well-being of government; and the trial involved the question, whether if a person purchased printing types, and assumed the dignified situation of acting under the sanction of the liberty of the Press, he could publish what he thought proper, upon the principle that such liberty must be supported, or that of the people must fail, under the plea that public men and public measures are public property; and that in pouring forth all kinds of abuse of individuals, a man was only doing that which he had a right to do—to discuss public measures and give his sentiments to the people at large. If this were the just liberty of the press, then it became an injury rather than an advantage. But the point between liberty and licentiousness he said was easily defined; as a man might ride along the road, but he had no right to ride over his neighbour—he had no right to do that which might be injurious to his neighbour. The meaning of the liberty of the press was, that it was free from the restraint of a censor, but that its exercise must be confined within law; and if a man by this means attacks the reputation of another, he does it at his peril. This was not his own view of the question, but he should bring in support of his opinion, the dictum of judges and the most distinguished counsel: for the present trial was not new in its nature; and the Jury from those cases that he

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would cite, and under the direction of the Judge would see, what is the law of the land on questions such as that they were then sworn to try.

Having made these few preliminary observations he said he would next refer to the mode of proceeding that had been adopted in the present case. In a criminal prosecution like the present, the usual mode of proceeding was by information; and having been instructed to commence it in pursuance of an address of the Legislature, it was his duty to bring it in such manner as he thought most proper. The Jury would hear much with reference to the Star Chamber, and they would be told that this mode of proceeding should have ended with it, as being destructive of the liberty of the subject; and they would be told that the most proper mode of proceeding would have been, to have gone before the Grand Jury, and thus have secured a fair trial. The course that had been pursued however, was the most correct and proper; as it would be undignified in the Sovereign to come into Court, and ask permission of its Judges, to go before the Grand Jury, and see if cause of action existed.

The Attorney General here referred to several authorities, from Chitty on Criminal Law and Starkie on Slander, in support of the practice of filing information in all cases below the dignity of felony, and in those of libels on government, and relative to the powers of the Attorney General in such cases, to prove to the Jury that such was the legal and constitutional mode of proceeding; and he adduced authorities explanatory of the liberty of the press, from Roscoe's Evidence on criminal cases, where it was laid down, that a person has a right to publish his opinion, so long as he does it candidly and sincerely, and without injury to society.—But if private character were assailed under pretence of public good, or if the publication went to obstruct a public officer in the discharge of his duty or to pave the way for sedition, in those cases it became noxious; and the test to be applied was simply.—Has a publication a tendency to produce mischief, or to introduce general dissatisfaction among the people. The extent to which the proceedings of government might be canvassed, was he said also laid down in Russell on Crime, where it was stated that if a man attack the measures of government, in a fair and candid manner, or any grievance of which the public complained, then he could not be prosecuted; and the answer to any question which might arise on such publication would be the test. —Has it a tendency to pervert the public mind or to create dissatisfaction. Libels on public persons were always considered an aggravation of the offence, because they have a tendency to produce a dislike of the government and lead to faction and sedition. And in Holt on Libel it was declared, that where such attacks on public persons produced anxiety, whether by obloquy or ridicule, they became criminal; no government could exist where they were permitted. If individual feeling therefore were violated, it became a criminal offence. The learned Attorney General here read from the State Trials, the case of the King vs. Franklin, where the conduct of ministers with reference to foreign powers was censured; and of which the party was found guilty after a long and impartial trial, altho' the letter which formed the libel contained nothing like the offensive matter, that was set forth in the present publication. He said it was eloquently remarked by the King's Attorney of that trial, that if to hold the letter alluded to to be a libel, was affecting the liberty of the press, he was at a loss to know what that liberty implied. He hoped it did not mean, that a man had a right to libel whom he thought proper.—It could not be supposed that a Printer alone was at liberty to publish libellous papers; he might legally publish any thing in the way of trade, but not attacks on government. If therefore he violated the law and exceeded the just liberty of the press, he was liable to be punished; and such offence was made punishable by law, before the institution of the Star Chamber. The Jury therefore would see that the law he was then laying down was not new, having been at least 500 years in existence. The learned Attorney General here referred to the case of the King vs. Cobbett, and again endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the Jury, that in making remarks on government if individual feelings were violated, the act became criminal, and the publisher could only be relieved by giving up the author. This he said had been offered in the present instance; and the defendant had been told if he would give up the author, he should not be interfered with. This he had refused to do, and now stood between justice and the libeller; and came forward with a story of persecution for shielding another from the punishment due to his crime.

The Attorney General then said, that with reference to the law generally, it was not the same now as when the cases already referred to were decided. All the jury then had to try, was the fact of the publication and the truth of the innuendo; the question of libel became a legal question and was decided by the Court. If the Jury found that the offence charged was substantiated, then the party was pronounced guilty, if the Court were of opinion that it constituted a libel. After a struggle of several years, and much uncertainty, as judges would sometimes differ, an Act of Parliament was passed declaratory of the law; by which it is enacted that the Jury may deliver a verdict generaly as to words used, and if they constitute a libel. The Judges however may give an opinion as to the law, and if it should be done in the present instance it would in a great degree relieve the minds of the Jury. The question of law however, he said still remained the same as before the passing of the Act alluded to—it only gave the Juries more power, but they must still receive the law from the Court; and as a libel and the liberty of the press became legal questions, which the Jury might not feel competent to determine, they were therefore at liberty to deliver a verdict generally, reserving the opinion of the Court as to the law. If under the directions of the Court therefore, the present publication should appear to the Jury, to be nothing more than a fair commentary upon public affairs; although it was deemed a crime to vilify and defame public character:—and if they should determine, that because Sir John Harvey is a public character, a Printer of a paper has a right to screen himself from the effects of such an attack, under the sheker of the Press; it would be placing His Excellency beyond the protection of law: an individual might say of him what he pleased—he might charge him with swindling or any other offence; and the party could say he did so with reference to him in his public capacity. This would be placing the Governor of the Province out of the pale of civil society; and instead of being the liberty of the Press could only be considered as its licentious exercise.

After having made these observations, the Attorney General said it became his duty to prove the publication of the libel. This he should do by Jos. Doak, who would swear that the Defendant was the Printer and Publisher of the paper in which it was contained. He should also prove by James S. Beek, that he received the paper as a subscriber from the Editor, in whose hand-writing it was addressed, and that it came through the Office of Mr. Gale, who is agent for the Chronicle: thus proving its publication in the County of York. He should also prove by Seth Wood, Gale's apprentice, that the papers were sent to him from the Office of the Defendant, and that he had authority to act in his behalf; and he should also prove the delivery of a letter written by himself, in which he called upon the Defendant to give up the author of the libel; in which case he should not be proceeded against.

The Hon. Mr. Kinnear then called James Doak, who was sworn—I live in St. John, and know the Defendant, he prints the *Chronicle*—I was bound an apprentice to him in 1836, and remained until April, 1840—the paper is called the Weekly Chronicle, the defendant is leading printer, the paper is published by Lewis W. Durant & Co. every Friday regularly, it was delivered by me to subscribers in St. John and was sent to Fredericton and different parts of the Province. The papers were put in parcels and directed by defendant, and handed by me to stage drivers, &c. The names were put on the papers by Mr. Durant, (a paper was here handed to him,) I cannot say whether the direction on that paper is in the hand writing of defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. L. Hazen—

I have left Mr. Durant's employ—the Indentures were to him alone—they were first drawn in name of L. W. Durant & co. I ran away from Mr. Durant, bad there is now a law suit between us—I am not on good terms with him—I was examined several times by Mr. Kinnear as to what I could prove, at St. John—I came here in a steam boat—I received money since I came up, the amount was five pounds, it was to pay my expences.

James S. Beek, examined by Attorney General, —I know the defendant, he follows business at St. John as a printer of Weekly Chronicle—I have seen a number of that paper in Fredericton, I became subscriber in 1838, I applied to Mr. Gale as agent at Fredericton and afterwards went to Mr. Durant at St. John and paid him for it 12s 6d. in advance—paper had been sent up to this time from that period regularly to him at Fredericton, with the exception of a week or two, addressed to me—I have seen Durant write—I am not conversant with his hand writing and cannot swear positively to it—I think it is his—I have seen that paper or one like it—I lent my copy to the Attorney General—received it in the usual way, either at Gale's office or sent there for it. I have seen it since in the Attorney General's hands; I receive but one copy; Gale generally kept them till sent for.

Cross examined by Mr. Street—

I am not acquainted with hand writing of defendant.

The Attorney General sworn—I received this paper from the last witness—I borrowed it for the purpose of drawing the Information—the paper I produce is the same paper.

The Attorney General then offered the Chronicle of 25th February 1840 in evidence, which was objected to by the Defendant's Counsel, as no evidence had been adduced of Gale's authority, and on several other grounds.

The learned Judge reserved these points, but being of opinion that Gale had been to a certain extent connected with the defendant as his agent, he would admit evidence of Gale's acts.

Scott Wood, examined by Mr. Wilmot—He was clerk to Mr. Gale; Mr. Gale was in the habit of receiving parcels of the Chronicle and gave them out to the subscribers; he collected subscriptions and remitted the amount to Saint John to defendant—papers came once a week in bundles; they were directed; I go to the steamboats and stages for them—they came from St. John; Beek was a subscriber—the bundles were tied with strings, and each paper had a direction.

The Attorney Gen. again moved that the paper should be read, which after a long argument the learned Judge directed, reserving the points which had been raised by defendant's counsel.

The article signed "W." from the Chronicle of 28th February, 1840, was then read in evidence.

Edward B. Peters, examined by Mr. Kinnear.—I served a notice on Mr. Hazen on the 22d Oct. to produce a letter which I delivered to the defendant at his office about the 18th of March. Mr. Kinnear here called for the original and offered a copy of that letter. Mr. Hazen objected to its production, it being stated by his learned friend that the object was to shew that Mr. Durant was called upon to give up the author; such evidence was irrelevant. The letter was withdrawn.

Edward B. Miller, Esquire—by Mr. Wilmot.—I am Sheriff of York. The witness was proceeding to give evidence of the fact of Sir John Harvey having been Governor at the time of the publication of the Libel.

Mr. Street, for the Defendant, objected that the Information not alleging that Sir John Harvey was Governor at the time of the publication of the libel, no evidence could be given on that fact.

The learned Judge over-ruled the objection. In his opinion he was bound to take judicial notice of the fact; if a material averment was omitted, the defendant would have the advantage of it hereafter. The witness continued—Sir John Harvey was Governor of the Province from 1837 to the present time; he knew his family; he had two sons in the Province, Mr. Warwick Harvey and Mr. Francis Harvey; Captain Tryon was his son-in-law.

The Attorney General stated that the case for the Crown was closed here.

Mr. J. A. Street called the attention of the Court to the Information. There were two grounds he said upon which a libel might be considered as actionable;—the one is, where it creates confusion and sedition, and leads to public difficulty, and next where it injures the feelings or reputation of private individuals. It was necessary that the former of these causes should be made out to enable an information to lie; and it should state the alleged mischief as respects the government of the country. He contended therefore that those averments had not been made, by which it could be ascertained whether the prosecution was commenced for a libel directed against the government of the country or an individual. The test of criminality.—Would the publication create dissatisfaction in the country. He here wished to ask the opposite counsel, if they meant to rely on both counts.

With reference to the first count, the learned gentleman said, he would call the attention of the Court to the law upon the subject. It was only for offences of a public nature, against which an information would lie; and it should therefore specify the nature of the public mischief complained of. Unless it did that it must necessarily fall to the ground. He therefore brought this objection under the notice of the Court, before the defence was commenced. The Attorney General had stated, that the Jury must be satisfied that mischief of a public nature would result from the publication complained of, before they could convict the Defendant; and he would now ask if there was any averment, in the information of any such public injury. If however it merely went to affect private character; then according to the admission of the Attorney General, the information could not lie. It had also been laid down fully in Russell on Crime, that the proper test by which to judge of the criminality of a case was,—Had it a tendency to produce public mischief, or create dissatisfaction towards the Government.

The Judge stated that in his view of the publication, it went to charge the Lieut. Governor of the Province, with using his public office to his own private advantage; and therefore decided that the case should go to the Jury.

Mr. R. L. Hazen then opened the Defence.

It became his duty as junior Counsel for the Defendant now that the Attorney General had closed the case for the Crown to state to the Jury the nature of the defence which was relied upon. In doing so, it afforded him great gratification to know that he had the assistance of his learned friend Mr. Street, as senior Counsel, the duty which devolved upon him was comparatively light, as the responsibility of conducting the cause principally fell upon his learned friend who was with him, and who would hereafter close the Defendant's case.

This case had been stated by the Attorney General as one of the greatest public importance, and certainly nothing had been left undone by his learned friends to give it an air of importance and to impress the public with that idea. Addresses from both houses had been voted—the whole weight of Government had been brought to bear upon the Defendant, and all the leading Counsel of the Bar had been retained and were arrayed against him; but the case was not of importance in a public and general point of view or to any but the immediate parties to it; it was of importance but on different grounds from those stated by his learned friend the Attorney General in his opening. The facts of the case did not warrant the deduction which had been made from them as to the total importance of this cause to the community at large, and the Province generally. The peace and quiet of the country or the stability of the Government could not be effected in any wise by this cause or the event of it: it was only of importance as it effected the Defendant personally, and though his life was certainly safe, it was no doubt of the deepest importance to him as his liberty and his property, small as it might be, were at stake, and both might be most materially effected by the event of this proceeding. The Defendant appeared before them in a situation in which he (Mr. H.) was happy to say no other Defendant had ever before appeared before a Jury of the County of York, and but one instance in any part of the Province. They had learned from the learned Attorney General, that this was the only dignified course which he could adopt, and that it would be undignified in the Crown to proceed in any other way; it might be so, but then the dignity of the proceeding, if it at all really existed, was all enjoyed by his learned friends,—the Defendant did not find it or feel it dignified; if it were so on the part of his learned friends, it was still harsh oppression and unfair towards the Defendant. The position of the Defendant was novel in the Province, and unlike that of Defendants generally who are criminally charged: no Grand Jury had intervened between him and the power wielded by his learned friends—no twelve men on their oaths had pronounced upon his case—no information on oath had been lodged against him, as in all other cases; but upon the mere fiat of the Attorney General, his person had been dragged before the Chief Justice like a criminal, and he was compelled to find heavy bail for his appearance before this Court. This was the nature of and this the practice in Ex-officio Informations, and this was one of them in which the arbitrary dictum of the Atty. General, charging a man with a crime, deprived him of his liberty and subjected him to imprisonment or heavy bail.—This proceeding although it might be strictly legal, as it no doubt was, could be shown from many cases which would be cited by his learned friend Mr. Street, to be now considered as oppressive in the extreme, and is viewed with great jealousy and disapprobation. He would only read one case where it was spoken of as a power which was very alarming, and which should not be tolerated or borne with among a free people. State Trials 2nd Vol. p. 678: in another case it was branded as a reproach to the Country; as placing it in the power of the Crown through its officers to harrass its subjects by a process which ought not to be allowed to exist; and it was also to be remarked that the case upon which the learned Atty. General relied, was as old as 1721, since which time great changes had taken place in the feelings of men on these subjects. Thus the Defendant stood before them, and had however harshly he had been dragged forward, he was there for his deliverance from the charge made against him. The object or rather the ostensible object of this prosecution was stated to be the punishment of one who it was said had vilified and traduced the Governor, by composing, printing and publishing a libel upon him, and also had thereby done that which would jeopardize the peace and quiet of the country and the social order of the Province. That was the charge as opened by the Atty. General, but no evidence had been adduced of any act of the Defendant which could have that tendency, nor had the learned gentlemen in drawing their information alleged that the publication could have that effect—they could not allege it, for they well knew it would not bear such a construction—they had merely alleged that the publication would cause it to be thought that Sir J. Harvey had done what he ought not to do; they did not state what was the act imputed to him by what they called the libel, and thus vaguely lwas it left. The learned Attorney General was forced to admit, and had admitted, as he (Mr. H.) contended, that the Defendant was not the author and composer of the Publication complained of, but stated that as he was the owner of the types which were used, he was liable to the consequences of composing, printing and publishing. His learned friends he contended had failed in the legal proof of a publication by the defendant in the County of York: such publication legally proved was not brought home to the defendant; leaving that matter for future discussion he would ask the Jury who in fact had published this paper? Who had circulated it and given it notoriety in every part of the Province? Who had brought it to the sight of almost every man in the Province who could read? It no doubt was the House of Assembly! They were the Publishers of the Libel, if it were a Libel, and they had spread it over the Province by their self interested proceedings. He could safely say that in St. John from whence he came it was not read or noticed till the House of Assembly commenced with it, he himself tho' a subscriber to the Chronicle had never read the article till the prosecution was ordered and probably never would—it was so with many others and no doubt with numbers then in Court who never, would have seen it unless the House had interfered and but for them and the publication by them the libel as it was called would have fallen into the contempt which it well deserved, if viewed as his learned friends viewed it. But the real object of the Prosecution was not to prevent the Government of the Province from being brought to hatred and contempt, no such danger could arise from the article, and it was not alleged that it was likely to rise from it. It was not to vindicate the character of the Governor from the alleged attack upon it. Sir John's character stood too high at home and abroad to require such a proceeding, and no one could for an instant believe that an Officer of his distinguished reputation and high rank as the Queen's representative could suffer in the estimation of any individual from this publication. It could not be for the purpose of preventing the public believing the truth of the imputations it was said to contain and shewing the falsehood of them, that could not be, for it was not alleged that the article was *false* but merely malicious, nor could that purpose be gained if it were necessary a proceeding in which the Defendant could not be allowed to prove the *truth* of what was charged as libellous. Another more absurd reason, (and it shewed to what his learned friends were driven) for the institution of this proceeding which was that His Excellency would thereby prevent any injury to his character at the Horse Guards which it might otherwise suffer if this publication were passed unnoticed. This was really too ridiculous; it would indeed be extraordinary if Sir J. Harvey or any military man, who all were alike amenable to that high tribunal, could in any degree be injured in the estimation of their superior officers by an anonymous attack in a Newspaper. This was too absurd, but it was in vain for his learned friends to attempt to find any other reason whatever for these proceedings, than the private feelings of certain members of the House. There was the origin. He would ask the Jury to look attentively at the cause of the interference of the House of Assembly. It was well known that during the last few years party feeling had been high, that a large body of the people had become dissatisfied with the present Government party, the Newspaper in question had opposed the proceedings of the Government party in the House of Assembly, and had taken a decided part against many of the leading members of the Assembly, who found their conduct severely remarked upon, and certainly he would admit they had cause to feel acutely the remarks made upon them. Those of the Assembly who first thought of this Prosecution and first moved in it were those who most smarted under the articles which had appeared against them. They did not wish to take the risk and expence of an action against the paper in any of their individual names, though they would willingly have done so if they had thought it practicable, but they thought that under the name of the Governor and with the full weight of the Government, the Chronicle would be crushed by this Prosecution and rendered powerless, thus they would escape its future strictures. The House of Assembly then was the prosecutor, the Queen's name was merely used by them. There was no public feeling which called for the prosecution, in fact public opinion was strongly against it, and it was denounced as frivolous and vexatious by every man of common sense who could think upon the subject. The Attorney General never would have felt himself called upon to notice it as an offence against the public peace, and lay his hand upon the party as he might have done by virtue of his office;—would he say his own mere motion would ever have commenced the Prosecution? would he deny that many papers far more libellous had appeared in this Province without notice from him? He could not. His Excellency never would have ordered these proceedings of his own accord, he knew his own high standing too well, and that his well-earned character never could require such a persecution as this to support or uphold it. In this Province we pride ourselves upon our Loyalty, and justly so, but he (Mr. H.) would feel ashamed of his native Province if it could for a moment be thought that such an article as this could weaken in the slightest degree those feelings of loyalty and attachment to our Sovereign and her Representative of which we boast. No interference was necessary on this ground, and the whole origin and object of the proceedings from the first to the last was, the gratification of the feelings of gentlemen who felt themselves aggrieved by the remarks (and certainly severe ones) which the Chronicle had made respecting their conduct as public men. There was another striking fact in these proceedings and certainly an anomalous one, all the learned Counsel who appeared for the crown were parties to the filing of this Information, in fact Plaintiffs in the cause, and had already sat in judgment on the Defendant either in the Counsel or the House, although they now appeared as public prosecutors in discharge of their public duty which required them to assist in bringing offenders to justice. First among the Counsel for the Crown on the bench before him was found his learned friend Mr. Wilmot. [illegible] that he had embarked most warmly in this [illegible] from the first, and had moved the Address in the House of Assembly; next was the Honourable Mr. Kinnear, who also it was well known had evinced in the Council and even elsewhere, great personal interest in this prosecution: the learned Attorney General who sat next was a member of the Council and a party to the Address of that body. The Hon. the Solicitor General who appeared beside him for the Crown was also in the same situation, being a member of the Council; and last of this host was seen his learned friend the Hon. Mr. Chandler, who being also a member of the Council had not only heartily joined in the Address, but had either moved it or seconded it, he was not sure which. This certainly was an extraordinary state of things, and unparalleled he believed at the Bar. It was well worthy of remark, and almost forced the conclusion at which he had before arrived, that private feelings had solely instituted these proceedings. The learned Counsel proceeded to contrast the conduct of the Counsel for the Crown in this cause, with that pursued by the Attorney General of England in the case of Rex vs. Reeve, 15 State Trials, p 101, where the Attorney General when the proceedings against the Defendant were moved in the House of Commons expressly refrained from taking any part in the discussion as to the guilt of the defendant, or pronouncing any opinion on the effect of the paper complained of, and whether or not it was libellous on the ground that he might be afterwards called upon as Attorney General to take proceedings against the author, and that he would not prejudge any man whom his duty as a Crown Officer might afterwards require him to prosecute: here the conduct of the Crown Officers, and particularly of the Queen's Counsel, had been widely different: they had in their places as members of both Houses pre judged the Defendant, and now come to ask the jury to carry their judgment into effect. He felt he was trespassing too long on the time of the Jury, and perhaps had gone further than he was justified in doing in opening the Defence: That defence which he hoped and had no doubt would be established to the satisfaction of the Jury was briefly this, that the article in question was simply a fair comment on the Constitution of the country, and a stricture upon the changes which had lately taken place, and on the expenditure of public monies. Evidence would be adduced which would show this to be the object of the publication, and on hearing the whole case and the remarks of his learned friend, Mr. Street, on the paper complained of, the Jury would be satisfied that the motives malicious and seditious attributed to the defendant, never did exist and would be completely rebutted. If any imputation was cast by the article, it was not as charged on Sir John Harvey, but on others pointed at by it. It was well known that great excitement has existed on the subject of Government House repairs, and the large sums voted for that purpose had caused much discussion. These matters would be submitted to the Jury by documentary and other evidence, (although every exertion would be used by his learned friends to shut out evidence of every kind) and it would then be for the Jury to say whether the Defendant was guilty. With reference to the Defendant himself, he could say that he had known him from his youth, and could safely say he was an industrious, well disposed, and highly respectable young man, who gained his subsistence by his honest industry; that his feelings towards good government were those of loyalty and attachment, and such was the character of his father before him; in these respects he could not be contradicted. So the Defendant stood before the Jury, and they could not consistently with their oaths find him guilty as he was charged; he had no malicious intent, was not held out as the author or composer, but the mere printer. He would make but one more remark. It was not necessary for him to make any comment on the nature of the article—that would be for his learned friend hereafter; the Jury would however bear in mind that this was not a Libel because the Attorney General and his learned friends chose to call it such. It was the peculiar duty of the Jury to decide upon the nature and effect of the paper, and even if the Court pronounced it libellous, they were not bound by the learned Judge's opinion, as they would hear from the bench, but must decide for themselves. It was solely for them when they retired to their room to say upon their oaths whether the Defendant was guilty of this charge and the malicious intent as averred in the Information. He was satisfied they could not say so, and thereby pronounce a verdict which must deprive the defendant of his liberty and in fact be utterly ruinous to his future prospects in life. The Defendant was entirely in their hands, but the Jury would not return a verdict which would subject him to the severity which would follow a conviction, and which nothing in this case called for.

The Despatch of Lord John Russell was then tendered in evidence, but its reception was objected to, and it being late in the day the Court adjourned till Friday at 10 o'clock.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"Man, vain man, dressed in a little brief authority, plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven, as make the Angels weep."

Mr. Editor,—We have again witnessed the triumph of the Press over its enemies in this Province. We have seen that the People of this Province can appreciate and will defend the glorious privileges for which their ancestors bled—*the Liberty of the Press.* That all future attempts to shackle the freedom of discussion and inquiry, must meet a similar fate, and when "British minds and manners can be found," no one possessing a particle of judgment can for a moment doubt.

Since the heavenly invention of Printing, four centuries have rolled away; during which period thousands have bled at the mandate of the despot, for daring to exercise it as God intended it should be used—for the enlightenment and justification of mankind. Is it not then truly astonishing that men (and these men too, the choice of the People) can be found so insane as to prosecute an Editor for informing the people how their money is expended. The problem is now fairly solved;—under the flag of Britain, tyranny cannot exist. I am proud to find, Sir, that the Verdict of the Jury finds a hearty response in the breast of every honest man in this Province. The names of that Jury should be inscribed in letters of Gold, for the admiration of future generations:—"gods, how I envy them!"—And while I envy them, I equally pity His Excellency, who has, by the insanity of a few would-be tyrants, been drawn into a dilemma truly unenviable; which cannot fail to injure His Excellency's popularity, and barren indeed is the sceptre of that monarch who lives not in the hearts of his people.

There is, sir, another and a very important consideration to be taken of these degrading proceedings, that is, in what light will it be viewed by the British Government? How will the liberal Whigs like to hear that their appointment in this obscure nook of Her Majesty's dominions is playing the Autocrat? What will the Tory prints say of such proceedings, when they hear it? as assuredly they will. And what will the *intolerant* Tories themselves say, when they remember that they have passed over ten thousand articles of a ten times more libellous character. Yes, and what will the people of York, and our good city say, when they reflect that Wilmot and Partelow, the two great *Patriots*, have turned their coats and become the oppressors of the People they have been entrusted to represent.—These are points, Sir, for grave reflection, and due time shall be given for their consideration before you hear again from

You obedient, humble Servant,

AN ENQUIRER.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I should not intrude my remarks into your powerful columns were I not anxious to contradict a statement made in the Sentinel of Saturday last.

The Sentinel states "that the Jury had very "crude notions as to what constitutes a Libel, that "the principle upon which the Verdict was given "was that the Printer was not actuated by malice "in publishing the article complained of." This I would observe is quite incorrect as you will perceive from the following facts which were voluntarily imparted to me by several of the Jurors.

The Jury upon their retiring to their Room appointed a Chairman, and the sense of the Jury was then immediately taken by show of hands. The question was asked by the Chairman—Who were for the Government? and two hands were shown. Who were for the Chronicle? and 10 hands went up. Each juror then addressed the Chairman upon the subject, after which show of hands being again taken eleven appeared in your favour. The gentleman in the minority held out until the majority succeeded in convincing him.

The principle reasons which induced the Jury to arrive at their conclusion were briefly these. That the rule so strenuously urged by the Crown Officers that "Truth was a Libel," appeared to them to be a rule which if legal could not be considered as a fair, just or equitable one: and that therefore the Prosecution should have alleged in the Information that the charges were *false*, and produced evidence to show that they were so; that the prosecution originated in private feeling, and was solely intended to annihilate a Paper which in expressing the sentiments of, and supporting the rights of the intelligent body of the People necessarily animadverted on the recent profligate expenditures of public money.

A Barrister.

Fredericton, 9th Nov.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Dear Mr. Editor,—Having just received your last paper, we sincerely and affectionately congratulate you on the victory you have obtained over your oppressors, who have pursued you with unrelenting malice during the last six months. Could they have had their will to the utmost, fine, imprisonment, nay, breaking on the wheel would have been a poor gratification for their worst vengeance. But being shielded by your protecting angel, and aided by your learned, wise, and unequalled Counsel, you have triumphed over and soared above all their mean attempts to debase you, and stand higher and fairer in the Public opinion than you did before, and the Female part of the community are absolutely enraptured with you, and delighted with the Liberty of the Press.

We remain your affectionate friends, and most obedient, very humble Servants,

Two Young Females.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 13, 1840.

The Libel Case.—We promised in our last number to lay before our readers the whole proceedings of the Trial against us, as soon as we were furnished with authentic notes of the same. In this day's number we have made a commencement in publishing what was actually said and done, and we shall continue to furnish our readers as fast as our notes will admit. The Attorney General's opening address is taken from Mr. Ward's reports.

Electro-Magnetic Telegraph.—On our first page will be found an interesting description of a Model exhibited at Glasgow, in illustration of the plan for an Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, by William Alexander, Esq.

We are informed that Hammond River Bridge is just completed by Mr. Clarke, the contractor, in a very superior and substantial manner, and for workmanship and apparent durability, is exceeded by none in the Province.

The new Bridge erected at Hampton Ferry is represented as altogether unsafe, and really dangerous for passengers to cross; several accidents having already taken place, by waggons and other vehicles breaking through in various parts of the Bridge.

Commercial Bank.—Mr. George C. Partelow was yesterday elected Cashier, in place of Alex. Balloch, Esq.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
9th November, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

3d Battalion Charlotte County Militia.

Major Joel Ingersoll, having requested leave to retire from the Militia Service from advanced age and declining health: The Commander in Chief accepts his resignation, and is pleased to allow him to retire with his rank.

Captain Wilfred Fisher having tendered his resignation, His Excellency has been pleased to accept thereof, and to permit Captain Fisher to retire with the rank of Major, in approbation of his approved conduct and service.

His Excellency is pleased to dispense with the further service as Officers of the 3d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, of the following, viz: Captain Philip Newton, Captain John Cunningham, Lieutenant Daniel Gatcomb, and Lieutenant Augustus Bancfoft.

By Command.
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

The following Persons are appointed Appraisers of Dutiable Goods in the County of Charlotte:—

B. Fitzgerald, Robert Kerr, William Calker, *Campo Bello.*

Justus Wetmore, Gidian Knight, Hugh M'Callum, *Magaguadavic.*

The following Persons are appointed Commissioners for Wrecked Property in the County of Charlotte:—

The Honorable Thomas Wyer, Mr. Peter Smith, *at Saint Andrews*, Michael Dogget, at *Grand Manan.*

Head Quarters.—We understand that Sir John Harvey has transmitted to England, an estimate of the expense of erecting, at Fredericton suitable Buildings for Government public Offices.—*Halifax Post.*

BRITISH SUMMARY, Oct. 20.

A fire happened at Manchester, on the evening of the 17th, which raged with undiminished fury for several hours. It broke out in an extremely confined locality, and destroyed several warehouses, with their contents—the whole loss is estimated at thirty to forty thousand pounds.

The trade of Manchester was very dull, and a large number of persons out of employment.

Mr. Alderman Johnson, a conservative, has been elected Lord Mayor of London, in opposition to Mr. Alderman Harmer.

Another advance of from 10s to 20s., had taken place in the price of Iron.

The ship James Pattison, from Bombay for London, has been burnt at sea. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of cotton, part of her cargo.—The crew was picked up in the boats.

Dispatches from the Governor of the Canadas and also from the Governor of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were received yesterday at the Colonial Office.

Our Athens letter of the 30th ult. states that the French fleet, consisting of eight sail of the line, including one three-decker, the Montebello, was still at Napoli, under the command of Admirals Hugon and Lasusse, but in hourly expectation of proceeding to the bay of Salamis in the expectation of being joined by four more sail of the line. Their remaining at Napoli, is accounted for by positive orders to keep them from contact with the British fleet until the question of peace or war is decided.

French Letters of Marque.—We mentioned yesterday the tenour of the answers given by Government to the demands addressed to it for the purpose of obtaining letters of marque. We are today able to lay before our readers the exact text of one of those answers, which we have copied verbatim from the original, which is now before us:—

"Gentlemen,—I have received your letter of the ——, by which you claim eventually the grant of a letter of marque in order to be able, in case of certain events, to equip, as a privateer the —— (the name and kind of ship.)

"I have ordered due note to be taken of your demand in order to be able to have recourse to it.—Receive, &c.

"Baron Roussin,

In the margin, "note has been taken off their demand for a letter of marque." We believe that we can affirm that several similar letters are in town, and that a great many have been sent to other parts. —*Journal du Havre.*

The Force furnished by India for China.—The following statement, which may be depended on, of the force furnished from India for service in China, may prove of interest to our readers. It is, it will be seen, smaller than is generally supposed:—European troops from the three presidencies and Ceylon, 6,666; native soldiers and sailors from ditto, 5,175; camp followers from ditto, 1,080; total, 9,921. This with the force from England, will probably amount to 15,000.

Chelsea Pensioners.—Notice was given on Monday to the Chelsea Pensioners who received their quarterly allowance at the Excise office, Woolwich, that they must again attend on the 15th of next month, when such men as are found able to do duty will be embodied for home service in her Majesty's garrisons and forts throughout the kingdom. It is anticipated from this order that further detachments of the Royal Artillery and regiments of the line will be required abroad.

Lieutenant General Sir Howard Douglas is to be recalled from the Government of the Ionian islands, which office he has filled since 1835.

The Court Martial on Captain Reynolds.—The *on dit* at the United Service Clubs is understood to be that the gallant officer will be condemned to the loss of his Commission, but attended by a strong recommendation on account of previous circumstances. The deputy Judge Advocate General, Mr. Sergeant Arabin, after laying the proceedings before her Majesty at Windsor Castle, transacted business at the commander in chief's office. The result will be promulgated in a day or two.

One of the mercantile houses of Stockholm, that of Morting, has just failed. The debts are said to amount £120,000, more than the assests. Several large houses at Hamburg are creditors for considerable sums.

CAPTURE OF BEYROUT.

Her Majesty's ship Ganges, Jouna Bay, Sept. 26.

The Admiral arrived at Beyrout from Alexandri, on Wednesday, the 9th, with the Bellerophon, Zebra, Phœnix, and Cyclops. The same day Rear-Admiral Walker, in a line-of battle ship, arrived, conveying the transports, containing about 4,000 Turkish troops, and two Turkish frigates. A corvette also arrived, with the Thunderer, Hastings, Castor, and Wasp.—The Cyclops opened her fire this day on large bodies of troops near the south part of the bay, and thus the first shot was fired. After dark all the marines embarked on board the Gorgon, (about 1,600) and the Turkish troops on board the Cyclops, Hydra, and Phœnix.

Thursday, 10th.—At daylight the steamers, with the Powerful, Revenge, Bellerophon, Pique and Carysfort, weighed anchor and stood to the northward. At 1 to 3 P. M. we observed the troops landing without opposition off the Dog River. We fired at intervals during the day upon the troops passing through the town. The Benbow and Edinburgh, from having a better position, did great execution with their shells.

Friday, 11th.—Opened fire as yesterday. The Admiral sent a flag of truce on shore demanding the town. Not receiving a favourable answer, we at half past 5 P. M. opened a fire upon the devoted town, and ceased at half past 7, leaving it a mass of ruins.

Saturday, 12th.—Fired single shots occasionally at the troops. Weighed in the afternoon and anchored off the Dog River pass.

Monday, 14th.—Weighed early in the morning, ran down here, and anchored off the encampment. —The Admiral in the Princess Charlotte joined also, from Beyrout.

Tuesday, 15th.—The Pique, Castor, and a Turkish frigate, sailed to attack Sidon, but we have not heard the result. We have been hard at work ever since the troops landed strengthening the position. We have now ten guns in battery, and things begin to make a very pretty appearance. We cannot find out how many men Ibrahim Pacha has with him; I believe a very large force, but I do not think he will attack us, for we are so protected by our broadsides that he must expect to lose a great many men. Indeed, I do not think he would pass the Dog River, guarded by the Bellerophon and the Revenge. The Austrian Admiral, with the Prince, is here, and has landed 170 marines.

Thursday, 17th.—The Benbow and Zebra sailed for Tripoli.

Saturday, 19th.—A reinforcement of 1000 Turks arrived in two Austrian steamers, with the newly appointed Pacha of Syria. We have been joined by great numbers of the mountaineers—amongst others, Emir Abdallah, the nephew of Emir Beschir; and the only loss we have sustained was at Ghebal, whence the marines were driven back by a most unexpected fire, and had four men killed and thirteen wounded. Of these, two have since died. When we took possession of the fort next morning, the Albanians evacuated it, and we left it in the hands of the mountaineers. It is a very strong fort, bombproof, and commands the road from Tripoli.

An amusing story is told in the political circles about the surprise which Prince Metternich exhibited, when informed of the taking of Beyrout. He would not at first believe that the Austrian Admiral had had any thing to do with it. Such a thing as an Austrian Navy being in a fight was inconceivable. He had confided his few powerless vessels to the care of a safe, cautious old Admiral of England, 80 years old, for the purpose of keeping them out of trouble, and the last thing he expected to hear was that they had not only been firing guns, but had really assisted in taking a town! It is said that he ran to the Emperor with the wonderful news, and that the Emperor immediately exclaimed that he should as soon have thought of a *Prussian Navy!* taking a town in South America.

Paris, Oct. 17. 4 1-2 P. M.—We have news today of an exciting nature—no less than that Lord Palmerston has insisted so strongly in the British Cabinet upon harsh terms towards France, that Lord Clarendon and other members of the Cabinet have offered to resign. This makes quite a noise at the Bourse, and the funds have fallen to 69, 80, the three per cents. They may go up a little and recover to-night, after the Bourse closes at Torto[illegible] and therefore the next news must be looked fo[illegible] criterion.

Steam-Vessels as Men-of-War. T[illegible] numerous steamers which trade betwe[illegible] the port of London and various plac[illegible] could be made available for the purpo[illegible] of war at a very short notice; and if o[illegible] one-third of the steam-ships belonging [illegible] the river Thames were to be armed a[illegible] provided with ammunition in the event [illegible] hostilities, a powerful fleet could be s[illegible] against the enemy, while their capta[illegible] and crews, from their knowledge of [illegible] English, Dutch, and French coasts, [illegible] channel &c., would be very services[illegible] The admiralty have had their atten[illegible] drawn to this, and have been recen[illegible] taking inquiries into the condition of [illegible] steam-vessels, and their capabilities [illegible] war, from which it appears that the [illegible] bus companies, without any interrup[illegible] to their general trade, could provide [illegible] steam-vessels, of from 200 to 1200 [illegible] burthen, which, in three weeks, coul[illegible] converted into men-of-war. The Gen[illegible] Steam Navigation Company have the [illegible] gest fleet of steamers of any trading c[illegible] munity in Europe, amounting in all t[illegible] sail, and among them are many sple[illegible] vessels, including the Monarch, equ[illegible] any steam-ship in her Majesty's serv[illegible] the Clarence, Giraffe, Ocean, Nept[illegible] Britannia, Countess of Lonsdale, Attw[illegible] Soho, and others, which could easily [illegible] converted into war-steamers, and ma[illegible] very formidable display. We believe [illegible] General Steam Navigation Company [illegible] intimated to the government that [illegible] could provide them with a dozen [illegible] steam-ships on

recover to-night, after the Bourse closes at Tortoni's, and therefore the next news must be looked for as criterion.

STEAM-VESSELS AS MEN-OF-WAR. The numerous steamers which trade between the port of London and various places, could be made available for the purposes of war at a very short notice; and if only one-third of the steam-ships belonging to the river Thames were to be armed and provided with ammunition in the event of hostilities, a powerful fleet could be sent against the enemy, while their captains and crews, from their knowledge of the English, Dutch, and French coasts, the channel &c., would be very serviceable. The admiralty have had their attention drawn to this, and have been recently taking inquiries into the condition of the steam-vessels, and their capabilities for war, from which it appears that the various companies, without any interruption to their general trade, could provide 50 steam-vessels, of from 200 to 1200 tons burthen, which, in three weeks, could be converted into men-of-war. The General Steam Navigation Company have the largest fleet of steamers of any trading community in Europe, amounting in all to 40 sail, and among them are many splendid vessels, including the Monarch, equal to any steam-ship in her Majesty's service, the Clarence, Giraffe, Ocean, Neptune, Britannia, Countess of Lonsdale, Attwood, Soho, and others, which could easily be converted into war-steamers, and make a very formidable display. We believe the General Steam Navigation Company have intimated to the government that they could provide them with a dozen large steam-ships on an emergency, and from this it will be seen that the port of London alone, independent of Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, and other places, could furnish steam-vesssels sufficient for the navy, if Great-Britain should be called upon to defend herself against foreign aggressions.

MARRIED

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Ivory Joy, of the Parish of Lancaster, to Miss Mary Christopher, of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Thomas Falkner, of Oromocto, to Miss Eleanor Murphy, of this city.

At Carleton, on the 27th October, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. John Baker, of Nova Scotia, to Sarah Gain, only daughter of Mr. P. Young, of the former place.

At St Andrews, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. A. M'Lean, Mr. George M'Cullough, Merchant, to Miss Mary Stinson, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Stinson, all of that town.

At Pictou, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. John Stewart, the Rev. George M'Donald, of Bathurst, New-Brunswick, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late James Milnes, Esquire.

At Fredericton, on Saturday evening, 7th November, by the Rev. W. M. Leggett, William Watts, Esquire, Attorney at Law, to Miss Octavia Lombard, daughter of Mr. Ephraim Lombard, of Gorham, Maine.

At Fredericton, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, Mr. Andrew Blair, to Miss Mary Ann Segee, both of that Parish.

DIED

At Quaco, on the 25th ult. after a severe illness, Mrs. Abigail Vaughan, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Vaughan of that place, in the 79th year of her age, leaving a large family and numerous friends to mourn their loss. Mrs. V. departed from this world, in full assurance of meeting with a glorious resurrection.

At Government House, Halifax, on Monday the 2d instant, after a short illness, Edward Ross, Esquire Private Secretary to His Excellency Lord Falkland—During the very brief residence of this gentleman here, he was much esteemed by all who knew him for his intelligent and amiable character, and his death will be sincerely lamented.

At Halifax, on Friday evening last, in the 34th year of her age, Catherine Mihan.—The circumstances of Miss Mihan's death are truly melancholy. Her clothes caught fire at 10 o'clock on the above morning, and before it was possible to extinguish it, the poor sufferer was burnt in such a shocking manner, that it was at once evident she was past recovery. Until death terminated her mortal existence, she endured the most intense agony, in full possession of her reason, and with exemplary patience.

In Toronto, Upper Canada, on the 26th October, of apoplexy, Thomas Dalton, Esquire, proprietor of the *Patriot*, newspaper.

At Toronto, on the 27th ult. Mary, widow of the late Hon. Thomas Ridout, late Surveyor General of Upper Canada, in the 76th year of her age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. Arrived, 5th—schr. Boundary, Emero, Sydney, C. B.—Master, coals.

8th—barque Sun Flower, Palmeater, Truro, N. S. —Crane & M'Grath, timber.

New ship William A. Black (313 tons of Halifax.) Flint, from Annapolis—Eaton, Burnham & Co.

CLEARED,

Ship Speed, Pentreath, Liverpool, timber—S. Wiggins & Son; Sun Flower, Palmeater, Liverpool, timber—Crane & M'Grath; Percy, Duckett, Cork, timber and deals—Parks & Hegan; Holywood, Halliday, South America, deals and lumber—H. D. & J. Mackay; Portland, Robinson, Newry, deals—W. Carvill; Dolphin, Roach, Cork, deals—Thomas & Sandall; Sea Flower, Palmeter, Liverpool, timber.

Brig Dove, Whitburn, Cork, deals—Adam & Davidson.

Schr. Irene, Crowell, Halifax, assorted cargo—Master; Edward Preble, Shaw, Eastport, ballast—British Token, Ayers, Boston, grindstones and potatoes—Master; Hannah Brown, Prowse, Halifax rum—W. H. Street; Harp, M'Mann, New-York, plaster—J. & T. Robinson; Helen, Burk, Halifax, molasses—Crookshank & Walker; Mary, Townshead, Halifax, molasses—Crookshank & Walker; Britannia, Kennedy, Halifax, salt—Thos. W. Robertson; Martha Brae, Robbins, Halifax, limestone—Master; Hesperus, Melick, Boston, plaster—Master; Jasper, Muir, Wales, deals—Ratchford & Brothers; schr. Actress, Kehoe, Cork, deals—Knowles & Thorne.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—A woman and a child were picked up on the 30th ult. near St. Andrews Island, Canso, and were recognized by Capt. Lorway, of the schr. Lomen, (which arrived here on Tuesday) to be a Mrs. Walsh, who left St. Peter's, N.F. in the schr. Springbird, Campbell, master, for Gabarus, C. B.—her husband was also on board the vessel; a small flat, and a few pieces of broken timber, plank, &c. have been found on the shore—it is supposed every soul on board the vessel must have perished.—*Halifax Recorder.*

KIRKWALL, (Scotland,) Oct. 7.—The hull of a vessel, bottom up, apparently about 80 or 90 tons, was towed into a small bay, near this place, a few days since, laden with salmon, codfish, herring and boards; appears to have been a long time in the water. The hull, except a small part above the water, is covered with barnacles and worms. About 800 deal boards, evidently of N. American growth, of from half to one inch in thickness, of various breadths and lengths, have been saved from the wreck, but are very much worm eaten; the herring appears to have been in boxes and casks; on the top of one of the casks is branded "Ragged Islands, O. W. No. 1 Herring 200, M. Shaw, inspector."—The wreck will be sold as a derelict.

IRON,
STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c.

The Subscriber has in store, and offers for sale the following Goods at low rates, for good payment;

150 TONS common IRON, well assorted; 75 ditto Refined ditto; 10 tons Round ditto, from ¼ to ½ inch; 3 do. Cast STEEL, assorted sizes; 3 do. Blister do. ditto; 20 boxes TIN Plates, ditto; 4 tons short link CHAINS, 5 16, ⅜, and ½; 4 Chain Cables, ⅝ in.; 1 do. ⅞ do.; 2 do. do. 1½ inch, second hand; 1 ANCHOR, 12 Cwt.; 2 tons Ploughshare Moulds; 20 bundles Iron WIRE, 1 to 15; 40 cwt. Metal WEIGHTS, 56 lb. each; 20 do. ditto, 1 to 28 lbs; 5 do. Sheet BRASS; 100 dozen Miners' Shovels; 20 do. Ballast do.; 100 do. Farmers' Spades; 20 kegs Irish LARD, in good order; 20 full Register GRATES; 50 half do.; 3 tons Hollow Ware, assorted, Pots, Spiders, Bakepans, Griddles, &c.; 10 doz. Frying Pans; 10 boxes Yellow Soap.

And daily expects per ship Calcutta:

60 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron; 1000 bars 3-4, ⅞ and 1 inch Round Iron; 50 Ploughshare Moulds; 8 tons Oakum, 1 do. Spunyarn, &c.; 10 tons Cordage, from 6 thread ratline to 6 inch; 40 boxes Belfast white SOAP, 56 lb. each; 40 do. Dipt CANDLES, 8s to 10s; 20 do. IC Tin Plates; 15 puncheons *very strong* WHISKY, of superior flavour.

Per Ann Rankin, from the Clyde:

556 IRON POTS, assorted, from ½ to 30 gals.; 320 BAKEPANS & COVERS, 10 to 16 in.; 18 BOILERS, 30 to 50 gallons; 30 very handsome full Register GRATES, assorted sizes.

Nov. 13. WILLIAM CARVILL.

BLACK and GREEN TEAS.—A few chests and half chests Hyson, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, on hand ex *Clifton*.

E. I. Company's CONGO hourly expected.

Nov 13. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PAPER.

The subscribers have received per brig *Fleurs* from Greenock:

1000 REAMS Brown Wrapping, assorted sizes; 500 ditto Tea Paper, ass'd sizes; 200 ditto assorted Letter Paper; 200 ditto Foolscap and Pot ditto; 10 gross Cottage Ink; 5 do. Ink Powders; 2 cases assorted School Books; a lot of Glasgow Journals.

Nov. 13. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

CAUTION.—All Persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the following NOTES of HAND, drawn by the subscriber in favour of Thomas G. Hathewny; one of £10, dated 1st of May 1840; also, eight separate Notes of £17 10s. each, dated 1st May, 1840, at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 years; as the subscriber has never received value for the same.

Nov. 13. 3i ASA D. BLAKSLEE.

10,000,000 Superficial Feet Saw LOGS.

THE subscribers will contract for Ten Million superficial feet SPRUCE SAW LOGS, to be delivered at their Mills near Indian Town early in the ensuing spring.

Nov. 13. H. D. & J. MACKAY.

UNION MAIL COACH.

FOUR HORSE TEAMS.

THE Subscribers, thankful for the patronage they have received for some years past while driving Public Hacks in this City, and Coaches between St. John and Fredericton, would now respectfully acquaint their friends and the public in general, that they have this day entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of running (as soon as the navigation of the River is closed,) a regular Four-Horse Mail Coach to and from Fredericton, three times a week, on the Nerepis Road, leaving St. John every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday* mornings at Six o'clock, precisely—returning every *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday* mornings at the same hour: and for the better accomodation of passengers the Coach will stop at Mrs. MATHER's for breakfast and at D. GILLON's for dinner, going up; and at KEHOE's for breakfast and at Mrs. MATHER's for dinner, coming down. The fare taken at Mrs. MATHER's each way. From their experience as drivers and attention to passengers, the Subscribers hope to gain a share of that patronage they have and will ever try to merit.

☞ Stage Books kept at the Commercial Hotel, head of King-street, St. John, and at Segee's, in Fredericton, where persons wishing to travel by this line of Stage, will please enter their names.

*** All Baggage at the risk of the Owners.

N. B.—As soon as the River Saint John is safe to travel, the Subscribers will run a Daily Stage, leaving St. John and Fredericton every morning, (Sundays excepted) at Six o'clock, precisely.

JAMES HEWITT,
THOMAS CORRIGAN,
JAMES LEICH,
JOHN WINTERS.

St. John, 13th Nov. 1840.

MAIL STAGE,
Between St. John and Fredericton.

THE Subscribers beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they will (when the navigation closes,) commence running a Stage between this City and Fredericton, *via the Nerepis Road*, leaving Saint John on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at six o'clock; and Fredericton, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at the same hour.—Books will be kept at the Saint John Hotel, Saint John, and at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, at either of which places persons will be furnished with any further information.

☞ *All Baggage at the risk of the owners.*

JAMES BRADLEY,
St. John, Nov. 13. JAMES GREEN.

BOARDING.—Three or four young Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, and a comfortable setting room if required. Enquire at Butters' Hotel, Germain-street. *Nov. 6.*

WANTED.—A situation as Bookkeeper or corresponding Clerk, by a person who is well qualified to take charge of a set of Books, either by single or double entry, and who would gladly make himself generally useful in any capacity, either in a wholesale or retail concern. Salary not so much an object as employment.

A line addressed to D. P., and left at the office of this paper will be immediately attended to.

November 6.

Canada Stoves.

ONE HUNDRED Canada close STOVES, of various sizes, just received and for sale by

E. L. JARVIS & CO.
6th Nov. *South Market Wharf*

COFFEE.—50 Bags just received on Consignment, for sale by

Nov. 6. W. H. STREET.

Bacon, Raisins, Soap, &c.

10 BALES Irish Bacon, free of bone; 200 Half boxes RAISINS; 100 Whole ditto ditto; 50 Quarter ditto ditto; 150 Boxes Liverpool SOAP; 20 Bags best Java COFFEE; 20 Drums FIGS.

All of the best quality and offered for sale very cheap for cash or good paper.

Nov. 6. JAMES MALCOLM.

DEALS.—130 M. Feet 7x3, 80 ditto 8x3, Bright Spruce DEALS. To be delivered at the Chamcook Mills, or at this Port, as may be agreed for.—Apply to JOHN WILSON, Esq. St. Andrews, or to RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Nov. 6.

Raisins, Figs, Grapes, &c.

200 HALF boxes best Raisins; 100 whole boxes ditto; 50 quarter boxes do.; 25 boxes shelled Almonds; 20 Drums Figs; 5 cases Liquorice; 5 boxes Portugal RED GRAPES, for sale very cheap to close sale by

Oct 30. JAMES MALCOLM.

LONDON
Piano Forte and Music Warehouse.

Prince William Street.

OPPOSITE MANN'S HOTEL.

JUST Received per '*British American*' from London—an additional supply of PIANO-FORTES, from the manufactory of *Metzler & Co.* viz.—1 Rosewood CABINET; 1 Mahogany COTTAGE; 1 Grand SQUARE; 1 Rosewood SERAPHINE; 5½ Octaves, with an Octave of Pedals.

ON HAND.

2 SQUARES of *Allison & Allison's* manufacture.

ALSO.

A large and varied selection of the newest MUSIC, by the most popular authors of the day—comprising Sacred Music, Overtures, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Songs, &c. &c. Piano Forte, Violin, Flute, Cornapean, and Clarionet Instructors; Violin and Guitar Cases; Music stools; *Canterberry's* Tuning Hammers, Violin Strings, &c. and a variety of other articles appertaining to a Musical Establishment.

ALSO.

1 eight-keyed BASSOON; 1 four-keyed SERPENT; 1 Brass G. TROMBON, with slides; Kent Bugles, Clarionets, Flutes, Musical Boxes, Violins, Violoncellos, Cornapens, Concert Pitch Pipes, and a superior FRENCH HORN, with three valves, in case.

The Subscribers respectfully solicit the Public, and Musicians in particular, to call and inspect their Stock, comprising the largest and best assortment of INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, and every other article connected with their Branch, that has been offered heretofore.

☞ Piano-fortes tuned and repaired.

Nov. 6. BEYER & LEITCH.

SPLENDID WORKS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
His Excellency Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. & K. C. H. Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, &c, &c.
His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Falkland, G. C. H., Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, &c. &c.

Splendid Illustrations.

Of Canadian and American Scenery, uniform with *Scotland, Switzerland* and the *Waldenses*.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to these new and splendid Works, specimens of which are left at the Book Stores in this City, where subscription lists are kept, and names will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, by G. HARDY.

Sole Agent for G. Virtue & Co., Publishers, 26 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, London.

Mr. H. would respectfully caution his patrons against the solicitations of individuals stating themselves "Sole agents, or Sub-agents" for the above works, whose slanderous and unfounded assertions *during his absence from the city on business*, are calculated to leave impressions unfavorable to his reputation; they are mere speculators from New-York, and do not possess any authority from the publishers in London, to interfere with the district assigned him to collect subscribers and deliver the publications of VIRTUE & Co.

The Ladies and Gentlemen who have honored Mr. Hardy with their names in Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, will please take notice that they will be regularly supplied with the numbers by him, as they arrive, and no other person will be employed without due notice from Mr. H., sole Agent in Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

☞ Please take notice that no person is authorized to deliver the works above mentioned, or receive monies for G. H.

St. John, 6th November, 1840

For Sale, or to be Leased,

A VALUABLE piece of Ground on the South side of North Slip, near York Point in this City, being 60 feet in front on the Slip by 90 feet in depth. It may be divided into several eligible Building Lots, possessing superior capabilities for business purposes. Application to be made to

GEO. WHEELER,
Oct. 30. *Attorney for the Proprietors.*

☞ A perfect and warranted title will be given, free from all claims whatsoever.

THE Undersigned hereby cautions all persons against purchasing the above property, advertised for Sale or Lease by Mr. Wheeler, as he has unsettled claims on the same.

6th November. D. ANSLEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS for sale in addition to his present stock of Bolt COPPER, Sheathing Nails and Composition Spikes, the following lot of BOLT COPPER, on board the ship *Leander*, daily expected:

29 Rods of 14 inch; 15 ditto 1¼ ditto; 59 ditto 1 ditto; 191 ditto ¾ ditto; 213 ditto ⅝ ditto; 116 ditto ½ ditto; 24 ditto ½ ditto.

Oct. 30. JOHN ROBERTSON.

James Lockwood & Co.

HAVE received part of their usual extensive supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, by the *British American* from London, and *Emerald* from Liverpool, consisting of a general assortment of GOODS suitable for the Fall Trade, which will be opened in a few days in their new Brick store on the North Market Wharf.

ALSO: daily expected by the brig *Arethusa*, from Baltimore, 2000 barrels Wheat and Rye FLOUR, Corn Meal, &c. Likewise, by the schr. *Gentleman*, from Quebec, a lot of superior Canada PORK, which with their present stock on hand will be sold on their usual liberal terms. Oct 30.

Peas and Canvas.

RECEIVED per *Martha Bray*, from Halifax:—50 bags Peas. On hand, 9 bales Canvas, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6; 1 do. Brown ditto, No. 2 to 6

Oct 30. H. J. & D. MACKAY.

BANK STOCK.—10 Shares stock in Bank of British North America, for sale.

Oct 30. W. H. STREET.

SHOE STORE,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has just received per ship British American, and other recent arrivals from London and Liverpool:

FORTY ONE Packages, containing an extensive assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's girls' boys' and children's BOOTS and SHOES of every description, suitable to the season, comprising every quality, from the cheapest to the very best imported.

☞ Further supplies shortly expected per *Clark Castle* and other vessels from Liverpool.

Oct. 23. S. K. FOSTER.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the stores of Messrs. Geo. & Edward Sears, at Mr. S. K. Foster, and at the Circulating Library: A farewell SERMON, preached in the Episcopal Churches in this city, by the Rev. John Carey, A. B., on his resignation of the office of Assistant Minister of this Parish. Price 7½d single; 5s. per doz. Oc. 16.

Lead Pumps, Anchors & Chain.

ONE pair of Lead Pumps complete; one ANCHOR about 25 cwt.; part of 1¼ in. Chain; suitable for a vessel of 500 or 550 tons. Apply to

October 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Fashionable Millinery.

Per ship Thetis, from London:

MRS. MILLAR respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity to part of her Fall Supply of SILK VELVETS and Satin BONNETS; with VELVETS, SATINS, and RIBBONS to match.

ALSO—A few Boxes of FLOWERS, suitable for the season. *9th October.*

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received per late arrivals, part of his Fall supply, consisting of—

CARPETINGS, Printed Saxonies, Muslin de Lane Dresses, best Orleans Cloths, Saxonies and Bombazines, best Crapes, Table Covers and Blankets, which will be offered at the lowest market prices for cash, and cash only. The remainder of his Fall supply hourly expected.

Oct 23.—3w JOHN BOWES.

☞ As J. B. is now determined for the future to give no credit, he particularly wishes all those now indebted to him, to call forward and settle their accounts without delay.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

THE whole of the first named sum, $150,000 is invested in securities, and on the shortest notice could be cashed and applied to the payment of losses.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will issue Policies for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture, Merchandize, &c. &c., against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates as any similar institution; and will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the city, on which insurance is desired.

Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

W. H. SCOVIL.

St. John, N. B., 3d sept. 1840.

J. Hutchinson.
SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support received since he commenced practice in this City, and will feel happy to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, at his residence in Charlotte street, (between Horsfield and Duke streets,) from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4, P. M., and hopes by strict attention and moderate prices, to receive a continuance of public patronage.

J. H. has a large supply of the best Mineral Teeth, also, Gold, Silver and Platina for stopping carious teeth. Full Setts inserted on gold, silver, or platina plates. All work done warranted to answer, or no charge.

Mr. Hutchinson has been a resident of St. John for the last eight years, and intends remaining in this city; all who favour him with calls in the line of his profession, may have confidence that he will do all in his power to please; many have been induced by fine advertisements and wonderful certificates, to go to strangers. Who knows but they are impostors? All they want is to get employment and pay, then off—let the work do well or ill, they're gone. All who employ such must expect to suffer by it.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. Jewellery repaired, &c. sept. 18.

New-Brunswick House.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, ex ship *Oromocto*, from Liverpool, part of his Fall supply, viz;

FINE and superfine Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Grey and White shirtings; Roll'd Jaconetts; Umbrellas; Plain and printed Saxonies; Plain and Fig'd Merinos; Mousline de Laine Dresses; Blankets, Shawls; 100 Dozen Plush and sealette Caps, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for cash.

☞ *FURS and other Goods daily expected.*

18th sept. JAMES BOWES.

NOTICE.—The business of Mackay, Brothers & Co. will in future be conducted at St. John under the Firm of H. J. & D. MACKAY.

HUGH MACKAY,
JAMES MACKAY,
Oct. 23, 1840. *DANIEL MACKAY.*

HOUSE, &c.—for sale.

FOR Sale and Possession given immediately: The HOUSE in Union street, the late residence of James Peters, Esquire. It contains 14 apartments beside the Garret story, with a large Cistern in the cellar. There are good Out houses attached, a convenient yard with a well of water, and an entrance to the rear from Peters' street.

—ALSO—

A well bred Bay HORSE, 6 years old;
An excellent pair of working OXEN, in good condition; a covered and open SLEIGH.

Also: a large quantity of screwed HAY.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the subscriber in King-street.

October 23. JAS. W. PETERS.

To arrive, and expected hourly:

1 COIL 5 inch SHROUDING; 4 coils Four inch ditto;
9 Coils 3¾ inch, 13 coils 3½ inch, 8 coils 3¼ inch, 16 coils 3 inch, 17 coils 2¾ inch, 13 coils 2½ inch, 19 coils 2¼ inch, 12 coils 2 inch Patent SHROUDING. The whole or any part of the above Lot of Cordage will be sold low if applied for early

Oct 30. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wines, Pepper, Tobacco, Pipes, &c.

Received per late arrivals from England—

10 HHDS. } Sicily Madeira Wine, 10 qr. Casks.
2 Pipes, 5 Hogsheads } Second quality PORT WINE.
10 Bags best BLACK PEPPER.
50 Boxes, ea 12 gross first quality Tobacco Pipes.

For sale low while landing.

Oct. 30 JOHN V. THURGAR.

New Brig For Sale.

A VERY superior vessel of about 165 Tons, of the following dimensions:—80 feet on deck, 21 feet 6 inches beam, and 12 feet 6 inches hold, now on the stocks at the ship yard of Messrs. J. Ratchford & Co. will be sold low if early application be made to them or to the subscribers. The above dimensions, and the well earned repute of the builder, entitle this vessel to a preference over most new vessels offered for sale. She will be launched in all November.

Oct 30. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Valuable Building Lots.

TO LET, for a term of years—a large and valuable Building LOT in a most central situation, in Lower Cove, being 105 feet on Carmarthen street, and 40 feet on Queen street. It would be divided into three Lots of 35 by 40 feet each, if required.—For further particulars apply at the *Hibernian Hotel.* JAMES NETHERY.

10th July.

Cast and Blister Steel.

Received per ship *Oromocto*, from Liverpool:

10 CASES best Cast Steel, assorted, ⅜, ½, ¾ and 1 inch square;
1 to 2 inch by ⅜, flat; 1 to 2 inch by ½ inch, flat; 1 to 1½ inch by ⅜, flat,
6 Packages Hoop L Blister Steel;
6 do. C. C. N. D. do. do.

sept. 11. WM. CARVILL.

CODFISH, POLLOCK, &c.—100 Quintals shore fish, for Family use; 100 do. Pollock; 50 ditto Haddock.

18th sept. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALES.

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at the Sales' Room of the Subscriber, the following Goods:

20 BOXES Pound Lump and Ladies' Twist TOBACCO;
50,000 best Havana CIGARS;
50,000 ko. Jamaica do.
50 Boxes Dipt CANDLES, 20 do. Raisins,
20 Kegs MUSUARD.
And a large variety of DRY GOODS.

November 13. T. L. NICHOLSON.

September 18, 1840.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON.

Has received per *Junius*, from London, and ship *Oromocto*, from Liverpool, a large assortment of Goods suitable for the Fall, consisting as follows:

MERINOS, Orleans and Saxony Cloths;
Mousseline de laines and Victoria Cloakings;
Flannels, Baizes and Druggets;
Linens, Lawns, Cambric, Dowlas and Hollands;
Linen and cotton sheetings;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Checks, stripes, and Homespun Ginghams;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;
Waddings, Ticks, and cotton Velvet;
Jaconet, checked, Book and Mull Muslins;
Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings;
A large assortment of Gents. Beaver HATS, &c.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

WHISKY.—10 Puncheons strong WHISKY, just received in the schooner *Thomas Lowden*, and will be sold low, either on board or duty paid. Sept. 4 JAS. T. HANFORD.

Perfumery, Shells, Toys, &c.

Per the British American, from London—

A GOOD assortment of Sea Shells; Lavender Water and Essence of Lavender; Rondelitia, Victoria, Bouquet, Du Roi and Marechalle PERFUMES; Eau de Cologne; Bears' Grease; Naples and Fancy shaving and washing Soap; Cold cream, Dressing, pocket, and fine tooth Combs; Ladies' superior Dressing Cases; rosewood reel stands & pin cushions; French, English, and Chinese Accordians, with from 6 to 22 keys each; Accordian Tutors, Violins, Flutes, Fifes and Tringles; fancy Reticules and Work Baskets; Wax Dolls; TOYS of every description; Gents. Walking Sticks.

54 Dozen Highlander, Harry the 8th, & Mogul Playing Cards.

Oct 30. WM. MAJOR.

British & Foreign Newspaper Office, West India Club House, and Colonial Reading Rooms, Chichester, England.

P. L. SIMMONDS, Newspaper and Advertisement Agent and Correspondent, supplies with promptitude and regularity, and upon moderate terms, all the London, Provincial, and Foreign Periodicals and Newspapers. Advertisements, orders, and communications received for every Nespaper published.

TERMS: A quarter's payment in advance, or a respectable reference in London.

Agent for all the Canadian, Nova Scotian, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, Bahams, and West India Papers, which, with the Newspapers from the other British Colonies and Foreign Ports, and the principal London, Irish and Scotch Journals, are regularly filed at Mr. Simmonds's News Offices and Reading Rooms.

TOBACCO.—The subscribers offer for sale, 68 kegs TOBACCO, (16 hands,) now landing from schooner *Planet*, from Virginia, (in bond.)

Sept. 11. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NO. 12, KING STREET.

JUST RECEIVED—20 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER—*New.* For sale cheap by

Oct. 9. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

Iron, Paints & Oil, &c.

E. L. JARVIS & CO. have received by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull:

1000 KEGS Nos. 1 and 2 WHITE LEAD; 400 Kegs Green, Yellow, Black, Red, Blue, and Brown PAINTS;
30 Hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
3 Tons PUTTY, in bladders,
30 Casks PIPE CLAY and Paris WHITING,
60 Tons Banks' best and common IRON.

ON HAND:

A very general assortment of IRONMONGERY, and further supplies daily expected.

Brick Store, South Market Wharf,
8th May, 1840.

WANTED immediately, two or three good Servants, of good character, viz: a Head Waiter, Cook, and Chamber, or House Maid, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this Office, or at the Circulating Library. Aug 28.

London Brown Stout, Figs, Cork, &c. &c.

Per brig *Junius*, Capt. M'Bean, from London, now landing for the Subscriber:

40 CASKS each 6 doz. best London Brown STOUT;
100 Frails FIGS, and 2 tons of CORK.

Also, Just received,

10 Puncheons Demerara RUM; 20 Hhds. superior Porto Rico SUGARS. For sale low by

4th September. JOHN V. THURGAR.

2d October, 1840.

Received per *Neptune*, *Junius*, and other recent arrivals:

150 COILS Cordage, including all sizes, from 8 inch shrouding to 6 thread Ratline;
50 Coils Manilla, 3¼ to 2 inches;
600 Bolts bleached Canvas, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7;
160 Kegs green, black, and yellow Paints;
300 Kegs White Lead; 50 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
30 boxes assorted Pickles and Sauces;
5 casks Preserved Meats, Game, Soups and Vegetables; 10 boxes Mustard;
8 cases Cheddar and North Wiltshire Cheese;
40 boxes London Mould Candles;
20 ditto sperm 6's—long and short 4's;
6 casks Patent Blacking; 10 do. purified Salts;
50 packages anti-corrosive Paints;
300 gross Bottle Corks; 200 bbls. Roman Cement.

The subscriber offers the above for sale at his Warehouse in Prince William street, on moderate terms. W. P. RANNEY.

PER *British America*:—6 Tons of the very best London dry picked OAKUM; 3 tons best white picked OAKUM. Just received and for sale.

October 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NOW LANDING, ex schr. *Caroline*, Pleasant, Master, from Norfolk: 500 Bbls. Harris' Navy BREAD; 60 do. do. PILOT BREAD. For sale by

11th Sept CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

No. 12, King Street.

WINE, landing ex Junius, from London.

13 HHDS. Blackburn's Madeira WINE. The above being put up in Madeira, to order, can be recommended as a pure and superior article. For sale by

18th sept. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a one story House, in the Parish of Portland, opposite Mr. Owens' ship yard; it is 24 by 17 feet, comfortably finished; the lot is 24 by 100 feet, subject to £6 per year for 21 years, and then renewable. For further particulars please apply to Mr. Milliken, next door to the Golden Ball. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

July 31. CHARLOTTE VANCE.

Singing School.

SACRED VOCAL MUSIC.

MR. BENNISON'S Singing School, for giving instruction in the rudiments of SACRED VOCAL MUSIC, will re open on Monday and Thursday evenings, the 12th and 16th inst. in Mr. Betts' Long Room, at half past 7 o'clock, for a term of six months—Evenings of Tuition, Monday and Thursday. Terms 12s. 6d. per quarter, half in advance.

October 2.

FOR SALE—The Schooner *RELIEF*, of 9 Tons burthen, as she now lies at Carleton. Apply to the Subscriber.

14th August. WILLIAM OLIVE.

BEEF.—Just received by the subscribers: 40 Barrels prime Nova-scotia BEEF.

Sept. 11. CRANE & M'GRATH.

BEEF, PORK, BREAD, &c.

RECEIVED by late arrivals—60 Bbls. Canada Prime Beef; 30 do. cargo ditto; 100 barrels Prime Pork; 40 ditto Prime Mess ditto; 100 bags Navy Bread. For sale at lowest rates by

2d October. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

400 CASES fine flavored GENEVA, in bond or duty paid, for sale very low by ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

Oct 16. *Sands' Arcade.*

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the folowing Lands, lying within eight miles of this city:—

Two Lots of 100 Acres each, on the Black River road, near Mr. Calvert's farm;

One Lot of 200 Acres, in the Parish of St Martin's, being lot No. 1 in the Grant to Nicholon & Ferguson.

One Lot of 200 acres, in the Parish of Lancaster, and in the third tier of lots West of South Bay, being on the South side of John M'Namara's grant, and on the East side of a reserved Road.

The above will be sold at low rates and on very easy terms, to persons inclined to make immediate improvement thereon. ☞ Parties found trespassing will be prosecuted.

Oct 9. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—Landing this day from schooner *Only Son*, at Johnston's Wharf:—Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

Oct. 9. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

GIN.—A few Pipes and Hogsheads Antwerp GIN, of superior quality, for sale by

Oct. 5. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

STORE TO LET.—To let, from the first of Nov. until first May, the lower flat of the Store occupied by the Subscriber, in Water Street, also one loft if required.—Apply to

Oct. 9. HENRY S. GAULT.

Flour, Meal, Pitch and Tar.

PER schooner *Jasper*, just arrived from Philadelphia:—100 Barrels superfine FLOUR; 200 barrels Rye ditto; 455 ditto Corn Meal; 50 do. TAR; 50 ditto PITCH. For sale cheap while landing. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

October 23.

Ex British America—London:

46 PUNS. and Hhds. best Cognac Brandy; 36 baskets and cases Champagne and Sparkling Hock. W. H. STREET.

Oct 23.

KIRSOP & SONS,
Architects, Stonecutters, and Builders from England:

BEG respectfully to acquaint the Gentlemen of this City and Province, that they have commenced business as above in Saint John. Their experience in some of the best Buildings in the North of England, enables them to furnish plans and specifications on the most improved and approved principles, and are now prepared to contract or otherwise engage to erect buildings of any magnitude or fashion. Persons wishing their services can find them at Mrs. Broon's Boarding house, Church street. April 9.

Brandy, Jamaica Rum, &c.

The subscriber has received, and is now storing—

12 PIPES, 20 hhds., 20 quarter casks best old Cognac BRANDY;
32 Puncheons fine flavored and High Proof Jamaica RUM;

Also on hand—60 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.

4th sept W. H. STREET.

RUM.—40 Puncheons Jamaica, Demerara, Berbice, and St. Kitt's RUM. For sale by

October 2. W. P. RANNEY.

Nova-Scotia Money.

A Moderate amount in Notes of "*The Bank of Nova-Scotia.*" may be had on early application at the Counting Room of

JOHN V. THURGAR.
October 2. *corner of Duke and Water streets.*

To the Afflicted.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great powers the *Essence of Smoke* possesses in the preservation and smoking of Meat, Fish, &c. it has since its introduction into this Province, been found to possess other properties, which are of higher importance to the welfare of society, viz: its wonderful *Sanative* powers in the removal of *Inflammation*, allaying *Pain*, arresting the progress of *Fevers*, *Mortification* and *Cancers*; consequently useful in a variety of diseases.

Hundreds of respectable persons residing in St. John and in the country, can, and are ready to attest to its efficiency in the following diseases, from the effect it has had in removing their various complaints, viz: Rheumatism, Pain in the back, &c. Inflammations and swellings of every description; sprains, bruises, cramp, spasms, chilblains—Applied warm with the friction of the hand.

Chronic or acute inflammation of the Eyes; cutaneous eruptions; burns and scalds; ring-worm; scald head—Applied cold.

Cancer, gangrene, fever sores, ulcers—Applied warm.

Inflammation of the stomach, lungs, bowels, &c. consumption, asthma—A table spoonful taken three times a day in honey or treacle, gradually increasing the quantity if necessary.

Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers—take a wine glass full three times a day, sponging the body frequently with it. Inflammatory and Putrid sore throat—used frequently as a gargle. Foul breath—gargle the mouth, rinsing with pure water.—Tooth and face ache—put a drop in the tooth, and apply it externally.

The poor have not only found this medicine a cheap and efficacious remedy in the above complaints, but it is in daily use among the better classes of society.

Manufactured by the subscriber, at the *Chemical Works*, Hampton, and sold by Messrs. Thos. Walker & sin, J. & J. Alexander, J. & J. Reed, Peters & Tilley, and G. Chadwick, St. John; James F. Gale, Fredericton; Thos. Sime, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen; Saml. Fairweather, Belisle; G. Picket, Kingston; Mr. Roach, and Mr. Mattheson, Sussex Vale. Jan. 3.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make advances on Cargoes of LUMBER, consigned to his Friends in Barbadoes, to amount of $8 per M. on Merchantable Boards and PLANK, and $2 per M. on long Pine and Cedar SHINGLES, by Drafts at 90 days on Cavan, Brothers & Co., London, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New-York, on receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance. The vessels will, after touching at Barbadoes, be allowed to proceed to St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, and Trinidad, provided the Markets at these Islands are better than at Barbadoes.

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

REMOVAL OF
Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal support received since commencing business in this City, and would respectfully inform them that he has removed his Cabinet and Upholstering Establishment to a part of the premises owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Hay, as a Chair-making Establishment, situated in Prince William Street, a few doors South of the Bank of New-Brunswick, and nearly opposite the residence of Wm. Jarvis, Esquire: and trusts, from his usual attendance to, and experience in business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

☞ Every article in the Cabinet and Upholstering business executed with neatness and dispatch.

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Cordials, choice Brandy and Wines, he has added that of an ordinary or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms.

JAMES NETHERY.

St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.

N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber having taken a store in Ward street, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. D. Hatfield & Son, for the purpose of transacting a General

Auction & Commission Busines,

is now prepared to receive Goods intended for sale, and to attend to such orders in the above line as his friends and the public may be pleased to entrust to his management.

16th *March*. S. L. LUGRIN.

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 antirooms, 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.

SOFA BEDS,
On a new and improved Principle.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his new and improved Sofa Bed. The prices vary according to the pattern and finish, from 5 to £15.. The lowest prices asked, and no abatement. They are all warranted, and kept in repair one year, free of expense. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, and private families who study economy, are invited to call and examine them. In many cases they save more than the cost in rent and fuel.

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 23, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

The Subscriber

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to the Public for their support, and also informs them that he has made such arrangements in Shediac, as will enable him to have fresh OYSTERS, always on hand. Private Families can have their supplies at very reduced rates.

Always on hand, Cooked Meats, and a choice selection of the best LIQUORS.

Gentlemen favouring him with a call shall be satisfied, and confer a favour on

Sept. 18. WM. NETHERY.

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS!

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases in acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In case of Fever of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the Life Medicines are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found, to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the child watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully effect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness deficiency of natural strength and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hant, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulten, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the Life Medicines for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams—Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters; a most extraordinary cure; she is now a very healthy and robust woman; attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger; nearly similar to above; result the same.

Case of Susan Goodsrant, a young unmarried woman; subject to ill health several years; a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss. Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas; cough and symptoms of consumption; cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker: severe case of Fever and Ague; cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y. was in very low state of health a year and a half; did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Amos Davis; Affection of the Liver; after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years; effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner have, by a judicious use of Moffats Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tonsity which a good digestion requires as nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood they have not their equal in the world.

For additional particulars of the above medicines see Moffatt's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, Germain, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by William. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents; the Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's *Life Pills* and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

There valuable medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, in this city and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4 King street.

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters: At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale: Edward J. Smith, Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.): Hopewell, Peter Mc Clelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Petitcodiac. Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Saml. Fairweather, Springfield, K. C. Benjmn Milliken, Esq. St. George: Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis: T. H. Black, Esq., St. Martins; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry; Thomas Spratt, Miramichi; C. P. Jones, Weymouth, N. S.: Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown; G. F. Ditmar, Clements; John Tooker, Yarmouth.

William Reynolds,

Bookseller, Stationer and Binder, West side Cross street, 4 doors from King street, St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER and Dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other blank Books; Navigation and school Books by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments Fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c.

☞ Books imported to order.

J. M'LARDY'S
New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

WHEAT and Rye BREAD of superior quality, being manufactured on the most improved plan and warranted free from souring.

Victoria Tea Biscuit fresh every day. Breakfast Rolls every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.

15th November.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

W. D. W. HUBBARD, begs leave to notify the Public that he is prepared to transact any business that may be offered him, as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and solicits from his friends a share of patronage in that line.—Office at present in Prince William street, over the store of Mr. E. L. Thorne.

N. B.—All persons indebted to him are requested to liquidate their accounts immediately, he being desirous of finally settling his former business as soon as possible. 10th July, 1840.

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

THE attention of House-keepers is respectfully directed to the above article. By using this Soap *more than half the time* and nearly *all the labor* usually employed in washing are saved!

It goes further and washes better than any other soap.—The hands are not effected by it, neither does it injure the texture of the finest linen, or remove the colour from Printed cottons.—One trial is sufficient to convince every one of its superiority.

Price 6d. per single pound.—Printed directions are given to every purchaser.

Sold in St. John by Messrs. J. & J. Alexander, and Mr. G. Chadwick; in Carleton by Mr John Cook, and by the subscriber at the Chemical works.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, July, 1840.

Board and Lodging.

FOUR or Five Gentlemen can be accommodated with *Board and Lodging*, in that large and commodious Brick Building, in Germain street, owned by Noah Disbrow, Esq., which has recently undergone repair. Every attention will be paid to those who may honour the Establishment with their custom to make it a desirable residence.

June 26. THOS. GARD.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to Insure every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms.

This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of Justice.

The Directors of the company are—Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

James G. Bolles, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of Property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms.

Conditions made known, and every information given on application at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

P. S.—The above is the first Agency established by this company in St. John.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank—

Jamaica. { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar,

Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent. Tobago, Berbice, Saint Thomas, Porto Rico, Saint Croix,

For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.

ROBERT H. LISTON, Managbr.

St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, FLOCK MASTERS, AND BREEDERS OF STOCK.

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO., London, Proprietors, respectfully solicit the patronage of Noblemen, Farmers, Flock Masters, &c. for their Medicines, and beg to say that a single trial will at once establish their value. At this season of the year they feel it necessary to direct attention to their various Medicines to relieve the disorders to which young Animals are subject, particularly the Astringent Mixture for the scour or looseness in Calves, Sheep and Lambs; Drink for staggers in Sheep; Fleece Preserving Dipping Paste; Tonic Drenches for weak Calves and when weaning; Healing Balsam, or Restorative Liniment for premature calving, lambing and foaling,—this is an invaluable preparation, and cannot be too highly appreciated; and many others too numerous for insertion.

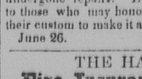
Messrs. Harris & Co. beg to inform Farriers and others practising among Horses in remote districts, that they will find it much to their interest to have a stock of their HORSE MEDICINES by them, comprising Balls, Blisters, Drenches, Liniments, Lotions, &c. &c., all of which are at very moderate prices, compounded of the best Drugs that can be procured in London, and under the immediate inspection of an experienced Veterinary surgeon, carefully packed, and with labelled directions for use, so that the most inexperienced person may administer them.

☞ All the above Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Germain street, and every information further required on the subject, can be had on application to A. R. TRURO,

Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The Steamer Nova-Scotia,



THOMAS REED, *Master*,

WILL, on and after Wednesday the 22d inst. run to Digby and Annapolis on *Wednesdays*, returning on *Thursdays*, and to Windsor on *Thursday evening*, as the tide may suit, and leave Windsor for Saint John the same tide she arrives: go to Eastport, Saint Andrews, and St. Stephens on *Monday*, returning on *Tuesdays*, touching, as usual, at St. Andrews and Eastport.

For further particulars, enquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting-Room of

April 17. E. BARLOW & SONS.

Henry Ridley's Improved
ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT,

For Painting and Preserving all kinds of External Wood, Iron, Plaister, and Brick Work.

THE superiority of the above article over every other description of Paint, for the preservation of Out-buildings, &c. has been evinced by the extraordinary increasing demand which the manufacturer has of late had for it. Two coats of the Anti-Corrosion will render Wood or Iron-work, however exposed, impervious to the weather: it is an effectual remedy for preventing the leakage of Walls of a porous quality, and will be found one of the cheapest and best preparations ever used for hot-house lights, sashes of all kinds, tiles to represent slates and gutters, as it equally resists the effects of heat and moisture. H. R. can confidently recommend it as the best possible covering for gates, iron palisading and hurdles, wood fences, carts and other agricultural implements.

It is considerably cheaper than common paint, and will last four times as long. The colour most frequently used presents the appearance of fine Portland stone, but lead, slate, yellow, green, red, and other colours may be had.

It does not require a professed painter to lay it on, as a person accustomed to common labour will find no difficulty in using it according to the following directions:—Mix 3lbs. of the Anti-corrosion (which is a dry Powder) with about a quart of Prepared Oil, (or sufficient to make it the consistence of thick cream) taking care to stir and mix the parts well together: then lay it on with a good painting brush in the common mode of applying paint, rubbing it in well.

May 22. *Agent St. John*, W. P. RANNEY.

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Doak*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

BEG to announce they have on hand, a good assortment of watered and figured Moreens; handsome Chintz Furniture Prints; Lining's, fringes, Gimp Trimming, Orris Laces; superior 4-4 scotch Carpeting; Venetian Stair ditto; Hearth Rugs—all Brussels patterns); 8-4 and 10-4 Linen ditto; Window Blind Cotton; Birdeye and Huckabuck Towelling, damask Table Linen & Napkins.

Extra superfine West of England Black, Blue & Invisible CLOTHS; double mill'd Devon Kerseys; Carpet, Hearth, & Hair Brooms; bannister, scrubbing, stove, cloth and hair Brushes; Black Lead, &c. &c. &c.

Market Square, April 3, 1840.

DR. LE SAGE'S specific for secret maladies, or Gonorrhea Eradicator.—The above remedy for the most distressing disease incident to the human race, originated from the enlightened mind of the eminent Le Sage, the promulgation and success of which throughout the kingdoms of France and Italy, has, of late years, added such high honor to the highly honored name of the inventor. This composition unites safety with efficacy. And the disease, whether in the form of Gonnorhea or Gleet, is eradicated by the use of it, with certainty and success, and the sufferer is restored to his usual health without delay or inconvenience. Tens of thousand Parisians will accede to the truth of these remarks, and it is confidently offered to those afflicted as the best and surest remedy for the above mentioned loathsome disorder. Of all the reputed specifics for this affection which for years past have deluged the continent of Europe, Le Sage's medicine alone has been esteemed worthy of general confidence, and has been, and is, eagerly sought after by all who are anxious to be cured without the sacrifice of property. The secret has hitherto been confined to France and Italy. It is particularly recommended to sea-faring men as containing no portion of mercury, whereby so many have been disabled from service on board ships.

ANODYNE LINIMENT.—Owing to the numerous imitations of this medicine that are in circulation, the genuine will hereafter be signed on the outside of the bottle by "Nathaniel Howard," the Proprietor, in his own hand writing.

This Liniment has been used for upwards of 20 years, and proved to have been an effectual remedy in a multitude of painful affections, such as Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps, stiffness of the Joints, sore Throats, &c. It has given perfect satisfaction to all those who have used it, and needs only to be tried to be universally esteemed.

Directions—After shaking the bottle, rub it faithfully on the part affected for fifteen minutes, three times a day and apply flannel.

☞ Sold at the Circulating Library, by A. R. TRURO. Agent. 11th sept.

BEEF AND PORK.

86 BBLS. Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime BEEF; 75 barrels Prime Mess Pork; Just received by the subscriber in the schr. *Mary Wetherall*, from Quebec, and will be sold low from the wharf. JAMES T. HANFORD.

5th June.

Lumber.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the Lumber Yard formerly occupied by Solomon Hersey, Esquire, situate near Portland Bridge, where he offers for sale a choice assortment of Pine and Spruce LUMBER, viz:

975,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
4,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
14,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
10,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
66,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
75,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
135,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65 000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

Chain Cables and Anchors.

22 CHAIN Cables, of all sizes, from ⅜ to 1⅞ inches; 30 Chain Anchors, from 1¼ to 20 cwt.; 1000 fathoms short link Chain, from 3-16 to ¾ inch—Received per Herald, from Clyde, for sale at a small advance.

16th Oct. Ratchford & Brothers.

Rigging and Sails.

A GANG of Standing RIGGING, of the best English manufacture, suitable for a barque of 400 or 500 Tons:—*Also:*

A complete suit of SAILS, for do.—For sale on reasonable terms by

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

14th *August*. *Sands' Arcade.*

Alloa Ale! Alloa Ale!!

THE subscriber has received, consigned to him per ship *Sophia*, 100 Casks ALLOA ALE, of a superior quality, which he offers for sale.

July 24. GEO. YOUNGER.

SPIKES.

NOW landing from on board the ship *Samuel*, from Liverpool:—Ten Tons Iron Spikes, from 5 to 10 inches long. Also. 1-2 Ton Composition ditto, 8, 9, and 10 inch long, for sale by

Aug. 28. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale: Woodstock, John M'Beath, Esq: Andover, (Co. Carleton,) Mr. Jon. P. Taylor; Gagetown, W. F. Bonnell, Esq: St. Andrews, Wm. Kerr, Esq: Chatham, (Miramichi,) Geo. Kerr, Esq: Bathurst, William Napier, Esq: Dalhousie, A. Barberie, Esq: Norton, Mr. John Elliott: Sussex Vale, Major Evanson: Richibucto, William Layton, Esq.; Londonderry, N. S. Mr. James K. Fulton: Amherst, Mr. J. A. Chipman: Canning, (Queen's County,) Dr. Woodd: Sheffield, Mr. N. H. DeVeber: Wilmot, N. S. Mr. Lawrence Phinney: Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, Esq: Digby, Post Master: Annapolis, Mr. Lawrence Hall

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introducion of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fewer sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.—The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "I acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured.—These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents*.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectua preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most credulous.—The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health.—Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR, Is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

DR. SCUDDER'S
GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL
For Deafness.

THIS never-failing remedy has been used many years with distinguished success, at the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Dr. Scudder, and confidently recommended as an extraordinary and wonderful remedy for either partial or complete deafness in all its stages.

By the timely use of this pungent Oil, many who have been completely deaf have been restored to perfect hearing after using from three to ten flasks. This may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true. The Acoustic Oil is not presented to the public as a nostrum, but as the prescription of one who has turned his attention exclusively to the Eye and Ear, and who pledges his professional reputation upon the success of this remedy.

Dr. Scudder has numerous certificates, but hesitates to publish them, as he considers them unnecessary to so truly valuable an article as the Acoustic Oil. Its immense sale is the fairest proof of the estimation in which it is held. It is presented as a public blessing, enabling the aged parent to mingle in conversation with his children, and to reply to their numerous questions with a facility from which he had previously been debarred by a distressing partial or complete deafness.

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

Composed of herbs and roots principally, and has been found by long experience to be highly useful for the cure of the various diseases to which horses and cattle are subject, viz. distemper, hidebound, drowsiness, loss of appetite, inward strains, yellow water, inflamation of the eyes, fatigue from hard exercise, &c. It carries off all gross humours, prevents horses from becoming stiff or foundering, purifies and cools the blood, &c.

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

An agreeable cordial, and effective Remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, Colds, Pains in the Breast, Influenza, Hard Breathing, and Difficult Expectoration.

Dr. Shubael Hewes'
Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

Applied morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling or the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contractions of the limbs and will take swellings down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises and sprains.—It gives immediate relief; it strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.—A few drops on sheep's wool applied to the ear of deaf persons, will, by constant application, cause them to hear in two month's time.

West's Patent Chlorine Cosmetic and Pills, for the cure of the most inveterate Ring Worms, Salt Rheum, and all eruptions and disorders of the skin.

Eustace and Temple's invaluable Gonorrhea Mixture, for the cure of the most obstinate chronic and common cases of Gonorrhœa in five days.

All the above Medicines for sale by Comstock & Co., New-York, and at the Circulating Library, Germain Street.

Jan. 4, 1839. A. R. TRURO.

1st July, 1840.

Received per *Branches, British America*, and other recent arrivals:

300 BOLTS CANVASS—bleach Nos. 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7;
15 Chains, close linked, from ¼ to ⅝ inch;
17 Chain Cables, from 9-16 to 1½ inch, from 45 fathoms to 105 fathoms;
50 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt. to 21 cwt. with Iron and Wood stocks;
4 Second Hand Chain Cables, from 1 inch to 1⅛ inches;
2 Tons Bar Sheet Lead; 20 boxes IC TIN;
60 Hogsheads EARTHENWARE, assorted;
100 Kegs coarse POWDER;
90 Boxes Pipes, containing about 8 gross each;
25 Bags Wine, Phial, and Bung Corks;
20 Tons Cordage, including all sizes from 7½ Shrouding to 6 inch Ratline;
2 Tons Seinnyarn, 2 and 3 yarn;
1 Ton Marline, Houseline, and Hamberline.

ALSO, IN STORE—

32 Puncheons Jamaica Spirits, high proof and superior flavour;
300 Boxes Holland Geneva, 1 doz. ea. (fine flavor)
80 Bbls. Cargo BEEF; 20 bbls. PORK;
200 Bbls. Calcined Plaister;
60 Bbls. Rye FLOUR, Corn Meal and Middlings Flour;
3 Chests INDIGO, very superior quality;
200 Pieces Grey and White Cottons;
50 Bbls. ROMAN CEMENT;

All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
City Bank Building.

Paints, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber:

6 CASKS Raw OIL; 60 tin cans Boil'd and Raw OIL, 2 to 5 gallons;
4 Tons No 1, London White LEAD;
1 ,, Hull do.
½ ,, Black Paint; ½ do. Yellow;
1 ,, Putty, in bladders, 7, 14, and 21 lbs.
1500 fathoms short linked CHAIN, (proved) from from ⅜in. to 1¼ inch.
30 Kedge Anchors, from 3-4 to 5 cwt.
2 Dozen timber Crow Bars;
2 ,, Gin Wheels, assorted sizes;
8 ,, Ship's Scrapers, 8 do. ships Mops with handles, 12 doz. Log Glasses, 14 & 28 sec.
1 ,, 1-2 Hour Glasses; 1 do. 1 Hour;
4 ,, Log Slates, 4 do. patent Binnacle Lamps;
18 ,, ground Paint Brushes, assorted sizes;
12 ,, long-handled Tar Brushes;
10 ,, Signal Lanterns, ass. sizes, 10 do Cooks do.
138 Coils Marline, Houseline and Ratline,
2 Dozen water laid deep sea Lines,
8 ,, ,, Hand Lines,
10 ,, Log Lines; 20 do. Roping & sail Twine,
10 ,, 18 lb. Codline; 1 Ton Oakum.

St. John, 12th June. W. ROBERTSON.

1st October, 1840.

Received per *Neptune*, and sundry other recent arrivals:

PUNCHEONS, Hhds. col'd and Pale Brandy, of *Martell's, Outards*, and *Sarsarac* brands; Puncheons, hhds. Pale Geneva; cases containing 1 dozen bottles each, pure Scheidam; Butts, hhds. and Quarter casks Pale and Brown Sherry; pipes, hhds. and quarter casks Port; pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Tarragona and Catalonia; pipes, hhds. and qr. casks London Particular Madeira; pipes East India Madeira and Sherry; pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe; pipes, hhds. and quarter casks Marsalla; hhds. rich and dry Lisbon; hhds. Bucellas, sauterne and Calcavellas; puns. Wedderburn's Old Jamaica Rum; Puns. Islay, Cambleton, and Irish Whiskey; cases Claret, sparkling Hock and Moselle; cases sparkling and still Champagne; cases Barsac, Burgundy, and Hermitage; hogsheads London Brown Stout, Porter, and Pale Ale; bbls. London bottled Porter, Brown Stout, and Ale.

The above, with an extensive and increasing stock of choice Bottled WINES, comprising upwards of 5000 dozen, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Teneriffe, Marsalla, Lisbon, Calcavellos, still and sparkling Hock, Moselle and Champagne; San Peray, Revisattes, Chablis, Brawnberg and Muscatel Moselle, Claret, Barsac, Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Bucellas, Frontignac, and a choice selection of dark and pale Brandy, Geneva, Old Tom, Cream of the Valley, Cherry Brandy, Old Wedderburn Rum, Whiskey, Arrack, &c. are offered for sale at the Cellars of the subscriber on usual moderate terms.

W. P. RANNEY.

Circulating Library.

Germain street, next door South of the Post Office—

Subscribers	Terms, payable in advance		
For 12 Months,	£1	0	0
,, 6 Months,	0	12	6
,, 3 Months,	0	7	0
,, 1 Month,	0	3	0

Non-subscribers, 3d. per day for each Book.

Constantly on hand for sale: *Stationery, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Playing Cards, &c.*

sept. 20. A. R. TRURO.

HAVANA CIGARS, &c.—Landing ex brig Wave, from Nassau—100 M.