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Weekly Almanack.

OCTOBER.		R. SUN.	S.	MOON.	R.	W.
19 Saturday,	- -	6 19	5 9	2 22	9	21
20 Sunday,	-	6 20	5 8	3 38	10	7
21 Monday,	-	6 22	5 6	4 56	10	46
22 Tuesday,	-	6 23	5 4	RISES	11	30
23 Wednesday,	- -	6 25	5 2	5 21	MORN.	
24 Thursday,	-	6 26	5 1	6 5	0	16
25 Friday,	- -	6 27	5 0	6 57	1	5

Full Moon, 22d. 11h. 53m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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Miscellany.

MARY AMBREE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PHILLIS LEYTON," &C.

CHAPTER II.

"When captains courageous, whom death cold not daunt,
Did march to the siege of the city of Gaunt;
They mustred their souldiers by two and by three,
And the foremost in battle was Mary Ambree.
A helmet of proofe she strait did provide;
A strong arminge sword she girt by her side;
On her hand a godly faire gauntlett put shee:
Was not this a brave bonny lass, Mary Ambree!"

Old Ballad of Mary Ambree.

The streets of Bruges, at that time the most crowded and lively city in Europe—for she was the staple of the Hanse Towns, and therefore the emporium of the world—were thronged, as wont, by busy thousands hurrying to and fro; but they were not in the peaceful garb of traffic. One of the fiercest sieges in history had exhausted its fury upon her walls for many weeks before the day on which this chapter opens, and the allies had just entered her gates after the capitulation of the Spanish garrison. The churches, and other public edifices, begrimed with smoke, and shattered in all parts by the shot which had fallen thickly upon them, some with their pinnacles and coigns carried away, others with their towers half thrown down, and their roofs gaping open, and exposing the most sacred shrines and altars—those too crushed by the fall of the ruins, and singed by the fire—to the fury of the elements. The dilapidated houses you met everywhere as you passed along the streets: some were heaps of ruins, others tottering over your head, and ever and anon answering one another with the sound of thunder as they fell—all told what destruction the Flemings had brought upon their own beautiful city before they could regain her. Then, to add more lively horror to this scene of destruction, the paths were choked with the remains of those citizens who had been struck down accidentally in the course of the siege, some apparently but yesterday, others festering in the gore which curdled from them, and crept in many lazy streams down the steep descent which shelves to the canal, where, one after another, they gradually became mingled with the mass, borne slowly down the water—ruins, arms, merchandise, food, utensils, everything rich and costly mean and squalid, with here and there a corpse, which appeared for a moment above the heap, and then sank with a sullen plunge beneath it. The pale inhabitants—some still stupified with horror, and others wringing their hands, and crying lamentably as they sought in vain amidst the confusion for all they held dear, or possessed upon earth—wandered like madmen up and down the city, and ever and anon uttered shrill cries of joy as they clasped to their bosoms some child long sought for, or some friend they had never hoped to meet again.

But not a Spaniard was now to be seen, and every space and corner of the city was thronged with motley groups, picturesque from the contrast of features and habits they presented, of the soldiers of the allies, adventurers from all parts of Europe. Here stood the tall Switzer, clad in his plain hose and stained jerkin, in earnest conversation with the gaudy and bearded Huguenot cavalier of France; there a party of brawny archers from England, with tall bows of yew tree in their hands, surveying the ruin brought upon the town, and pointing out where the shot had hit, and how it had told. In one part a company of Dutch burghers were draining flagons, and roaring damnation to the Spaniards; and in another might be seen fierce parties of sun-burnt Walloons, gambling on a heap of ruins for their prey, and quarrelling loudly when the game went against them; while, the most quiet in the scene, the Flemish yeomanry, stood drawn up, with tall pikes in their hands, before the west front of the cathedral, the interior of which was heaped up to the vaulting with valuables of all kinds, and patiently beat back the multifarious crowd which kept pressing upon them, and begged for admittance.

A disorderly mass of soldiers of all nations was scattered about the fair gardens which sweep down to the canal, committing a thousand wanton acts of mischief, unchecked by their officers, who were lolling listlessly from the windows of the mansions to which these gardens appertained. In happier times the elegant domes and lively weather vanes of these stately buildings had been elaborately gilded, and the paths and alleys of the gardens into which they opened carefully kept in order by many a rich burgomaster, who little foresaw what an end would be put to his careful magnificence. But they had all been slaughtered, or driven from their homes; and the soldiers, alike reckless when friends or foes suffered, while they made their will their law, had taken unchallenged possession, and all was riot, debauch, and uproar.

But the bearing of the soldiery, who marched with measured step from rampart to rampart on the walls, or stood posted round the city gates, was far more regular and disciplined. Especially before the picturesque gate which opens on the high road leading to Ghent, all was labour and activity.—Some were digging trenches, others raising mounds or facing-batteries, under the protection of small parties of harquebusiers; for the sharp sound of firing that at intervals rang from the open country, told that some stragglers of the enemy were hovering about them. One of those labouring in a trench, up to his knees in water, leaned awhile upon his spade, and addressed one of his comrades, who was looking on apparently at his leisure, in the English tongue.

"Cold work this, Master Walter; and I bear in mine you have a much easier time of it where you are. Well, some get all the hard fighting, and hard labour too, and others are favourites, and have very little of either."

The youth—it was a mere boy he addressed—made no reply; for he leaned against the rugged wall with his arms folded round his partisan, buried in thought, and quite unconscious of what was passing before him. Only when the sharp sound of firing caught his ear, he raised his dark eyes from the ground, and then cast them down again. Poor boy! his delicate features and slender form were cast in a far different mould from that of the rude men around him, and this even the mean garb of a common yeoman could not disguise. There was a nobility in his look, and a loftiness in his carriage, which told the son of gentle parents, and one who had been bred in a station far above his present lowly walk, whatever misfortune might have reduced him to it.

While the youth was thus buried in meditation, musing perhaps of the happy home he had left behind him, an officer, who had passed through the gate from the city, and had been giving orders to the pioneers, accosted him familiarly. The officer was also a young man, but had evidently seen much service; and there was a wild fire in his eye, and a desperate recklessness stamped on his handsome features, marred as they were by the scars of several flesh wounds, some not yet perfectly healed, that marked him one of those men, often at battle with the world, at least setting little price upon themselves, who have ventured all upon the one cast, and are resolved to win it or perish.

"Walter," said the officer in a low voice, as he pointed to the tall spires of a city dimly seen in the extreme distance, "yonder is Ghent, where Farnese has fortified himself for a last struggle, and has called up so many troops from Liege and Brussels, that when he once has them in his walls he may laugh at us for ever. They will come up to him to-morrow; but ere then the night assault of a handful of desperate men, led on by one, alas! more desperate, who recks little how soon he may throw away a life of less than no value to him, will make the proud Duke of Parma a captive in his own strong city. You wonder I talk to thee of these things, Walter."

"Sir," answered the youth, turning ashy pale, "this attack is not your service also. Then——"

"I shall take thee along with me, Walter—not so. Those who are desperate and disgusted with the world may well rush into perils; for if they fall, there are none to bewail them, and all their miseries are at end. You have left a cherished home and loving parents, no doubt, behind you in merry England; your mother looks daily for her fair son, and will go down in sorrow to the grave if he is not restored to her. Well, stanch your tears; I am not come to force your secrets from you, but to confide one of mine. Good youth, the slaughter this night will on both parties be awful, and I may be one of the slain."

"Sir John, you will not go. Oh! for the sake of heaven do not rush into this desperate service. I love you—that is, as far as a young soldier must love the captain to whom he owes everything: and I have once saved your life—I crave a boon—oh! for my sake, for the sake of the fair lady of your love, do not go."

"For her sake am I here, my boy, and for her if I fall to-night, have I perished; and when she sees this ring, and hears from thy lips the story of my death, perchance she may shed a few tears for him who so devotedly adores her. I will give you gold for your passage; and in case I fall, you will seek England, carrying this ring—here I now give it you—and a letter, for which you will come to me at my tent ere sunset. There seek a fair lady—nay, do not hang down thy head—she is gentle as she is fair, and give her both these in my name. Tell her how gallantly Sir John Major fought, and how honourably he fell, adding these words—that but for one fault he showed himself a man worthy to be her husband, and to atone for that fault he gave all he could—his life. Good youth, these tears are kind. Thank heaven, I am not so lost but there is one—perhaps two in the world—who can still feel pity for me. But stanch this weeping; come, red eyes set but strangely on a soldier. Here take the ring, and at sunset come to my tent for the letter. You shall then have the lady's name, and where she bides, and any other message I may bethink me to send to her."

He turned away, and waving his hand with the air of a superior, hastily withdrew into the city; and the young volunteer returned in a sad and disconsolate mood to the brink of the fosse, and sat himself down on a mass of the shattered wall which had fallen beside it, looking on a small turquoise ring, with tears in his eyes.

"I will fulfil his commands, for I have sworn to myself that I will never disobey them. She has the ring, she shall read the letter; and at nightfall I will follow John Major to the assault of Ghent, and if he falls, there fall too," said Mary Ambree, as she turned after him, and entered the sullen walls of Bruges.

CHAPTER III.

"The Prince of Great Parma heard of her renowne
He wooed her and sued her his mistress to be,
And offered rich presents to Mary Ambree."

Ballad of Mary Ambree.

Two noblemen, the elder of whom, from the richness of his dress, was evidently of the highest rank, stood conversing together in a remote chamber of the Stadthus of Ghent. It was a mere closet, opening into a range of apartments, and was fitted up somewhat in the style of an oratory; but evidently served many other usages, perhaps more frequently than for prayer. It is true, a pigmy altar, much in the style of the ormula cabinets of the present day, and enclosed by a rich fretted screen, contained an ivory crucifix whereto to kneel down; that a breviary bound in crimson, and gorgeously illuminated, was laid carelessly open upon the cushion at the foot of the shrine, and that the single window of delicate lancet gothic was glazed with the most solemn colours, representing in its storied panes a portion of the legend of Saint Ann. But the costly trifles scattered about—the few capricious articles of furniture, all discordant with one another, and most of them pleasingly grotesque—the volumes of light literature in every corner—and the general disorder of the apartment, heaped as it was with curiosities, bespoke rather the lounging room of a person of some taste and greater wealth. And this was no meaner a man than the Duke of Parma, general of the Spanish armies in the Low Countries, and at this time all powerful on account of his great talents and wonderful success. With forces inferior to their own, and with the country in arms against him, he had at one time driven the allies from every great city in Flanders; and although they were now, with the aid of the volunteers, and backed by the subsidies secretly given by most of the Protestant princes of Europe, winning their towns into their own hands again, one by one, merely by dint of superior numbers, he on his part held out one after another with undaunted courage, and always evacuated on the most honourable terms.

Alexander Farnese was indeed one of the most skilful captains and deep politicians in Europe; but his reputation, like that of all the princes and prelates of his name, and, in fact, of most of the great Italians of that day, stood rather high than fair. His courage was tarnished by deliberate cruelty; and in politics he sacrificed everything, first to his own interest, whence we find him now a mercenary of the Spaniards; after that to the advancement of the members of his house; and, lastly, to the aggrandisement of Italy. But this selfishness in his character was fortunate for mankind, since it continually held in check a temper most daringly and unscrupulously ambitious, and caused every petty advantage to call him aside to the neglect of loftier but less substantial good. In private character he was sensual and luxurious; and while he was a prince learned in all the knowledge of his age, ridiculously foppish and affected in his manners, and when the darker passions of his soul were called into play, even in the pursuit of pleasure, his debauches were stained with bloodshed, and the tale of his innumerable amours was a crimsoned tissue of poison and assassination.

"Sebastian," said the duke, addressing his familiar in Italian, "'tis a marvellous story—The fair heretic deserves to be enshrined in these rare verses," taking up a volume of Ariosto, more than "many of the loose damsels immortalised in them; but I cannot believe that she dared fight like a soldier, though she wore harness as one. Such courage is not in woman's nature."

"With my sovereign's pardon," answered the other, "I trouble myself very little about that, and only tell what I heard others telling. Those that fought that night declared she followed the captain, Sir John Major of Britain, pace by pace, into the thickest fight, and when he was struck down, fought over him like an Amazon."

"We shall see," laughed the duke, "for I have sent for her hither. I love curiosities; witness my vases yonder, and the bows and arrows from Guiana; and although I cannot lock this male woman in a glass cabinet, or hang her up dried against the arras, there is no reason why I may not keep her tame about my palace; and if she be as beautiful as every one tells me she is, have the gratification of showing her off now and then as my mistress. And see, my child, even as I speak, here is the rarity we covet. My ring, Sebastian. She is beautiful! and stands like an antique in the Vatican. This mirror deceives me, or I have tinged myself a shade too red. Mark that drooping attitude; 'tis a study for a Madonna. Retire, Sebastian; this room is narrow, and cannot with convenience hold more than two persons—especially if those two be the Duke of Parma and a lovely woman."

Mary Ambree, clad in the dark and sweeping robes which well became her figure, of the novice of the order of Saint Clare, for her male disguise had been taken from her, was led into the chamber, supported by two attendants. She walked with the greatest difficulty, and drooped every step she went: her face is deadly pale, and settled in a fixed expression of hopeless despair, yet a look of high enduring courage had not passed from her features, but lingered upon them, though faintly and subdued. And when she cast her dark eyes, as she approached him, upon the duke, it was with an earnest gaze more than a fearful one. These melancholy beauties, which would have touched the heart of a more feeling man, only excited the desires of Farnese.

"Maiden," he addressed her as he took her hand in his jewelled one with a superior but fantastic air, and handing her to a seat beside him, motioned the attendants, who well understood his meaning, away—"maiden, be of good cheer! For though you have hitherto, I doubt not, looked upon the Duke of Parma as an enemy merely, perchance you may find him your devoted friend. We war not with women, although our royal sister of England, whom we name with all respect, nay affection, for we have been of her suitors, is not content, methinks, to let loose the men of her kingdom upon us, her peaceful allies, but sends us her women too, clad in armour, and fighting like Amazons. Yet why should Farnese complain? the ocean wrecks our stately ammirals, and commits a thousand ravages on our shores, but she sometimes casts up a rich treasure on the strand, more than repaying all we have lost by her, which we eagerly seize upon and devotedly keep as the greatest prize Heaven could send us. Beautiful Amazon, I speak in images; but my looks may reveal to you what my tongue can never—the admiration, nay, the love, that I feel."

As he said thus he squeezed her hand, and, sighing carefully according to rule, looked complacently at his withered features in the mirror. He had addressed her in the English tongue, which he spoke like his own language; and Mary, as her gaze met his gloating eye, and as she felt the warmth of his pressure, trembled from head to foot, and averting her head, for she could not endure to look at him, answered in a hurried and fearful tone—

"I thank my lord for his compassion to one, alas! utterly miserable; but would fain understand him otherwise than I do. My lord, I am weak and suffering, quite friendless here, and therewithal broken-hearted. I scarce know what I say—nay, I am not always certain what I am doing. I left my native country and my kindred there, to wander after the man to whom I was to have been wedded. I put on male attire and donned harness, because I feared, my lord—what I fear even now—that there is no protection for a woman who is found alone in the world, while many fear to injure a man. Step for step I followed after him in the whole career of these desperate wars; it was, indeed, a hard trial for me, but my love sustained me through it all; and I tended him day and night, he little thinking the while that his careful young soldier was his own Mary Ambree. My lord, he fell by my side in the assault of this city; I would not leave him till I fell too, and now I know not whether he is living or dead. If he be gone, there is no longer anything for me to live for on the face of the earth, and I will lay down my head and follow him to the grave. The great Duke of Parma will never deign to take an advantage of so helpless and unhappy a creature."

"Advantage, peerless paragon!" cried Farnese, with the tone and gesticulation of a conceited actor, as he fell on one knee before her—"Alexander of Parma is in thy power, and it is you who have taken advantage of his weakness. A heart so devoted as thine I have sought in many women, but have found it in none. All I possess—my dukedom, would it were an empire for thy sake—my palace, would it were a city—my person, would it were what it is not," (and here he surveyed himself and smiled,)—"all are in thy hand from this hour. Deign but to bestow on me those favours I have rejected from the loftiest ladies, and those too esteemed the most virtuous in Italy—I will not boast how often."

(To be continued.)

TWO WAYS OF TELLING A STORY.

King James VI., on removing to London, was waited upon by a Spanish ambassador, a man of erudition, but who had a *crotchet* in his head that every country should have a professor of signs, to teach him and the like of him to understand one another. The ambassador was lamenting one day, before the king, this great desideratum throughout all Europe, when the king, who was a *queerish* sort of man, says to him, "Why, I have a professor of signs in the northernmost college in my dominions, namely, at Aberdeen; but it is a great way off, perhaps six hundred miles." "Were it ten thousand leagues off, I shall see him," says the ambassador, "and am determined to set out in two or three days." The king saw he had committed himself, and writes, or causes to be written, to the university of Aberdeen, stating the case, and desiring the professor to put himself of some way, or make the best of him. The ambassador arrives, is received with great solemnity, but soon began to inquire which of them had the honour to be professor of signs; and being told that the professor was absent in the Highlands, and would not return nobody could say when, says the ambassador, "I will wait his return, though it were twelve months." Seeing that this would not do, and that they had to entertain him at a great expense all the while, they contrived a stratagem. There was one Geordy, a butcher, blind of an eye, a droll fellow, with much wit and roguery about him. He is got, told the story, and instructed to be a professor of signs, but not to speak on pain of death. Geordy undertakes it. The ambassador is now told that the professor of signs would be at home next day, at which he rejoiced greatly. Geordy is *gowned, winged*, and placed in a chair of state in a room of the college, all the professors and the ambassador being in an adjoining room. The ambassador is now shown into Geordy's room, and left to converse with him as well as he could, the whole professors waited the issue with fear and trembling. The ambassador holds up one of his fingers to Geordy; Geordy holds up two of his. The ambassador holds up three; Geordy clenches his fist and looks stern. The ambassador then takes an orange from his pocket, and holds it up; Geordy takes a piece of barley-cake from his pocket, and holds that up. After which the ambassador bows to him, and retires to the other professors, who anxiously inquire his opinion of their brother. "He is a perfect miracle," says the ambassador; "I would not give him for the wealth of the Indies!" "Well," says the professors, "to descend to particulars." "Why," said the ambassador, "I first held up one finger, denoting that there is one God; he held up two, signifying that there are the Father and Son; I held up three, meaning the Holy Trinity; he clenched his fist, to say that these three are one. I then took out an orange, signifying the goodness of God, who gives his creatures not only the necessaries, but the luxuries of life; upon which the wonderful man presented a piece of bread, showing that it was the staff of life, and preferable to every luxury." The professors were glad that matters had turned out so well; so, having got quit of the ambassador, they next got Geordy, to hear his version of the signs. "Well, Geordy, how have you come on, and what do you think of you man?" "The rascal!" says Geordy, "what did he do first, think ye? He held up one finger, as much as to say, you have only one eye! Then I held up two, meaning that my one eye was perhaps as good as both his. Then the fellow held up three of his fingers, to say that there were but three eyes between us; and then I was so mad at the scoundrel that I *steeked my nieve*, and was to come a whack on the side of his head, and would ha' done it too, but for your sakes. Then the rascal did not stop with his provocation here, but, forsooth, takes out an orange, as much as to say, your poor beggarly cold country cannot produce that! I showed him a whang of a bear bannock, meaning that I didna care a farthing for him nor his trash neither, as long's I hae this! But by a' that's guid," concluded Geordy, "I'm angry yet that I didna thrash the hide o' the scoundrel!"—So much for signs, or two ways of telling a story.—*M'Diarmid's Scrap Book.*

The Use of Spectacles.—The last number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal has the following remarks in reference to the use of spectacles. They are "important, if true," and we see no reason to doubt their accuracy:

It is one of the gross mistakes of approaching age, that people at such times imagines a necessity for spectacles, when, in fact, in eighty cases out of a hundred, the eyesight is positively injured by them. If we tamper with our eyes, and interpose glasses between the corner and the object, a remodification and readjustment of the parts within necessarily follows; and when this arrangement has once been established, it is no easy matter to restore primitive condition. Age brings with it a relaxation of the tension of all the tissues, and the eye suffers temporarily with the entire system, but soon reacts, having within its own constitution a principle of adaptation, according to the circumstances habits and condition of the individual, from forty-five to fifty, a period when glasses are erroneously supposed to be indispensable, were they not resorted to at all, although there is a defective vision at the former focal distance—in reading, for example—the sight would soon begin to improve, and finally, to all intents and purposes, in a majority of instances, would be re-established. It is a law, and strange it is that its indications are not more observed, that the eye at every period of life, will accommodate itself to the wants and necessities of the individual, provided it is not artificially deranged. Imperfect vision, the evils of near-sightedness, and the misfortune of not seeing distinctly in old age, were never heard of as being universal till opticians had become numerous. We do not deny the utility of spectacles after they have been once resorted to; but we perfectly agree with Dr. Wallace in saying that they are rarely necessary. Near-sighted children are often kept in that state through life by being early furnished with concave spectacles. Withhold them altogether, and the eye would, in exact obedience to the laws of its organization, adapt itself to the labor required. But when the glasses are once put on, they must ever after be retained.

Incalculable injury has been the result of the fashionable folly of wearing quizzing glasses (for one eye.) Both gentlemen and ladies in the springtide of youth, whose eyes are without a single defect, peep through these useless appendages of supposed gentility till a permanent and incurable difficulty ensues, which time has no power to correct, which consists in a want of agreement in the focus of the two organs. Unless the surface on which the image impinges on the retina perfectly agree in both eyes, there will be distorted and indistinct vision, such as this kind of object or prospect glasses produces.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH STEAMERS.—On the 13th December last, the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress a report which must have cost much labour, exhibiting a statement of the number of Steamboats in the United States, their tonnage and power, and also the number which have met with disasters. By this report it appears that, at the time of its compilation, there were about 800 Steamboats in the United States, with an aggregate tonnage of 160,000, and 57,010 horse power. The number which had been subjected to disasters of one kind or another, was 228; viz. about 90 by explosions, collapses, &c.; 25 by shipwreck or collision; 28 by fire; 52 by snags and sawyers, and 24 by causes unknown. Whole number of lives lost, about 2000. Mr. Woodbury ascertained the loss of 1676, besides which 443 persons were wounded. The greatest loss of life on any one occasion, was in consequence of the collision and sinking of the Monmouth, in 1837, on the Mississippi—causing the death of about 300 persons, chiefly Indians. By the explosion of the Oronoco, in 1837, on the same river, 130 or more lives were lost; and by that of the Moselle, at Cincinnati 110 to 120. By the shipwreck of the Home, on the coast of North Carolina, in 1837, about one hundred persons perished, and 130 by the burning of the Ben Sherrod, on the Mississippi, in the same year. The aggregate loss of property by these disasters is computed at five or six millions of dollars. By reference to our files, we find that since the date of the Secretary's report, the number of accidents has increased 19; 15 by snags and collisions, 4 by explosions, and 2 by burning, attended with the loss of 37 lives.

We are led to refer to this report, at this time, by finding in the Journal of Commerce, a summary of a similar report recently made to the British House of Commons, by which it appears that great Britain and its dependencies possessed but 10 more then did this country in December; her number being but 760, in the kingdom, and 50 in her dependencies, with an aggregate tonnage of 157,840, and 63,250 horse power. Within the last ten years, or thereabouts, no less than 92 British steamers have met with disasters, attended with the loss of 624 lives. Of these 92 vessels, 40 were wrecked, foundred, or in imminent peril; 23 suffered by explosions of boilers; 17 by fire; and 12 by collisions.—The greatest ascertained number of lives lost at any one time was 119, by the wreck of the Rothsay Castle; greatest number at one time by collision, 62; do. by explosion, 24; do. by fire, 2.

INTERESTING MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

"News has come from Calcutta which astounds me; it is almost like what happened at the pentecost (Acts ii.); three thousand persons, belonging to a sect long separated from the idolatrous Hindoos, have come forward, and requested Christian baptism at the hands of our Church missionary, the Rev. W. Deer, of Kishnagur. Already they have been strictly examined as to motives and qualifications. Five hundred and sixty have been baptized, and the remainder continue under instruction as probationary candidates. Mr. Deer is almost single handed in his work. Our prayers should indeed ascend to the great Lord of the harvest, to send labourers forth, and to send down His Spirit, that the seed may be both sown, and watered and bring forth fruit."

[Extracted from a letter from the Rev. J. H. Gray dated Church Missionary Institution, Madras, April 8th, 1839.]

The Grand Duke of Russia has given instructions to forward checks as follows:—To the Charing-cross Hospital, 50*l.*; Marylebone Charity School, 50*l.*; Marylebone Almshouses, erected as an asylum for 56 aged and decayed pensioners, suggested by the original bequest of 500*l.* to the poor of that parish by the late Count Simon Woronzow, many years Russian Ambassador here, 50*l.*; the Lock Hospital, 50*l.*; Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital, 20*l.*; Belgrave Lying-in Institution, 10 guineas; and in addition to the above donations his Imperial Highness ordered 10*l.* to the Jews' Orphan Asylum. To the *Dreadnought* Hospital-ship his Highness sent 50*l.*—*London paper.*

ASCOT GOLD CUP.—The piece of plate given in lieu of "the cup" is an exquisite piece of workmanship, executed in silver by Messrs. Garrard, from one of Cotterill's beautiful and unequalled models. It represents Queen Elizabeth at the close of a chase on Windsor Forest. The royal huntress has reined up her graceful and well-breathed palfrey, and is pointing with the slender riding wand of that day to the fallen body of the deer, over which a lusty forester, with a "hunter's horn," is blowing the fatal "*mort.*"—A couple of noble hounds complete the group, which, as a whole, may rank amongst Cotterill's master-pieces. The features and figure of Elizabeth are well and pleasingly expressed. The horse, with its rich housings and furniture, is such a horse as Cotterill only can model; the hounds and deer are faultless. Altogether it is a most appropriate prize to be contested for at Ascot.

Increase of Sheep in New South Wales.—We have seen, and probably printed, various calculations touching the increase of sheep. We take, however, the facts which we have this day the pleasure of communicating to our readers, as a much more important and substantial proof of what can be done in our splendid country with care and attention. Early in April last, Mr. Robert R. Leak, a young gentleman well instructed in pastoral affairs, and formerly employed by the South Australian Company (whose service he states he left in disgust), landed in the province 330 ewes and 10 rams. The drooping of lambs unfortunately commenced immediately after landing, and while the ewes were suffering from the effects of the voyage, so that a considerable number were lost. The produce, however, of the flock on the 1st of June amounted to 351 lambs. On the 1st of January last the same ewes lambed the second time, and the produce were 306 lambs: making the increase of Mr. Leake's flocks as under:—May 1, original flock, ewes and rams, 40; June 1, increase, lambs, 351; Jan. 2, 1839, increase, within seven months, 657; total flock on the 13th Jan. last, 1,057. The lambs of the first drooping in the colony will produce in August next, along with imported ewes, and Mr. Leake calculates that his increase of lambs upon the whole flock during that month will amount to 510, which, added to the present flock of 1,057, shows an increase upon the original importation of 400, of one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven within a little more than sixteen months! Truly, it is not surpising that sheep farming should be eagerly pursued.—*Sydney*

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

The world has now existed nearly 9,000 years; and we who live in the present period are favored with the experience of all former ages. During those ages every kind of goverment has its peculiar advantages and disadvantages. To guard against the inconvenience peculiar to each, the wisdom of Tacitus conceived, that a mixed form of goverment, consisting of king, lords, and commons if it were practicable, would be the most perfect; but yet he could not conceive such a goverment to be possible. The British goverment, however, has long reduced this idea, by him deemed impossible, to practice; and it should really seem, not only from our own experience in this country, but from the conduct of the Americans in forming theirs, that three estates, to act as checks one upon another, forms the most perfect system of goverment human wisdom can contrive for the happiness of man. The Americans have two houses and a president, who is the same as our king, only called by another name; and the French, during their sanguinary revolution, had two estates and five directors, who occupied the place of our king and privy council. So that after all their experience, convulsion and blood, the British goverment was at last the model they are constrained to follow. This consideration ought to induce us Englishmen, not only to be contented with, but to glory in our constitution, as a finished model of human wisdom; but it is impossible we can change for the better.

PAGANINI.—The *Perpignan Journal* gives the following report of the condition of Paganini, who is now at the baths of Vernet, in the Bourbonnais: Having lost all his teeth, the celebrated *maestro* eats with the greatest difficulty. At table his meat is minced for him, either by one of his neighbours or his servant. His days are passed entirely either in playing at billiards or walking with a friend. He is much amused when reading the *Charivari*, but his gaiety soon passes off; and he then sinks into a state of depression, the result no doubt of his illness, and seeks for solitude. With his cap on his head, and his cane in his hand, he retires to the environs of the baths, and remains plunged in deep meditation interrupted some times by sudden movements as if he wished to shake off reflection. He then strikes the ground repeatedly with his feet, like a man who on rising from his seat is afraid that his legs will give away under the weight of his body. The paralysis with wich he is affected, and particularly the organs of speech, makes him talk with great difficulty, when he wishes to speak he pinches his nose, and puts his mouth to the ear of his auditor, in order that he may be heard without making too great an exertion of his feeble voice. Sometimes his voice is extinct, and then he uses signs with his fingers.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Commissioners of Light Houses hereby give notice, that the Light House lately erected on the Island of Scatarie, will be put in operation on the 1st day of December next. The building is painted white, and is elevated about 90 feet above the level of the sea, and will be distinguished by a revolving light of a superior description, visible one minute and invisible half a minute. A good boat will always be kept at the establishment to render assistance to vessels in distress, and a gun is placed thereto answer signals.

Two Light Houses having been erected on the North and South extremes of the Island of Saint Paul's, notice is given that the one on the North end will be put in operation on the 1st day of December next. This light will show a very brilliant fixed light, and is elevated about 120 feet above the level of the sea. The one on the South end is expected to go into operation in a short time, of which due notice will be given; a boat and gun is placed there likewise. For any further information respecting those lights, the public are referred to the following letter from Captain Nott, of Her Majesty's ship *Medea*:—

H. M. steam-vessel *Medea*, Halifax,
Sept. 19, 1839.

SIR,—With reference to your orders of the 30th ultimo, desiring me to ascertain, in conjunction with the officers under my command, the bearings and distances of the light house now erecting upon the Islands of Scatarie and Saint Paul, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

I have to state, for your information, that the light house upon Scatarie is placed near the North Eastern extreme of the Island, and can be seen from a southward or seaward position, and without interruption from any high land, until the compass bearing becomes to the Eastward of N. E. by N. when it will be speedily obscured, and any vessel so placed on that side of the Island, is in danger either of the rocks of Scatarie or the southern shores of Cape Breton Island.

From any position to the Northward or in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the light can be seen while the distance admits, but when it bears to the Eastward of S. E. a ship is in danger on the N. E. shores of Cape Breton, therefore as a present rule, whereby due warning may be obtained, the light house should never be brought to bear Eastward of N. N. E. or S. E. by S. by compass, nor yet approach nearer than one and a half or two miles.

There are two light houses upon the Island of Saint Paul, one on the extreme Northern, the other on the extreme Southern points of the Island, and one of which will be always open until a ship is on the rocks near the centre.

The Northern light can be seen to the Southward, on any bearing except between N. by E. and E. by N. when it is obscured by the hills to the Southward of it.

The southern light can be seen from the Northward on any bearing except between S. S. E. and W. when that is obscured by the hills to the Northward of it, and when clear either light can be seen for six leagues.

The chosen positions of these two light houses appear to be admirably calculated for the purpose of facilitating the navigation of the Saint Lawrence, as one light will be always open, and either can be passed within a mile.

In submitting this report, I beg to state, that the light houses on these Islands not being completed, the bearings are only such on approximation as could be obtained without the aid of the lights, but they are quite sufficient, if attended to, to guide a ship clear of danger; and I also return herewith the letters and reports you were pleased to send for my information.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your humble and obd't servant,
(Signed) JOHN NEALE NOTT,
Commander.

To Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey,
K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief, &c.

Notice is also given that the light house on the S. E. end of Cross Island, at the entrance of Lunenburgh Harbour, in lat. 44 22, N. long. 64 6, W. will be put in operation on the 1st day of December next, and will be distinguished from Sambro and Liverpool Lights, by exhibiting two lights, one 30 feet above the other, the lower one will be a fixed light, the upper one will flash or be darkened at intervals of one minute, and can be distinguished from the gradual motion of a revolving light, by the quickness of its motion or change from light to dark. The building is painted red, to distinguish it in the day time from Sambro and Liverpool Lights which are painted white; and as a further mark of distinction, Cross Island is a low Island near a mile in extent and thickly covered with trees whereas Sambro is a high bluff rock, without trees of any description.

Halifax, Sept. 28, 1839.

Summary.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CANTON.

Public Notice to British Subjects.—The Chief Superintendant yesterday received an edict, of which the annexed is a copy, to the joint address of the Consul of the King of Holland, the Consul of the United States, and himself.

By this law the ships and crews of all nations, henceforward arriving in China, are liable to the penalties, the first, of confiscation, and the last, of death, upon the determination of this government that they have introduced opium.

The danger of confiding to this government, the administration of any judicial process concerning foreigners can scarcely be more strikingly manifested than in the list of names lately proscribed by the High Commissioner. Evidence that has been good to satisfy his Excellency that these sixteen persons are principal parties concerned in introducing opium, and therefore to justify their detention as hostages, would of course be equally good for other convictions of the like nature.

It may be taken to be certain, however, that the list contains the names of persons who have never been engaged in such pursuits, or, let it be added, in any other contraband practice.

In investigation upon such subjects, the Chinese authorities would probably be guiltless of any deliberate intention to commit acts of judicial spoliation and murder. But it is plain that in the present state of the intercourse there would be excessive risk of such consequences, and therefore the present law is incompatible with safe or honourable continuance at Canton, if nothing else had happened to establish the same conclusion.

It places, in point of fact, the lives, liberty, and property of the whole Foreign Community here at the mercy of any reckless foreigners outside, and more immediately at the disposal of the Hong merchants, Linguists, Compradores, and their retainers.

The Chief Superintendant by no means ascribes general wickedness to those parties, but their situation and liabilities make them very unsafe reporters, and yet it is mainly upon their reports that the judgment of the Government will be taken.

It will be particularly observed that persons remaining are understood by the Government to assent to the reasonableness of the law.

CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendant of the Trade of British subjects in China.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

From the Kwangchow Foo communicating the orders of the Commissioner, Governor and Lieut. Governor, regarding the punishment of Foreigners for dealing in opium.

Choo, by special appointment, Prefect of Kwangchow Foo, issues commands to the English Superintendant, Elliott, the American Superintendant Officer, Snow, and the Dutch Superintending Officer, Van Basel, for their full information.

He has now received from Lin, the high Imperial Commissioner, &c., Tang, Governor of the two Kwang, and E, the Lieut. Governor of Kwangtung, the following orders:

"It appears that the English Superintendent Elliott, the American Superintending officer Snow, have presented addresses, requesting that they all should return home at the head of the people and the vessels of their several nations.

"These addresses coming before us, the Commissioner and the Governor, and being duly authenticated, we reply:

"China has indeed no need of commercial intercourse with other Barbarians.—But because you have come from far over the seas, it cannot bear to push you utterly away; you have enjoyed the overshadowing, the comprehensive, and deep benevolence of the Great Emperor, who has given sanction to the trade with Kwangtung. You who have come to the territory of the Celestial Empire, have not only eat of the herbage and trod the soil equally with the people of the land, but have also by your buying and selling acquired very rich advantages. It is naturally your duty to rest in your stations, observing the laws. But for ten years past, you have on the contrary employed a thing hurtful to men, as a means of gaining and possessing yourselves of the people's wealth.

"The great Emperor, anxiously regardful of the general well being, has declared his pleasure that this should be severely prohibited. And if the laws be not plainly declared, how shall the future ingress be put a stop to? While now, all you Superintendents and Consuls aforesaid are aware that the prohibitory enactments of the celestial court may not be opposed, you are yet anxious in regard to points of difficulty as relates to your own countries, and request that, at the head of the people and vessels of your several countries, you may all together take your departure to return home.

"Those of the foreigners whose names are prominent as having been habitual settlers of opium, have already ere this been ordered away. But besides Jardine and others who have gone away back to their countries, there yet remain many lingering behind. If indeed all leave China, for ever, there will of course no opium gain entrance into the inner land, and this evil may be removed.

"After then the full completion of the present deliveries, let it be even as requested. It shall be left to you entirely to return to your countries. Only you will not be allowed to make pretexts for procrastinating and delaying. And after you have thus returned, you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no returning backwards and forwards, no inconsistency, whereby investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved.

"Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners of various nations, and the openness of communication by sea in every part, and considering that the laws and enactments of the celestial court are extremely strict, it is still requisite that the punishment attaching to the prohibition against the importation of opium should be plainly proclaimed. All you foreigners of every nation,—should you not come hither, there the matter rests; but should you come to the territory of the celestial court, be you people of any country whatsoever, so often as opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the new law the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told beforehand!

"We proceed to issue these orders, commanding the Prefect immediately to enjoin the orders on the original Hong merchants, and on the several senior and other Hong merchants, that they may plainly enjoin the same on the several Superintending officers aforesaid, that they having knowledge thereof may offer no opposition."

This having been received by the Prefect, he proceeds to issue these commands; when these reach the said Superintending officers, let them, having knowledge thereof offer no opposition. A special command.

Toukwang, 19th year, 3rd m. 25th day.
L. S. (8th May, 1839.)

(True Translation.)
J. Robt. Morrison,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—According to a letter from Odessa, published in the Augsburg Gazette, the Russian fleet off Sebastopol had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to sail, and several large bodies of troops were on their march to join the corps stationed along the Pruth, where a considerable force was to be assembled.

The Commerce publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated the 14th ult. which states that a conspiracy had been discovered among the officers of the first *corps d'arme*, and of the Hussars of Imperial Guard, in consequence of which numerous arrests had taken place. The commanders of both corps were moreover removed and placed on half pay.

A Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star makes the following statement:

A singular fact has just oozed out—that the Emperor of Russia has made an offer to the owners of the British Queen and Great Western steam vessels, at a price equal to 50 per cent, profit on the prime cost of these vessels, on delivering them at Cronstadt, allowing them to take their present trips to New York. The respective trans-Atlantic steam companies are understood to have declined this very tempting offer, considering that, having afforded a certain accommodation to the public, they were not authorised to withdraw or diminish it, and fearing that the loss, from interruption, at their establishments, would exceed the profit tendered. In stating this *on dit*, I give it in the exact words of a letter from a respectable London house, which has been handed about here.

The Rev. Mr. Stephens was tried on Thursday at Chester assizes, for having spoken sedition on the 14th of November at Hyde. There were two other counts varying the charge of indictment—one charging the defendant with a riot, and the other with being present at an unlawful assembly. Witnesses were examined at great length in support of the charge. The prisoner addressed the jury: he spoke for five hours, but called no witnesses. The jury, after deliberating for a few minutes, returned a verdict of *guilty*.—The learned judge then, after complimenting the defendant on the talent and ability with which he had conducted his defence, and (says the *Morning Post*) regretting the duty the law imposed upon him, sentenced the Rev. gentleman to eighteen months' imprisonment in the gaol of Koutsford.—Mr. Stephens asked the court for permission to have the use of writing materials. The Attorney-Gen. had no objection on the part of the crown, as it was not his wish to make Mr. Stephens's imprisonment more unpleasant or oppressive than could be avoided.

The Paris papers, together with journals from Smyrna, Syria, Egypt, India, Malta, Spain, Greece, and Turkey, have come to hand. The domestic news in the Paris papers is unimportant. Advices from Toulon of the 23d inst. state that a telegraphic despatch had reached that city on the preceding evening, ordering the immediate armament of, and preparation for sea, of the Le Souverain, of 120 guns, and of the Couronne, Marengo, and Nestor, of 82 guns each. These ships were inspected on the 23d, and their armament immediately commenced. It was said, that in order to accelerate the works, an extraordinary levy of operatives would be made within the jurisdiction of Toulon. The Alger, ship of the line, was nearly ready for sea. The corvette Marne, and the lighter Sarcelle, had arrived from Brest with 190 seamen more for the Levant fleet. An order had been issued to suspend the new works, and employ all the hands on board the ships then in progress of preparation.

The sum of £30,000 has been granted on loan, by the Pope's Treasury, to erect Catholic chapels in Ireland.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset is to have the Colonelcy of the 43d Foot, vacant by the death of the late Lord Hawden. Lord Fitzroy is at present Colonel of the 53d Regt.

Recruiting for the army is going on briskly.

The discovery ships Erebus, Capt. Ross, and Terror, Com. Cruzier, are nearly ready to leave Chatham, and will leave England for the Antarctic regions about the middle of next month. They go to the southern hemisphere to make magnetic observations, &c.

According to a recent regulation of the Lords of the Admiralty, it is directed that in future no volunteer of the first class shall be rated midshipman, until he be previously examined by a captain and naval instructor, and found qualified for the rank.

On Tuesday the Stromboli steamer, constructed by Sir W. Symonds, was launched from this yard. She was masted and taken into dock the same day to have her bottom coppered. She will be rigged in dock, and then proceed to Scotland for her machinery.

Manning the Navy.—One of the Lieuts. of the Blenheim, now lying at Spithead, paid a visit to our Borough Jail this morning, to try to get some hands.—*Portsmouth paper.*

Alexander Barney, master of the brig Eliza, from St. John, N. B. is held to bail in £100 at Waterford, to stand his trial for taking a small quantity of tea and tobacco on board that vessel.

War-office, Aug. 16.—36th Regiment of Foot—Capt. H. Lecky, from the half pay of the 20th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Arthur Trollope, who exchanges, Aug. 16.

52d do.—Lieut. B. Palmer to be Adjutant, vice Pocklington, promoted, Aug. 16.

69th do.—Captain J. L. Paxtor, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Lawrence Græme, who exchanges, receiving the difference, Aug. 16.

73d do.—Captain C. Barry, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice T. B. Bower, who exchanges, receiving the difference, Aug. 16.

88th do.—Lieut.-Colonel R. O'Hara, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Eden, who exchanges, Aug. 16.

Brevet—Major H. G. Jackson, of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Major F. M'Lean, of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Brevet Major G. C. Du Plat, of the Royal Engineers, employed upon a particular service in Spain, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in that country while so employed, Aug. 16; Capt. H. Lecky, of the 36th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Jan. 10; Capt. C. Barry, of the 73d Foot, to be Major in the Army, June 28.

Office of Ordnance, Aug. 15.—Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Cleveland, to be Colonel, vice Rogers, deceased; Captain and Brevet Major P. Faddy to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Cleaveland; Second Captain R. Kendall to be Captain, vice Faddy; First Lieutenant N. T. Lake to be Second Captain, vice Kendall; Second Lieutenant J. M. Adye to be First Lieutenant, vice Lake, Aug. 10.

THE HARVEST, &c.

From all quarters, the accounts speak in the highest terms of the harvest; considerable quantities of wheat, barley, and oats having been sacked in most excellent condition, in the Western, Southern, and Midland Counties.

Leeds.—We are now at the commencement of the harvest in the northern counties, and for the latter part of the present month we have had tolerably favourable weather for ripening the grain, which is generally advanced to maturity. The crops, we think, promise a fair average, if they are well secured, but we do not think that we should be justified in holding out any higher expectations. In the south, after a very rainy season in July, during which time nine inches of rain fell in Devonshire, a great improvement took place early in August; and in the corn counties, the harvest has on the whole been secured in good condition. In the midland counties much of the wheat is cut, but not housed, and as a great breadth of corn was laid by the heavy rains of July, the yield in the district between the Trent and the Thames is not expected to reach an average. On the whole, we should say that the prospects of the harvest are fair, but not brilliant. The price of wheat in the Wakefield market yesterday was quoted 2s. per quarter lower than on that day se'nnight.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Lincoln.—The harvest has now begun in right earnest, and although we cannot speak very favourably of the quality of the wheat, it having been seriously injured by the rain and by the floods, yet there will not be on the whole a short supply of "bread stuff," and should the weather but continue fine, a very large quantity will safely and in good condition be housed. The barley crops look well, of good bright colour, and already many hundred acres have yielded both to the sickle and scythe. Oats are fine, both in straw and corn, and many quarters will in a few days be carried. Hundreds of acres of hay are yet uncut and uncarried, and many we fear are still under water.

Ayrshire.—The harvest may be said to have been fairly commenced, at least in particular localities of this county.—Several fields of barley have been cut down, and in one or two instances oats have already fallen before the sickle.—The weather, alternative shower and sunshine, is not so propitious as we could wish, still we believe the crops are likely to exceed expectation.—*Glasgow paper.*

Hereford.—The harvest and the weather in Herefordshire and the surrounding districts, under the blessing of Divine Providence, go hand in hand gloriously, and a great deal of wheat has been already hauled in most excellent condition.—The crops everywhere promise abundance, and the late rains, with very slight exceptions, have rather improved than injured the wheats, except in particular places, where the crops are generally late, about a week or ten days more of such weather as we have been blessed with for the last five days, will see all the wheats, in the best possible condition, in the barn or in rick. The hop-grounds, too, are progressing well in most places.

Devon.—Four-fifths of the wheat of this neighbourhood (Exeter) have been saved in excellent condition, and of capital quality. The barley is extremely heavy in the ear. The oat crop is abundant, and in good condition. The turnip crops are looking very well, and are not all infested this year with the fly. Potatoes are looking very well, and there is no doubt of the crop turning out a good one.

Sussex.—The harvest, with a few exceptions, is finished throughout Sussex; and as far as we can collect the opinions of the farmers, it may be considered as a fair average crop.

France.—The reaping of wheat is over in every part of France, except on some points in the northern departments, and has exceeded in quantity and weight all that had been expected from it.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Advices from Smyrna to the 29th July, say the French squadron, under the orders of Admiral Lalande, was still at anchor on the cost of Troy. The steamer *Papin* had joined it on the 21st. The British fleet, which was met on the 27th off Paros, was hourly expected at Tenedos, where the three steamers which accompany it had already arrived.

The *Echo de l'Orient* of the 27th ult. states that the British fleet passed near Rhodes on the evening of the 21st, steering a northerly course, and accompanied by the French brig *Comete*. The *Vanguard* ship-of-the-line entered Ourlac on the 26th, and was to have sailed on the following day for Bushika Bay where the rest of the fleet are hourly expected. The same paper denies that the plague had manifested itself in the island milo.

Our letters from Alexandria are of the 27th of July. They state that the officers and crews of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets lived in the most perfect harmony, and appeared to have commenced that reunion of the people of the two states which would, it was hoped, grow out of recent occurrences. The greater part of the Turkish fleet was already moored in the harbour of Alexandria. The larger ships were landing their gum and heavy stores, preparatory to their going in also.

The latest intelligence from Alexandria, brought by the *Smyrna Journal*, is of the 19th ult. Eight vessels of the Ottoman fleet had already entered the harbour, and the troops on board were lodged in the barracks. Most of the crews landed on the 18th. The Pasha had forbidden, under the most severe penalities, that they should be charged more than the tariff for food, drink, or any article they might purchase. Tranquillity had not been an instant disturbed, and no rioting had occurred between the Turkish and Egyptian soldiers. The Constantinople money was current in Alexandria, and the pieces of 20 piasters, which were value. Mehemet Ali had purchased 60,000 ells of blue cloth and as many of white calico for the Turkish sailors. The British packet *Firefly* arrived at Alexandria on the 17th, and was followed by the *Confiance* on the next morning. In the evening of the same day, the *Tyne* frigate also entered that harbour. The nature of the mission of those three English vessels had not transpired. Their commanders observed the strictest secrecy, and refused even to tell the "Board of Health" where they came from. The Captain, accompanied by Col. Campble, had had several interviews with Mehemet Ali. The *Firefly* was to have sailed on the 18th for London, but her departure had been countermanded; and it was to leave on the 20th, with despatches for Admiral Stopford at the Dardanelles. The *Confiance* was to proceed to England, *via* Malta, and the *Tyne* frigate to remain on the Alexandrian station. The last accounts from Syria, of the 8th, announced that Ibrahim Pasha appeared in public dressed after the Egyptian fashion, and it was reported that the viceroy would give him a command in Sennaar.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCT. 18, 1839.

By the arrival of the British steamer *Liverpool*, at New-York, we have received Liverpool papers to the 21st ult. Don Darlos of Spain, has been defeated, and with his family have taken refuge in France. Another conspiracy has been discovered in the Russian army on its march to Poland. Two hundred officers were in consequence, confined in the dungeons of Warsaw and other places.

London, Sept. 20.—A partial paralysis was given to the money market of Paris and this country a few days since by the house of Hottinguer & Co. refusing acceptance of about $2,000,000 of drafts of the bank of the United States.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 445,000 bales. Sales this week 27,000—fair uplands quoted 7. The shipment of goods to the United States is almost suspended, in consequence of want of means, and the reduction of the Tariff on 1st January next. The exchanges with the Continent are not more favorable, and no specie has arrived since that per Liverpool for Mr. Jaudon, £110,000. The bank of England therefore feel as yet no relief.

The Paris Moniteur publishes the two following telegraphic despanches from the Spanish frontier:

"Bayonne, Sept. 16, 10 o'clock, A. M.

"The General commanding the 20th Military Division to the Minister of War.

"Four Navarrese battalions have taken refuge on our territory, at Sarre. There are still eight remaining in Navarre. Espartero was to leave Urdax today in pursuit of them."

"The Prefect of the Lower Pyrenees to the Minister of the Interior.

"Bayonne, Sept. 17.

"Don Carlos left yesterday evening at eight o'clock for his destination.

"Every thing passed with the greatest order."

The Moniteur next announces that Baron de Tinan, Chief of Squadron of the Staff, and Aide de Camp of Marshal Soult, was sent on Sunday evening to meet Don Carlos and conduct him to Bourges.

The same official journal mentions that King Louis Phillippe had conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour on General Espartero.

Our letters from Bayonne of the 15th inst., bring additional particulars of the arrival of Don Carlos in France. The Carlist corps which occupied the Bastan had been divided into two by a manœuvre of General Espartero, and Don Carlos finding himself separated from the main body of his army and driven into Urdax, was obliged to retire on the French territory. The famous cura Merino and General Negri had already arrived in Bayonne. Don Carlos was accompanied by the Princess of Beira, his son the Prince of the Asturias, and the Infant Don Sebastian. About 3,000 soldiers of the Carlist army had laid down their arms on the French frontier.

We regret to state that the English Church on the Island of Grand Manan, was consumed by fire on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Gibbs—We feel pleasure in announcing to our readers, that this accomplished Vocalist, has just returned from Halifax to this city; and agreeably to promise, purposes entertaining the ladies and gentlemen of St. John and its vicinity, with a select Concert, prior to her departure for the winter engagements. The Concert will be given on Monday evening next, in that spacious room, known as the Friary, in Horsefield-street. The room is handsomely fitted up, and is better adapted for musical performances than any other in the city.

Militia.—The Portland Division of the First Battalion St. John County Regiment of Militia, (accompanied by Capt. Nicholson's Company of Artillery) assembled on the Sands on Wednesday the 16th instant, and were inspected by Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, who expressed his gratification at the zeal and attention displayed by both Officers and Men.

Chartered Rights.—We are informed that a full meeting of the Common Council took place on Monday the 14th inst., at which time a Resolution was passed to petition Her Majesty the Queen, *to suspend the operation of the late Acts of the General Assembly*, viz. "An Act for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the City of Saint John: and "An Act to authorize the widening and enlarging "certain streets in the city of Saint John, and the "laying out other streets therein."—The majority of the Common Council viewing those recent Acts, "*as being oppressive in their operation and "contrary to the rights granted by the Charter to the "Freemen and inhabitants of the City.*"

Destructive Fires in the Cities of Philadelphia and New-York.—In the former city the fire broke out on the night of Friday the 4th inst., and consumed property to the amount of *fourteen hundred thousand dollars*: in the latter, the fire broke out about half past one o'clock on Sunday morning the 6th inst., destroying property to the amount of *one million dollars.*

We regret to state, that a diabolical attempt was made by some Incendiaries on the evening of Saturday last, to set fire to the Commercial Bank in this city; but providentially for the safety of that part of the town, the fire was immediately discovered and extinguished. This serious warning, we trust, will operate as an incentive for increased vigilance on the part of our City watch, and that no means will be spared in future to render the City Watchmen both effective and zealous.

A letter received by a Gentleman in this City, from his friends in Boston, states:—"The Banks "in New York and Massachusetts are determined "not to suspend specie payments, and we think "they can hold to their determination."

THE EXECUTION.

At Kingston, on Wednesday last, *Terrence Leonard* and *James M'Monagle* were hung for the murder of Bernard Coyle. The day being remarkably fine, multitudes of persons flocked from town and country, to witness the awfullly impressive spectacle of an execution.

The gallows were erected at the back of the Gaol; the Military were drawn up in line on the right and left of the frame-work. At two o'clock the screens being drawn slowly up, disclosed to the view of an immense assemblage the two prisoners, about four feet apart, each habited in a white garment. Leonard stood on the right, very thin and pale, and apparently much agitated; he at first held down his head, but in about two minutes he looked up, and spoke very slowly and disjointly.—He declared that he never committed any murder or robbery whatever; that he was innocent of this murder of which he had been found guilty, and for which he was about to die. He was not going to say who committed the murder; he had no business to do so, and he would not; he never murdered Coyle—and he craved the prayers of those around him.

M'Monagle, a stout and handsome man, appeared perfectly resigned, and undismayed by the scene before him, looking full in the face of the people, he told the whole of the transactions of the day in as far as he was concerned,—he stated that he was detained by the parties from proceeding on his journey; that he became partly intoxicated, and that as a dying man, he believed he used no other violence towards Coyle, than aiming a kick at him between the legs of another man; and concluded in the following words: "I am as innocent of the murder of Coyle, as my little son is who is here this day—I am prepared to die, thank God. And now all around me take this warning—that it was the drinking of rum that brought me to this disgraceful and untimely end—and may the Lord have mercy upon me." In an instant afterwards the signal was given, the drop fell, and the miserable men were in the agonies of death. Leonard struggled but a minute, M'Monagle several minutes.—As soon as they were dead, the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins brought thither by their friends; the High Sheriff then turned to the people and read the reprieve of the prisoner Haley, who had been condemned to be executed with those who had just suffered. The Sheriff also stated that Haley had expressed a wish to see the bodies before the coffins were closed, which he had granted.—Haley was then brought out and kneeling down, kissed the cold cheeks of his unfortunate companions, with whom but for the clemency of the Lieutenant Governor, he would have been lying side by side as cold and as lifeless.

The following is the Confession of James McMonagale, who was executed at Kingston on Wednesday 16th inst., as related by him a few hours before his execution, and for the most part repeated on the scaffold. It is given to the public through the newspapers by his particular request:—

My wife and I having agreed to join some friends in an excursion of pleasure as far as Napier's (Gondola Point) she set out with John Sweeney, Matthew McGarvey (my cousin), Charles McMonagale, and two other women in a waggon. As it would not conveniently carry more, I hired a horse and followed on horseback, but did not overtake them. On my way I called at Robinson's to see him on business, and while I was there the prisoners Leonard and Haley with their wives and Coyle drove up in a waggon and stopped. This was the first I know of their intending to leave St. John that day.

They left Robinson's before me, but I overtook them before they got to Ferguson's. There they persuaded me to go in and drink with them, and afterwards we all went on together to Napier's, where I found my wife and friends. While we were there a quarrel arose between Charles McMonagale (a namesake but no relation of mine) and Haley about a game of nine-pins, in which quarrel I took no part whatever, but lent, at the request of my cousin, 2s. 6d. or 5s. to settle the dispute.

Sweeney with the two men and the three women who came in his waggon (one of whom was my wife) were the first to leave Napier's to return home. I shortly followed and endeavoured to overtake them, but Leonard and Haley with their party, though they set out after me, drove so fast that they overtook and passed me; and going on ahead got into a quarrel with some men they met.

As I was not present I know nothing of how the quarrel began, but when I came up, the men were complaining of being so much abused.

As I came up Haley said he would take satisfaction out of me for the quarrel he had at the ferry with McMonagale (my namesake); I said I had no concern with that quarrel and knew nothing about it, he said he would soon let me know something about it, and catching hold of the skirt of my coat, he tore off a piece of it, upon which I turned my horse and rode back, while Haley followed beating me with his fists on my thighs and legs, and knocked off my hat which he kicked along the road till he was satisfied.

He said my best plan was to keep out of his way and not come near him that night. He wished to fight me; I said I was not content to fight with him that night, but I would fight him next morning in St. John if he liked. I asked him to let me pass him and go home; he said I should not pass. One of two men who happened to be present, cut and gave me a stick, advising me, as soon as Leonard and Haley should get into their waggon, to cut up my horse and pass them. Intending to do so I kept pretty close to them till I thought I saw a favorable opportunity when I made an attempt, but one holding the reins, and the other beating the horse with a whip, turned the waggon across the road and brought it against me and my horse. I cried out my leg is broken and begged them to stop. I made no further attempt to pass, but rode on behind till we were near Ferguson's. Here Haley insisted on my stopping to drink friends again. It was not my wish but I thought it best to stop. I first took my horse to the shed, and put Ferguson's boy on him, promising him three pence if he would sit there till I returned. I went into the house and drank half a glass of brandy, not more, and went almost immediately out to my horse, and was employed in cleaning him and looking at the hair which had been rubbed up by the waggon running against him, when Haley came running out exclaiming who said any thing about a Connaught man? referring as I suppose to some previous dispute.—Upon this I left my horse and ran into the house, and there I saw Coyle (the acquitted prisoner) and Haley striking the deceased. From some impulse, heated as I was with the liquor I had taken there and at Napier's, I took hold of Haley's skirts and shoulders and made a kick through his legs at the deceased *who was then standing up*, but I am not sure whether I struck him with my foot or not.—Leonard came behind me and with his whip aimed a blow over my shoulder at the head of the deceased. I then ran out of the house and had my foot in the stirrup, when Haley or Leonard came out and said I must not go, for they would go immediately along with me—I remained waiting by my horse, and the first thing I heard was Haley's wife crying out, McMonagle you villain you have murdered the man. I ran out of the shed and said Lord bless me how could I murder the man, and me not there. At this time I saw the deceased lying on the ground with his head towards the door, and his feet towards St. John. I went immediately back for the horse determined to be off, but Haley came out again and said he would go with me in two or three minutes—I was for going on at once, but Leonard's wife begged me to stay for she feared Terence (her husband) and Haley would murder one another before they got home. Hearing a great noise inside I went in, when one of them told me to get a stick—I ran out and happening upon the dung-fork, I returned with it in my hand and found the door shut and Haley and Leonard on the outside. Coyle the acquitted prisoner was then in the house. Haley and Leonard asked to get another treat, Mrs. Ferguson replied—there should be no more got. Leonard made answer that he would soon find a way to get more, and so saying, broke the window with the butt end of his whip.—Just then Haley struck the door I don't know with what, and Leonard kicked out the lower panels. I said to Leonard you have knocked your foot thro' the door, and then raising the fork with both my hands I struck the window myself, but don't know whether the stroke did much or little damage.—Haley's wife immediately took the fork from me, and I again ran off to get my horse, but he was gone. I searched for him on both sides of the road and up and down the road, and in a potato patch. I was still looking for him when I heard one or both of the women cry out as before McMonagale you villain you have struck the man with the fork. I was soon after arrested.

This is all I know of the matter, and I say before God, as I am to die, that I was never in the House after striking the window with the fork, nor had I ever the fork in my hands after it was taken from me by Haley's wife, and thrown over the fence where it was afterwards found.

I cannot charge myself with the crime of murder any further than the acts I have mentioned make me guilty—for these acts of violence I am justly punished, but I here in my dying confession declare that I never intended, nor do I recollect doing any serious injury to the deceased.

I am now to suffer for the part I took. Had I prayed that morning to the Lord, as I was in the habit of doing once a day, and not indulged in drink I should have been kept from temptation and never have come to this end.

I heartily forgive the world, and in particular those witnesses who at my trial swore other things against me, which I doubt not they believed to be true, but of which I believe myself to be innocent.

I am not without hope that my God for Jesus' sake will pardon me a miserable but penitent sinner, and with his forgiveness I am content to die.

(Signed) JAMES McMONAGALE.

In presence of Rev. W. E. Scovil,
Assistant Missionary at Kingston.
H. D. O'Halloran, Capt. 69th Regt.

We are authorised to state that the following Act, which was received at Her Majesty's Customs, by the English Mail on Saturday, will go into effect at this Port on Saturday next.

ANNO SECUNDO AND TERTIO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XLIV.

An Act to prevent, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, Ships clearing out from a British North American Port loading any Part of their Cargo of Timber on Deck. [17th Aug. 1839.]

WHEREAS great Loss of Life and severe Sufferings have been occasioned amongst the Crews of Ships and Vessels laden with Timber from *British* Ports in *North America*, from the Practice of having a Portion of the Cargo of such Ships stowed on or above Deck: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any Part of the Cargo of any Ships or Vessels wholly or in part laden with Timber, and clearing from any *British* Port in *North America*, between the First Day of *September* and the First Day of *May*, to be stowed or placed during any Part of the Voyage upon or above the Deck of such Ship or Vessel; and the Captain or Master of every Ship or Vessel so laden, and clearing from any *British* Port in *North America* between such Days, shall not be permitted to sail without first procuring a Certificate from the Clearing Officer that all the Cargo is below Deck.

II. And be it enacted, That if any Captain, Owner, Supercargo or other Person having the Command of any such Ship or Vessel, shall so place, cause or permit to be so placed, any Part of the Cargo, every such Captain, Owner, Supercargo, or other Person so offending shall, for every such Offence, forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, to be recovered in like manner as Penalties for Offences under an Act passed in the Fifth and Sixth Years of the Reign of King William the Fourth, intitled *An Act to repeal an Act of the Ninth Year of His late Majesty, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels from the United Kingdom to the British Possessions on the Continent and Islands of North America, and to make further Provisions for regulating the Carriage of Passengers from the United Kingdom*: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the carrying upon Deck the necessary Store Spars for the Vessel's Use, or the Removal on Deck of a Portion of the Cargo of such Ship or vessel in Cases where the same may be rendered necessary by the springing a Leak, or other Damage during the Voyage, and nothing in this Act shall apply to any Ship which may have cleared out from any Port in *British North America* before the First Day of *September*, or within Seven Days after Notice of this Act shall have been received at the Custom House of the respective Ports.

III. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Parliament.

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed during the present Session of Parliament.

The annexed Circular received recently from the Secretary to Lloyd's, is published for the information of the Trade of this Port:—

Lloyd's, 9th January, 1839.

To W. P. Ransey, Esq.
Agent for Lloyd's. St. John, N. B.

Sir,—The attention of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's having been called to the frequent claims made upon Underwriters for Averages grounded upon Surveys, respecting which the Agents to this establishment have not been made acquainted, and which having thereby the appearance of irregularity, difficulties and disputes have arisen in consequence, I am instructed to request, with the view of securing just and prompt settlements in future, as also to obtain for the Agents that importance and those advantages which should attach to their office, that you will, (in addition to your regular advices) report to me the names of the Vessels and Masters, arriving at your port, having Damaged Goods on board, which have been surveyed under your superintendence, and (so far as you are able to ascertain) the names of such vessels with Damaged Goods, that have not been surveyed under your directions, and the reasons that have prevented you from attending the surveys.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. DOBSON, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Agent for the Association of Underwriters at Liverpool, gives notice that he has received instructions from the Secretary of that Association, similar to those sent to the Agent for Lloyd's at this place. The following is an extract—"It is presumed that the assured, or "their representatives, will readily avail themselves "of the assistance of an Agent who is appointed by "the Underwriters to act in their behalf, and whose "co-operation will facilitate the settlement of Loss "or Average with the Underwriters."

THOMAS LEAVITT.
St. John, N. B., October 14, 1839.

Head-Quarters, Fredericton, Oct. 15.
Militia General Orders.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to accept of the resignation of Captain A. N. Garden, of the Carleton Light Dragoons, who is permitted to retire with his rank.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

Concert.—Mrs. Gibbs's Concert last evening, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, was numerously attended. A greater display of rank, beauty and fashion, we venture to say, never before graced a Concert Room in Halifax. Her Ladyship the Countess of Westmorland, the Lieutenant Governor, family, and staff, were present—also, several of the Judges, and a great portion of the principal and respectable inhabitants with their families. The assemblage was far more numerous than on the previous occasion—and the brilliant display seemed to have inspired the talented vocalist to the exertion of her highest powers. A repetition of several of the songs was enthusiastically called for, which scarcely served to satisfy the audience, who proved their high estimation of vocal talent, by the plaudits they showered upon the gifted daughter of song. It is matter of regret that Mrs. Gibbs, in consequence of other engagements, cannot stay to favour us with another Concert. Her amiable deportment has created quite an impression in her favour.—Halifax Times.

From Panama.—We have Panama papers to the 15 of August. An insurrection had taken place in Pasto, headed by a priest, who broke ground by shouting from the pulpit, "Religion and no suppression of the Convents." The affair appears to have assumed a somewhat formidable aspect, but it was supposed the insurgents would be put down. The goverment of the Ecuador Republic has offered its assistance for that purpose, if wanted. [Journal of Commerce.]

New-York, Oct. 3.

Departure of the British Queen.—The delay of this fine ship for about two hours after she cast off from the wharf, in the East River, created an unusual degree of speculation as to the cause. The prevailing belief was, that she was detained by the Custom House Officers, for not clearing outwards her specie. This proved an error;—the detention was owing to a most villanous act of some unknown person. It will be recollected, that while she was in port the apartments containing her beautiful machinery, were thrown open for the inspection of the public; some one availing himself of this privilege, took occasion, with the evident design of breaking the machinery, to place a bolt at the bottom, upon the top of the safety valve—and the consequence was, she could not condense her steam. To discover and remedy the evil, occupied two hours. When the bolt was removed, her works performed to a charm; and she

started on her course, to the admiration of the crowds of beholders.

The British Queen took a little short of eight hundred thousand dollars in specie. This, with what freight she had, gave her a freight list of thirteen hundred pounds.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. George G. Dunbrack, to Janet, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Fraser, all of this city.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Benjamin T. Knight, to Miss Mary Miles, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Miles.

On Monday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Hugh M'Kenna, to Mrs. Anne Carey, alias Slavine, both of this city.—On Thursday, by the same, Mr. James Connelly, to Miss Mary O'Donohoe, both of this city.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. Bernard M'Vaine, to Miss Margaret Boyle, both of Kennebeccasis, County of King's.

At Salisbury, on Thursday the 24th ult. Mr. Samuel C. Price, of Butternut Ridge, to Miss Sarah E. Lutes, second daughter of Mr. Peter Lutes, of Coverdale, Westmoreland County.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, of consumption, Sarah, wife of Mr. Ira Mosher, and third daughter of Tertullus Theall, Esquire, in the 33d year of her age, leaving a husband and three children to deplore their loss.

On Tuesday morning, after a long illness, Mr. Joseph M'Pherson, aged 49 years.

Suddenly in Carleton, yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Boggs, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, in the 26th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow and one son to bereave the loss of a loving husband and affectionate father. He died in a sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection.—Funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock, when the friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

In Portland, on Thursday morning, William Henry, son of Mr. C. H. Dimock, aged 12 months.—Funeral will take place on Saturday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, from his father's residence in Portland where friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Carleton, on the 10th inst., after a long and painful illness, aged 81 years, John Dunham, Esq. who, from loyalty to his King, left the land of his birth, and in 1783 came to this Province to share in the hardships and privations peculiar to the settlement of a new country. Mr. Dunham has successively held the situation of Lieutenant and Captain in the St. John County Regiment of Militia, and in every department of life has invariably sustained the character of an honest man and a worthy member of society.

At Fredericton, on 9th inst., Rebecca, wife of Geo. Minchin, Esq.

On 21st ult., Mr. Darius Burt, of the Parish of Douglas, York County.

At Halifax, on the 7th inst., in the 56th year of his age, deeply regretted, the Hon. Joseph Allison.

At Fredericton on the 9th inst. Rebecca, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Minchin.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Oct. 12, ship Harriet Scott, Benyon, Liverpool, 25; to order, goods.
13th, ship Ganges, Mitchell, Liverpool, 43; R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.
Oberon, Bannerman, Liverpool, 37; J. Malcolm, merchandize.
Clutha, Crook, Greenock, 46; John Robertson, merchandize.
Elizabeth, Hunt, Liverpool, 43; Alexander Yeats, merchandize.
Edward Reid, Webber, Newry; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Brig Britannia, Pine, Sligo, 56; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Bruce, Wright, Bristol, 56; R. Rankin & co. ballast.
Abeona, Barron, Liverpool, 60; order, coals.
Alva, M'Naughton, Cuba, 38; Crookshank & Walker, sugar and molasses.
Schr. Peruvian, French, Bangor; W. H. Scovil, bricks.
Emily, Hilton, Halifax; sugar and flour.
14th, new ship Maitland, Allanby, St. Mary's Bay, N. S.; J. Ward & Sons.
15th, brig Chieftain, Crocker, New York, 13; C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.
Ship Margaret, Miller, Greenock, 53; Adam & Davidson, coals, &c.
17th, ship Pearl, Fletcher, Liverpool, 42; S. Wiggins & Son, assorted cargo.
Schr. Only Son, Moorhouse, Halifax, 7; Ratchford & Brothers, sugar and rum.
Kingston, Sterritt, Bantry Bay, 60; L. Burns, cordage.
James Clark, Beck, Boston; order, ass. cargo.
Eliza Ann, Tenton, Bangor, 12; John Robertson, bricks.
Jane, Lewis, Halifax, 7; Ratchford & Brothers, sugar and flour.

CLEARED.

Ship Sophia, Risk, London, timber.
Atlantic, Hardenbrook, Newry, deals, &c.
Coronation, Broadley, Liverpool, timber.
Ward, Masters, Liverpool, timber.
Eagle, Stephenson, London, deals.
York, Legg, Liverpool, deals.
Hope, Ireland, Glasgow, timber.
Thetis, Brown, Liverpool, timber.
Yorkshire, Valpey, Hull, timber.
Brig Thomas Parker, O'Hara, Dublin, staves.
Mary Hamilton, Strickland, Londonderry, do.
Ontario, Taylor, Hull, timber.
Lincoln, Ricker, Philadelphia, plaster, &c.
Isabel, Hamilton, Cork, staves.
Westmorland, Ball, Cork, deals.
Helen, Bruce, Belfast, deals.
James Lewis, Finlay, Dublin, deals.
Swan, Shaw, Barbadoes, boards.
Schr Prudent, Billingsby, Quebec, fish.
Freeman, Sparks, New York, plaster.
Harp, Norris, Boston, chalk.
Fame, Crowell, Halifax, potatoes.

Port of Shediac.—Sept. 27, sailed brig Hibernia, Feneron, Kinsale, deals; 28th, barque Independence, Gallilo, Liverpool, deals.

Dumfries, Sept. 1.—On the night of Friday last, the schr. Mary & Elizabeth, from St. John, N. B. for Belfast, with a cargo of deals and staves missed her proper course in thick foggy weather, and struck on Robin Rig, in the Solway Frith. On finding it impossible to re-float the luckless schr., the crew took the small boat, and after beating about manfully for 7 or 8 hours, arrived at the Carse next morning. The schr. the same day drifted over the bank, and was proceeding up the Frith, when the crew, with the assistance of Captain Greaves, reboarded, and finally run her ashore at Corbelle, where she now lies a total wreck. The cargo is floating about in all directions.

MOST DISTRESSING SHIPWRECKS.—Capt. Rallo, of the Sicilian brig Filomena, arrived at New-York, reports having fallen in with, in latitude 38 37, longitude 66 17, part of the wreck of a vessel. Took from it Captain Murray and five seamen. Captain Murray reports the following:—His brig, the Cadwallader, belonged to St. Andrews; he sailed from St. Stephens for Barbadoes, lumber-loaded, on the 6th August. In the gale of the 13th September, the vessel was knocked down, filled, and went to pieces, and William Brett and William Richardson were drowned. Captain Murray and five others clung to the keel, with part of the stern and stem, which was the largest part of the wreck left, where they remained five days, the sea making a continual breach over them, without any thing to eat or drink; when taken off they were nearly exhausted and could not have lasted another day; some of them were delirious and their clothes nearly all washed from their backs; but by the kind attention of Captain Rallo, who supplyed them with clothes and every thing he could make them comfortable, they have all recovered. Since they have been on board the Filomena, their skins have all come off, from being so long washed by the sea.

Captain Little, of ship Glasgow, of Bath, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, from Liverpool, reports that on the 18th September, in latitude 39 40, longitude 61 20, wind light from the westward and baffling, he discovered at a distance the appearance of a raft with something on it, bore up and sent his boat, and took from it three human beings, with scarcely any life in them—took them on board and learned that they were the only survivors of a crew of nineteen men belonging to the ship Arab, Captain Robertson, of and for Hull, from Belize, Honduras, with a cargo of mahogany. During the gale of the 13th of September, she was dismasted, and finally went entirely to pieces. Those saved were on the side of the poop, being four planks twenty feet long. They had been on this raft five days, without any thing except two cocoa nuts, which they found, and were in the most wretched and starving condition when taken off, and probably would not have survived another day. There were originally nine upon the raft, including the mate, but they had previously died, or becoming deranged for want of food, had jumped into the sea.

Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

EX HEBE, FROM LONDON.

10 PIPES PORT, the most choice and first quality: the Brands are M. E. G. double and treble diamond, being the favourite vintage of 1834;

2 Butts SHERRY, the most choice East India, of great age, 3 years in Calcutta, and shipped from thence to London in 1835;

20 Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. casks choice Old London Particular Madeira—possesses in a superior degree the essential qualities of body, smoothness, and high fruity flavor.

W. P. RANNEY.

And for sale at the City Wine Vaults:

200	Doz. Double and treble Diamond crusted Port.
600	Do. crusted Port of the favourite vintage 1834,
300	Do. East and West India Madeira,
400	Do. Choice Old London Particular Madeira,
200	Do. London Market Madeira,
100	Do. East India Sherry,
300	Do. Golden Pale and Brown Sherry,
260	Do. Hock, Claret, Sauterne, Bucellas & Barsac
75	Do. Champagne,
100	Do. sparkling Hock, Sauperay, Chablis, Muscatell, Moselle, sparkling Rivisattes, Brawnberg, Moselle, and sparkling Moselle;

The above of superior quality and flavour, being shipped by Houses of high reputation at Oporto, Cadiz, Bordeaux and Madeira, and bottled with sedulous attention.

800 Dozen Teneriffe, Bronte, Marsalla, and Spanish White Wines,
300 Dozen best Pale and col'd Brandy, Old Wedderburn Rum, Geneva, Islay and Cambleton Whiskey, Batavia Arrack, and Old Tom.
300 Dozen Brown Stout, Porter, and Pale Ale, Puns. and Hhds. best Cognac BRANDY and Pale GENEVA,
Puncheons Jamaica and Grenada RUM.

W. P. RANNEY, in respectfully acknowledging the patronage he has received, begs to direct the attention of his Friends and the Public to his very choice selection of WINES, in bottle and Quarter casks, suited for private families.

Wholesale dealers are also invited to inspect his very extensive stock in Bond, (which for quality cannot be surpassed) samples of which may be obtained at the Bonding Cellars from 10 till 3 o'clock.
October 18, 1839.

Expected to arrive in the Mozambique, from London:
50 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT,
10 Bales Navy Canvas,
100 Casks London BROWN STOUT.
W. P. R.

Albion Union Society.

THE Anniversary DINNER of the above Society will take place on Tuesday next, 22d inst. at Mr. JAMES NETHERY'S, Hibernian Hotel, Church street, at six o'clock.

Tickets may be had from Mr. Nethery, or either of the Committee. October 18.

Lunars, Chronometers, &c.

MR. MILLS continues to give instruction in Navigation, comprising the latest improvements in Solar, Sidereal and Lunar Observations, also the use of Chronometers, and the Practice of Maritime surveying.

Commercial & Mathematical school, Germain street, Oct. 18, 1839.

D. M'MILLAN

Has received,—

30 PACKAGES, containing an assortment of Writing and Printing PAPERS; Merchant's Account Books, Quills and other Stationery; a superior Horizontal Elliptic PIANO FORTE, six Octaves, made by *Green*, London.—Also, Regulation Swords, sword Knots, Sashes, Belts, &c., suitable for Officers of Artillery, Infantry and the Rifles; Instruction Books for Field Battery Exercise and Movements, and for the service and management of heavy Ordinance of the Royal Artillery.

Daily expected,

A large supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, ANNUALS, Prints, Music, &c. &c.

Phœnix Book and stationery Warehouse, st. John, 18th Oct. 1839.

G. M. BURNS,

SOUTH MARKET WHARF,

OFFERS for sale Cheap for Cash: 100 Bbls. best No. 1 Herrings; 20 do. No. 2; 20 casks Pale Seal Oil; 20 Kegs Tobacco; 2 Hhds. and 10 Barrels SUGAR; 2 casks saleratus; 25 boxes soap, 20 ditto Candles; 50 Chests TEA; 5000 feet Window Glass, assorted; 500 bundles Cotton Warp; 1 case superior Indigo; 3 Tierces good Rice; 100 Barrels Flour and Meal; 100 Kegs Paints, ass'd; 20 Kegs Nails; 10 Pieces Pilot Cloths; 75 Pieces Grey Cottons; 100 Monkey Jackets; 100 Cotton Counterpanes; 50 pair steels; 20 do. Blankets; 2 Tons Pots and Kettles; 50 bundles starch.

Together with a general assortment of Goods suitable for both Town and Country.
Oct. 18. [Herald and setinel, 3w.]

Fresh Cumberland Butter.

JUST received, and on sale by the subscriber: 50 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER.
JOHN V. THURGAR.
Oct. 18. *Corner of Duke & Water streets.*

MERCHANTS' & FARMERS'

Provincial

ALMANACK,

For 1840,

Containing a complete list of Provincial and Militia Officers, &c., Just Published, and for sale wholesale and retail, by WM. L. AVERY, at his Book store, No. 3, Prince William street, and to be had of the principal Booksellers throughout the Province. October 18.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

Ex "HEBE," from LONDON:

20 HHDS. BRANDY—from 6 to 12 per cent. over proof—will be sold for delivery from the ship at a low price.
October 18. W. H. STREET.

SUGAR.

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

JAMAICA RUM & TEA.

10 PUNS. Extra strong and fine flavoured Jamaica RUM, 52 per cent. over proof,
20 Puncheons ditto ditto 29 ditto.
10 Chests E. I. Company's Bohea TEA.

Also—A set of standing and running Rigging, and Blocks complete, for a vessel of about 250 tons.

Received per schooner *Only Son*, lying at Peters' Wharf, and for sale low before being stored, by
Oct. 17. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Candles & Sugar.—150 Boxes Mould CANDLES, short 6's; 10 hds bright SUGAR.
—*For sale by*
Oct. 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

☞ Several Advertisements are unavoidably omitted, which will be attended to in our next.

GRAND CONCERT

OF

Vocal & Instrumental Music.

MRS. GIBBS, (late Miss Graddon, of London) respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John and its vicinity, that she will give a SOIREE MUSICALE on

Monday Evening, 21st October,

at the spacious and lofty room known as the Friary, in Horsfield street, which is easy of access, and Ladies will not be under the necessity of having to pass through a Public Bar Room.

Mrs. G. likewise begs leave to state, that through the kind permission of Captain BLACKBURN, she will be assisted by the Band of the 69th Regt.

☞ Tickets Five shillings each. Children under 12 years of age admitted at half price—to be had at Mr. Truro's Circulating Library, next door to the Post Office; at Mr. M'Millan's Book store, and at the Door.

Doors open at half past seven, and Concert to commence at a quarter past 8 o'clock. Oct. 18.

Wanted,

A MAN Servant who understands taking care of Horses.—None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory testimonials. For further particulars apply at this Office.
October 11.

NAVIGATION, &c.

THE subscriber purposes teaching, at BRAGG'S Buildings, King street:—Navigation, with the method of determining the latitude by Meridian; single or double Altitudes; finding the Longitude by Lunar observation, and Time keepers; Practical Geometry, Trigonometry, Globes, Maps, Ephemeris, &c. &c.

Terms made known on application at the Class Room. I. G. HOYT.
October 11, 1839.

Jamaica Spirits.

Landing for the subscriber, at Lovett's Slip:

40 PUNCHEONS high proof and fine flavored Jamaica SPIRITS.—Apply to
JOHN V. THURGAR.
October 11. *Water street.*

In the Press,

And shortly will be Published—

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ALMANACK,

For 1840;

Containing the usual correct list of Provincial Officers, Militia Officers, &c.;—with considerable improvements—and a variety of useful and entertaining matter. *Courier Office, October 5, 1839.*

New Dry Goods and Fancy Store.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced the DRY GOODS and Fancy Business in the store formerly occupied by Mr. W. D. W. HUBBARD, Germain street, where he intends keeping on hand a General assortment of Goods in the above line, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

His present Stock now open and for sale—consists of

KIDDERMINSTER, Venetian, and Brussels Carpeting; black, blue, brown, London smoke, invisible green, and adelaide Broad CLOTHS; Fancy Buckskins; Plaid Beaver Cloths; Pilot Cloth; Sattinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds and Homespuns; Green Baize; white, red, and yellow plain and twill'd Flannels; plain and fig'd 6-4 Merinos, french Merinos, and Indiana, Damask Moreens; silk Camblet; Orleans Cloths; plain and printed Saxony's; Mousline de Lane, Challia, Mantua, Cambric and Muslin Dresses; black and coloured silk Velvets, black Cotton do; fig'd Irish Poplins; plain, figured and plaid Gros de Naples and double Ducups; rich plain and figured Satins, Reep do. (a new article); plain and figured Gauze; lute and satin Ribbons; rich embroidered silk velvet Shawls; rich embroidered Indiana do.; Cashmere, filled centre, Indiana, Lamma, thibet wool, worsted and rich plaid woollen and Merino Shawls—in great variety; Indiana, lamma, challia, rockspun, fill'd centre, chineal, linen cambric, fancy silk and gauze Handkerchiefs; Fancy printed and plaid cotton Handkerchiefs; fancy lamb's wool & plaid Woollen do.; cashmere, lamma, sewing Silk and Blond Gauze Scarfs; rich Indianna and Lamma do. large size; linen Table Cloths, Toilet Covers, and Napkins; linen Diaper; Irish Linen and Long Lawn; scotch Lawn; Bishop Lawn and Bobbinett; Jacconet, mull'd swiss mull'd, medium, Nainsook & Book Muslins; white and colored Stays, patent holes; Marseills Quilts; white and grey Cottons, Prints, Furniture do.; plain and twill'd Regatta Shirtings, shirting stripes & Apron Checks; black and white Wadding; Cotton Batting; Cotton Warps; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses and Carpet Bags; black, white, and grey Worsteds; Ladies' and Children's lined Kid, Berlin, and Beaver Gloves; Gent's lined Lambs wool, buckskin, beaver, leather, and fur Gloves; Ladies' double and single, white and colored Lace Gloves and Mitts; ladie's long lace gloves and mitts; ladies' and children's cashmere, mohair, angola, lambs wool, and white and coloured Cotton Stockings; children's red and grey socks; Victoria and Worsted, do.; white and colored Cotton do.; cotton Fringes; Artificial Flowers; Jewellery; Gent's beaver and silk Hats; Men's and Boy's cloth, plush, scarlett, and Fur Caps, &c. &c. &c., which together with Furs, Blankets, Victoria Plaid Cloakings, and fancy Goods hourly expected, will comprise an assortment for quality, variety of prices, not to be surpassed by any in the city.
October 11. JOHN BOWES.

FOR SALE,

At W. H. STREET'S Warehouse and Wine Vaults in *St. John street*, in the City of St. John, and also at his store in Fredericton;

120 DOZENS Double Diamond Old Port WINE;
400 doz. fine full fruited Old Port, vintage 1834;
200 do do do of more recent vintage:

A considerable part of the above are over two years in bottle, and the constant additions making to the stock is creating a more valuable and choice supply than has ever been accumulated in America.

500 Dozens East India, London Particular, and direct Madeira Wine;
60 Dozens very choice Champagne;
300 Do. Claret, Sauterne, Bucellas, Hock, &c. and upwards of
1000 Dozens Sherry, Teneriffe, Marsalla, Bronte, and Sicilian Wines.

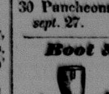
With similar descriptions in wood, which are offered at the smallest possible advance, by wholesale or retail.

200 Dozens best Old Rum, Pale and col'd Brandy, Geneva, Arrack and Whiskey;
50 cases, 1 dozen each, Dutch Geneva;
Puncheons and Hhds. best Cognac Brandy and fine Pale Geneva;
London Brown stout and Pale Ale;
100 Puncheons Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Kitts RUM;
200 Packages "Clifton's" TEAS, comprising Congo, sonchong, Twankay, Young Hyson, Hyson and Gunpowder; being almost the only remaining parcel in the market of these well known superior Teas;
A few Tierces and Barrels Bright SUGAR;

And for sale to arrive in the Margaret, daily expected from the Clyde:

30 Puncheons fine Old High Proof RUM.
sept. 27. W. H. STREET.

Boot & Shoe Establishment.



THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public, that having lost by the late Fire his old stand in Dock Street, he has removed his Establishment to Prince William street, in those premises next but one to the Bank of New-Brunswick, and solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage he has always enjoyed since his first commencement in business.
Sept. 6. DAVID PATERSON.

AUCTION SALES.

Underwriters' Sale.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) 19th inst. at 2 o'clock, on Portland Long Wharf, will be sold by the subscribers:

A QUANTITY of standing and running RIGGING, sails, spars, &c., cut and damaged on board the ship *Flora*, and sold by order of the Port Wardens, for the benefit of all concerned.
Oct. 11. T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the subscriber's Auction Room, by direction of the Collector of H. M. Customs, the following Articles, forfeited for illicit importation:

165 PIECES silk Handkerchiefs,
30 Pieces striped Cotton,
722 Pairs Boots and Shoes, assorted,
369 Dozen Horn Combs; 125 gross Iron ditto;
48 Mahogany framed Looking Glasses,
Sundry Pocket Books, Snuff Boxes, silk Collars, Trunks and Books.
Immediately after—10 Hhds. Molasses.
Oct. 18. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Sugars, Soap, Whiskey, &c.

On MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's store, will be sold:

TEN Hhds. Bright SUGARS.
50 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP.
20 Firkins soft Soap—very excellent quality,
10 Casks London BROWN STOUT, ea. 6 doz.
10 Quarter-casks superior Sicily Madeira,
3 Do. best Malt Whiskey; 1 bale bleached canvas
8 Casks of SODA, superior quality, &c. &c.
Oct. 18. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday the 22d inst. by the subscribers, at their Rooms:

TWO LOTS OF LAND, containing 220 Acres more or less, being the Lots No. 51 and 52, on the North side of Shepody Road, in the Parish of Upham, King's County, about 40 miles from the City Saint John. Upwards of twenty acres are cleared. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.
Oct. 11. T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.
[Courier.]

September 20, 1839.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

W. G. LAWTON has just received from London and Liverpool an extensive STOCK of GOODS suitable for the coming season, the whole of which he offers at such prices as will merit the approbation of the public; comprising as follows:—

A large lot of SILK VELVETS, including Black and the most prevailing colors, with Ribbons to match;
An extensive assortment of SILKS, both plain and figured;
Rich SATINS; SARSNETS, Bombazines, CRAPES, GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description;
A varied assortment of MUFFS and BOAS;
Black and col'd silk Handkerchiefs;
LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS;
Umbrellas, Stocks and Braces;
Gents. warranted Waterproof HATS;
A large stock of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Pilot CLOTHS, Beavers, Petershams;
BROAD CLOTH and BUCKSKIN;
Plain and Figured MERINOS;
Mouseline de Laine Dresses; Regattas;
Homespun Checks, Stripes and Ginghams;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Prints & Cottons, Lining Cambrics;
Rolled JACCONETS;
Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins;
Red and White Flannels;
Green Baize, Padding and Druggets, with an endless variety of Goods, too tedious to mention.

☞ *Observe, the Store is in Sands' Building, Prince William Street, next door to Messrs. Parks & Hegan.*

Saint John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a further Instalment of Twenty-five per cent. of the Capital Stock of the above Company is required to be paid in at the Secretary's Office on or before Friday the first day of November next.

By Order of the Board.
L. DONALDSON, *President.*
St. John, 23d September, 1839.

Union Harmony, &c.

THIS Work is now in Press, and will be ready for delivery in Two Months.
27th sept. *STEPHEN HUMBERT.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Halifax, 28th Sept. 1839.

THE following Section of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 1st Victoria, cap. 36, is published for the information of the Ferrymen in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick:

Section 10. And be it enacted, That no Deputy, Officer or Agent of the Postmaster General, travelling with a Mail, shall pay for passing or repassing a Ferry within any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Dominions in North America, but the Ferryman at every such Ferry shall forthwith on demand convey over every such Deputy, Officer or Agent, without any payment for the same, on pain of forfeiting for every offence *Fire Pounds*, to be recovered in any court of Record within any of the Provinces or Colonies in North America, by Bill, Plaint or Information, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed, one moiety thereof to Her Majesty, towards the support of the Government of the said Province, and the contingent charges thereof and the other moiety to the Postmaster General, who shall sue and prosecute for the same, together with full costs of suit."

J. HOWE, *Deputy Postmaster General.*

Mechanics' Institute.

THOSE Persons who have been elected Members of the Mechanics' Institute of St. John, and have not yet taken out their Certificates of Membership, will please to apply at the Secretary's office in Prince Wm. street, where they may obtain the same, so as to be prepared for the commencement of the Lecture Season.
Sept. 27. S. J. SCOVIL, *R. Sec'ty.*

THE GERMAN & FRENCH Languages.

MONSIEUR HERRMANN POETTER, from the Universities of Brunswick and Paris, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, his intention of opening a Seminary for instruction in the above Languages.

He purposes teaching a Ladies' Class in the morning, and a Class for Gentlemen in the afternoon. Private Families and Schools will be attended during the interval of his regular Classes.

TERMS—ONE HALF PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

At his Class Room, per quarter,	£1 10 0
Select Class, from 2 to 6 in number,	2 0 0
Single Pupils,	2 10 0

His Class Room will be opened for the reception of Pupils on Tuesday the 1st of October next.—Three Lessons per week.

Other particulars may be known at Mr. TRURO'S *Circulating Library*, Germain street. 20th sept.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLAR has received her WINTER SUPPLY of fashionable Silk Velvet BONNETS; also, plain and figured SATIN BONNETS; with a variety of Velvets, Satins, and Flowers to match, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity.
Market square, October 4.

Bank of British North America.

IN consequence of the refusal of the Commercial Bank to redeem from this Bank, the Notes of the late "Bank of Fredericton,"—Notice is hereby given, that after this date no notes of the "Bank of Fredericton," will be received at this office, or either of the Sub-Branches.

R. H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, 17th Aug. 1839.

Pork, Flour, and Corn Meal.

THE subscriber has just received by the schr. *Compeer*, from New York, and offers for sale:
50 brls. prime PORK, city inspection, (in bond,)
80 Bbls. superfine Flour; 100 do. Corn Meal.
Oct. 4. JAS. T. HANFORD.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just received and for sale at the lowest Market prices:

40 BOXES and half boxes best MUSCATEL RAISINS; 6 bbls. Water Crackers;
5 Barrels PILOT BREAD,
20 Kegs soda and sugar BISCUIT,
5000 Best HAVANA CIGARS,
10 Drums Turkey Figs.

Also on hand—Barrels Rye Flour, do. Corn Meal, 3 Chests best Congo TEA, 15 Quintals Codfish, 6 Kegs superior Mustard, together with a general assortment of Groceries.

CHARLES P. BETTS,
May 24. *No. 8, King Street.*

☞ All orders from the Country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale the following GOODS at his store 27, South Market Wharf:—

27 CHESTS Congo TEA; 8 do. souchong Tea; 40 barrels superfine FLOUR;
20 Bbls. Corn Meal, 30 do Watson's navy Bread,
65 „ Irish Prime Mess PORK;
86 half do. Planters do.
250 Boxes Dipt Candles, all sizes;
300 Boxes SOAP—60 and 30lbs each;
15 Kegs superior Mustard.

The above together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.
October 4. H. S. GAULT.

City Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public for the liberal support afforded him during a period of five years, begs to inform them that he has fitted up that Shop in *Prince William Street*, one door South of Dr. Walker's, formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Ginley, as a Dry Goods store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of *BOOTS and SHOES*, of every description, which shall be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He would also state, that as he is now furnished with first class workmen, and determined that every article in his line of business shall be made of the best materials and in the neatest manner, the public may rest assured that no attention on his part will be wanting to secure their support and patronage.

JAMES HINDS.

☞ Wanted immediately, two or three Journeymen Shoemakers.
22d March, 1839.

Witney Blankets.

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

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

JACKSON'S HOTEL,

Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and patrons of Fredericton and its vicinity, as well the inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former establishment by additional buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional 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.

DRY GOODS

AND

Fancy Stationery Store.

Prince William street, (late Mr. William Doherty's.)

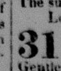
IS now opened by the undersigned, who lately arrived in this City with an assortment of Goods in the above line, which he is enabled to sell cheap. Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel of the newest fashion and made of the best material; Mackintosh Coats and Capes, warranted.

In the BOOK department will be found cheap and neat editions of the most popular works; Also, a large collection of Catholic Works, Prayer books, &c. &c.

Quills, Gilliott's Pens, sealing Wax, Drawing Pencils, Rubber and Prints, wholesale and retail. Juvenile publications supplied to dealers on advantageous terms. J. P. COLDWELL.

☞ The upper flat over the above store to let—separate entrance. July 5.

TO LET,



THAT commodious and well finished HOUSE, lately occupied by Major Richardson of the 11th Regiment situated in Lower Cove, opposite the Ordnance Office. For further particulars apply to Mr. JAMES M'CONNELL, on the premises.

☞ A large quantity of Fish Barrels and other Cooperage, on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. June 14.

SHOE STORE.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

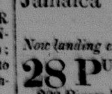
The subscriber has just received per *Eagle* from London and *Magnificent* from Liverpool:

31 PACKAGES containing part of his Fall and Winter supply of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Girls', Boys' and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description, from the cheapest to the very best imported; and an elegant assortment of Children's SOCKS of every description; which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sept. 20. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW VESSEL FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale a superior New Vessel, of about 200 tons old measurement. Her length of keel 81 feet; on deck, about 90 feet; beam 23 feet; hold 13 feet; copper fastened—her materials are the best the country affords, and her workmanship and model are very superior:—she will be ready to launch about the last of next month. For further particulars apply to Messrs. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS, St. John, or to the subscriber, at Pugwash.

☞ A cargo of DEALS can be furnished on the spot, if required.

THOMAS W. DEWOLFE.
Pugwash, N. S. 26th July, 1839.

Jamaica Rum and best Navy Canvass,

Now landing ex "Yarmouth Packet," from Halifax:

28 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS, ex barque *Chester* from Liverpool,
200 Pieces best Navy Boil'd CANVASS.
August 30. JOHN ROBERTSON.

OLD STAND, Dock street.

GLASSWARE.

Just received, per brig *John*, from Liverpool:—

25 CASKS GLASSWARE, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, &c. wholesale and retail for cash, by
RICHARD CALVERT, Jun.
Dock street, Oct. 4. [Courier, 4w]

UNEXAMPLED.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

THE following detail of a scheme of a LOTTERY to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparralleled in the History of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every Prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the six hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We therefore, emphatically say—delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Observe the Number, 156.

$700,000! $500,000! $20,000!

Six Prizes of Twenty thousand Dollars!
Two Prizes of Fifteen thousand Dollars!
Three Prizes of Ten thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The richest and most magnificant scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country. Tickets only Twenty Dollars.

Authorised by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers. Sylvester & Co. New York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards in succession.

The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said Act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize—the Arcade, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street, 101 feet, 21 inches, on Natchez street, 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 per annum, valued at - - -	$700,000
One Prize—City Hotel. 162 feet on Common street, 146 feet 6 inches on Camp street—Rented at $25,000, valued at - - - -	$500,000
One Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches, front on Natchez street—Rented at $1,200, valued at - - -	$20,000
One Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 28 feet, front on Natchez street—Rented at $1,200, valued at - - -	$20,000
One Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street—Rented at $1,200, valued at - - -	$20,000
One Prize—Dwelling House, No. 23, north east corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom House street—Rented at $1,500, valued at -	$20,000
One Prize—Dwelling House, No. 24, south west corner of the Basin and Custom House street, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet 10½ inches deep on Custom House street—Rented at $1,500, valued at - - -	$20,000
One Prize—Dwelling House, No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches, on Royal street by 127 feet, 11 inches deep—Rented at $1,000, valued at - - -	$20,000
1 prize, 250 shares Canal Bk. Stk. $100 ea.	$25,000
1 do. 200 do. Commercial do. do.	20,000
1 do. 150 do. ech. & Trade's do. do.	15,000
1 do. 100 do. City Bank do. do.	10,000
1 do. 100 do. do. do. do.	10,000
1 do. 100 do. do. do. do.	10,000
1 do. 50 do. Exchange Bank, do.	5,000
1 do. 50 do. do.	5,000
1 do. 25 do. Gas Light, do. do.	5,000
1 do. 25 do. do. do. do.	5,000
1 do. 15 do. Mech. & Trades' do. do.	1,500
1 do. 15 do. do. do.	1,500
20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank $100—each prize $1,000	20,000
10 prizes, each 2 shares of $100 each—each prize $200 of Gass Light Bank,	2,000
200 prizes, each one share of $100 of the Bank of Louisiana, - - -	20,000
200 prizes, each one share of $100 of the New Orleans' Bank, - - -	20,000
150 prizes, each one share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida, - - -	15,000
Six Hundred Prizes, - - - -	$1,500,000

Tickets, $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain the Six hundred Prizes, and the 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prize as may be drawn to its number; and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.
New York, May 7, 1839.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received 1,200 pairs of India Rubber Over SHOES, for Men, Women, and Children—For sale cheap by the Case, Dozen or Retail. S. K. FOSTER,
King-street.

N. B.—An Elegant assortment of CLOTH Boots, of every description, and fancy CARPET SHOES to open this week. Oct. 4.

MOLASSES.—150 puncheons MOLASSES, part in bond, for sale by
August 30. JAS. T. HANFORD.

MISSING,

SINCE the night of the Fire, a Leg and Pedal of a Piano Forte. Any person having the same in their possession will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this Office. *Sept. 27.*

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,) Mr. Reuben Hobin: Sheffield, Mr. N. H. DeVeber: Wilmot, N. S. Mr. Lawrence Phinney: Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, Esq: Digby, Post Master: Annapolis, Mr. Lawrence Hall.

☞ *British North America Bank Checks for sale at this Office.*

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, MANAGER.

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

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.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

MR. STOCKWELL, of the SAINT JOHN HOTEL, would give notice that the Hotel is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent BOARDERS.—A few single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board *for the Winter*, at the Table d'Hote; Dinner at 3 o'clock, at 20s. or 25s. per week. Transient Boarders will be charged 6s. 3d. per day, or £1 15s. per week.

Private Rooms will be furnished for Society Meetings, Clubs, Dinner Parties, &c. at short notice, and at reasonable rates.

There will also be a Dinner Table at 5 o'clock every day, on and after Wednesday next, which will be supplied from the best the Market will afford, for the accommodation of those Gentlemen who wish to Dine at a later hour.

Gentlemen giving entertainments at their own houses, can be accommodated with Fancy or Side Dishes, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c. &c., at the Hotel, from the hands of a celebrated French *Artiste*.

St. John, January 1, 1838.

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

☞ *NO CURE, NO PAY.*

New-York, September 15, 1838.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS.—Gentlemen:—Feeling deeply indebted to you for the valuable service you have rendered me, I do most cheerfully inform you that my wife is entirely cured of the Salt Rheum by the use of your Remedy and Syrup of Sarsaparilla. She had been very severely afflicted with the disease, in her face, for six years; had tried various medicines, both internal and external, but without producing any good effect, until by the advice of a friend who was cured by your medicine she was induced to use it, and, I am thankful to say the result has been a perfect cure.

Your's, respectfully, JOHN CHAPMAN.

79 Chatham st.

From this and numerous other certificates of its virtue received by the Proprietors, (which will be exhibited on application) every person can see the superior efficacy of this valuable medicine on diseases of the skin. Salt Rheum, Jackson or Barbers' Itch, Ringworms, Tetter and Scald Head, &c. are effectually cured by it. In using 3000 cases it has not failed in one; and in all it is warranted to cure, or the money will be refunded. Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York.—Sold at wholesale and retail by special appointment by A. R. TRURO, Circulating Library, Princess Sreet, St. John, N. B.

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.

Valuable Building Lots for sale.

SIX valuable Building Lots for sale, situate nearly opposite to the residence of the subscriber, and fronting on *Paddock* and *Hazen* streets.—For further particulars apply to

July 5. JOHN V. THURGAR.

10,000,000 SAW LOGS.

THE subscribers are ready to contract for the delivery to them, next spring and summer, at or near their Mills, *Ten Millions Superficial Feet Red and White Pine and Spruce SAW LOGS*. A liberal price given.

July 26. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

---

20 PUNCHEONS High Proof, and very superior flavored RUM, just received and for sale on moderate terms, by

July 12. W. P. RANNEY.

JUST received from Halifax,—50 pieces Palmetto BRAID, for sale cheap by

July 26. CHAS. P. BETTS,

No. 8, King street.

RUM & SUGAR.

30 PUNS. Demerara RUM; 10 do. Jamaica ditto; 10 hogsheads, 13 cases, Bright SUGAR, just received and for sale by

June 21. W. H. STREET.

CONGO TEA.

FIFTY CHESTS *very superior* Blackish Leaf TEA, just received and for sale by

July 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

The Subscriber

HAS for sale a large quantity of Deals, Boards, Staves and Lathwood; also, a general assortment of Groceries.

July 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

PORK, TEA, &c. on Consignment.

134 BBLS. Prime PORK; 30 chests and boxes CONGO TEA; 25 casks Pale SEAL OIL, 40 gallons each; 200 bags Hamburgh ship BREAD; 1 inch CHAIN CABLE—90 fathoms; 1 iron-stocked ANCHOR, 9 cwt.—For sale on liberal terms.

July 26. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

JUST received per brigantine *Ocean*, from New-York,—10 Tons LIGNUMVITÆ, which will be sold low from the wharf.

Aug. 30. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

OATMEAL.—30 brls. Fresh Ground, just received and for sale by

Sept. 6. JAMES MALCOLM.

NEW GOODS,

Just received per ship WARD from Liverpool.

—CLOTHS,—

SUPERFINE Black, blue, brown, olive, and invisible greens,

Do. black, blue, and fancy Cassimeres,

Do. grey, &c. &c. (cheap.)

—Bronzed and Lacquered Ware,—

Lustres, Glass Drops, one, two and three lights; Candlesticks, Candle lamps, Table do., Card Racks, Tapers, Bells and Inkstands.

—German Silver and Plated Ware,—

Table, dessert, tea, mustard, salt, and caddie Spoons; table and dessert Forks; silver mounted Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, ivory handle Butter Knives, Fish do., plated Castors, Liquor Frames, &c.

—Japaned Ware,—

Cash, tinder and spice Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Bread Baskets, Ink Stands, Slop Buckets, Tea Cannisters, Nursery Lamps, &c.

—Britannia Ware,—

Tea and Table Spoons, tea and coffee Pots, toddy and soup Ladles, Water Plates, Bed Pans, Ink Stands, &c.

—Brass Ware,—

Toddy Kettles, Candlesticks, wire Seives, Racking Cocks, Butt Hinges, door buttons, Curtain Bands, do. Pins, Knobs, Cabin Hooks, Escutcheons, Fire Irons, Till Locks, Cupboard do., Pad do., Stair Rods and eyes, Weights, Window Pullies, &c.

—Hardware,—

Large and small Sad Irons, C. S. Hand Saws; trying, smoothing and jack Planes; iron paste *Jiggers*, plastering Trowels; rim, pad, cupboard, chest, till, mortice, and drawer Locks; Norfolk Latches, H L Hinges, square Bolts, wood Screws, iron and tin'd Kittle Ears, Hat Hooks, Fire Irons, counter Weighing Machines, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Italian Irons, Flanch Coffee Mills, Box do., iron squares, iron Weights, Dish Covers, block Tin and Wire, iron Butts, Carpenters' Brads, iron Candlesticks, Cork-screws, Mill Saw, taper and pit-saw Files, flat bastard do., shoe Rasps, carpet Tacks, French Latches, Carpenters' Rules and pointed Compasses, Nails, from 28d'y to 4d'y; shoe Nails and Tacks, iron Shovels and Spades, &c.

Ladies' Rose Wood Work Boxes.

Do. do. do. Dressing Cases,

Gentlemen's do. do. do.

Writing Desks, Tea Kaddeys.

—Cutlery,—

Setts ivory handle Knives and Forks, black do.; ivory Table Knives, do. Carvers, do. Steels, setts buck and stag handle Knives and Forks; Dessert do. do., buck handle Carvers, pocket Jack Knives, Putty do., Shoe and Butcher's do.; cards fancy Scissors, Raisors, in cases; pickle Knives, &c.

Combs.—Side, back, ivory and dressing Combs.

Brushes.—Hair, hat, nail, tooth, comb, room, carpet, hearth, paint, scrubbing, stove, counter and bottle Brushes; fancy Telescope do.

Baskets.—Setts Ladies' fine Work Baskets, fancy French Reticules, Scotch Hands, fancy black and white willow pocket, setts China pattern, Knitting do. Toy Reticules, paper do., Clothes Bottle Baskets and other Baskets.

Butter Pats in cases, boxes Soap, mould and dipt Candles, Hair Seives, &c., and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold low *for prompt payment* at the Store of the subscriber, Prince William Street. E. C. WADDINGTON.

May 10, 1839.

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Brandy, GENEVA, &c.

Landing ex "Sophia," from London:

PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks choice old PORT;

Butts, Hhds. and Quarter Casks Brown, Pale and dark golden Old Sherry; Pipes E. I. Madeira:

Pipes, Hhds. Qr. Casks MADEIRA—(*Blackburn's brand.*)

Pipes & Hogsheads Madeira—(*Houghton's brand,*)

Hhds. Calcavelhos, Lisbon, Sauterne,

Pipes & Hhds. dark & pale BRANDY—(*approved brands.*)

Hhds. best Scheidam GIN;

Puncheons very old Jamaica RUM;

Hhds. London B S. PORTER;

Hhds. London PALE ALE; Clarets, La Rose, Latour, Chateau Margaux, Haut Brion;

and for sale by

W. P. RANNEY.

In addition to the above the Subscriber offers for sale at his Establishment in Prince Wm. Street, an extensive and well selected Stock of—

PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, BRANDY, GENEVA, WHISKEY, &c. and a large variety of Bottled WINES—comprising—E. I. Madeira, L. P. Madeira, L. M. Madeira, Sherry, Port, CHAMPAGNE, Burgundy, Hock, Hermitage, CLARET, Barsac, Sauterne, Bucellas, Marsalla, Teneriffe, Catalonia, Cherry Brandy, &c. &c.

London Bottled PORTER;

90 Packages—Congo, Souchong, Gunpowder, Hyson, Twankay TEAS; *of the Clifton's cargo.*

Refined SUGAR, in casks and tierces.

20 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT.

Also, expected by the *Hebe*, from London, a further supply and a choice assortment of Continental WINES, in Bottle.

Agency and Commission Business transacted as heretofore.

May 10, 1838. W. P. RANNEY.

No Puff! No Puff! No Puff!!

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per the ship Orbit, *from Liverpool, and* Sophia, *from London, a handsome assortment of Domestic and Fancy* GOODS, *as follows:—*

CARPETING; Black, Blue, Brown and Rifle Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;

Fancy rib'd Buckskins, Gambroons and fancy Drills; plain & striped Sattinetts & Cassinets,

Plain and printed Moleskins, Doeskins, do.

Plain and figured Merinos; do. Saxony, do.

500 pieces of painted and printed Muslins;

300 do. hite and Grey Shirting;

100 do. Regattas and striped Shirtings;

50 do. Plain and figured Gro de Naples, Figured Sattins, printed Challie, and Lama Veils, ses, Mouslin de Laine, do. Blond, Gauze Dresses Scarfs and Handkerchiefs;

Silk Lace Gloves and Mitts, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid. do;

White, printed and embos'd Hose; Maids and children's do; white and coloured Stays;

Silk filled cenure Shawls and Handkerchiefs;

Plain and printed Challie do;

Paris plaided Shawls; worsted and cotton do;

Brooks' best Cotton Reels and Balls;

Sewed Muslin and Lace Collars and Tippets;

Tambored ditto; do. sewed Muslin Trimming:

Jaconet, Book, Mull, swiss mull, & check Muslin,

Irish Linens, Damask Table Cloths & Napkins;

Taborets—a splendid article for Curtains, &c.

Parasols and Umbrellas;

Ladies' Tuscan, Dunstable, & Devon BONNETS;

Christy's best fashionable Beaver and Gossamer HATS; Cotton Warps, &c. &c.

Per the Hebe, from London—

2 cases Tuscan, Devon, Dunstable, Rutland and Bedfordshire BONNETS; Maids' and children's do.; 4 cases of Prints and Printed Muslins; Rich Indiana Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Prunella Boots and shoes; Irish Poplins, small Wares, &c. &c.

The whole will be sold at the very lowest price, for Cash only.

JAMES BOWES.

Germain-street, May 21, 1839.

BLANKS

Of all kinds for sale at this Office, among which are:—

BILLS Exchange, Bills Lading, Drafts, Checks, Seamans' Articles; Custom House, Ware house, and Treasury Blanks of all kinds, Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Lawyer's *Victoria* Blanks; GRINDSTONE TABLES, &c. &c. &c.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAYS LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction 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 Ulsers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever 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 fo Coughs, Hoarsness, 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 Gonorrhœa 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.

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. 28, 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.

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:

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;

74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;

114,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;

60,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;

76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;

15,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;

35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;

65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;

11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDING;

84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

☞ 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.

CARD.

JAMES HOWARD, MERCHANT TAILOR, &c. takes this opportunity most respecfully to return his very sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their past patronage of him; more especially to those Gentlemen who have recently come forward so liberally to his assistance, thereby enabling him to resume, in a manner to him most gratifying, his business: to which, by the most untiring assiduity and attention, J. H. assures those friends, that their confidence in him shall not be abused.

For the variety, the fineness of texture, and the most fashionable shades, his supply of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c. &c. is at present without competition in the City; which, with acknowledged skill in his ART, J. H. confidently trusts to a discerning public for a share of their patronage and support.

Prince William-street, May 17th, 1839.

☞ Fifteen Journeymen Tailors are wanted immediately. None need apply but the very best workmen, to whom the highest wages will be given.

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-Brunswic', 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.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken store No. 27, south market wharf, lately occupied by Mr. L. B. THOMSON, where he intends doing a general COMMISSION & AUCTION business, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞ 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

NEW VESSELS FOR SALE.

A BRIG of about 190 Tons, old measure, now on the stocks at Parrsboro, partly copper-fastened and of the following dimensions, viz: 79 feet keel, 23 feet beam, 12½ feet hold.

A BRIG of about 150 tons, viz: 68½ feet keel, 20 feet 9 inches beam, and 12 feet hold; also partly copper fastened.

A BRIGANTINE of about 140 tons, viz: 69 feet keel, 22 feet beam and 11 feet hold: iron fastened.

A BRIG of about 180 tons, on the stocks at Horton Bluff, viz: 75 feet keel, 23 feet beam, and 12 feet hold; iron fastened.

The first three will be launched in August or September, as may be required; and the last mentioned one in October. They are all being built by experienced and faithful workmen, and of the best materials in the Province, and will be sold on moderate terms.

Application may be made for the first to Messrs. W. A. & J. H. Broderic; for the second to the Hon. J. Ratchford; for the third to Mr. R. Morris, at Parrsboro, N. S.; for the last mentioned, to Capt. P. Coffill, at Horton; or for either to

July 19. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

WHISKEY, AND TEA.

ON Consignment—20 puncheons Whisky, 40 per cent *over proof*—now landing ex Adelaide, for sale by JAMES MALCOLM.

Also—50 Chests Fine CONGO TEA.

23d August.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. *Meridian*, from Halifax—37 hhds. and 13 bbls. superior Bright SUGAR, landing at the south Market Wharf, which will be sold low before storing.

sept 20. CRANE & M'GRATH.

CHOCOLATE.

30 BOXES fresh Chocolate; 10 M. Havana Cigars; now landing for sale by

sept 13. JAMES MALCOLM.

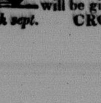
PORTO RICO SUGAR.

Landing, ex schooner *Hazard* from Halifax, on the South Market Wharf:

15 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar, for sale low if applied for immediately.

sept. 13. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wanted to Charter,



THREE or four Vessels, to carry cargoes to different Ports in the West Indies, to which every dispatch will be given. Apply to

20th sept. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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.

JAMES MALCOLM,

Has received by the *Ellen Bryson*, from Clyde:—

496 REAMS Wrapping Paper, all sizes, 25 packages Confectionary, ass'd.

60 Boxes best Yellow Soap; 18 do. White do.;

6 Firkins SOFT SOAP, a new article in this market, peculiarly economical for family use.

30 Bags Barley; 2000 Bath Bricks;

400 lbs. Lampblack; 2 Barrels SODA;

20 Packages BLACKING; 12 do. Pins;

*20 Ditto Pipes; 1 hogshead VINEGAR.

Also, on Consignment—

10 Puncheons best MALT AQUA.—All for sale at his usual low prices. *June 7.*

Ladies' Fashionable Shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of this City, generally, to his new and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, just received per *Allegro*, from Liverpool, amongst which are—real French and English, Spanish and rich Patent Leather SLIPPERS, Dress and Walking SHOES, *of the latest London fashions*; White and black satin and Prunella opera shoes and Adelaide slippers; Russian Kid, seal and Prunella slippers, Ties, and Walking shoes; black prunella Boots of every quality and price.

—ALSO—

Girl's Prunella and seal skin Boots; Prunella, Russia and French Kid slippers and Walking shoes; Prunella and Russia kid shoes, with Ankle ties, and various other kinds.

Children's black, coloured, and fancy Figured Adelaide Boots; Prunella, seal, Russia kid, and morocco shoes, with ankle ties; Boots of every size colour and quality.

Gentlemen's rich Patent Leather Pumps of the latest fashion; Calf skin Pumps and Dress shoes; Clarence boots; black and colored seal, roan, and morocco house slippers, &c. and a large lot of very low priced shoes of every description.

These Goods are direct from the manufacturers, and warranted to be of the very best description.—For sale wholesale and retail.

Also—A few very superior English made *Travelling PORTMANTEAUS*, built on Iron frames.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

June 7. *King street.*

TEA.

20 CHESTS E. I. C. Bohea TEA, just received and for sale by

June 28. JAMES T. HANFORD.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has now landing ex schr. LAZY, *Captain Fletcher from Quebec:*

250 BRLS. Canada Fine Middlings, equal to American 'Scratch' Flour, 25 Brls. very thick Mess PORK, Prime Pork and Beef.

—ALSO—

100 Boxes Window Glass, 8×10, 10×12, and 10×14. For sale by J. T. HANFORD.

June 14, 1839.

PORK, PORK, &c.

The subscriber has just received ex brig *Sir Allan M'Nab*, from Londonderry:

100 BBLS. Prime mess Irish PORK; 50 half barrels ditto; 36 bbls. Planters' ditto; a superior article, put up expressly for families; 23 empty Puncheons. Which he offers for sale low while landing, for satisfactory payments.

June 14. HENRY S. GAULT.

Children's Boots and Shoes.

AN extensive assortment of Children's Leather Boots and shoes just opened.

June 14. JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

On Consignment,

EX *Hebe*, from London:—50 hogsheads Fine Pale Scheidam GENEVA,

50 Barrels, each 3 doz. London Brown Stout,

2 Bales London made Slops,

4 Cases London made Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

1 Case London made Gents. do. do.

2 Bales Tabbinetts; 1 case Mousline de Laine.

Which the subscriber offers for sale at a low rate for satisfactory payments.

May 31. W. P. RANNEY.

WINDOW GLASS.—The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Window Glass, from 7x9 to 12x18, which he is now selling at greatly reduced prices, by the box or retail, for cash only.

June 7. S. K. FOSTER.

Sugar, Molasses, Teas, &c.

Received and on sale by the Subscriber:

30 CASKS bright SUGARS, 30 casks prime Retailing Molasses;

20 Bags of prime Canada PEASE;

40 Chests Hyson, Hyson Skin, souchong, congo, and Bohea TEAS;

Also,—A small lot of very superior Quebec superfine FLOUR.

28th June. J. V. THURGAR.

Iron, Tin, Castings, &c.

The subscriber has received per ship "Elizabeth Bentley," the following GOODS, *which he offers for sale on moderate terms:*

100 TONS No. 1, Monkland PIG IRON, 5629 bars and 50 bundles English IRON, assorted, viz:—*Rounds*, 1-4 inch to 3 inches, *Squares*, 1-2 to 4 inches, *Flats*, 1 to 3 in. by 1-4 in. & 1 1-4 to 4 1-2 by 3-8,

34 bars Russian Iron, assorted, 20 cwt.

1246 Pots, assorted, } 921 Pans, } 13 Tons; 328 Camp Ovens, }

5 hhds. containing 315 KETTLES, tinned and untinned—marks 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4,

2 casks (331 pairs) Sadd Irons, ass'd.

10 cwt. Cast and German SEEL,

12 Anvils, assorted, 1 to 2 1-2 cwt.

20 pairs Forge Bellows, assorted, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches;

10 boxes CW TIN, 10 do. PDIC do. 10 do pont pool IC, 10 do. PDIX, 5 do. IXX, 5 do. DC, 5 do DXX;

37 dozen Farmers' Spades, 9 do. ballast Shovels

170 brls. & 28 half-ditto Irish Mess and Prime Mess PORK; 1 hhd. Irish HAMS, 11 cwt.

4 casks Irish BACON, 46 cwt.

191 brls. Coal Tar, 3 1-2 tons OAKUM,

20 boxes Irish SOAP, 2 cwt. each.

June 28. WM. CARVILL.

Pale Seal Oil and Cod Fish.

43 CASKS, containing about 3600 Gallons PALE SEAL OIL;

240 Quintals Madeira quality COD FISH;

Just received by the schooner *Intrepid*, from Saint John's, Newfoundland.

12th July. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Chain Cables, &c.

1 CHAIN CABLE, second hand 13-8 inch, —100 fathoms; 1 do. 1¼, 90 faths.

1 do. 1½, 75 faths.

1 New CHAIN CABLE, 90 fa. 1¼ inch,

New Anchors of all sizes from 3 cwt. to 24 cwt.

July 12, 1839. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Continental Wines.

THE subscriber has received by the *Hebe*, from London, a choice assortment of Continental WINES, comprising—sparkling Hock, San Peray Chablis, Muscatel, Moselle, sparkling Revisattes, Brawnberg Moselle, sparkling Moselle, &c. &c.

May 31. W. P. RANNEY.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—20 hhds. and 30 boxes Bright Sugar, now landing and for sale by

August 9. JAMES MALCOLM.

PRINTS—Per Charlotte, from Liverpool: An assortment of PRINTS, cotton Moleskins, &c.

July 19. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

25 HHDS. Bright Sugar, now landing and for sale low by the subscriber.

June 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

DEALS and BATTENS.—300 M. superficial, for sale on easy terms by

August 2. THOS. HANFORD.

Pork, Paper, Soap, &c.

Landing ex brig "Leslie Gault" from Londonderry, and for sale:—

100 BBLS. Prime Mess Irish PORK; 80 half barrels do. Planters do.

Per Camilla, from Belfast—1 box writing PAPER *and daily expects per ship "Liverpool 2".*

50 Boxes B. Y. SOAP—60 lbs. each,

100 do. do. 30 do.

All of which will be sold on reasonable terms at the store of the subscriber, 27 south market Wharf.

July 12. HENRY S. GAULT.

To Servants.

WANTED, an experienced Cook, Also, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age.

Further particulars may be known by applying at the Circulating Library, or Chronicle Office, St. John, and at JACKSON'S Hotel, Fredericton.

June 21, 1839.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resist every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces so often give rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miesmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of the great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a positive and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the Life Medicines are the only medicines that will Thoroughly effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the elder states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the Fever and Ague. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the Life Medicines, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

Fever and Ague is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—*The universal estimation* in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye.—The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparaleled success are always open to inspection.

☞ For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale, 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; Gagetown, Mr. J. H. Bonnell: Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter McClelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chapman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Peticodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville; Saml. Fairweather, Springfield, K. C; Benjamin Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq, Annapolis; T. F. Black, Esq. St. Martins. *June 7, 1839.*