THE Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY.	H. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON.	H. W.
18 Saturday,	7 32	4 49	rises.	11 23
19 Sunday,	7 31	4 50	5 40	morn.
20 Monday,	7 31	4 52	6 58	0 2
21 Tuesday,	7 30	4 53	8 11	0 38
22 Wednesday,	7 29	4 55	9 21	1 11
23 Thursday,	7 28	4 56	10 27	1 45
24 Friday,	7 27	4 58	11 33	2 19

Full Moon, 18th 7h. 54m. eve.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellany.

THE MAID OF HONOUR.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MISREPRESENTATION," AND "JANET."

(Continued.)

'That girl is terribly awkward,' observed Mr. Hamilton, a few days after his arrival; 'she has been suffered to run wild too long. Her education seems to have been quite neglected. No manner, no carriage, no information—it really vexes me to see her. And yet, one can't blame the poor child, after all.'

'Indeed,' replied Mrs. Hamilton, 'I perfectly agree with you; Catherine is unfortunately awkward, and her ignorance is excessive. I confess she has disappointed me entirely.'

'I wish, Sarah, you would take steps to remedy the evil.'

'I scarcely see how we can. My health, I fear, will not admit of my taking the charge of Catherine's education: besides, my many family engagements and duties occupy the greater portion of my time, not to mention Arthur.'

'Can't you get a governess?'

'I consider governesses highly objectionable. Nothing can be more unpleasant than to have a stranger always in your house. Besides, I have always considered persons of this description as little better than spies; and in your position, Mr. Hamilton, the experiment might prove absolutely hazardous. Those sort of underbred people are always full of curiosity—prying into everything, and just as fond of gossip. Now, you must be quite aware, that should any coolness or disagreement happen, so that we were obliged to part with Catherine's governess, there would be great danger of her mentioning circumstances, the secrecy of which is of the greatest consequence to you, to say nothing of the annoyance of having our family concerns blazoned in every direction: and as for maintaining reserve and concealment, where an inquisitive person is concerned, it is absolutely impossible. No—I can't—indeed I can't advise a governess for Catherine.'

'Then look about for a school where she may be brought into some sort of training.'

'A school! a school! Surely, Mr. Hamilton, you are not serious.'

'Upon my life I am. Something must be done for Kate, and since you object to a governess, I see no other alternative.'

'Do you mean to say that you would wish your daughter to be educated in a school? Just consider all the objections against such a mode of bringing up young ladies. For my own part, I must confess I am decidedly averse to public education—I mean, where a girl is in question.'

'Well, well, all I can say is, that some way or other Catherine must be educated. It is impossible to go on neglecting her as we have hitherto done. It would be unjust and unfair; she is just as much my child as Arthur is—besides, Kate will have a fair enough fortune by-and-bye, and—'

'Yes,' interrupted Mrs. Hamilton, testily, 'Catherine will be well provided for indeed, as my poor boy's estate will testify. Mr. Hamilton, that was a most unfortunate settlement you were induced to make on your first wife's children.'

His former marriage settlement was a topic Mr. Hamilton never liked to hear mentioned, and now his lady's opportune allusion to the unwelcome theme produced the intended effect; the discussion concerning Catherine's education dropped. The conversation, however, was not devoid of consequences. Unable to deny the truth of her husband's observations, or to conceal from herself that her neglect of Catherine had been highly culpable, Mrs. Hamilton for a short time debated in her own mind the possibility of placing her step-daughter at an inexpensive seminary without endangering the family respectability; then she thought of a third-rate governess, and finally resolved on taking the charge into her own hands. From that time a certain portion of the morning was spent in the superintendence of Miss Hamilton's studies.

Poor Catherine—a very weary lot was hers!

When she had reached her eighteenth year, a discourse as characteristic as the foregoing took place between her parents.

"When do you mean to bring Kate out?" inquired the father.

"Bring Catherine out?"

"Yes—introduce her to general society. It is quite time she should see something of the world; and as I must be in town from the time the House opens, I suppose it will be as well for you to come too, instead of remaining at Home Tracey as you have done lately. There will be dinner-parties at all events."

"To say the truth, I have no intention of going to town at all this year. The expense of being in London is exorbitant; and really, on dear Arthur's account, we must economise. You know the last year's rents were very badly paid."

"Very true, very true. That rascal, Hodges, declares he can't afford to pay a shilling of his last year's rent; and even Meldrum seems to think a reduction of ten per cent. scarcely worth having. Indeed, my steward tells me that all my tenants talk of twenty-five. But this will all come round again long before Arthur gets the property, and in the mean time my daughter should see something of society; if she does not, how, I should like to know, has she a chance of ever getting married?"

"I don't think Catherine wishes to be married; and with respect to gaiety, I'm well assured she has a positive aversion to the very idea of it."

"That fancy should not be encouraged. Kate must go out like other girls. If she does not, I tell you she has not a chance of getting a husband. And she's a fine girl enough—at least she would be, if she were not such a poor timid fool. However, society will prove the best cure for that. She is a very pretty girl, I say, and might make an extremely advantageous marriage."

"Would it not be rather inconvenient just at present to pay down the fifteen thousand pounds Catherine is entitled to upon her marriage?"

"Fifteen thousand pounds? Why, to say the truth, I might find it rather difficult to raise fifteen thousand pounds just now. At the same time we must not sacrifice her, poor girl!"

"There would be no sacrifice. Catherine is perfectly happy as she is—quite satisfied with her present lot; and really she is so young, it cannot signify whether she is introduced this year or the next. However, I will speak to her on the subject, and if I find she wishes it, of course we will accompany you to London."

Catherine did not wish it; the idea of following her dreaded mother-in-law into general society appeared to her absolutely terrifying; and Mrs. Hamilton spoke the truth, and nothing but the truth, when she assured her husband that his daughter cherished no wish whatever of participating in the amusements of the metropolis. Mr. Hamilton expressed his astonishment, said Kate should not be encouraged in such notions; then, dismissing the subject from his mind, his thoughts were speedily absorbed in the intricacy and excitement of political intrigue,—and Catherine was not introduced.

She was not, however, destined to lead a life of absolute seclusion. One of the maids of honour married, and Miss Hamilton was appointed her successor. No pleasure did this cause the timid being, who was now called upon to exchange quiet and retirement, and the country, for the glitter and the splendour of a court. It is true, Catherine offered no opposition, for her father willed her acquiescence in the appointment; but she sighed when her acceptance of the office was sent in; and she trembled when, for the first time, she engaged in duties, whose right performance she believed entirely beyond her reach. She was so unaccustomed to the presence of strangers, although their station in society might not be better than her own—so shy and awkward, even when associating with the members of her family, that it appeared impossible that she should take her stand in the resplendent circle of beauty, grace, and rank, which immediately surrounds the sovereign, and not betray her incompatibility, for the distinction with which she had been honoured. In this manner Catherine reasoned—but she was mistaken. She found kindness in the sovereign, and courtesy amidst the inmates of the palace; the rules of etiquette rendered her duty plain and easy, and before the allotted period of her residence had expired, she was perfectly at home, and very nearly happy.

"Catherine is amazingly improved—very much improved indeed. She is really growing quite a beautiful young woman; if she would only smile a little oftener, she would be absolutely handsome," said Mr. Hamilton, one afternoon, soon after their return to Home Tracey.

"Yes, Catherine looks very well in that dress; Madame Brionne does wonders, certainly; and so, to be sure, she ought. Her bill is positively frightful; I had no conception she would prove so exorbitant. And I am sorry to say it is not likely to be one expense; I fear, from what Catherine says, that the Queen encourages expensive tastes; I understand, that when her turn comes again, she will be obliged to have an entirely new set of dresses—of course equally extravagant."

"Well, I suppose her salary will pay for them; and, I must say, I think she is very much improved by being better dressed."

"I hope Catherine's salary will pay her expenses; but at present it is quite impossible to say. And, by the way, Mr. Hamilton, what about Slade Court?"

"Slade Court? O, you and Kate will go of course—I can't."

"You are engaged elsewhere?"

"Yes. A party of our friends—that is to say, some of our most stanch supporters—are invited to meet the premier at ——; I am also invited, and must go."

"Then perhaps, we had better all send excuses to the Fieldings. Catherine does not care for gaiety, and I am sure I would rather stay at home a hundred times."

"By no means. Sir Matthew Fielding's support is important to *us*. In the present state of parties his vote is absolutely necessary; and as I am far from feeling satisfied of his stability, we must carefully avoid affronting him. Besides, I've an idea his eldest son has taken a fancy to Catherine. Do you think it likely?"

"I have seen nothing that looks like partiality on his part," Mrs. Hamilton replied; whether with truth or not, it matters little to our story.

They went to Slade Court, however; and notwithstanding Mr. Hamilton's opinion of his daughter's claim to beauty—an opinion which even the envious stepmother had not been able entirely to gainsay—notwithstanding her regularity of features and delicately moulded form, Catherine was scarcely noticed, still less admired. Modesty is, surely, very greatly to be prized, and so are unobtrusive manners; still, in nine cases out of ten, if we wish to meet with admiration, either by look or bearing, we must challenge it. Half the triumphs of a coquetish woman spring from her coquetry alone.

One individual, however, from among those assembled at Slade Court, did discover that Catherine's eyes, when they were lifted from the ground, were soft and dove-like; that her voice, though low, was exquisitely sweet; and that her smile, rare as it was, and even sometimes sad, was *true*. Walter Saville was this discerning individual; and he also observed, that although Miss Hamilton's complexion was usually too colourless, there yet at times would come a gentle hectic, flushing the alabaster cheek, and giving to the eye both light and brilliancy; and these becoming changes were, he suspected, most frequent when he was speaking to her; and the consequence of such discoveries and such suspicion proved, that happening to find himself alone with her shortly before her return to Home Tracey, Mr. Saville gave utterance to those words which so often fix our destiny for life. Catherine, hitherto perfectly unconscious of the impression she had made, listened to him with incredulity and diffidence; in fact, she scarcely seized his meaning. Still, as she did not pronounce an actual negative, Walter gave to her confused silence the interpretation most favourable to his wishes; and timidly inquired whether he might appeal to Mr. Hamilton. Catherine assented, although still doubtful of the exact meaning of his language; and during the drive homeward she occupied her mind in endeavouring to ascertain precisely what had been Mr. Saville's intentions in thus addressing her. Could it really be, that Walter Saville, the owner of Arlington Park, the elegant, accomplished, highly-connected Walter Saville, wished for her his bride? And she lay awake that night thinking it might be true, and doubting her power of becoming all that his wife ought to be; planning her future life, and believing that life would prove far happier at Arlington than it had been beneath her father's roof. Two circumstances only appeared likely to cloud this brightened prospect: Arlington was within a short distance of Home Tracy, and Walter Saville's mother, a determined invalid, resided with him. It were fruitless to deny, that a farther rooval from Mrs. Hamilton's vicinity would have proved acceptable to Catherine; and as she had suffered so materially from the unkindness of a stepmother, she could not but fear the constant presence of a mother-in-law. But whilst ponderingover this last objection, the remembrance of the affectionate and reverential manner in which Walter had expressed himself when speaking of Mrs. Saville, came most opportunely to our heroine's mind, he must be so very amiable to be thus attached to a parent, whose state of health would have rendered her an encumbrance to many young men of his age. So Catherine fell asleep, at length, not absolutely in love, but very well inclined to give her heart to a man who appeared so well deserving of it; and when, on the following morning, she caught a glimpse of a graceful cavalier galloping across the park, she felt no longer inclined to quarrel with the close neighbourhood of Arlington.

To conclude in next No.

SICKNESS—DEATH—THE GRAVE.

BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.

(From the Dublin University Magazine for November.)

In the house a sick man lies,
Wrathing in his agonies;
In his chamber silence keep,
Leaving it a moan and weep;
In his presence strive to smile,
Though your heart be sad the while,
Though a dread unseen, intense,
O'er you hang in dim suspense,
In the hour is noiseless gloom—
Friends with anxious friends confer—
Whisperings are upon the ear—
Active service every where;
Not a window in the night,
But doth show some glancing light;
Fond ones to his door still creeping,
Listening if he yet be sleeping;
Thrilling as the lingering tone
Of his faint and fruitless moan:
Praying with that earnest prayer,
Born so often of despair.

In the house the same man lies—
Pest are now his agonies;
All the anxious stillness over—
Flitting forms are seen no more,
Close the shutters! shun the light!
Come not unto strangers sight!
Veil the steps! be awed! be dumb!
A regal visitant hath come.
With that sick man doth he rest,
An unmoved, mighty guest.
Glide like shadows—hush the breath—
That regal visitant is Death!
In his shroud the dead man lies—
Dreamless slumber seals his eyes:
The shock that had his pulse he still,
Seems around it spread as chill.
On each mourner seem and sense,
With a numbing influence.
Busy labour come not near!
Sorrow keeps her Sabbath here;
Laughter! how discordant grown,
Now would seem thy softest tone;
Even thy children's mirth is mute,
Lightly falls each little foot;
Near each other oft they draw,
With a dim mysterious awe,
Soothing by companionship,
Fears that may not pass the lip:
See them to that chamber thought,
Death's first lesson to be taught—
The first conviction bringing nigh,
Of their own mortality.

In the grave the dead man lies,
Needing not our sympathies:
Once again the house is rife,
With elastic, stirring life;
Gone hath that once precious clay
With its royal guest away.
Ah! that what was once so dear,
Should have grown a thing to fear!
Is it not some cause for grief,
That its departure was relief?
Light again is gaily resting
Where the sable signs of grief
Lately hung in sad array,
Through his memory one is pleased,
Though deep sadness his death-bed blest.
He—power to save and to restore,
Remembrance dwells on him no more.
Without that dim world he dwells in,
That strangest the most believed of all.

One of "the Beautiful Women of Paris."—For some time past a work has been published in numbers, under the rather odd title of *La Belles Femmes de Paris*; a biographical article is annexed to the portrait of the pretty woman who is deemed worthy of shining in the collection. Women of all classes, the queens of the shops especially, are singularly delighted at being introduced into the gallant museum, in company with Italian princesses, Spanish countesses, and the great ladies of our all-powerful financial aristocracy. The other day, in the morning, Madame B——, whose throne stands in one of the most splendid shops in the Rue de la Paix, received the visit of a very polite and good looking young gentleman, whose manners were particularly elegant. He had under his arm a little portfolio of the finest green morocco, which, with his long hair and pointed beard, proclaimed the artist. "Madame," said the youth, "I am a painter, and, in that capacity, commissioned to contribute some portraits to the collection *des Belles Femmes de Paris*.—I am come to ask you, Madame, to favour me with a sitting." Upon this proposal, the lady lowered her eyes and affectedly replied, that the editors were very indulgent to think of her, that she could ascribe their notice of her but to gallantry, that she was not pretty enough to deserve the intended honour, that —— in short, amidst her abundant expressions of modesty and humility shone unbounded delight. After some further negotiation, the handsome shopkeeper went up to her apartment with the young artist, cast a glance at her mirror, set her hair in proper order, put on a necklace, earrings, and bracelets, seated herself, and suffered her drapery to be tastefully adjusted by the painter, who proceeded to his task. Half-an-hour after he rose, and courteously observing that he had, perhaps, tired his lovely model, announced his return next day at the same hour. On Madame B——begging to look at his sketch he politely apologised, urging, that as yet there was no likeness, but that on the following day it would be forthcoming.

A short chat ensued. The artist examined, *en connoisseur*, several pictures ornamenting the bedroom, stopping long before the chimney-piece over which hung, among other pretty things, various miniatures, which he took down, put back, praised, and pronounced charming. His inspection being concluded, he made a most graceful bow, and left the fair lady in one of those ecstacies which the female heart likes so well. At night, when Madame B——, freed from commercial labour so unworthy of one of the *Belles femmes de Paris*, returned to her bed-room to enjoy her triumph, she happened to move to her chimney-piece to wind up her day's watch; but the watch happened to have vanished along with the gold chain which usually connected it with her snow-white neck, and both fugitives were soon followed by the splendid dream, and all the joy occasioned from a woman's brightest victory. As nobody had entered the room, of which she always kept the key about her person, Madame B—— concluded with more shrewdness than she had displayed in the morning, the gallant young gentleman was a thief, the sketch of her portrait a chimera, and, that there was some inconvenience in being one of "The Beautiful Women of Paris."—*Paris paper.*

AVERSION OF THE AMERICANS TO TREES.—The Americans have, indeed, a singular aversion to trees and shrubs of every description; their highest idea of perfection in a landscape being an extended plain sown with grass. They consider trees as a mark of barbarism, and are, in their zeal for civilisation, extirpating them wherever they find them. The hills and islands in the harbour of Boston, when were once studded with the majestic pine and the gnarled oak, are now completely shorn. The city of Albany, about on a gentle declivity once covered with variegated wood, is daily becoming more and more flat and less shady, the fashionable inhabitants paying more for levelling the ground and felling the trees than for the erection of their dwellings. The beautiful trees on the shores Monongahela, the Ohio are, at an enormous expense, destroyed root and branch, to give the inhabitants of Pittsburg the benefit of light and air; and even the "Liberty tree" of Boston, without its historical associations and recollections, stands bare. How singularly this taste of the Americans contrasts with that of the English who, after burning and sacking the colony of New Jersey, placed a sentinel near the tree under which William Penn had concluded the treaty with the Indians.—*Grund's Aristocracy in America.*

CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1839.—The traveller who visited Constantinople ten years ago saw the military a mere rabble, without order or discipline, every soldier moving after his own manner, and clad and armed after his own fashion; he now sees them formed into regular regiments, clothed in uniform, exercised in a system of tactics, and as amenable to discipline as a corps of German infantry. He saw the Sultan the model of an oriental despot, exhibit periodically to his subjects with gorgeous display; or to the representatives of his brother sovereigns, gloomy and mysterious, in some dark recess of his seraglio; he now sees him daily, in European costume, in constant and familiar intercourse with all people; abroad driving fair in hand in a gay chariot, like a gentleman of Paris or London; and, at home, receiving foreigners with the courtesies and usages of polished life. He formerly saw his kiosks with wooden projecting balconies, having deeply overshadowed the light, and jealousies closed up from all spectators; he now sees him in a noble palace, on which the arts have been exhausted to render it as beautiful and commodious as that of a European sovereign.—*Dr. Walsh.*

SOCIETY FOR UGLY WOMEN.—"Some years ago," said an eccentric gentleman, "I made the following experiment. I caused two advertisements to be inserted in the papers for a housekeeper; one was for a lady who should not only be competent for such an office, but qualified also for a companion, and be a woman of elegant manners; the other required nothing of this, it only stipulated, as a *sine qua non*, that the applicant should be ugly. In answer to the former advertisement, I was overwhelmed with letters from so many accomplished elegant ladies, that I congratulated both the present age and my own country on possessing so much female excellence. But would you believe it? to the latter, I received not a single reply. And I have since more than once inserted the same advertisement, with exactly the same success."—*Literary Chron.*

IMPORTANT TO BACHELORS.—Without a woman, what is man? A poor, solitary, misanthropic creature; a rough, uncouth, and hard, unfeeling, and almost brutal being. Take from the heart the possession of love, and life is not worth having; you have nothing to enjoy, and age nothing to remember with delight. And without marriage, without selection, without single attachment, what is love? The mere passion is still the same, but leading to woes instead of pleasures; plunging, in short, a whole community into the miseries of debauchery and prostitution, depriving children of the care and protection due from parents, and making a people what a herd of beasts now is.—*Cobbett's Sermons.*

From the Spirit of '76.

TREATMENT OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

We heard the recital on Saturday of a most brutal outrage, which both shocked and confounded us. We were so astonished that although our informant was a gentleman in whose veracity we had the utmost reliance, we could not at first believe him. What! said we, inquired into the matter and found, to our sorrow, that it was too true. The circumstances are these:—

Some of our citizens were walking near the cantonment, among whom was our informant, when they were attracted by a singular noise. On going up to the ground they saw a number of soldiers tied up to the guns and gagged; while a non-commissioned officer was belabouring one of them with the short, heavy sword which is carried by a sergeant. The pain occasioned by the blows caused the soldier to cry out while he was gagged, and produced the noise which from its singularity had attracted the notice of all in the vicinity. A little after the non-commissioned officer got through, the howls and gramaces made by the soldier continuing a subaltern—a lieutenant—and in the presence of many witnesses—struck the tied and gagged soldier many blows with his sword. So brutal was the treatment that the soldier received, that the spectators left the ground in disgust, wondering that, in this free land, such conduct would be allowed. A lady who was in company with her brother (a gentleman from Canada) was so shocked that she almost fainted, and was with difficulty able to walk home.

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

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

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN PARKER.

Staten Island, July 22, 1839.

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

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

Oct. 11. A. R. TRURO.

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.

VICTORIA COACH.

St. John to Dorchester, via Sussex Vale and the Bend.

Winter Arrangement—4 horse Teams.

THIS Stage will leave the St. John Hotel, every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and return to St. John every Monday and Friday.

Stage Books kept at St. John, at the St. John Hotel; at Hickman's in Dorchester, and Lewis' at the Bend; where any further information may be obtained.

JOHN C. VAIL,
for the Company.

Vaccine Establishment.

MEDICAL Gentlemen throughout the Province will receive a supply of fresh Vaccine LYMPH on application to the subscriber.

Nov. 22. GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D.

N. B. 30 Lancets in a Capsule.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN GALE, late of the City, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims, duly attested, for adjustment; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment without delay.

St. John, Nov. 22, 1839. LUCY GALE, *Sole Executrix.*

Tin Ware Manufactory.

WM. WESTLOTORN informs his Friends and the Public, that since the late fire he has taken the Store in Union-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Irvine & Brothers, and adjoining the shop of Mr. M. Thompson, Painter, and hopes that strict attention to business will ensure him a continuance of public favour.

N. B.—Stoves and Stove Pipe made to order.

October 4, 1839.

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

FIVE HUNDRED Acres of very superior Land, for settlement, situated near the main Post Road to Fredericton, and only Twenty five miles from St. John, in the Parish of Hampstead, Queen's County: An excellent Road leads and a fine River runs through the whole Block, whereon there is a luxuriant crop of natural blue-joint Grass and excellent grazing ground.

Particulars known by application to

JAMES MALCOLM.

September 13. Prince Wm. street.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Germain-Street.

JUST received and for sale, a variety of superior Prints; a Diagonal Glass; Flutes and other Instruments; a choice selection of JEWELLERY, consisting of Ladies' fine gold Ear Rings, fancy Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Cornelian Crosses with real pearls, Real Cornelian and other Necklaces, Mourning Ear Rings, Broaches, &c., Gold Eye Glasses, Mosaic Gold Neck Chains; Gentlemen's fine gold Pins, Shirt Studs, silver guard Chains, Chess Boards and Men, silver Candlesticks, &c., all of superior manufacture, cheap for Cash.

A. R. TRURO.

☞ The JEWELLERY is the most fashionable and highly finished. Also for sale, sets of *ancient silver* and other coins.

November 15, 1839.

Twines.

The subscriber has just received by the *Glide*, in addition to his former stock of NETS & TWINES:

20 BALES, containing Herring, Seine and Salmon Twines.

January 3. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Butter, Tea, &c.

FOR sale by the subscriber; 30 KEGS Prime Cumberland Butter; 20 chests Souchong and Congo Tea, a few Buffalo Robes with a general assortment of Groceries.

Nov. 15. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"*I hail this Despatch as conferring a new and in my judgment an improved Constitution upon these Colonies.*" Vide Circular Memorandum of the Lieutenant Governor, December 21, 1839.

In the early part of King Geo. III. it was very generally complained of, that there existed "*an influence behind the throne, greater than that of the throne itself.*" Whether this complaint were well, or ill, founded remains yet to be proved; but certain it is, that the period at which it prevailed, is the only portion of the long reign of that great and good King, in which he stood low in the estimation of his faithful subjects.

A complaint precisely similar in kind, prevails in this Province to a very great and unpleasant extent, —viz, that there is *an influence behind the ostensible head of the Government, greater than that of Queen's representative himself;* an influence which pervades every branch of the public service, and exercises a pernicious and wide spreading domination:—an influence usurped by two individuals, who attained it by playing for some time the part of "*men of the people,*" and who are now using it, to the destruction of the good old Constitution of good King George, and to the setting up of *a new and improved Constitution*, hinkered up for a special occasion in a neighbouring Province by that futile statesman Lord John Russell.

It is impossible to imagine deeper grief and regret than that which is felt by the friends of Sir John Harvey (and these friends are many, and would be far more numerous, if he could release himself from the malignant influence of these two most obnoxious individuals) at his being compelled to issue his most unhappy, all advised "Circular Memorandum." Every body is convinced that that lamentable document was wrung from Sir John. Every body knows his extreme goodness of heart, a disposition which would make it most painful to him to hurt the feelings of any gentlemen, acting like himself under the Queen's Commission, and every body knows with what malignancy and bitter hatred those two individuals, one of them especially, have for years been attacking, vilifying and abusing the gentlemen, who fill most of the offices designated in that abominable despatch, every body, therefore, can easily imagine the eagerness with which they seized this golden opportunity of adding another to the many insults which they have heaped upon those persons who in time past had enjoyed the confidence of the representative of the Crown.

Deeply censurable as is the whole spirit of that Circular 'Memorandum,' a more unfortunate expression could not by any possibility have been forced upon Sir John, than that which I have put at the head of my paper. "I hail this Despatch as conferring a NEW, and in my judgment an improved CONSTITUTION upon these Colonies." If there be any thing of which the loyal inhabitants of this Province are justly proud, 'tis the excellent Constitution given to them by LOYALIST REFUGEE FATHERS, by that gracious monarch who "founded this Province as a refuge for suffering loyalty"—a constitution granted in the most solemn manner possible, with every possible legal sanction: and which for fifty years has shewn itself admirably suited to the peculiar condition of the Country:—a Constitution than which nothing can be devised better adapted to secure the only *two* important ends which need be regarded, viz the good government of the Province, and its firm dependence on the mother Country. But what care they for good King George's Constitution There is not a drop of loyalist blood in the veins of either of them! How often has one of them been heard to make loyalists and refugees a subject of mockery and derision? How often been heard to say (I have myself often heard him say so) that the greater part of the loyalists came to this Province, *because during the war, they had committed so many crimes that they dared not remain in the States?* No wonder then that they have so greedily and hastily seized hold of a Despatch, written by Lord John Russel, to bully the loyal subjects of Upper Canada, and made it the occasion of again insulting the public officers, in the expectation, as they foolishly hope of strengthening their own ill gotten power.

But who has asked for a new and improved Constitution? We all know that the restless ambitious demagogues of Assembly sent home two of their body to ask not for a *new and improved Constitution* but for certain alterations in the then existing one: among their demands was one with reference to the composition of the Legislative Council. It will be worth while to refer to Lord Glenelg's memorable despatch of Aug. 31 1836, which gave so much satisfaction to the Assembly, that they not only passed a vote of thanks for it, but requested him to sit for his picture, that being placed in the House they might always have their benefactor in sight.

The Resolution of Assembly was this. "Resolved "that it is highly expedient to bring under the notice "of Her Majesty's Government the present com- "position of the Legislative Council, with a view "of having excluded from that body, *such officers as "are immediately dependant upon the government*" "and receive large salaries, in order that so impor- "tant a branch of the Legislature appointed by the "Crown, may exercise without embarrassment, a "proper discretion upon all matters submitted to "them."

To this Lord Glenelg replies—"His Majesty's "Ministers entirely agree in the importance of *se-* "*curing the independence of the Legislative Council;* "they freely admit that the introduction into it of "too large a number of persons, holding places of "emolument under the Executive Government "would tend to detract from its weight as an inde- "pendent Branch of the Colonial Legislature."

Now let us see how the new and improved Constitution goes to secure the independence of the Legislative Council, and give it its due weight as an independent Branch of the Colonial Legislature. The Council is composed of sixteen members NINE of whom are either "Heads of the Civil Departments or members of the Executive Council" viz. Hon. Messrs. Black, Shore, Saunders, Cunard and Botsford, Executive Councillors; Hon. Messrs. Baillie, and Lee, Surveyor and Receiver General; Messrs. Peters, and Street, Attorney, and Solicitor General. In addition to which, Messrs. H. Peters, Chandler, and Kinnear hold places of emolument under the Executive Government. By way of securing *the perfect independence on the Executive Government* of this very enormous majority of the Legislative Council, and putting them in a position to *exercise without embarrassment a proper discretion upon all matters submitted to them*—they are told in this "Circular Memorandum" that "their offices "are held entirely dependant on the will of Her "Majesty's Representative"—and that they must "render "as far as may be possible the most cordi- "al and sincere support, assistance and coopera- "tion in carrying out his views and policy, and "identify their interests with that line of conduct," or be cashiered.

Truly this is a NEW Constitution, and an IMPROVED one with a vengeance! It certainly is new: Let any one look back and see with what perfect disregard of party, promotion to the Council used formerly to be effected, and offices of emolument under the government distributed. With the exception of Mr. Crane every successive speaker of the Assembly, no matter what his politics might be, has been raised to the Council; and in the distribution of the Law offices under the Crown, and in elevations to the Bench, every thing has been given according to SENIORITY without regard to political opinions. Yet this system has worked well for upwards of half a century, and would continue to work well for another half century, unless indeed demands are to be made upon the members of Council which no honourable man can submit to.

I am aware that by many persons of experience a different view is taken of this matter; but I can hardly bring myself to concur in their view of it. They say that Lord John Russel's despatch is intended to apply to this Province, and is designed to prepare the way for, and secure the acquiescense of the Legislative Council in a most important measure; and insure their most cordial and sincere support, assistance and co-operation in carrying out the destructive views and policy of Her Majesty's Government in one great particular, VIZ THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE PROVINCE: by ceding and conveying to the United States, in return for their consenting to allow the British Mails to pass to Canada along the road made on British ground, by British subjects, at British expence, and used as such from almost time immemorial, *the whole of the Country extending westward from the River St. John, between Lake River, and the Restook River, with the free navigation of the River St. John, and a port of entry on the Western bank of it.*"

In either of these cases to what a depth of wretchedness must this unhappy Country be degraded, when it is possible for such a creature as Lord John Russel, the 'whipster of a faction,' the nominee and bondslave of Dan the Big Repeaterman, to destroy with the mere scrape of his wretched pen, the Magna Charta of the great King George, granted under his Royal Sign Manual, (we use the advantage of crying down the Sign Manual) and to substitute for it a *new and improved one*, as respectable as himself, and which will prove as beneficial to the Province, as his own administration has been to the Empire at large.

A LOVER OF THE OLD CONSTITUTION.

United States.

BANK FRAUDS.

The statement of another gigantic fraud in the banking of Philadelphia, mentioned in a morning paper of Friday, is not yet confirmed, though ample time has elapsed since its announcation, for news of its confirmation to reach this city. We therefore do not believe it, though the discovery of some new fraud, to some extent, is highly probable. We cannot yet suppose that any great fraud, like that of the Schuylkill Bank, has been committed by any officer of the United States Bank; for most of the directors are too intelligent to be deceived and possess characters that would not admit a ready belief in their connivance at any thing improper.

But if no other fraud has been committed, enough has already been developed in Philadelphia, to call for the severest animadversion from the press, to impose upon the courts the duty of a rigid investigation, and a stern application of legal penalties, and upon the legislature that of a thorough reformation. In no part of the Union have monetary institutions been so badly conducted as in Philadelphia. We believe that most of its banks are sound, and know that some of them are judiciously managed; but we find ample ground for this assertion, in the gigantic swindling of Dyott, the explosion of its loan companies and savings institutions, and in the mighty *speculations* of Hassinger and Levis. If such things are overlooked by the community, it may bid farewell to the credit which it has heretofore maintained. But they will not be overlooked. We have reason for believing that the spirit of the people of Pennsylvania is thoroughly roused, and that the punishment of the guilty and the establishment of better securities for the future will ensue. Judge Bouvier, well known for his firmness and independence, has called the attention of the Grand Jury to the stockholders and directors of the Schuylkill Bank, and several of them are now under examination by that body. Some of them, and perhaps the whole board of directors, deserve to be indicted, and to be sentenced to the penitentiary: for they either directly participated in the frauds of the cashier, or were so grossly negligent of their duty, as to exhibit a criminal disregard to the safety of the stockholders or the community. It is vain to expect confidence in banking, when such frauds can be perpetrated without immediate discovery; or integrity in business, if the perpetrators, whenever within reach of law, are allowed to escape from its penalties.

The Directors of the Schuylkill Bank disclaim all knowledge of this fraud. If this disclaimer be true, it shows that the Cashier of the Bank had unlimited control over its proceedings, and that the directors, utterly ignorant of its affairs, grossly betrayed their trust to the stockholders and the public; for only through their direct participation or excessive carelessness, would the Cashier perpetrate such a fraud without immediate discovery. But is not this carelessness, though beyond the reach of the criminal law, as criminal, morally speaking, as direct participation? We can see no other difference than between deliberately shooting a particular person, and firing a bullet at random into a crowd. In the latter case, the perpetrator has no particular malice, but is regardless of human life. So these directors, if thus grossly careless, did not intend to commit a fraud, but were perfectly indifferent to the integrity of their own subordinates. Bank Directors, at least a portion of them in Philadelphia, are too generally disposed to consider themselves the agents of the Bank, and bound only to consult the interests of the stockholders. They should remember that they are also the agents of the public, and under equal obligations, moral and legal, to consult the interests of both. Hence a board of directors who would plunder or harrass the community to enrich the banks as much deserve the penitentiary, morally speaking, as a band of robbers.

If this disclaimer of these directors be not true, and they have really participated in this fraud, the community of our sister city will forfeit all claim to public confidence, if it do not, through its courts and juries, sentence them to the penitentiary. It set a salutary example in the punishment of Dyott. Let it proceed in this noble work of vindication, till every one of its wholesale swindlers receives the doom awarded to that great dealer in '*currency*.' The covered waggons that ply daily between the court houses and Moyamensing Prison, now produce no great effect upon public morals; for they merely bring up and carry away the 'petty larceny knaves,' and the helpless wretches ground out from those manufactories of misery and crime, the whisky shops. With *them*, the law is *prompt*; because nobody cares about them. The public seems to consider them born for *punishment*; and their offences, involving, in a majority of cases, little or no moral guilt, like their trials and sentences, excite little general interest, and are expelled from the public mind by the trial of the next array of unfortunates, having no salutary impression. But when the law shall show equal promptitude with the 'rogues in ruffles;' when one of those covered waggons shall carry off a load of bank directors to Brush Hill, then will a deep and salutary impression be produced; then will the public believe that the laws are *practically*, as well as *theoretically* equal; then will the reckless speculator upon public credit be induced to pause upon the threshhold of wholesale crime; then will the real merchant and mechanic, the real producer, the man of real business, begin to feel that banks are established for the benefit of honest and useful industry, and not for that of daring speculators, insatiable usurers and magnificent thieves.

A heavy responsibility now devolves upon the legislature of Pennsylvania; and by discharging it faithfully, without the least regard to partizan interests, they will deserve the respect and gratitude of the whole country. They have now an opportunity of thoroughly reforming the banking system. Let them thoroughly investigate the affairs of every bank in their commonwealth, consign to the criminal courts every case of fraudulent delinquency, and revoke every charter which has been violated. Then let them sustain such banks only as are necessary or useful to real business, and impose upon them restraints that shall effectually secure the public. If they prosecute the work of reformation thoroughly and judiciously, heeding neither the destructive cry of "down with all banks," nor the devices of speculators and usurers to convert banks into instruments for preying upon useful industry, they will set an example that will be followed in more or all of the States, and will thus earn the credit of *really reforming the currency.*

A Philadelphia paper says that a gentleman belonging to the interior of the State, placed in the Schuylkill Bank, on special deposit seventy-five thousand dollars, of which he afterwards drew twenty-five thousand dollars. After the recent explosion, he inquired for the balance, and learned that no minute of such sum had been made on the books of the bank, and that the bank contained nothing to indicate to the directors the receipt of such sum. If this be true, how was that bank conducted? If the directors filled their post with common honesty, they would not have been so thoroughly ignorant about the transactions of their banks. If they were thus ignorant, they evinced a degree of carelessness about their trust which is utterly inconsistent with common honesty, and they should be compelled to indemnify the cheated depositor. This story is incredible, and is fitted to justify the suspicions already entertained about the directors. The depositor took, of course, a certificate of deposit; for no man of common sense, having $75,000 to deposit, would leave such sum without taking some written acknowledgement of its receipt. Such certificates are made out by a clerk or teller, and not by the cashier.—Then how could such sum be received at the bank without the knowledge of some other officer than the cashier? One teller receives and accounts for all the receipts at the bank, and another pays and accounts for all the expenditures, and they, with the clerks and book-keepers, are checks upon each other. How then could they be ignorant of this deposit? Besides, the depositor admits the subsequent receipt of $25,000. He could not draw this excepting through the paying teller, who must report it to the book-keeper, who must enter it on the books. Hence if no record had been already made of the deposit, this very draft of a part would lead to inquiry among the officers, and the detection of any fraud. If the depositor's draft for part were paid by the cashier, he could not take the money from the bank for such payment, without the knowledge of the tellers.

The story is too lame for our belief, and fortifies our suspicion of a confederacy among the directors and the cashier, to defraud the stockholders and the public. Let the Grand Jury ferret out the fraud.—*Brother Jonathan.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JAN. 17, 1840.

We have no later intelligence from Europe.

FRANCE AND ARGIERS.—The latest accounts from this quarter, state that war has broken out afresh, and that the French have inferior in numbers to the Arabs, were unable to maintain the contest; in consequence of which, large reinforcements were to be sent from France with the utmost expedition.

The Earl of Durham is severely indisposed at Lambton Castle, and will remove to the south with all convenient speed.

The Marquis of Anglesey is, we are told, to be elevated to a Dukedom, by the title of Duke of Mona.

The Hon. Spencer Cowper, now Secretary of Legation at Florence, has been for about five years the confidential Private Secretary of Viscount Palmerston, and he is to be succeeded by the Hon. James Howard, who has been, for the same period, Precis Writer at the Foreign Office, a situation very much analogous to that of Private Secretary.

Dr. Hastings, who was chosen Mayor of Worcester has refused to accept the civic dignity, and has paid the fine of £50 imposed upon those refusing to accept the office.

The Marchioness Wellesley continues much indisposed at Kingston House, Knightsbridge.

SOUTH AMERICAN BLOCKADES.—The merchants of Liverpool have at length resolved to make such energetic remonstrances on the ruin occasioned to our trade by the wanton aggressions of the French, as even Lord Palmerston shall be compelled to hear. We trust the commercial interests throughout the country will second the appeal. The closing of South America is the main cause of the distressing stagnation of commerce.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

Mr. Benjamin Wood on the liberal, and Mr. Walter on the conservative interest, are candidates to fill the vacancy in the representation of Southwark, occasioned by Mr. Harvey's acceptance of the city police commissionership.

We learn, from undoubted authority, that the following is a correct list of the honours which her majesty has graciously intimated her intention to confer on the undermentioned eminent persons for their service during the late expedition into Afghanistan, viz., Lord Auckland, to be raised to the dignity of an earl of the United Kingdom; Sir John Keane, to be created a baron of the United Kingdom; Mr. Macnaughten and Colonel Pottinger, to be made baronets; Lieut. Colonel Wade, to be knighted, and made a companion of the order of the Bath; Brigadier Sale, to be made a knight commander of the order of the Bath; Captain Thomson, to be major and a companion of the order of the Bath.—*Liverpool Mail.*

THE PRESIDENT STEAMSHIP.—This splendid vessel, which has for some time past been building in Messrs. Curling and Young's yard, Limehouse, London (the builders of the British Queen), will be launched on Saturday, the 7th of December. The President is the largest ship in the world. Its dimensions are as follow:—

	Ft.	In.
Length (extreme)	268	0
Ditto, for measurement	230	0
Ditto of keel	220	0
Breadth	42	0
Ditto, including paddle-boxes	64	0
Depth in the hold, midships	23	6
Height of upper deck	7	6
Diameter of paddle-wheel	21	0
Draught of water with cargo	17	0
Burden in tons (old measurement)	1,921	57-94
Weight of engine, boiler, &c.	500 tons.	
Power of engine	600 horse.	

Thus it appears that the President is 126 tons larger, and has 100 horse power more than the British Queen.—*Times.*

The office of printer of the *Gazette* is to be abolished. There were three candidates for it, but, as not one of them had any ministerial connexions, the ministers have cut short the dispute by abolishing the office.

GAMING IN THE METROPOLIS.—The police have seized the dice and roulette table at the gaming-house in the Regent's Quadrant. One case of dice contains eight pair, of which six pair are falsely numbered, and so contrived as to exclude altogether particular chances or results. The remaining two pair, though rightly numbered, are "loaded." The roulette table is also constructed for robbery. These are facts which we feel it our duty to state thus openly to the public, in order that every man entering a gaming-house may be assured that he is not merely indulging in the ruinous excitement of play, but that he is wilfully handing himself over to a gang of professional robbers.—*Observer.*

An inhabitant of Strasburg has just lost five out of six children by the small pox, within the space of three days.

Lord John Russel, it is said will return to the Home Office, and will be succeeded in the Colonial Office by Lord Clarendon.

THE TRADE WITH CHINA.—In reference to the dispute with China, we find the following in Friday's *Morning Herald.*—"The anxiety which has lately prevailed amongst all parties connected with the China trade, appears to be somewhat on the increase, respecting the real intentions of her majesty's government on the subject of the late destruction of the opium drug by the Chinese authorities. We have received information from a source upon which we can confidently rely, that Lord Palmerston has forwarded a note to the United States Minister, intimating that it is the intention of her majesty's government to blockade the Chinese ports rigidly, if circumstances render it necessary."

STATE OF TRADE AT PRESTON.—The market has undergone a further decline of ¼d to ½d per lb. upon yarns, and 3d to 6d per piece upon manufactured goods Several speculators in yarns and goods, who had, last week, procured samples and entertained intentions to purchase, with the view to re-sell during next spring, have declined, for the present to treat at all, except at a still further and ruinous reduction in prices. The present losses, sustained from spinning and manufacturing of cotton-wool, have now, almost, wholly to be borne by the joint stock bank shareholders, whose money was so lavishly and carelessly entrusted from 1825 to 1837, to all parties who had the firmness to withstand the persuasive temptations, then so alluringly held out. In this town, the cotton trade is, we are told, about as bad as it can be. Money is exceedingly scarce, and in every branch of business complaints are loud and startling.—*Preston Chronicle.*

M. de Tiszkiewicz, the richest landholder in Russian Lithuania, died a short time since. The St. Petersburg papers informs us, that he left to his three sons 2000 villages, containing more than 60,000 serfs, and in ready money 10 millions of roubles, and that was this gentleman who was said to have refused the hand of his daughter to Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, who, afterwards, married the Princess Marie Orleans. His daughter has since married Prince Sadiona and had two millions of crowns for her dowry.

Counts Paul and Anatole de Demidoff have just given 200,000 roubles (or $26,000fr.) to the Foundling Hospital at Saint Petersburg, established by Count Benkendorff, under condition that the Empress be constituted guardian of the institution; and in case of her Majesty's demise, a member of the Demidoff family shall be the curator of it.

Puckler Muskau, according to a letter from Pesth is likely to make some stay in that city, having taken apartments for several months. In his suite this letter adds, besides a young and beautiful Abyssinian girl, who speaks Italian and is very amiable in her manners, are a Turkish dragoman, a young and handsome Greek, and a young negro from Senaar. The last three, with two footmen, always wait at table. They wear liveries.

A young woman, in the neighbourhood of Playe, was recently, asserts the Courier de Bordeaux, delivered of a child with three heads perfectly formed. In this phenomenon it was remarked that the features of each head were different; one resembling the father, another the mother, and the third the paternal grandfather. One had dark hair, another light, and the third deep red.

DANGEROUS LARKING.—About three nights ago the police saw a cab on the stand in Piccadilly unattended. On opening the door of the vehicle, they found a livery servant inside, asleep, who, on being questioned, said that the driver had given him leave to remain in the cab, as he had been shut out from his master's house. The cab was taken to the greenyard, and remained unowned until yesterday, when the proprietor came forward and claimed it. The next inquiry was, what had become of the driver; no one could give any account beyond that he had been seen not far from the house of an affluent individual, who was in the habit of playing "larks" of a mischievous and dangerous nature with unwary individuals. Information yesterday reached the police that a person answering the description of the missing driver had been taken into an hospital (either the Charing-cross or St. George's) in a state of insensibility, apparently arising from some liquid which he had imbibed, and that he had since died. An inquiry was instantly set on foot by the police, but the truth or falsehood of the rumour has not yet been ascertained. An exposure of the practices adopted by the person alluded to will, perhaps, have the effect of putting persons on their guard, and of checking, a practice that, in more than one instance has been attended with fatal results. The individual in question accosts persons in the lower ranks of life, and invites them to partake of a glass of spirits at his house. The invitation is of course immediately accepted. A glass of something is given and swallowed, and a second glass tendered and pressed on the drinker with such earnestness that it is seldom or ever refused. The effect of this liquid is to produce almost immediate delirium or insensibility. Several of the police have been tempted in this way. One in particular, known by the name of Darby, was induced to drink a couple of glasses. In a few minutes afterwards, the policeman on the next beat was surprised to see the constable flying along the street at furious speed, and bawling in a dreadful manner. The unfortunate man was next seen to tear off his great coat and his strap and to throw them into the middle of the street. His other clothes were about to share the same fate, when attention was attracted to his situation by a sergeant going the rounds, who ordered him to be conveyed to the station-house. While there the man continued to utter the most horrible cries, and to exhibit unequivocal symptoms of insanity. In the morning he so far recovered as to state the circumstance of having been plied by the person in question with two glasses of the unknown liquor, and that almost immediately afterwards he lost all recollection of what had occurred. As the man continued afterwards to display appearances of madness, he was soon afterwards discharged from the police force. He never, however, again recovered his perfect senses.

The next case was that of a person of respectability, who died almost in the person's house after having been induced to drink a glass or two of the liquor. Another instance was of a more ludicrous character. Fifteen scavengers were busily employed sweeping the road in Piccadilly. They were all called and treated with bumpers of this magical liquor. In a few minutes an irresistibly comic scene ensued. One after the other the scavengers began flourishing their brooms, like maniacs, and making desperate efforts to resume their labours. Their brooms, however, only performed sundry whirligigs, and one after the other down the scavengers tumbled in an insensible state in the street. Twelve of these mudlarks found their way into the Vine-street station-house on stretchers. One had nearly been killed but for the timely application of the stomach-pump and the care of the surgeon of the force. The two drivers, who had each taken their share, were seen hanging on by the shafts in a state of complete stupefaction. The horse was going on, and had the police not succeeded in rescuing them they must have fallen under the wheels of the loaded mud-cart. These are only a few of the instances which have occurred. It is to be hoped the missing driver does not form a third case in which life has been sacrificed through the indulgence of this criminal practice.—*Liverpool Observer.*

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—We have received a new enlarged and beautiful edition of this weekly journal, which is published at Philadelphia; it is one of the largest journals, its selections are good, has superior wood cuts, and makes a most interesting Family newspaper.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Sittings of this Court commenced on Tuesday last, His Honor Judge PARKER presiding:—The number of criminal cases were stated to be much less than on former sittings. His Honor spoke impressively and feelingly on the condition of that large and useful class of subjects, the Seamen of the port of Saint John; appealing forcibly to the mercantile part of the community to unite in endeavouring to make some permanent provision towards ameliorating the condition of our Seamen.

An Inquest was held on Monday before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of HENRY MORGAN, mate of the ship *George*, who fell over the side of the ship when in a state of intoxication.—Verdict, "accidental death by drowning."

THE WEATHER.—Stern Winter has at last made its appearance; sufficient snow having fallen during the week to make it pleasant sleighing, in the City. The cold has been gradually on the increase, and from appearances, we look forward in expectation of finding our thermometer some few degrees below zero.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, as Green's Stage was returning from Fredericton to the City, being unfortunately off the regular winter track, and proceeding at a good pace, it suddenly broke through the ice, and being heavily laden with passengers, it was for some time extremely doubtful whether they could be saved. After great perseverance, they were all finally extricated. One lady passenger, Miss M'Leod, of this City, suffered greatly from the length of time she was immersed and exposed to the cold, and great fears were entertained of her recovery.

We have much pleasure in stating that the funds of the St. John Auxiliary Bible Society have received a further increase, by a liberal donation of Five Pounds from Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, commanding 36th Regiment. The gallant Colonel, addressing himself to a military friend at St. John, states that he has read with deep interest the report of the speeches delivered at the late Auxiliary Bible Society meeting; and sensibly alive to the sacredness of these claims upon his attention as a christian, he begs to transmit in humble aid of the Gospel cause, a donation of Five Pounds.

We trust that the gallant Colonel will find many imitators amongst his brother soldiers of this and the Sister Province; and we must not here omit to notice, which we do with very great pleasure, that a donation of Five Pounds from the Officers of the 69th Regiment, (in addition to Capt O'Halloran's gift of £5.) has been lately received by the Treasurer of the Bible Society, through one of that body.

We understand that His Excellency the Chancellor of King's College, has appointed Honble NEVILLE PARKER, a Member of the College Council, and conferred the rank of a Professor on Dr. ROBB.—*Royal Gazette.*

REPORT OF THE LATE EXAMINATIONS OF THE COLLEGE AND COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Chancellor of King's College.

The Examination of the College took place on Monday the 16th December, and was conducted in the usual manner. Among the Visitors, who were fewer than on most former occasions, I observed the Master of the Rolls, and the Hon. J. S. Saunders. Both of these Gentlemen have spoken very favourably of what they witnessed, and I cannot but regret, that a greater number of competent and disinterested Judges of such matters were not present, to whom I might appeal as to the present state of an Institution which I fear is not valued as it deserves to be.

The lamented departure of Professor Gray, immediately after the preceding Examination, had put a stop of course to further progress in the Branches which he had so ably and successfully taught; but in every other subject, the progress which the students had made, was very conspicuous, all acquitted themselves creditably; and there are several among them of whom I persuade myself that the College and the Province will one day have reason to be proud.

It was especially gratifying to me to hear that the conduct of all the students had been uniformly regular and correct—so that no punishment had been inflicted or required throughout the term.

I was informed that the Vice President had given three additional Lectures every week, which were attended by all the students: two of them on the Greek Testament and the third on Composition—to supply the place of those which used to be given by Dr. Somerville; and that the subject of Dr. Robb's instructions had been the "Philosophy of Natural History." Thus upon the whole a very useful course of study although necessarily incomplete, had been provided for.

The number of undergraduates on the College board, is I believe sixteen, but five of them were not examined:—Three because they were preparing for their degree, and two because they had resided only part of the Term. In the Greek Testament and in Natural History, the remaining eleven were questioned, as they had been taught altogether.—The Classical studies had been carried on in three classes which were separately examined.

The 1st in Persius and Thucydides.
The 2nd in Herodotus Juvenal and Livy.
The 3d in Zenophon and Livy.

In these subjects I expected to find them expert, and was not disappointed, but I was surprised as well as pleased at the Proficiency they all exhibited in Natural History: and so I believe were all those who heard their prompt and accurate answers to the questions which were put to them during nearly an hour by Dr. Robb. I should not have thought it possible to make a whole class of students so juvenile, take such an interest in that subject, as they manifestly did.

There was not time to look over the Weekly Essays which each Student had composed, but the Vice President declared himself highly pleased with what had been done in that way. I brought away with me some specimens which were particularly commented, and having since looked over them at my leisure, I am able so far to testify to the justice of the commendation.

The Collegiate School was examined on the day following with the assistance of DR. ROBB, and the REV. J. M. STERLING, who has also assisted at the occasional inspections of the School, appointed by the College Council. On this occasion the Examination was more than usually exact, as the extent of the new School room in which it was held, allowed of its being carried on in several subjects at the same time by different examiners, who all expressed the same satisfaction with the part which came under their observation as I felt myself at what came under my own.

I can myself bear testimony to the skill and success with which the Mathematical Department is conducted in this school. The first four books of Euclid's Elements are very thoroughly taught in an excellent manner, and several of the Boys shewed themselves very expert in those parts of Algebra in which they had been instructed.

On this occasion, for the first time, the Boys of the English Department were examined in Arithmetic, and although taken somewhat by surprise their performance was creditable.

Dr. Robb, who conducted the examination in French, reports very favourably of the result, he found them well instructed in the Grammar of that language and able to translate fluently.

In every other respect the School maintains the character it has always borne since I knew anything of it. From the number of the Scholars who now attend it (about 80) I presume the manner in which it is conducted gives satisfaction to the Public—as certainly it ought.

It is an invaluable appendage to the College and deserving of all the encouragement it has of late received.

All which is respectfully submitted, by His Excellency's most faithful servant,

GEORGE COSTER.

Fredericton, January 7 1840.

The dwelling house of Mr. George Perley of Wakefield was consumed by fire on the night of Monday last; very little of the furniture &c. we understand, was saved. We have not heard the particulars of the origin of the fire.—*Woodstock Times.*

(From *Galignani's Messenger*, Nov. 26th.)

MUTINY ON BOARD THE BUFFALO.

Extract of a letter, dated 21st Oct., 1839, lat 25. 23 N., long. 33. 30 W.:—

"On Friday, October 12th, the rebels, (from Canada,) 111 in number, formed a conspiracy to murder the ship's crew, but fortunately it was discovered in time. They were secured, and the ship's company and soldiers have been day and night under arms."

No further particulars are known.—(*Globe.*)

Toronto, December 31.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening the 23th instant, Henry Mc Caul, a fine young man, aged 21, was barbarously murdered in a tavern kept by the Widow Coryell, Township of Whitby, under the following circumstances:—There was a party assembled in the bar-room, among whom was the deceased and Chauncy Skinner, the ruffian who murdered him. An amicable wrestling match took place between the two, in which McCaul was worsted in the first round. On the second trial Skinner fell rather hardly under his opponent, at which he took offence, and a quarrel ensued, which was temporarily compromised by a mutual agreement between the parties to "fight it out" next morning. After the lapse of some time, during which they had been in separate apartments of the house, they again met; upon which Skinner again resorted to irritating language, and while McCaul was in the act of entreating him to be quiet and leave the settlement of their dispute till morning, the miscreant drew a large butcher's knife, which he had gone to the kitchen, in the interval, to procure on purpose, and concealed in his sleeve, and three times deliberately stabbed the poor youth, who died of the wounds in a few hours. A few years since he was convicted at the Assizes of a rape, and sentenced to be hanged, which was afterwards commuted to banishment, whence, two or three years ago, he returned to the neighbourhood of his crimes, where he has ever since been a terror and a pest; yet has no Magistrate caused his arrest. We are informed that after his banishment he perpetrated sundry crimes in the United States, and was confined in the common gaol at Buffalo, whence he escaped and came over here. He boasts of having killed two or three people in the United States, of which, we believe he is a native. An inquest was held on Sunday before Mr. George Walton, one of the Coroners of the Home District, and a highly respectable jury of the Township of Whitby, when a verdict of WILFUL MURDER was returned. The murderer is safe in Toronto Gaol. —*Patriot.*

We have heard it stated that Flood, who was found guilty of treasonable conspiracy at the last Assizes held in this City, is to receive the royal pardon, on the ground that the evidence on which he was convicted, does not appear to the Executive to have been sufficiently conclusive to justify the verdict of the Jury.—*Ib.*

EXTRACTS FROM GOV. FAIRFIELD'S MESSAGE.

"The long pending question in relation to our Northeastern boundary is still open and unadjusted, though we have reason, perhaps, for believing, that it has made some advances during the past year.—We have had a renewed expression of opinion on the part of the General Government, that the territory in dispute is a part of the State of Maine—an indication of a determination to discharge, in good faith, the duty of that Government to this State, of maintaining the integrity of its territory;—and a national sanction of the military demonstrations made by this State in February and March last. It is all so well understood now by all parties, that however patient and forbearing Maine will be while honest and earnest attempts are being made to run the line and definitely settle the question, she will not submit longer to be deprived of her territory by such a system of vexatious and unjustifiable procrastination as has heretofore been practised: and that the question must be settled speedily, in some way or other, if hostilities would be avoided. This is gaining something. When parties are fully aware of the precise position they occupy, the next step taken by them will be taken understandingly, whatever else may be said of it. Again, the occurrences of last winter served to awaken the attention of the country to the momentous importance of the question, and to induce such an examination of it as to result in a strong and universal conviction, that the pretence of claim set up by Great Britain to the disputed territory is palpably unfounded and unjust, and can be persevered in, only, though an utter disregard of the plain and unambiguous terms of the treaty of 1783.

Soon after the termination of your session in March last, a proposition was made by the British Government to the Government at Washington for establishing a commission for the purpose of exploration and survey, but it was connected with such limitations and conditions, as, it is understood, caused an immediate rejection by the President.—After which, and believed to be as early as July last, a counter project was submitted to the British Government, to which, as we learn by the late message of the President, no reply has been received.

Pending this negotiation, it seems, the British Government has deemed it expedient to commence exploration of the disputed territory by commissioners sent out for that purpose—the alleged object being to obtain topographical information &c., as a means of promoting an early and just determination of the question in dispute. These commissioners have completed the exploration and returned to England to report to their Government. What that report is to be, or what is to be the effect of it remains to be seen. The courtesy due from one government to another requires of us, perhaps, to believe, that the real and avowed design are the same, and that this survey has been undertaken really for the acquisition of information and not for mere purposes of delay. At all events, a short time will determine. As the commissioners may be expected to have reached England about the first of January, there will be ample time before the termination of your present session, supposing it to be of the usual length, for the British Government to avail itself of its additional information and to communicate with the government of the United States, in reply to the counter proposition submitted many months ago.

If such communication should not be made within the time anticipated, I think you may fairly, regard the British Government as having returned to its old practice of procrastination, and will be justified in adopting more vigorous and determined measures than have ever heretofore been adopted, to secure to this state both her property and jurisdiction in her lawful territory; unless the necessity for such a course should be obviated by the action of the General Government. What these measures should be, may properly be left to future consideration. I need not say, that, in all your ef-

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Supposed loss of the brig Virg
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Portsmouth:

PORTSMOUTH, N.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Nu
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"Dublin Mirror" will be con
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On the 7th instant, by the R
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At Sussex Vale, on the 31
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of North Britain, to Charlotte
ter of Henry Leonard, Esq. an
the late Hon. George Leonard
At Chipman, on the 9th ins
Doyle, Mr. John Strange, of S
Caroline, youngest daughter
Langan, of Maugerville.
At Coverdale, Westmorland
by William Chapman, Esqu
Weldon, of Dorchester, to Cat
ter of Mr James Gildart.
On the 7th inst. by the Rev.
William Blizzard, to Miss Eli
the Parish of Fredericton.
At Burton, on the 7th Nov.
Milner, Rector of Maugerville
Barker, to Miss Elizabeth Bel
Mr. John Bell, both of Burton.

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Toronto, December 31.
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SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived, 11th, schr Aurora, Giggy, Boston, 5—J. & H. Kinnear, ass. c. go. Ariadne, Webber, Bermuda, 18—ballast.

forts to secure to Maine her just rights, you may depend upon my hearty co-operation.

"In further compliance with the Resolve of the 23d of March, the Land Agent, with a sufficient armed *posse* remained in the territory after the withdrawal of the troops. For a particular account of his proceedings I must refer you to his Report. It seems that during most of the time he has had in the service about two hundred men. That they have not been idle, will appear, I think, by looking at what they have accomplished. In addition to the labor expended in finishing tolerably substantial fortifications erected upon the Aroostook, with two large block houses and similar buildings at the mouth of Fish river, they have made over one hundred miles of road through the heart of the wilderness—all of it being suitable for travelling with carriages and for the transportation of heavy loads. Booms have also been extended across the Aroostook and Fish rivers, of the most substantial character, and much valuable timber thereby saved. On the whole though the expenses have been necessarily great, it is believed, that the true interests of the state have been promoted by the course pursued by the Land Agent and those who have been associated with him.

"The views which I have presented in this communication upon the important subject of the boundary, were those entertained independently of what is now an ascertained fact, to wit: that our territory is actually invaded, and of course are to be modified by that circumstance. Official information of that fact was received by me a few days since while on my way to this place, in a reply of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick to a letter of inquiry addressed to him by myself in relation to this subject. He admitted that one or two companies of British troops have been stationed at Temiscouta Lake, but it is alleged by the Lieut. Governor to have been done, not by his own orders, but by the authorities of Lower Canada. This movement, I cannot but regard, under whatever branch of British authority, or on whatever pretence it may have been made, not only as a violation of the spirit of the arrangement agreed upon in March last, but as clearly an invasion of our territory. Under these circumstances I deemed it to be my duty immediately to communicate the facts to the President of the United States, with other, though less official information received of the building of barracks by the British Government on both sides of St. John, near the mouth of the Madawaska river, which I did, calling officially, for that action on the part of the General Government which the case required, and the Constitution and the laws of the United States clearly enjoined."

Supposed loss of the brig Virginia and a company of U. S. Artillery.—The Boston Advertiser publishes the following letter from its correspondent at Portsmouth:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Dec. 27, 1839.

Sir—Great fears are entertained here for the safety of brig Virginia, of Jacksonville, E. Florida, Charles Willey, master which sailed from hence for New York, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. having as passengers Lieutenants Fowler and Grafton, and about forty recruits of company D of 1st Regiment U. S. Artillery, seven women, one of whom was the Captain's and another the mate's wife, and the residue wives of the soldiers; also two other men passengers and several children—making in all about sixty souls on board.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Numerous favours have been received which are deferred for want of space and for further consideration.—Extracts from the "Dublin Mirror" will be continued in our next number.

MARRIED

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Peter Bogan, to Miss Ellen Sullivan.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. Thomas Connarty, to Miss Margaret Huttson.—Mr. John Carroll, to Miss Eliza Doherty.—Mr. Henry White, to Miss Grace Stone.

At Sussex Vale, on the 31st December, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Joseph Cameron Legget, Esq. of Lansdale Lodge, a descendant of the Camerons of North Britain, to Charlotte Lucretia, fifth daughter of Henry Leonard, Esq. and grand daughter of the late Hon. George Leonard.

At Chipman, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. M. Doyle, Mr. John Strange, of St. John, to Elizabeth Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Langan, of Maugerville.

At Coverdale, Westmorland, on the 24th Dec. by William Chapman, Esquire, Mr. Richard C. Weldon, of Dorchester, to Catharine, eldest daughter of Mr James Gildart.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M. William Blizzard, to Miss Elizabeth Goff, both of the Parish of Fredericton.

At Burton, on the 7th Nov. by the Rev. Raper Milner, Rector of Maugerville, Mr. Benjamin M. Barker, to Miss Elizabeth Bell, eldest daughter of Mr. John Bell, both of Burton.

DIED

On the 9th inst. Jane, only daughter of Mr. William Hill, aged two years and three months.

On Friday morning, in the 64th year of her age, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Sarah, wife of Captain Felix Thomas.

On Friday evening, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Samuel Green, aged three years.

On Tuesday morning, after a short illness in the fourth year of her age, Julia, daughter of Mr. Edwin Ketchum.

On Wednesday, James Brunswick, infant son of Mr. Samuel Holsted.

In Portland, on Saturday, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Carr, aged 57 years.

At Portland, this morning in the 67th year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. Charles Watt, formerly of Digby N. S.—Funeral on Sunday next at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. James Watt, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

Suddenly, at Greenwich, King's County, on the 8th instant, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Flewelling, in the 48th year of her age, deeply regretted by her family and friends.

At Sheffield, on the 1st instant, Susan, wife of Mr. John Taylor, in the 34th year of her age; she endured for many months with the most invincible patience the ravages of a virulent cancer—glorifying God in her affliction.

At Fredericton, on Monday night last, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas B. Smith, in the 35th year of his age.

At Fredericton, on the 5th instant, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, deeply regretted by his amiable wife and children, Mr. Edward Pick, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, and late Sergeant in the 1st Royal Artillery. He was a kind and loving husband, an affectionate and honest man.

At Newport, Nova Scotia, on the 21st December, aged 54 years, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Wm. Bennett, and daughter of the late John Sargent, Esquire, of Barrington.

At Coverdale, Westmorland, on the 20th Dec. Miss Caroline O'Brien, in the 17th year of her age. In the same Parish, on the 21st, in the 20th year of her age, Miss Mary Colpits, second daughter of Mr. George Colpits, of Coverdale.—On the 22d ult. of typhus fever, Mr. John Orr, a native of the North of Ireland.

At Pottsville, (New Orleans,) recently, of yellow fever, Mr. Edward P. C. Pitfield, youngest son of the late George Pitfield, Esq. of Sussex Vale.

On the 19th Aug., aged 34, Andrew Law, youngest son of Mr. Law, of Doddington, Northamptonshire: on the 11th Sept., aged 21, Matilda, the eldest daughter: on the 13th Sept., aged 35, Ambrose, the eldest son: on the 30th Sept., aged 25, George, the second son: on the 14th Oct. aged 56, William, the father; and, on the 12th Nov., aged 19, Harriet, the second daughter. The mother and daughter are the only surviving members of a family in which the hand of death has been at work with such fearful rapidity.—*Liverpool Mail.*

CLEARED.

Ship Clarence, Betts, Demerara, fish and lumber.
Express, Scott, Gloucester, timber.
Columbine, Mason, Liverpool, do.
British Queen, Dudne, London, do.
Clyde, Reid, London, do.
Corinthian, Davidson, Hull—timber
Leander, Phelan, Liverpool—timber
Brig Eliza, Wilson, London, deals.
Charles, Walker, Liverpool, timber.
Glide, Townsend, Jamaica, fish, beef, &c.
Hinda, M'Kinney, Greenock, timber.
Schr Edward Preble, Shaw, Eastport, ballast.
Woodlands, Johnston, Boston—coals.

Barque Clyde, Reid, which sailed on Monday morning for London, in endeavouring to re-enter the port in the heavy S.W. snow storm of Monday night, got ashore on the Round Reef; she however was got off on Tuesday evening, and as far as we have learned, sustained but little damage.

Schr. Isabella, Barto, from this port, loaded with deals, was wrecked on Saturday last at the Sisters, near Apple River, N. S.—crew saved.

Capt. Loomer of the schr. Harmony, arrived on Thursday from Apple River, reports having fallen in with the new brig Severn, Capt. Parker, near Spencer's Island, in a leaky condition, (understood five feet water in her hold,) and some of the crew frost bitten. Capt. Barto, who was a passenger in the Harmony, went on board to pilot her into a harbour. The Severn sailed hence for Gloucester, [Eng.] on the 24 January, perfectly tight.

The three masted brigantine Loyalist, Captain Brown, of Yarmouth, N. S. on going into Brier Island on the 26th ult., from Magaguadavic, with a load of lumber, stuck on the Northern Point, and became a wreck; she has since been stripped of sails, rigging, &c.

Spoken on the 20th Dec. lat. 36 26, N. long. 23, W. schr. Maria, from Barbados, 45 days out, bound for St. Andrews—was supplied with provisions.

Packet ship George Washington, at New York, passed on the 16th Dec. lat 43. long. 44½. British barque Countess of Durham, standing east.

Packet ship England, at New York, spoke on the 20th Dec. schr. Maria, 25 days from Prince Edward Island, for Bideford, short of provisions—supplied her; the night previous in a gale, she was struck by a sea which stove boat, bulwarks and companion way—lost compass, and had one of the crew so badly hurt that he was then dying in the cabin. Afterwards saw several vessels, all of which appeared to have suffered in the gale of the 19th.

Spoke on the 1st instant, lat. 41 32, long. 61 23, barque Ann, of Plymouth, 5 days from St. Andrews, for London, had lost mainstopsail and jib—bulwarks and water casks stove.

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 3.—The Westmoreland, from St. John, got on shore yesterday a little above Since road and has eight feet of water in her hold.

EASTPORT, Dec. 30.—Arrived brig Diamond Donaldson, of and for Saint Andrews, 64 days from Saint Vincent; has experienced a heavy gale from the Eastward for the last 30 days; was out of provisions, and had been supplied by an American barque from Boston with two barrels of bread, and one of beef.

At Boston, 7th January, brig Continquoid, on the 9th ult. lat. 41, long. 31½, spoke the barque Prince George, from St. John, N. B. for Glasgow.

At New York, 6th January, British brig Catharine, spoke 1st instant, br. schr. Governor Reed, 28 days from Bermuda, for New York, had been blown off 4 times and lost her mainsail.

At Boston, 7th inst. schr. Margaret Trainer, Elbridge, St. John, N. B.

Spoken, on 3d inst., lat. 36 2, long. 47 40, schr. Jasper, of Machias, 25 days from Baltimore for St. John, N. B. had lost sails, sprung rudder head, knocked off cutwater, &c.; was trying to reach New York;—supplied her with provisions and water.

Valuable Building Sites and Marsh Land for sale.

Distant about three miles from Carleton, and fronting on the St. Andrews Road. To be disposed of at private sale by immediate application.

SEVEN pleasantly situated Building LOTS, well adapted for country residences, containing each two Acres of good Upland, and with the privilege of purchasing, directly in their front on the opposite side of the road, a Lot of Marsh or Intervale of Four or Five Acres.

An excellent carriage road from Carleton renders the above properties convenient, and in all respects eligible.

If not sooner disposed of, they will be offered by Public sale on Monday the 9th day of March next.

Plans and all necessary information can be had on application to Mr. JAMES OLIVE, at Carleton, or at the Counting Room of

JOHN V. THURGAR.
Corner of Duke and Water Streets.
St. John, January 17.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. MARGARET A. HANFORD, will please render the same for adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the subscriber.

JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, Jan. 14, 1840. *Administrator.*

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—50 Firkins Prime Cumberland Butter, (a superior article for family use,) for sale by

JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER.
King street, January 17.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

Germain-street, first Store round Foster's corner.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Public to his present Stock, comprising a superior assortment of Fancy and Domestic GOODS, which he is now offering at 20 per cent less than former prices; and hopes that the prices he is now selling at, will warrant a continuation of that support the public have so liberally bestowed on him since his commencement in business.

Jan. 17. JOHN BOWES.

House to Rent,

FROM the first of May next: the Lower Flat of the House occupied by the subscriber, on the corner of Carleton and Dorchester streets.

Jan. 17. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Lease for sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove his business to York Point, offers for sale the unexpired Lease of the Premises he now occupies in *King street*, having five years to run from the first of May next. Possession may be had on the first of March, or sooner if required.

Jan. 17. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

PHŒNIX BOOK & STATIONERY
WAREHOUSE.

Prince William-Street, Saint John, Jan. 10th, 1840.

10 BALES and Boxes Printing PAPER; Colored, Blue, Writing and Blotting ditto; School Books—Murray's Readers, Grammar, Spelling and First Books; Knowles and Walker's Dictionary; Mapson's ditto, for Schools; Goldsmith's England; Greece and Rome by Davis, Pinnock, and Dymock; Thomson's Geography, Atlas, and Arithmetic; do. Euclid, Calculus and Trigonometry; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Gough and Voster's ditto; Lennie's Grammar; Jackson's and Morrison's Book keeping, &c. &c. The different Spelling Books in general use; Common Prayers, Bibles, and Psalm Books; Catholic Bibles and Testaments, Prayer Books and Manuals of devotion. Quills, Inks, Powders, Slates and Pencils.

Jan. 10. D. M'MILLAN.

Board and Lodging.

TWO Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a respectable family, in a central part of the city, after the first week in January, 1840. Apply at this office.

December 13.

SUGAR.—20 hhds. bright SUGAR, landing from schr. *Nile*, at the *South Market Wharf*, which will be sold low before storing.

Jan. 3, 1840. CRANE & M'GRATH.

NEW-BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

ST. JOHN, January 2d. 1840.

AT a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the paid up Capital was declared payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on Monday, 3d February next.

JAMES KIRK, *President.*

N. B. Non-resident Stockholders who may require to draw for the amount of their respective dividends, will please insert in their drafts "*being for amount of my Dividend on — Shares of the Capital Stock, in New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, as declared 2d Jan. 1840.*"

IRON RUDDER BRACES, &c.

A SETT of the above, with Rings and Dovetails, for a ship of 6 or 700 tons, can be had cheap, if applied for immediately.

Jan. 10 RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Raisins and Cigars.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber:

200 BOXES superior Bunch RAISINS; *Also*—40,000 superior Havana CIGARS.

Will be sold cheap for approved payment, by

January 10. WM. PURVES.

SAINT JOHN
Soap & Candle Manufactory.

The Subscriber offers for sale cheap for Cash:

225 BOXES A. CANDLES, all sizes; 75 Boxes B. SOAP;

The above will be found on trial superior to any ever imported into this Province.

Also—To close Consignments—45 Barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK; 25 half bbls. Planters, do.

January 10. H. S. GAULT.

Bank of New Brunswick.

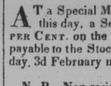
A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bank of New Brunswick will take place at their Banking House on Monday the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of applying to the Legislature, to authorize the Stockholders of the said Bank, to make such alterations in the number of Directors, and also in the number required for the formation of a Board for the transaction of business, as to them may seem meet.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

Bank of New Brunswick,
St. John, N. B. Jan. 7th, 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL



THE fine new copper fastened ship RAMSAY, 674 Tons Register, Wm. Hill, Commander—Will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 25th inst. Has superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board, or at the office of

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.
January 10. *Sands' Arcade.*

MACKEREL.—50 Barrels No 1 Prime MACKEREL, Halifax Inspection—for family use. For sale by MACKAY, BROTHERS & Co.

3d Jan 1840.

SACRED MUSICK.

UNION HARMONY, &c., 4th Edition, comprising 358 pages Sacred Musick, selected from the most approved European and American authors; original Tunes in simple and familiar style, composed expressly for this work; Anthems and other select pieces for special occasions, with an introduction to the grounds of Musick, rendered familiar and easy of attainment to juvenile capacity.

For sale by William Reynolds, Wm. L. Avery, V. H. Nelson, and David M'Millan, Booksellers; also, by Henry Blakslee, Zebulon Esty, Stephen K. Foster, James E. McDonald, and Jas. Bustin, Merchants, in St. John, by the dozen or single; and by the subscriber at his residence in Germain-street, next North to Trinity Church.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.

January 3, 1840.

Brandy, Canvas, Candles, &c.

On consignment, ex Glide, from London;

25 HHDS. Best BRANDY; 25 do. GENEVA;
25 Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. casks Teneriffe WINE,
100 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT,
50 Boxes London made Sperm Mould and Dipt CANDLES; 8 Bales Navy Canvas.

The above will be sold at the lowest market prices by

January 3, 1840. W. P. RANNEY.

Sugar, Seal Oil, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers—

30 HHDS. of good Bright SUGAR,
20 Hhds. Pale Seal Oil, (sup. article,)
100 Firkins and Tubs Prime Cumberland Butter,
10 Bbls. OATMEAL; 20 Kegs Tamarinds,
100 Bushels small White Beans.

Jan. 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Nova Scotia Money.

TO be had from the subscriber, a small amount of Nova Scotia Money, if applied for immediately.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

3d January, 1840.

FLOUR, TEA, &c.

FOR sale by the subscriber: 100 Half Barrels Baltimore Wheat FLOUR; 50 bbls. Genesee and Philadelphia ditto; 20 Chests souchong TEA, 100 Boxes mould and dipt Candles; Kegs of Tobacco; 100 Chairs, various patterns; with a general assortment of Groceries.

3d January. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

The subscriber has just received, per brig *Wanderer*, from Liverpool:

AN extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver cased Detached Patent Lever, Lepine and Vertical WATCHES; solid fine gold and gold plated Tops and Drop EARINGS; Ladies' Lockets, Vinaigrettes and Brooches; solid gold and sterling silver WATCH GARDS; German silver ditto; Spectacles of every description; sterling silver Thimbles; Scissors; Gold Keys and Seals; split Rings; plain and stone set fine and jewellers' Gold Finger RINGS; heavy chased ditto; which, with his former stock of plain and fancy Clocks, Watches, silver Plate in variety, Telescopes, ships' Compasses in brass and wood boxes, Quadrants, Log Glasses, Barometers and Thermometers, Parallel Rulers, Elliott's best razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, and an extensive variety of other Articles, he offers for sale low for prompt payment.

JAMES AGNEW,
Watchmaker, &c. King street, St. John.

For sale on moderate terms—1 Two-days ships' CHRONOMETER, and 1 Pocket Chronometer, in silver cases. As both of these Chronometers have been proved to be of the best quality, and first class time keepers, those persons disposed to purchase, would do well to make immediate application to JAMES AGNEW.

☞ J. A. begs to state that he continues to repair and rate ships' Chronometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Compasses, and Watches and Clocks of every description, in the most correct manner. And having now several good and experienced Workmen in his employ, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of public favour and support.

November 22, 1839.

NOTICE.

DR. BOTSFORD, may be found at the house occupied by the late Mr. JAMES OTTY, Charlotte street. Nov. 29.

DEALS and BOARDS.

600,000 Ft. Merchantable Deals,
200,000 " BOARDS,
25,000 feet merchantable SCANTLING, and a quantity of seasoned LUMBER. For sale by the subscriber. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

November 15.

PHŒNIX
Book and Stationery Warehouse,

Prince William Street, St. John, Dec. 24, 1839.

London ANNUALS and Choice Literature.

FORGET-ME-NOT, Friendship's Offering, Drawing Room Scrap Book, Juvenile ditto, Oriental Annual, Picturesque Annuals, Finden's Tableaux, Book of the Boudoir, Gems of Beauty, Book of ditto, Belle of the Season, Keepsake, Flowers of Loveliness, Bijou, and Shakspeare Gallery; Finden's Female Aristocracy; Young Ladies', Young Gents., Girls', Boys', and Child's Own Books; Michael Armstrong, Pickwick abroad, Nic Nickleby, Jack Shephard, Bevan's 30 years in India; Chatterton's Ireland; Montgomery's Poetical Works; Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to.; M'Culloch's Commercial ditto, with Supplement; Goldsmith's and Guy's Geography; Book-keeping, Euclid, Pinnock's England, Greece, and Rome, &c. &c.

Classical School Books.—A number of splendid Plates, Prints and Engravings.

Also, a variety of Fancy articles, Perfumes, Soaps, Gents. Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Baskets, Leather Hat Boxes, Portmanteaus, Slippers, &c. &c.

And a varied selection of the latest Quadrilles, Waltzes, Gallops, Marches, Overtures, Songs, and Pieces and Airs from Operas arranged for the Piano with and without Flute and Violin accompaniments; a few Glees, Sacred Pieces, and Oratorios.

December 27th.

INKS, FLUIDS, &c.

Japan, Office, Red, Blue, Copying, Fluid and Fancy colored Writing INKS; Printing Ink.

Patent, Perryian, and common steel PENS; and a further supply of MUSIC, from the compositions of Rossini, Truzzi, Mercadante, Weber, Aubor, Bellini, Marliani, Herze, Pacini, Donizetti, Herold, Mozart, Calcott, &c. &c. Also, Solos and Duetts, for the Pianoforte; Flute and Violin Music; Arts and Methods of Singing, Playing and Tuning; Instructions for various Instruments, &c. &c.

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, Satinetts, 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, Camlric and Muslin Dresses; black and coloured silk Velvets, black Cotton do; fig'd Irish Poplins; plain figured and plaid Gros de Naples and double Duceps; rich plain and figured Satins, Reep do. (a new article); plain and figured Gauze; late and satin Ribbons; rich embroidered silk velvet Shawls; rich embroidered Indiana do.; Cashmere, filler centre, Indiana, Lamma, thibet wool, worsted, and ich plaid woollen and Merino Shawls—in great variety; Indianna, 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 Bobbinnet; Jacconnet, 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 Ladies 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 Pels, 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.

IRON, &c.

By the ships *Agnes*, *Thetis*, *Harriet Scott*, *Forth*, and other late arrivals from England, the subscribes have received:

60 TONS "Banks' Best" English IRON, (all sizes.)
120 Tons Common do. do. do.
6 Ditto Best Swedish do. do.
2 Ditto Steel, (Cast, Blister and German.) do.
4 Ditto Spikes;
400 Kegs Nos. 1 and 2 WHITE LEAD,
1 Ton PUTTY, in 7lb. bladders,
57 Casks containing IRONMONGERY:—Joiners' Planes and other Tools, Brass and Iron Door Locks; Files and Rasps, shot; Board, Horse, and Ox Nails; Bell Mounting, Fishing Hooks & Lines, Bed Cords, Hambro' Lines and Twines, Sash Cords, &c. &c.
2 Crates Coal Scuttles, copper and iron;
2 Hogsheads TEA KETTLES, and a great variety of other articles of Hardware, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

Nov. 1. E. L. JARVIS & CO.

☞ *They now occupy the Brick store of William Jarvis, Esquire, on the South Market Wharf.*

Chain Cables and Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE—1 ¼ in. } second hand.
1 Do. 1 ⅛ in. }

NEW CHAINS.

1 Chain Cable, short link, 1-16 inch.
2 " " 1 "
3 " " 15-16 "
2 " " 7-8 "
2 " " 13-16 "
3 " " 3-4 "
3 " " 11-16 "
5 " " 5-8 "
3 " " 9-16 "
5 " " 1-2 "
3 " " 7-16 "
4 " " 3-8 "

ANCHORS for Wood Stocks, from 4½ to 18 cwt. Iron Stocked Anchors for Chain Cables, 2 cwt. to 6½ cwt; Kedge Anchors, 2¼ cwt. to 4½ cwt Tossil Sheets, &c. &c.

The above are now in the course of Landing, and will be sold low.

Dec 21. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Raisins, Butter, &c.

Just Received—

100 Boxes Muscatel RAISINS;
29 Tubs and Firkins prime BUTTER.

—Will be sold low by applying to

27th Dec. *H. S. GAULT.*

Superfine Mustard.

PER ship *Constellation*, from Liverpool: 50 kegs best quality MUSTARD, each 1 lb. For sale by

Jan 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

DEALS.—600,000 feet of DEALS, for sale by the subscriber, on a credit of 3, 4, and 6 months, if immediate application is made.

3d Jan 1840. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Iron, Hardware, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers, at their Warehouse, on the Mill Bridge:

1220 BARS Staffordshire round and flat IRON, assorted;
62 Bundles ditto round and square ditto,
121 Ditto ditto Sheet Iron,
22 Boxes Tin Plates,
36 Casks fine Rose and Clasp head NAILS, from 6d. to 30d.
60 Bags Spikes, from 4 to 9 inches,
4 Cwt. of Sad Iron; 136 gross Screws, ass'd,
Chest, Cupboard, Till, and Pad Locks,
Parsons's patent Book Case Locks, 2 keys,
Ditto ditto sloping Desk Locks,
Ditto ditto Brass Pad Locks,
Brass and Iron Jack Chain,
Carpenters' Compasses and Rules,
Sleigh Bells; Brass Candlesticks,
Braces and Bits,
Coach Wrenches; Tea Trays and Waiters,
Ships' patent Water Closets,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,
Cast Iron Garden Chairs, &c. &c.
Hat, Cloth, Nail, Tooth, Hearth, Shoe, and Scrubbing Brushes.

Dec. 20. HARRIS & ALLAN.

La Retraite.

ALFRED COLLINS, most respectfully intimates to his friends and the Public that he has reopened that well known Establishment in Church street, lately occupied by Mr. F. D. S. JONES, and adjoining the grocery of Mr. J. MATCOM. No expense has been spared to render *La Retraite* a favourite place of call, where Gentlemen will be sure of accommodation. A. C. stock of *Wines, Brandy, &c. &c.* for excellence, cannot be excelled in the city; he challenges competition, and solicits from a discerning Public a share of their patronage.

Dec. 20.

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.

Mail Stage to Fredericton.

Change of Horses every Twelve Miles.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he will, on Monday next, the 23d December, commence running a comfortable Winter STAGE between Saint John and Fredericton, leaving the former place on *Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays*, at 6 a. m., and returning on *Tuesdays, Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, at 6 p. m.—As soon as the travelling on the River is good he will run a Stage to Fredericton on *Tuesdays, Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, and return to Saint John on *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage which it will be his unceasing object to merit.

☞ Books kept as usual at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton.—All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Dec. 6. JAS. BRADLEY.

NEW FALL GOODS.

No. 1, King-street.

The subscriber has received by the ships Elizabeth, and Forth, from Liverpool, also the Hebe, from London, part of his Fall supply of Fancy and Domestic ***Goods,*** *as follows—viz:*

BLACK, Blue, Brown, Invisible Green, and Adelaide Broad CLOTHS; Fancy Buckskins; Plaid Beaver Cloths; Pilot cloth; sattinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds, & Homespuns; green Baize; plain and figured 6-4 merinos; Damask moreens; Plain and printed saxony's, mousline de lane, challia, mantua, and muslin Dresses; black & coloured silk Velvets, black cotton, ditto; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples; plain & figured Gauze Lutestring and satin Ribbons; cashmere, Fill'd centre, Indianna, 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 handkerchifs; Fancy Lamb's wool and plaid wollen ditto; 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 and Book muslins; white and colored stays; marseils quilts; Plain and Twill'd Regatta shirtings; shirting stripes and Apron checks; black and white wadding; cot

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Case of S. Colvin; cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

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

Toys, Perfumery, &c.

WILLIAM MAJOR has received per late arrivals from England, a large assortment of new TOYS, suitable for Christmas presents, &c. comprising drums, guns, swords, pistols, coaches, horses, dolls, whips, watches, rattles, &c. &c. &c. making the most varied and complete assortment ever offered for sale in the Province.

Which with an extensive supply of Perfumery, Cutlery, Hair Work, &c. he offers for sale at his establishment, Prince William street. Dec. 13.

LUMBER.—1000 Tons sapling Red Pine; 600 do. Tobique White Pine, 17½ inches average; 400 do. Restock ditto, 19½ in. average. For sale by *sept. 20.* RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Circulating Library.

Germain street, next door South of the Post Office—

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

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

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

sept. 20. A. R. TRURO.

NEW GOODS.

Per ships SOPHIA and AGNES from Liverpool.

NOW LANDING:

50 BOXES Mould Candles, short 6's; 50 boxes hard yellow Soap, each 60 lb.; 40 firkins soft Soap; 8 casks Soda; 4 bales best quality bleach'd Canvas; 2 cases, Hosiery, Threads, &c.

Also—4 casks best quality Bath Bricks; 4 puncheons and 5 small hhds. prime quality Malt Whisky.—The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, by application to

20 Sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

DEALS, STAVES, &c.

600,000 MERCHANTABLE Deals, also staves and Lathwood, for sale by J. FAIRWEATHER.

Sept. 20.

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. R. 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.

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 refit and fuel.

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 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;
70,000 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.

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.

Alexanders, Barry & Co.

HAVE removed their store to Sands' Brick Building, in the Arcade, opposite A. B. Buxton's. *Received per Thetis, from Liverpool*—Seven packages MERCHANDIZE. sept 27.

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.

☞ 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.

☞ 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 30 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.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have moved into the store formerly occupied by D. & P. Hatfield, in Ward street, where they offer for sale

1000 Bushels good Malt BARLEY;
80 Firkins and Tubs prime Cumberland BUTTER;

and a large assortment of DRY GOODS.

CRANE & M'GRATH.

To Rent until 1st May next:

A store on Peters' Wharf, next to Messrs. Woodworth's. Possession given immediately.

27th sept. CRANE & M'GRATH.

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,

Foreasums 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 L. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

Bolt and Sheathing Copper,
Composition Nails, Spikes, and Rings.

Per ship *Flora*, from Liverpool, the subscriber has received in addition to his former stock:

½, 18, 14, ¾, ⅞ and 1 inch BOLT COPPER,
Sheet Copper, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 oz.: Sheathing Nails for do. 11, 12, & 14 in.
Composition Nails for wood sheathing, 2½, 3½ and 4½ inches,
Composition Spikes, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8 and 9 inches,
Composition Butt Bolts, 8 and 9 inches,
Ditto Clinch Rings of all sizes,
21 Rolls sheet LEAD, 3½ to 6lb.; Half ton Bar do.

The above being on consignment from the Manufactory, will be sold at prices to cover cost and charges. JOHN ROBERTSON.

27th sept. City Bank.

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.

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

sept 13. JAMES MALCOLM.

FALL GOODS.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO. have received per the ship *Henry Hood*, an extensive supply of *Manchester* and *Leeds* GOODS, consisting of a general assortment suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade.

☞ Their London GOODS are daily expected.

*** Their Bread Stuffs, Provisions, &c. will be on in due time for their Fall Trade.

Sept. 20.

French & American PAPER HANGINGS

The Subscriber has just received from Boston a new supply of

ELEGANT highly finished French manufactured Satin Ground PARLOR PAPERS, of various colours and patterns,
Rich crimson, scarlett, green, &c. Cloth Borders, from two to twelve inches wide to match any paper,
Very superior Imitation Cloth Borders, hardly distinguished from the real cloth,
Elegant chimney board Papers, of every variety, from 4s. to 15s. each,
A great variety of middling and common lo-priced Papers, with bright and showy colours and figures; Also, those of a neat and delicate character in imitation of the high priced.

A further supply of very superior Philadelphia manufactured satin ground Papers, daily expected.

☞ The subscriber intends to keep constantly on hand at his Store, such an extensive assortment of fine, medium and low priced Papers, that *scarcely any one can fail of being suited.*

—ALSO—

12 Boxes of Children's BOOTS, assorted,
Manilla Clothes Lines & fancy Door Matt &c.

September 13. S. K. FOSTER.

SUGAR.

PER schooner *Jane*, just arrived:—20 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, which will be sold low from the Wharf, by

Oct. 18. RATCHFORD & BROTHRS.

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 Ulcers—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 "it 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 effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most credulous—The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health.—Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact.

BALDNESS.

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

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL.
For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder.

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

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

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

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.

Jamaica Spirits.

Just received by the subscriber.

31 PUN HEONS high proof and fine flavored Jamaica SPIRITS. For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

October 25.

GRAPES, RAISINS, &c.

50 CASKS new Grapes; 100 Boxes Muscatel Raisins; 100 Quarter boxes ditto. 1 case Dates; 10 bags soft shell Almonds. Just landed and for sale by

Nov. 1. JAMES MALOL.

Oatmeal & Seal Oil.

43 BARRELS fresh ground Nova scotia Oatmeal, and 10 hogsheads seal OIL, just received by the schooner Venus and brig Planet, from Halifax, and for sale by

Nov. 1. JAMES C. HANFORD.

Bank of British North America.

IN consequence of the refusal of the Commercial Bank to redeem from its 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.

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

Sept. 6 JAMES MALCOLM.

TEA WAREHOUSE.

JAMES MALCOLM, offers for sale at his Establishment in Prince William street:

175 Chests fine Congo TEA; 35 ditto Blackish Leaf ditto; 15 do. souchong ditto; 15 do Hyson; 10 do. Twankay and Young Hyson; 35 do. Bohea in Congo Packages; with an extensive assortment of Raw and Refined Sugars, Mocha and Java Coffee, Fruit, Spices, &c.

The quality of the above Goods are all warranted to be what they are represented.

The very superior quality of J. M's ground Coffee is now generally admitted, and all orders of the above may be had wholesale or retail at his usual low prices. Sept. 20.

Witney Blankets.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO. have just received a large assortment of very superior 4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Witney Blankets; 5-4 super Crib ditto, which are now ready for inspection.

Oct. 4, 1839.

CORDAGE.

Per *Coronation*, from London, the subscriber has received the following consignment:

100 Coils Cordage, assorted sizes,
30 Coils Ratline, Worming and Spunyarn,
4 Hawsers, 7, 6, 5 and 4 inch,
10 Coils White MANILLA,
4 Bales Twines, Lines, Deep sea Lines, Log Lines, Bouslines, Marline and Hambro' Line.

The above will be sold low at cost and charges, if applied for while landing.

sept. 20. W. P. RANNEY.

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

Per 'Charlotte,' from Liverpool:

7th November, 1839.

3 PATENT Water Closets—complete, for ships Cabins;
160 Bags Iron Spikes, from 7½ to 9 inches,
21 Kegs Rose and Clasp head fine Canada NAILS;

For sale low if applied for while landing.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Nov. 8. City Bank.

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 frinted 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 Best India, London Particular, and direct Madeira Wine;
60 Dozens very choice Champagne;
300 Do. Claret, Sauterne, Bucellas, Hock, &c. and upwards of
1600 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, souchong, Twankays, 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.

Iron, Soap, Pork, &c.

The Subscriber has now landing, ex ship Atlantic:—

90 TONS No. 1 PIG IRON; 125 Bars and 120 Bundles English Iron, ass'd;
300 bars refined Iron, ass'd; 10 boxes DC Ponjou TIN; 20 cwt. Sock Plates;
60 bbls. and 20 half bbls. Irish Prime Mess Pork;
400 boxes Yellow SOAP; 80 do. White do;
50 ditto Dipped Candles;

Which he offers for sale at low prices.

sept. 13 WILLIAM CARVILL.

Slates, Slates, Slates.

THE subscribers, Agents, have ordered from one of the most extensive Quarries in Wales, a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES, best adapted for the covering of Building in this City, as recommended by respectable Mechanics here, a supply of which may be expected in a few months; and from calculations made, will cost but little over the price of shingles when on the roofs, laid and finished.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

August 30.

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,

Kingstreet.

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

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, Petersharns;
BROAD CLOTH and BUCKSKIN;
Plain and Figured MERINOES;
Mouseline de Laine Dresses; Regattas;
Homespun Checks, Stripes and Ginghams;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Printed 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.*

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, and 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 Dpi. Hhds and qr casks choice Old London Particular Madeira—possesses in a superior degree the essential qualities of body, smoothness, and high fruit flavor.

A. P. RANNEY.

And for sale at the City Wine Vaults:

200 Doz. Double and treble Diamond crusted Port,
100 Do. crusted Port of the favourite vintage 1834,
200 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,
200 Do. Hock, Claret, Sauterne, Bucellas & Barsac,
75 Do. Champagne,
100 Do. sparkling Hock, Sauperay, Chablis, Muscatel, Moselle, sparkling Ricaudes, 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 sediment upon.

300 Dozen Teneriffe, Bronte, Marsala, and Spanish White Wines,
300 Dozen best Pale and col'd Brandy, Old Wedderburn Rum, Geneva, Leary and Cockleton Whiskey, Batavia Arrack, and Old Tom,
300 Dozen Brown Stout, Porter and Pale Ale,
Pipes 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.

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;
3 Barrels PILOT BREAD,
20 Kegs soda and sugar BISCUIT,
50 00 Best HAVANA CIGARS,
10 Drums Turkey Figs.

Also on hand—Barrel 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.

Candles & Sugar.—100 Boxes Mould CANDLES, short 6's; 10 Hhds bright SUGAR.—*For sale by*

Oct. 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

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.

SHEET & BAR LEAD, &c.

5 ROLLS Sheet LEAD, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 lbs. to a foot;
2 Casks BAR LEAD;
2 Casks Composition BUTT BOLTS, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inches;
3 ANCHORS, 19, 21, and 24 cwt.

Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON,

*At his Counting House, City Bank Building or at his