The Weekly Observer.

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DONALD A. CAMERON.
Office in Prince William-street, near the Market square, over the Marine Assurance Office.
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Weekly Almanack.

Oct.—1839.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
23 Wednesday	6 25	5 2	5 21	Morn.
24 Thursday	6 26	5 1	6 5	0 16
25 Friday	6 27	5 0	6 57	1 5
26 Saturday	6 28	4 59	8 1	1 52
27 Sunday	6 30	4 58	9 22	2 46
28 Monday	6 31	4 57	10 25	3 44
29 Tuesday	6 33	4 55	11 37	4 50

Last Quarter 29th, 3h. 21m. morn.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Thomas Leavitt, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK
Henry Gilbert, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
R. H. Liston, Esquire, Manager.
Discount Days .. .. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before three o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for September:
B. F. HAZEN, JOHN HAMMOND, DANIEL ANSLEY.
☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from to 3 o'clock.
James Kirk, Esquire, President.
☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing

Bank of British North America.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank,—
Jamaica, { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar.
Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent, Tobago, Berbice, Saint Thomas, Porto Rico, Saint Croix,
For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.
ROBERT H. LISTON, Manager.
St. John, N. B., 11th August, 1838.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company,
(Incorporated by Act of the Legislature;)
CAPITAL, £50,000,
With power to increase to £100,000.
THE above Company having been organized, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, will be ready to commence taking Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, on and after Monday next, the 26th instant, on the most favorable terms.
JAMES KIRK, President.
St. John, 20th June, 1837.

☞NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late DANIEL SCOTT, of this City, Tailor, deceased, are required to hand in their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted are desired to make payment without delay.
ANN SCOTT, *Executrix.*
GEORGE HARDING, *Executor.*
Saint John, May 28, 1839.

H. & P. McCULLOUGH
HAVE removed their stock of Goods to the store on the corner of King and Germain streets, formerly occupied as the Post Office, and invite the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of *Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Made Clothes*, &c., all at reduced prices.
St. John, August 27.

STEAM NOTICE.

☞*NEW ARRANGEMENT.*☜
The Steamer Nova-Scotia
WILL, on and after Monday, 10th instant, run to Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens, returning on Tuesday.
Tuesday Evening—To Windsor, leaving St. John two hours before high water, returning on Wednesday.
Friday—For Digby and Annapolis, returning on Saturday.
For further particulars apply to Captain Reed, or at the office of
4th June. E. BARLOW & SONS.

IRON, IRON, IRON.
250 TONS of Single and Double Refined IRON, of almost every description and size usually required, in store and for sale by
J. & H. KINNEAR.
Sept. 10.—6w

TEA WAREHOUSE.
JAMES MALCOLM offers for sale at his establishment in Prince William Street:
175 Chests fine Congo TEA; 35 do. Blackish Leaf ditto; 15 do. Souchong do.; 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 qualities of the above Goods are all warranted to be what they are represented.
☞ The very superior quality of J. M.'s ground Coffee is now generally admitted, and all or any of the above may be had wholesale or retail at his usual low prices. Sept. 24.

TIMBER.
1000 TONS Sapling Red PINE,
600 do. Tobique White Pine, 17½ inches average,
400 do. Restook do. 19½ in. average.
For sale by RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
17th September.

PORK! PORK!
Now landing from the schooner *Esperance*, from Quebec:
350 BRLS. Prime PORK, which will be sold very low while landing.
Sept. 7. WM. HAMMOND.

The Garland.

HARVEST STANZAS.

The harvest! the harvest! how fair on each plain
It waves in its golden luxuriance of grain;
The wealth of a nation is spread on the ground,
And the year, with its joyful abundance, is crown'd;
The barley is ripening on upland and lea,
And the oat-locks are drooping, all graceful to see,
Like the young yellow hair of a beautiful maid,
Where it waves in the breezes unloosed from the braid.

The harvest! the harvest! how brightly the sun
Looks down on the prospect—its toils are begun,
And the wheat sheaves so thick in the valleys are pil'd,
That the land in its glorious profusion has smil'd;
The reaper has shouted the furrows among—
In the midst of his labour he breaks into song—
And the gleaners laugh gaily, forgetful of care,
In the glee of their hearts, as they gather their share.

The harvest! the harvest! once more we behold
Fair plenty arrayed in its livery of gold;
We are spared to exult in its bounties again:
A year hath been granted, and shall we remain
Forgetful of him who hath lengthened our days?
Great God of the harvest to Thee be the praise!
Thou hast prospered our toils, and given th' increase
And established the land in abundance and peace.
New York Mirror.

Man from the Cradle to the Grave.

I saw him once a lightsome lad
From infant weakness just emerging,
With smiling face so blithesome glad,
Like rays of sunshine bright diverging,
With heart elate, jocose and gay,
His boyhood like an opening blossom,
Luxuriant fair did well portray
The rising glow within his bosom.

I saw him twice—his manly cheek,
His sparkling eye, bright, lucid, beaming,
A noble mind mature did speak,
A soul illumed by Heaven forth gleaming,
In martial costume bold arrayed,
Like heroes brave in faded story,
Of warring hosts the van he led,
And trod the embattled fields of glory.

I saw him thrice—the hand of time
Its progress o'er his face denoted,
His silver locks, his vision blind,
His tottering steps by staff supported,
But grave, serene, in gray old age,
A something tranquil, calm and holy,
Hath quelled the passions' fiercer rage
With pleasing hopes of endless glory.

A fourth time—and his breathless clay,
Enshrouded in a sable coffin,
Was borne by mournful friends away;
The silent grave became his lodging,
And when I thought of years gone by,
As moved he in life's sphere so splendid
A swelling tear suffused my eye,
That death, stern death, his days had ended.

Miscellaneous.

TRAVELLERS' CHIT-CHAT.

Travellers' rooms and the saloons of steam-vessels occasionally present specimens of a kind of conversation, which, though bold and uninforming in the highest degree, often furnishes me with more entertainment than I could expect from the colloquies of a Coleridge and a Wilson. A pair of gentlemen who are strangers to each other, fall into talk. Fearful to hit upon some topic which may not be pleasing to each other from profession, connections, or politics, they restrict themselves to commonplace and threadbare subjects, in which it is inconceivable that either can feel the least interest, but which they nevertheless discuss with an air of the most profound gravity. On they will thus go for hours, apparently quite content with the conversation; and when they at last rise to go upon deck, it is with a look of the greatest possible edification. Such a conversation as this I lately overheard at the dinner-table of a steam-vessel, the interlocutors being a young gentleman and a young lady—no particular sort of persons, but simply a young gentleman and a young lady. I shall do my best to report in eclogue fashion, what was said, not unhopeful that my hero and heroine will be thought about as rational as any Menalcas or Amaryllis of them all.

Young Gentleman. "Please, ma'am, a little tongue to your fowl?"

Young Lady. "Much obliged. Thank you sir."

"Our voyage promises to be a pleasant one."

"I think it does, sir."

"Are you a good sailor, ma'am?"

"Oh no—*such* a bad one. I hope it won't be stormy, or I shall be *so* ill. I know I shall."

"Were you ever in any of the steamers which go to the Mediterranean?"

"Oh no."

"You have no idea of sea-sickness here, ma'am. The Bay of Biscay is the place for sea-sickness. The vessels are much larger than these. The Tagus, for instance, has a cabin which dines a hundred passengers with comfort. She goes to Gibraltar. The fare is eighteen guineas."

"How expensive!"

"Yes, indeed, for only six days, or so. But then the wines *are* superb. Champaigne every day at dinner. Finger-dishes, too, always put down."

"They give very good provisions on board the vessels between Leith and London. The charge is three pounds."

"Yes; I went down in one of them about three weeks ago. The Monarch is a very good vessel, and Captain Bain a fine old fellow. We did it in forty-one hours."

"Then I suppose you have been spending some time in Scotland?"

"Only making a little tour in the Highlands. I have had very bad weather. Rain every day almost."

"Where did you go?"

"I went to the Trosachs, Dunkeld, and Inverness. I also saw Abbotsford and Melrose. I could only spend a day in Edinburgh."

"Have you been pleased upon the whole?"

"Yes—tolerably. Disappointed in Abbotsford. The house is paltry. They show his coat and walking shoes, and his hat nailed against the wall. The show-rooms are fine, but the bed-rooms very little, and poorly furnished. Melrose was much less than I expected. After Tintern or Furnival, it is nothing. All the Scotch geese are swans now. Edinburgh is a pretty town, but the winds are cruelly cold. I had a bad day for the Trosachs, and saw nothing but mist and a few bushes. Dunkeld is a pretty place. I came round by Staffa and Iona. Staffa very fine, but the boatmen charge dreadfully for rowing in. I was last at Glasgow. It is a fine city, but there is no place any where like London. I am returning there by Liverpool."

"I suppose you will go by the railway?"

"I intend so. I am told you now breakfast at Liverpool, and get to a late dinner in London. They only take nine or ten hours."

"What a wonderful thing steam is!"

"Yes ma'am. You may really say that. Who could have thought of all this a few years ago? Railways will soon be everywhere. You may whirl round the island in a day. Steam navigation is also going to a great pitch. I have a friend in the Great Western this last trip. He has accepted an invitation to dine in New-York on the 6th of next month. No fear he will be there in time, for he sailed on the 20th of this. Average passage fourteen days. I hear the company has advertised her days of sailing for the next four years. The fare is very high—thirty-five pounds. But opposition will soon bring it down. When it is twenty, I shall go and see the Yankees myself."

"Nothing like opposition for bringing down prices."

"Very true ma'am. But opposition sometimes does mischief too. When I was at Dunkeld, there were opposition coaches to Perth, going at the same hours. The fare had been three shillings, which was a fair thing for fifteen miles. The new coach ran at one shilling, and the old coach now did the same. One had placards with No Monopoly in large letters. The other had a flag with the words, The old Duke for ever, for it was called the Duke of Atholl. When they started you can't imagine what a splutter they made. The coachmen swore at each other like maniacs. Off they went at a gallop, quite heedless of danger, while all the people stood looking after them in wonder. The old Duke said he was determined to run the opposition off the road; but one day he was literally run off the road himself by the other, and landed with all his passengers in a ditch, so much shattered that he could not show face again for a week. It will come to claymores at last, I believe."

"Bless me, that is dreadful."

"They give fine breakfasts in the highlands, ma'am. I like the fish and the honey. But I have not got reconciled to the mountain dew as yet. It tastes so harsh. The highland inns are very good. We never wanted for any thing any where. The Caledonian Hotel at Inverness is a superb house. I could not have believed it. Were you ever at Plymouth, ma'am?"

"No."

"The Royal Hotel there is, I dare say, the largest and finest in the world. It is so large that a theatre about the size of the Haymarket is only a part of it. It also contains a splendid ball-room. The stables would, I am certain, accommodate two hundred horses: and they make down from sixty-five to seventy beds. It is like a town in itself."

"Bless me!"

"It is surprising, ma'am. One feels quite lost in such a house. But it is a comfortable hotel too—the greatest attention and civility to every body. When I was there once, I had to get up at five, to go off by coach at six. Well, there was a cup of hot coffee for me, just as if it had been any common house. No charge for it of course."

"That was very kind. I could not have expected it of such a house."

"The head waiter there makes a thousand pounds a-year, ma'am. He never wears any thing but one of the best suits of black, with silk stockings. The gentlemen who frequent the house lately subscribed to present him with a piece of plate."

"Indeed. Is it common to do so?"

"Oh, bless you, yes ma'am. Every kind of person gets presents of plate now-a-days. I expect to hear some day that the swell mob have subscribed for a testimonial to Jack Ketch, out of gratitude for the mild and gentlemanly manner in which he has for many years performed the duties of his critical and arduous office."

"You are satirical, I see."

"Oh, not at all, ma'am, I assure you—(smiling at the same time as if he thought he had been dreadfully so). Don't you see in the newspapers what a constant system of mutual present-giving in society? When I was last in Liverpool, all the walls were covered with a placard calling upon ward 25 to come forward handsomely to aid in getting up a piece of plate for the commissioner. No junior usher's assistant can now do his duty without the same being acknowleged by the boys, in a snuff-box purchased by a tax upon their pocket money. It is one of the manias of the day."

"I understand that young Kean is performing in Liverpool at present."

"Yes. He is a favourite there."

"He is also a great favourite in Edinburgh."

"I believe so. So he was too with a large part of the Londoners, but not all of them. I think Hamlet his finest character."

"That is generally allowed. I like his Othello too."

"His Othello is good, and so is his Sir Giles Overreach, but not *so* good. He bears a high private character."

"Have you seen Mr. Wilson, the vocalist?

"Hundreds of times. Delightful singer and acts with some spirit, too, which few singers do. He is gone to America, I hear. Jonathan takes away all our best performers. He pays so much better than we do. He exports, too, however. Have you seen Hill, the trans-Atlantic comedian? He acts the New-England pedlar to the life. I have seen nothing for years to compare with it. Such a picture of brazen impudence and downright roguery, and yet all relieved by exquisite humour and pure drollery! Beats every thing, as he would say himself, to immortal smash. On first seeing him, I was so delighted that I went back next night to see the very same pieces—the only time I ever did such a thing in my life. An encore of the whole performance, I may call it."

"Have you travelled much, sir?"

"A little, ma'am. I was up the Mediterranean last year. The year before, I made a tour through France, Germany, and Holland. This year I have been to Scotland. I intend to go to Ireland next year. There is no merit in travelling now. Steam takes you every where. When I went away last year, I intended to go no further than the south of Spain and Malta; I was told I ought to visit Alexandria; and the steamer being ready, I popped in. When at Alexandria, every one said it would be absurd not to see Greece. So I crossed to Greece by another steamer. At Athens, every one said it would be unpardonable, since I had come so far, if I went home without taking a peep at Palestine. So I went by the steamer to Beyrout, and paid a visit to Damascus. From Damascus I went to Jerusalem, and then back to Beyroot, where I got a steamer for Malta, and thus found my way to England. I was away only three months in all, and my expenses were quite a trifle. I was led on through Europe in the same way. When at Paris, I thought it as well to go on to Geneva. At Geneva, I was induced to proceed to Frankfort. When there every one advised me to cross the Alps and see Milan. Here it was declared absurd to return without taking a few days at Rome. In coming back, I found it would be little more expense to go by Venice. Then, it seemed so little out of my way that I could not resist the opportunity of looking in at Vienna. From Vienna I returned to Berlin and Hamburg, and I am sure I should have taken St. Petersburg in my way home, if I had not received a letter informing me of the death of my father. This is the way people travel now-a-days. They set out with the old fashioned ideas as to the distance and that sort of thing, and when once away, find themselves led on by the very facility of travelling, almost against their will."

"I think you will like your visit to Ireland, sir."

"I dare say I shall, ma'am. Were you ever there?"

"Yes; I once spent a month with a friend in the county of Wicklow. I know many people in Dublin."

"I was once in Dublin myself, but never any where else in Ireland. It is a fine city, and contains some of the finest possible society. You say you know many people in it. May I enquire if you know the Macgillicuddies—they live in Sackville Street when in town, and have a villa at the Black Rock."

"No, I don't know them. I know the Fosters very well. They live in St. Stephen's Green. Their country residence is in Wicklow, here I met them."

"I don't know the Fosters, but I have heard of them. Very pleasant people, I believe. I rather think my friend Murphy knew the Foters very well. No, it wasn't Murphy; it was Emmanuel James Tighe. Tighe was once very fine name in the family. Did you know the Tighes, ma'am?"

"No, I never met them. I knew the Thundergasts very well. We went to Dargle together. You did not visit the Dargle I suppose?"

"No, that is a pleasure to come. They speak much of it in Dublin; but having seen Terni and Tivoli, I am prepared not to be much surprised."

"Still the Dargle is very fine. I visited it in delightful weather. We had a lunch beside the river from cold provision which we had brought with us in the car. We went to the Devil's Glen in the same day. My Irish friends were very kind to me. They took me every where. They are such kind people in Ireland! Perhaps you would know the family I lived with—the O'Donnochies. They are county Kerry people, but reside in Wicklow."

"Oh yes, I met them in Dublin. The gentleman is very tall, isn't he? and the lady rather *petite*. They have a large family—two daughters grown up."

"Ah yes. That is just the family. Did you see much of them?"

"No, I did n't. I was not introduced, but I remember the family well. Miss O'Donnochy played delightfully on the piano after dinner. Sang a little, too, I think. We had the 'Last Rose of Summer' first, and then 'When he adores thee.' Her sister, I think, does'nt play. I liked Miss O'Donnochy's style of singing. It is'nt powerful. She has little voice; but what she has, she manages well. She sings with taste. I took the liberty, though not introduced, of asking her for 'Silent, oh Moyle,' but she told me she did'nt sing it. I was sorry for that, for I think it one of the best Irish melodies."

"I am sorry you were not introduced to the O'Donnochies. They are a most amiable family. Mr. O'Donnochy himself made a fortune in India, and married there. They have six children in all. The youngest are sweet loves. And Mrs. O'Donnochy does take such care of them. She is one of the best of mothers. Young O'Donnochy is to go to India as soon as he is eighteen. He is a fine young man. Did you see him at your friend's house?"

"No, I think I heard he was in England at the time, on a visit. I overheard the Miss O'Donnochies say something of his return being immediately expected. And he is going to India, is he?"

"Yes; his father insists on that, though mamma does not like it. Mr. O'Donnochy has a good fortune; but, having a number of daughters, he wishes his oldest son to do something for himself."

"Very right. When you were in Dublin, did you happen to meet the Tooleys? Mr. Tooley is a counsellor. They live in Dawson Street."

"Yes, the Tooleys were intimate with the O'Donnochies. They visited us once during my stay."

"Ah, indeed. The Tooleys are my most particular friends. I was very much with them when in Dublin. They are charming people, the Tooleys. I was introduced to them by a letter from some London friends, and experienced the greatest kindness from them. Miss Tooley had just been married when I was there. I rather believe she has had two children since. Her husband's name is Hamilton—of a Scotch family originally. He has some office in the Castle."

"So I heard. I wonder if Miss Amelia Tooley has been married yet. She was spoken of with a Major Tillotson of the 24th. Her friends did not approve of it. They thought him gay; but she evidently liked him. Miss Amelia was a general favourite. She had the most brilliant execution on the harp of any young lady I ever knew. Do you happen to have heard any thing of her marriage?"

"I rather think she has not been married yet. I hear of the family occasionally from my London friend, and I am pretty sure it would have been mentioned, if any thing of the kind had taken place. I remember Tillotson in Cheltenham. He was extremely short-sighted. There was a capital joke about him when I was in Cheltenham. He came one day to a brother officer, and told him that he had found out two pretty girls in a barber's shop in one of the second rate streets. He said he had been doing nothing since yesterday but walk up and down in front of the shop, trying to attract their attention. His brother officer went with him to the place to give his assistance, and found that Tillotson had been all the time making love to two female wax figures, which the barber had put up for the exhibition of his wigs. He was finely roasted for it at the mess."

How long this chat would have run on, I will not undertake to guess. It here experienced a dismal interruption from the growing squeamishness of the young lady, who had now to retire to the ladies' cabin, and give herself up to the tender care of the stewardess. The young man, who had very politely led her from the table, expressing much concern for her illness, immediately returned to the saloon, and resigned himself to silence, and the perusal of one of the volumes in the steamer library. I could not help wondering that he had not done so sooner, instead of drawing out a long dialogue about nothing. Surely, even the worst volume in the (as usual) ill-selected library of the steam-vessel, would have been at once more entertaining and instructive than this interminable tissue of bald and vapid prattle. Yet, again, on reflecting further, I felt reason to doubt if my first conclusion was right. The matter of the discourse was, it is true, purely trifling; but then it was accompanied by the charm which lies in human intercourse. Living mind was communing with living mind. The play of feature was there. There was also the pleasure of giving and receiving that courtesy, which, arising from mutual respect, forms so large an element in the common enjoyments of life, in all but the humblest grades of society. In short, I saw that poor stuff became tolerable when it was presented in the shape of conversation. How far the same matter is to please in its reported form, is another question, and one which may well give me some concern. Let me hope that, as a picture, and a faithful one, of what occurs every day in the common intercourse of the world, it will have such a pretension to the approbation of the reader, as may in some degree make up for its essential insipidity.

Statue of Sir Walter Scott.—A statue of Sir Walter, by Mr. Ritchey, was on the 15th instant set up at Selkirk! The statue (7½ feet high) is a striking likeness of the poet. Sir Walter is in the costume of the Sheriff, in his gown, with a roll of papers in his left hand, his right hand resting on his trusty staff. The following is the inscription under the statue:—

"Erected in August, 1839, in proud and affectionate remembrance of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., Sheriff of the county from 1800 to 1802.

"By Yarrow's stream still let me stray,
Though none should guide my weary way;
Still feel the breeze down Ettrick breaks,
Though it should chill my withered cheeks."

On the several sides of the pedestal are Sir Walter's arms—the arms of the burghs—on the other compartments are emblematical allusions to the character of the poet and novellist—a winged harp, with the word "Waverley" under it, and a finely cut Scotch thistle on another panel.—*Glasgow paper.*

Poison of Arsenic.—The Rev. W. Thorp, of Wombersley, has discovered a perfect antidote for this most fatal poison, which ought to be made known to all the faculty of the United Kingdom. It is, we believe, the common raddle used by the shepherds to mark their sheep, and which is made at Micklebring, from a mineral substance called hæmetite.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A weekly newspaper for the blind was established at Palermo, in Sicily, on the 15th March last, for the use of the blind. It is called "Il Consolotoire de Ciechi"—literally, "The Consoler of the Blind." The letters in which it is printed are, of course, in relievo; and are read by the blind by passing the finger over the line.

Responsibility of Mothers.—They, as the guardian angels of man's infancy, are charged with a mission—to them is committed the implanting that heavenly germ to which God must, indeed, give the increase, but for the early culture of which they are answerable. The importance of early impressions—of *home* impressions—is proved by the extreme difficulty of eradicating or counteracting them, if bad. Conscientious teachers of youth can bear ample testimony to this fact. They have often occasion to lament, with grief and humiliation, the powerlessness of their most devoted endeavours to remove early bad impressions, or to do anything more than just palliate the effects of unfavourable domestic influences—of an unhealthy domestic atmosphere. It is the mother, who, as the source of moral influence, is the former of the moral atmosphere. But it is not enough that mothers should attend to the moral training of their children; they must aim at preserving an intellectual superiority, else their influence cannot be lasting. The error is a very lamentable one, into which some very conscientious women fall, who, on entering life, allow themselves to be so engrossed by the present duties as to forget other and more important duties, which the maturity of their children will entail upon them. They forget that, though they are mothers of infants now, they will be mothers of men and women by and by. High moral principle and devoted maternal love will make them safe and efficient guides for childhood, but they will possibly have to be guides for early manhood, and here intelligence must aid devotedness. Mothers are apt to forget that not to advance is to retrograde, and many give up in early married life all continuance of intellectual cultivation; these find, in after life, not only that they are inferior to what their duty and position require of them, but they often discover that they are inferior to what they themselves were in their youth. The maternal influence, so valuable at all periods of life, and especially valuable at this period, gradually loses its powers; narrow views and sentiments hinder its operations, for the young have little indulgence for the frailties of others, though needing much for their own.—[Woman's Mission.]

Religion enhances Enjoyment.—We may see how completely religion is adapted to the nature of man, by observing that even the elements of enjoyment (and they are many, though fleeting) which this world contains, are never fully tasted but by religious persons. Those abundant sources of pure delight which are to be found in the heart, the intellect, and the imagination, are never received in their fulness but by them;—and why?—because they are the germs of their future and more glorious being, and can only flourish in a soil akin to that ultimately destined for them. In a worldly mind, like plants removed from their original soil and climate, they exist, indeed, but with a blighted existence and produce—but how degenerate is the production! Everything that wants religion wants vitality. Philosophy without religion is crippled and impotent: poetry without religion has no heart-stirring powers; life without religion is a complex and unsatisfactory riddle; the very arts which address themselves to the senses never proceed so far towards perfection as when employed on religious subjects. Religion, then, can be no obstacle to enjoyment, since the only sources of it which are confessedly pure are all enhanced by its possession. Even in the ordinary commerce with the world, what a blessing awaits an exemption from the low and sordid spirit, the petty passions and paltry feelings which abound in it.—*Ib.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Happy is he who knows a mother's love.

What is so pure? The patriot expects fame, the friend sympathy, and the lover pleasure. Even religion, while she waters her faith with tears, looks forward to the best fruit of her love. But maternal affection springs from the breast uninvoked by the touch of interest. Its objects are the weak and woeful. It haunts the cradle of infantile pain, or hovers near the couch of the faint and forsaken. Its sweetest smiles break though the clouds of misfortune, and its gentlest tones arise amid the sighs of suffering and of sorrow. It is a limpid and lovely flow of feeling which gushes from the fountain head of purity, and courses the heart through selfish designs and sordid passions, immingling and unsullied.

What is so firm! Time, misfortune, penury and persecution, hatred and infamy, may roll their dark waves successively over it, and still it smiles unchanged, or the more potent allurements of fortune, opulence, and pride, power and splendour may woo her—and yet she is unmoved! A Mother "loves and loves forever."

What is so faithful? From infancy to age, "through good report and through evil report," the dews of maternal affection are shed upon the soul. When heart-stricken and abandoned, when branded by shame, followed by scorn, her arms are still open, her breast still kind; through every trial that love will follow, cheer us in misfortune, support us in disease, smooth the pillow of pain, and moisten the bed of death.

Happy is he who knows a mother's love.

A short time ago, a wedding coach, containing eight persons among whom were a young bridal couple, returning from the church where they had been married, passed through the village of Bollwerk, near Elbing, in Germany. The horses suddenly took fright, started off at a furious rate, and fell with the vehicle into the Elbing river. Five of the inmates of the coach found there a watery grave; only the bridegroom, his mother-in-law, and a maid-servant escaped. The bride was among the drowned. The dead bodies were found cramped in a convulsive manner on the seats of the carriage—*London paper.*

British Officers.—All through the summer just closed, Canada has been so tranquil, that the officers of the British Army stationed in Canada have had no chance to kill any of our sympathizing lonfers; they therefore left their weapons of war behind them, and crossed the line to capture the hearts of some of our beautiful women. Whether they have been successful or otherwise, the coming winter will witness; but it is certain that a score of them at least lost their hearts, if not their epaulettes in the attempt. However, they have been delighted, and astonished at the same time; they did not expect to see so much refinement, such beauty, wit, natural grace, ease and elegance of manners, as our fashionable summer resorts presented. The consequence has been that they induced numbers of their brother officers to leave Canada for the season, and travel all over the United States. The crack officers of the Guards and other distinguished regiments have joined this tour of observation; and as they will return home to England full of glowing descriptions of our country, its institutions, and, particularly, our lovely women, there is little doubt they will induce numbers of the British nobility, with whom many of them are closely connected, to spend next summer in the United States.—*New York Herald.*

Lineal Descendant of William Wallace.—At Baltimore I met and conversed with an elderly gentleman of the name of Wallace. In early life he had attended the classes at Edinburgh, and studied under Dr. Black and others. He boasts of being the only remaining lineal descendant of William Wallace, and still uses the arms and motto of that hero. He mentioned to me that he was once in an engraver's shop in Edinburgh, giving the requisite instructions for cutting his seal, when the Earl of Buchan who was accidentally present, examined the arms and motto, and said: "Sir, there is only one family remaining entitled to these, and that family is in Virginia." This confirmation of his innocent and praiseworthy claims from the lips of a stranger, must have given him great satisfaction. He is a very cheerful, communicative old gentleman, and I was really pleased to interchange a friendly grasp with a hand, the veins of which might be enriched even with a drop of the Wallace blood.—*Murray's Travels.*

Pursuit of Wealth.—This insane and insatiable passion for accumulation, ever ready, when circumstances favour, to seize upon the public mind, is that "love of money which is the root of all evil," that "covetousness which is idolatry." It springs from an undue and idolatrous estimate of the value of property. Many are feeling that nothing—nothing will do for them or their children, but wealth; not a good character, not well-trained and well-exerted faculties, not virtue, not the hope of heaven—nothing but wealth. It is their god and the god of their families. Their sons are growing up to the same worship of it, and to an equally baneful reliance upon it for the future; they are rushing into expenses which the divided property of their father's house will not enable them to sustain; and they are preparing to be in turn and from necessity, slaves to the same idol. How truly is it written, that "they that *will* be rich, fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition!" There is no need that they should be rich; but they *will* be rich. All the noblest functions of life may be discharged without wealth, all its highest honours obtained, all its purest pleasures enjoyed; yet I repeat it—nothing will do but wealth. Disappoint a man of this, and he mourns as if the highest end of life were defeated. Strip him of this: and this gone, all is gone. Strip him of this, and I shall point to no unheard-of experience, when I say—he had rather die than live!—*Dewey.*

Race-Horses.—From the period of the restoration the breeding of race horses entirely from foreign blood was cultivated with great spirit by King Charles, as well as by private individuals. The King himself was a great importer of foreign horses and mares, and bred largely. This, surely, was a better direction for the rival energies of the rich and powerful to take than the promotion of civil wars; a race-course to say the least, being a place where many a man may ruin himself, without doing quite as extensive mischief as has so recently been wrought upon the field of battle.—[Sporting Chronicle.]

The President of the United States.—Mr. Van Buren is a very gentleman-like, intelligent man; very proud of talking over his visit to England, and the English with whom he was acquainted. It is remarkable that although at the head of the democratic party, Mr. Van Buren has taken a step striking at the very roots of their boasted equality, and one on which General Jackson did not venture—*i. e.*, he has prevented the mobocracy from intruding at his levees. The police are now stationed at the door, to prevent the intrusion of any improper person. A few years ago a fellow would drive his car, or hackney-coach, up to the door; walk into the saloon with all his dirt, and force his way up to the President, that he might shake him by one hand, whilst he flourished his whip in the other. The revolting scenes which took place when refreshments were handed round, the injury done to the furniture, and the disgust of the ladies, may be well imagined—Mr. Van Buren deserves great credit for this step, for it was a bold one; but I must not praise him to much, or he may lose his next election.—[Captain Marryatt's Diary.]

One of the most curious ceremonies incidental to the accession of the young Sultan, is said, by a Constantinople correspondent, to have been the solemn shaving of his chin for the last time. This done, no razor is thenceforth allowed to approach his face, the beard being one of the attributes of supreme power, which must be suffered to grow without being touched by any instrument whatever.

BRITISH NEWS.

From the New York Albion, Oct. 12.

The *Liverpool*, Captain Fayrer, arrived early on Thursday morning, by which we have received London papers to the evening of the 20th ult. We are also indebted to Capt. F. for a copious file. The Liverpool has upwards of ninety passengers, and her voyage was prolonged in consequence of a continued series of westerly winds.

The civil war in Spain is brought to a sudden conclusion by the flight of Don Carlos and his family to France. This was brought about by the treason of Maroto the Carlist General, a Biscayan, who basely betrayed his prince and his country. This traitor was bought, and the London Times openly charges Lord Palmerston with being his purchaser, with what truth we know not; it is certain however that he accepted a bribe, as no one pretends that he changed his sentiments from conviction. It is, however, fortunate for Spain, as it is for any country, that civil war should cease, for it is a calamity that surpasses all others, and its extinction can scarcely be too dearly purchased at any cost. The intelligence, as may be expected, was received at Madrid with extravagant joy; but whether the unfortunate Biscayans will be fairly dealt with, and their ancient privileges secured as promised by Espartero, the Queen's General, seems to be a matter of doubt. Having laid down their arms, they are at the mercy of their former enemies, and unless England and France guarantee the fulfilment of the conditions of the Convention with Maroto, we question very much if the Queen's party will be very observant of them. The French journals, we observe, claim the credit of bringing this unfortunate war to a conclusion, thus robbing Lord Palmerston of all his laurels, such as they are. This is amusing enough, but nevertheless the sort of thanks that John Bull generally obtains when fighting for other people. France, it is notorious, has throughout the affair steadily refused to co-operate with England when blood or treasure were to be expended. We have, therefore, seen a British Legion hasten to the field of danger and prodigally expend its blood like water, but no Frenchman was there to lend a helping hand. We have also seen a British Fleet on the coast, engaged in all the dangers and expenditure of actual war, but no tri-colored flag waved in company;—no French heart beat in unison with the high wrought hopes of those, who sped from England under the red cross banner to plant, as they supposed, the tree of liberty in the soil of despotism. Louis Phillippe stood with his arms folded, and France assumed the attitude of a philosopher, until the day was on the point of being won; then had her rigid morality relaxed—a sudden sympathy was warmed into life—the stately philosopher was metamorphosed into the genius of liberty, and Spain was delivered by the power that had done nothing to save her!

The affairs of Turkey have not assumed any definite change; the five great powers appear to be still acting in unison, but Mehemet Ali will not surrender the Turkish fleet so treasonably placed in his hands, nor will he abate any part of his demand for the perpetual pachalic of both Egypt and Syria. If this be not conceded, he still threatens to march on Constantinople, in which case Russia would immediately come to the assistance of the Porte, and acquire that ascendency in the affairs of Turkey which the other European powers so much dread. It is known that France patronizes Mehemet Ali and Egypt, and would throw all her power into his scale, did she not see that by so doing she would give Russia great advantages and detach England from her alliance. It is clear from all this, that the five powers have diverse interests in this affair, which may probably lead to a disruption of the alliance now subsisting. In such a complex case we are of opinion, that less evil would ensue if Mehemet Ali was called to Stamboul and invested with the imperial sway, but as this would involve an act of illegitimacy, by setting aside the rightful inheritor of the Turkish throne, it cannot be urged by any of the great powers. Turkey will therefore, be obliged to work out her own destiny, and it is perhaps better that it should be so. A little time will give us a clearer view of the horoscope, when we shall return to the subject.

English Affairs.—The crops having been secured in tolerable abundance in all the southern and western counties, we do not think the whole will be much below the common average. The specie in the Bank of England is reduced to below three millions sterling; but if there be not a positive falling off in the crops, the drain upon the Bank will be materially lessened. It should also be borne in mind that bullion is rapidly flowing in from the western world; much has been sent from the United States, and large quantities will speedily flow in from Mexico. we cannot then be persuaded that any danger exists of instability in the British monied institution. The Bank of England would relieve herself by a re-issue of one pound notes, should real danger menace her. A suspension of specie payments will not be resorted to, unless in a case of much greater emergency than has yet presented itself.

FLIGHT OF DON CARLOS FROM SPAIN.

LONDON, September 17.

Extraordinary Express from Paris.—Arrival of Don Carlos in France.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of Sunday night publishes the following telegraphic despatches, received at noon on that day:—

"Bayonne, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock P. M., and Ainhoa on the same day.

"*The Sous Prefet of Bayonne to the Minister of the Interior.*

"Don Carlos has claimed our hospitality and a refuge. He has just entered France with his family."

"Bayonne, Sept. 14.

"*The General Commanding the 29th Military Division to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

"General Eguia, the Marquis de Valdespenas, and Sylvestre, the Commander-in-Chief of the Engineers, entered France yesterday by the Aldudes."

London, Sept. 20.

The Paris journals of Wednesday have reached us by our usual express.

The *Moniteur* publishes the two following telegraphic despatches from the Spanish frontier, the first of which we anticipated in the number of yesterday:—

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

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

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

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

"Bayonne, Sept. 14.

"Don Carlos left yesterday evening at 8 o'clock for his destination.

"Every thing passed with the greatest order."

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

The same official journal mentions that King Louis Phillippe had conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour on General Espartero, Duke of Victory and Generallissimo of the Spanish armies; and that Captain Foltz, Aide-de-camp of the President of the Council, left Paris on Monday to present him with the insignia of that decoration.

SPAIN.—TREASON OF THE CARLIST GENERAL MAROTO.

From Bell's Messenger, Sept. 7.

On the 24th Don Carlos had repaired from Bergara to Elorrio to review six battalions commanded by his ministers and an escort of cavalry, and finding the troops drawn up, he proceeded to review them. As he passed before the front of the first battalion, the Guides of Navarre, the soldiers cried "Vive el Rey!" Don Carlos then went up to the second battalion, composed of Castilians, who cried "Long live the King and our General!" The prince suddenly stopped, and, addressing the corps, said, "Wherever the King is, there is no other general." The troops remained silent. He then rode before the line of the third battalion, consisting also of Castilians, who saluted him with the same cries as the second. Seeing this, Don Carlos discontinued the review, and immediately left for Bergara. He had, however, scarcely reached the town when he received an express, informing him that Maroto had gone over to the Christinos, and advising him to repair without delay to Navarre, if he did not wish to be overtaken and delivered into the hands of the enemy.

The next article of any importance, by which we mean of any authenticity, which carries on the narrative of this extraordinary affair, is the following official communication, which the French government caused to be posted on the Royal Exchange at Paris:

"TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH RECEIVED THIS MORNING, SEPT. 3, AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

"Maroto and Espartero had not come to an understanding at an interview they had together on the 26th August, between Bergera and Villareal. Since that time, however, Maroto and Don Carlos are separated, although without any positive or open quarrel. Don Carlos is at Lanz, and disposes of all the Navarrese battalions. Those of Alava incline also to his side. The others obey Maroto."

The Spanish funds fell 1¼ per cent. on the appearance of this dispatch, but the opinion continued to be favourable to the proposed amicable settlement of the dispute.

The above intelligence was confirmed in London, in the course of the same day, Thursday, Sept. 5, by the arrival of the Madrid papers. Their concurrent statement is, that the termination of the civil war, by means of a compromise, concluded under the auspices of England and France, was at hand. It was thought that the Cortes would not interfere with the negociations in progress between the generals of the belligerent armies; but if the exaltados should start any difficulties in the way of a pacific adjustment of the differences, the ministry was determined on dissolving the present assembly, and appealing to an extraordinary Cortes. Late in the evening of the 24th a courier had arrived from London at the British embassy, with a reply to the propositions made by Maroto to Sir John Hay. It is generally believed that Great Britain had acquiesed in the terms of the Carlist general, and that the cabinets of England and France were at that moment actively labouring to bring about an arrangement honourable to both parties.

A second telegraphic dispatch to the Minister of the Marine, is in these words:—"A treaty of peace has been concluded on the 30th between Maroto and Espartero (subject to the approbation of the Cortes,) for the pacification of Biscay and Navarre. The following are the principal articles of it: Voluntary submission on the grant of the *fueros* (ancient privileges) to the inhabitants; the maintenance of the Carlist officers in their Grades; pensions to the wounded." On these terms the 25 battalions and 10 squadrons of Maroto will lay down their arms."

Such, therefore, is the end of the long contest between Don Carlos and the Queen Regent.

The *Mémorial Bordelaise* of the 16th states that Don Carlos, having demanded in what capacity he should be received in France, General Harispe replied that he should be treated with the honors due to an unhappy Prince. On receipt of this reply, Don Carlos and his adherents crossed the frontier through the only passage left open by Espartero. The same Journal mentions that Don Carlos intends fixing his residence in Italy.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 14, 1839.

DEPARTURE OF MR. POULETT THOMSON FOR QUEBEC.—The Pique, 36, Capt. Boxer, sailed yesterday afternoon direct for Quebec, having on board his Excellency the Right Hon. Poulett Thomson, Governor-General of that Colony, and his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces there. The suite of the Right Hon. P. Thompson, comprises Mr. Murdoch, Secretary; Mr. Symonds, Military Secretary; Capt. Le Marchant and Mr. Baring, Aides-de-Camp, and Capt. Pringle, Attache. The suite of Sir R. Jackson, consists of Col. Sir Chas. O'Donnell, Military Secretary; and Lieut. Taylor and Lieut. Warre, Aides-de-Camp. Lieut. McDougall, 36th regt. and Lieut. Rowlett, R. N., are gone passengers in the Pique, which has taken on board also about ten carriages in deal cases and seven horses.

Very Important from China, Fifteen days later—Stoppage of Trade—Canton deserted by the Foreigners—The Celestial Empire in a Fume.

The fast sailing and splendid ship Panama, Capt. Benjamin, arrived yesterday from Canton, having performed the quickest passage this season. The Panama left Macao on the 4th of June last, and we have advices to that day inclusive. To Captain Benjamin we return many thanks, for papers and infarmation which is of the highest importance. All trade with the Chinese had ceased, and there was only one American vesssel, the Horatio, at Canton. She had more than two thirds of her cargo in, and probably sailed for this port soon after the Panama. This news will unquestionably cause Teas to advance both in this country and in Europe, and when the Trade will reopen it is impossible to say. What the result will be between Captain Elliot, on the part of the English, and the Chinese, of course remains to be seen. But this we can say, the British have seen their palmiest days in the Canton trade, and from the course adopted by the Americans, they will hereafter enjoy the advantages that the English have heretofore. From our papers &c. we have gleaned the following:

The Chinese government still persisted in demanding the Bond, as it was termed, of foreigners, on securing with the Hong merchants ships entering the port, and consequently no foreign vessels were brought into the river. Under a conviction that the trade could not go on till the government should abandon the attempt to enforce the new regulations, of which it manifested no intention, nearly all the foreign and commercial houses had completely broken up their establishments in Canton and retired to Macao or elsewhere; and very few of any nation remained. All the foreign Consuls were at Macao.

The chief superintendent of British trade, Mr. Charles Elliott, had chartered the bark Ariel, which sailed from Macao, May 29th, and passed Anjer, July 6th, to carry despatches from the British government to a port on the Red Sea (Cossier) where she was to remain till they could be forwarded to London, and an answer obtained thence, which the same vessel was to bring back to Macao. It was thought that eight months would be necessary to accomplish this, and in the meantime no British ship, or property of any description, was to be allowed to enter the port of Canton, unless some satisfactory plea could be previously obtained from the Chinese government that in case it was determined again to stop the trade, British subjects who were admitted to be innocent of offence against the laws, would be allowed to depart with their property without molestation, or being subjected to any unusual pecuniary exactions.

An edict, published on the first of June, by the Canton Government, gave public notice, that the Imperial Commissioner had received from Pekin, authority to destroy the opium in his possession (20,283 chests) in any way he might deem proper; and it was currently reported that instead of burning it, as at first be alledged in his edict to the foreigners, was his Imperial command, or sending it to Pekin by sea, for which the requisite number of junks had been subsequently chartered, he was preparing reservoirs near the river-bank, in which it was intended the whole should be mixed with salt water and other substances, to destroy its narcotic qualities, and render it unfit for use, and when wrought into a liquid state, the composition was to be allowed to flow into the sea.

Very little foreign business was doing in Canton, and commercial confidence was nearly destroyed by the violent and oppressive proceedings of the government against natives having any connection with foreigners or the foreign trade. The large quantities of goods recently thrown into the market by parties leaving the place, who were desirous of closing their affairs, kept the prices of imports generally very low; while the sudden demand for teas, &c. to load vessels, chiefly British, which had arrived at Whampoa before the trade was interrupted, and were not subject to the new regulations, and the heavy export duty and extraordinary charges, the payment of which was rigorously enforced, to meeet the already enormous and constantly increasing claims on the Consoo fund, prevented the decline in the prices of the Chinese produce which other circumstances probably would have caused.

Capt. Elliott and the English left Canton on the 22d of May, and on the day previous he published an edict cautioning his countrymen from going up the river. He said that if they did, it would be at their own personal risk.

The British merchants had signed a memorial to Lord Palmerston, urgently requesting his attention to the British Chinese affairs. It goes into the particulars of the opium trade from its beginning.

The Chinese beat every other nation in proclamations and edicts. In one dated May 23d, ordering the opium to be given up, Lin, High Imperial Commissioner, said—

"But, taking into indulgent consideration the conduct of the said foreigners, after they had received commands to deliver up their opium, in speedily joining with Elliott to deliver it up, and thereby showing that they are yet sensible to fear the laws, we, the Commissioner and Governor, have recently embodied the heavenlike benevolence of the great emperor, and remitted the punishment of their offences. There shall certainly be no renewed leniency or indulgence. Be earnest and speedy! Be earnest and speedy!—A special order.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TAOUKWANG, 19th year, 4th month, 11th day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

We have brought together all the information which has transpired concerning the refusal of a banking house at Paris and at Havre to answer the drafts of the United States Bank. According to current reports, the credit and stability of that Bank had already become doubtful, and measures of an extraordinary nature have already been had recourse to, both in London and at Amsterdam, to support it. A serious blow to its credit will produce very important effects in the United States, where it is the principal Bank and the main stay of a considerable number of subordinate banks. Nor will England escape the reverberation of the shock. A commercial disorganization in the United States would prevent remittances of all kinds to Europe, and commercial credit here, which is not in a very sound state, may reel under the blow.—*London Times.*

Considerable sensation has been created in the city this morning, especially among persons interested in or connected with American matters, by the intelligence from Paris of the refusal of Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., to accept a large amount of bills drawn on them by the Bank of the United States. We find that this unexpected intelligence is perfectly correct, and that the quantity of paper refused amounts to nearly 7,000,000 francs. Beyond the mere fact, however, we know nothing; and therefore shall refrain from entering into any comment, until we are in possession of the causes which have led to this strange occurrence. It is necessary to state, however, that the transaction in question was wholly apart from the London Agency of the United States Bank, the gentlemen attached to which are in as much ignorance as any body else as to the origin of this affair. Mr. Jaudon, the agent here, set off for Paris on Friday last, as soon as he received intelligence of what had occurred; and we believe it will be found that he is gone quite prepared to liquidate the bills in question, and to remove the uneasiness which must necessarily exist in the French capital. It is also important to state, lest unnecessary alarm should continue here, that the amount of gold received by Mr. Jaudon from the United States, by the last two packets, is of itself nearly sufficient to cancel the bills refused acceptance by Messrs. Hottinguer. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to mention, that we are authorized by the agency of the United States Bank to give a most unqualified contradiction to the assertion of the *Times* that assistance had been rendered to Mr. Jaudon either directly or indirectly by the Bank of England, and that there has not been any transacion between the two establishments, further than the sale by the former to the latter of the gold just arrived from New York.—*Morning Chronicle.*

From the London Sun of September 20.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The interest at present taken in monetary affairs will make the public read with eagerness the account which appeared in our evening edition, of the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England. We have only one remark to make. While the country is suffering, the Bank seems to prosper. The dividend was declared to be 3½ per cent., and the rest, from which future dividends may be taken, is increased by £62,000.

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 25th June 1839, to the 17th September 1839, both inclusive.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation,	£17,960,000	Securities,	£25,963,000
Deposits,	7,782,000	Bullion,	2,186,000
	£25,749,000		£28,752,000

State of the Manufacturing Districts.—Liverpool, 21st Sept.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts respecting the state and prospects of trade, especially the cotton trade, are unsatisfactory and discouraging. The demand either for the home market or for export is extremely limited, and both manufacturers and spinners complain that business yields no profit. It is true most of the factories are now employed full time; but this circumstance is not owing to any improvement in the prices of yarns. The spinners have discovered, by painful experience, that it is better to take the current market price, though not a remunerating one, than to work under the disadvantage of having the paid charges incidental to a concern in full work laid upon a portion only of what it is capable of producing. The unfavourable state of the weather for the harvest has contributed to increase the gloom which hang over our trading interests, and its influence is severely felt in those branches of manufacture which depend chiefly upon the home trade. The state of the money market necessarily operates as a check to enterprise, and increases the difficulties with which commerce has to contend.

A strong sensation, amounting to alarm, was produced, at the beginning of the present week, by the announcement that the bills of the United States Bank had been dishonoured, and though the fears arising out of that affair have since in a great measure subsided, the impression produced by it on the minds of commercial men, will necessarily cause the exercise of a greater degree of caution in dealing with American securities. There can be no doubt that this "untoward" event, as it will be regarded by the speculators in America, will have the effect of breaking up that combination of planters and bankers, which by means of paper securities, has exercised such a pernicious influence upon the cotton trade of this country for the last two years. The affair does not appear to have yet produced any material effect upon the Liverpool market for the raw material; but the entire consequence will not be apparent, until the cotton holders and speculators on the other side of the Atlantic have received intelligence, of the declining credit of the securities upon which they have trusted their property.

The suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States has been followed by all the Banks of Philadelphia, except the Commercial and, we believe, the Pennsylvania Banks. The Post Notes too, so recently issued by the Bank, are not redeemed. We are, however, happy to state that the Banks of this city continue to redeem their notes, nor is there any apprehension of the contrary. No suspension has yet taken place in the other cities of the Union. The public mind is tranquil here—no panic whatever exists, nor are any deposits withdrawn or specie demanded. We see no indications whatever of a run, because the public have full confidence in the ability of the Banks to redeem their notes if presented; but such excitement as has been experienced for two or three days could not fail to produce a great fall in the public securities. U. S. fell this day to 77, and even lower.—*New-York Albion.*

We learn, by Boston papers of the 16th inst. received last evening, that the Banks of Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, (D C.) of Richmond and Norfolk, (Va.) and some others, as well as *all* the Banks of Pennsylvania, had imitated the Philadelphians by suspending specie payments. "New York and Boston" (says the *Mercantile Journal.*) "remain firm, and there is every prospect that they will be able to weather the storm.—U S. Bank Stock fell on Saturday to 70—a fall of 7 per cent. from Friday."—[*Ed. Obs.*]

STATE OF TRADE AS COMPARED WITH THE PAST YEAR.—The official returns which have just been made public, relative to the trade of the United Kingdom, have given much satisfaction in the city, proving, as they do most incontestibly, that though the past year was not marked by any great speculations, still the trade of the country is in a most healthy and sound condition. It is shewn by these returns that the value of imports into the United Kingdom (as per official valuation,) was £61,268,320, being an increase of £6,500,000 over the imports of 1838. The increase of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been from £72,548,447, to £92,450,231 or very near £20,000,000. According to returns the real or declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom shipped off in the year ending on the 5th January last was £50,060,970, or about £8,000,000 more than the exports of 1838. The new vessels built last year, in the United Kingdom amounted to 1,490, of the tonnage of 270,290 tons. Of the registration of vessels in the ports of Great Britain, there was not any material increase last year: the amount on the 31st December was 26,609 ships, and the aggregate tonnage of 2,890,601 tons, and having on board 178,583 men. In the number of British and Foreign vessels employed in the Foreign Trade there has been a considerable increase within the last three years, viz., from 21,478, in 1837, to 24,798 in the commencement of the present year. The aggregate amount of the tonnage of these vessels has been increased from 3,404,370 tons and 191,510 men, to 3,997,053 tons and 223,390 men. The quantity of British shipping which cleared from the United Kingdom for Foreign ports in the year ending on the 5th of January last was 15,907 vessels of 2,876,208 tons, and 162,703 men, showing an increase over the previous year of about 33,000 tons and nearly 15,000 men. It appears from these statements, made up of official data, that not only is the trade and commerce of the country in a favourable position, but that the British as well as the foreign ship owners are in a more flourishing condition than they have been for many years past. We do not know whether the Government is to derive any merit from this prosperous state of things but, as we know full well what a din of deafening clamour would have been raised against them, if the balance had been the other way, we think it but fair to say that it is a proof, at all events, that they have not lost the confidence of the commercial world.—*English paper.*

FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A fire, which entirely destroyed one of the Suburbs of Constantinople occurred on the 12th August. Three thousand and seven houses, forming the whole quarter of St. Demetrius, was consumed. The number of lives lost is stated at thirty.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1839.

The arrival of the Liverpool Steamship, at New York, and other sources of information by way of the United States, have furnished us with many and important items of intelligence, which will be found copiously detailed in our preceding columns. The press of collected matter, indeed, precludes the possibility of our inserting any lengthy editorial observations on the various interesting subjects, which at present demand our attention; the numerous articles, therefore, which we have selected from our foreign and English files, must speak for themselves.—The most startling item of news is unquestionably, the interruption to the long enjoyed and extensive credit, of the Bank of the United States, by the refusal of its foreign correspondents, to honour a large amount of its drafts; and the consequent suspension of specie payments, not only by the Mammoth Institution, but also by many other of our neighbors' Banking Institutions. Yet, alarming as this event at the first blush appears, we are inclined at present to hope that its consequences will not be so serious as might at first be apprehended. It may probably afford a salutary check to the morbid spirit of speculation which has long been so injurious to sound commercial interests, and thus re-establish those interests eventually on a firmer and safer foundation.—The affairs of *Spain* and our *Anglo-Chinese* connections, will also be found very interestingly noticed in our columns to-day.

Last evening, the inhabitants of this City were favoured with a harmonic treat of the highest order. Mrs. Gibbs, (formerly Miss Graddon of the Theatre Royal, London,) presented herself before a St. John audience, in a vocal and instrumental concert, the execution of which afforded the highest satisfaction to all present. We never remember seeing a more numerous or fashionable audience at such an entertainment in this city; and the performances of the evening gave unqualified delight to all who had the pleasure of hearing them.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last, we have been favoured with a continuance of most delightful weather; clear, dry, brilliant and bracing in the day time, with mostly frosty and moonlight nights. Indeed, this month has altogether been a splendid one, Sunday the 13th having as yet been the only wet day witnessed in it. The frost has been pretty sharp the last two nights, forming ice of some thickness; but the brilliant sun cheers us pleasantly with his invigorating rays during the day.

The Annety Jantz Estate.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this City, received by the Schooner *Teazer*:—"Your friends of the Kiersteads will find themselves duped in giving so much money to Trompbour, Ochly, and Bogardus,—the concern is now *blown up:* the first named, the only survivor, tried to get up a meeting in the country to obtain more money—but was scouted, not a cent could be had; and the few that assembled, were disgusted, and broke up the meeting *sine die.*"

We can congratulate the public on the announcement of an Academy under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute. We understand that between the hours of 7 and 9 every evening, the time of the pupils attending this school will be exclusively occupied in acquiring a knowledge of Arithmetic, Mensuration, Land surveying, Guaging, and Navigation, and that at other times before and after these two hours, instructions will be given in other branches of Education, less essential perhaps to the successful prosecution of the avocations they may be called to exercise, but still highly important.

For four hours every evening, we believe, the young men of this city will soon have an opportunity of exerting their faculties in the attainment of knowledge, which will at once conduce to their temporal welfare, and, by strengthening and improving their reasoning powers, will enable them to enrich their minds with further acquisitions. This circumstance we consider a most momentous one, in the history of Education in New-Brunswick, and we feel persuaded that the establishment of this seminary will be followed by an important amelioration in the condition of the youthful portion of our citizens. The great advantages which this Institution possesses, would render the conduct of parents and master-mechanics unpardonable, who, alive to the benefits of education themselves, would, for a paltry saving, deprive their children and apprentices of that instruction so necessary to their prosperity in after life. A niggard economy in educating the rising generation is the worst description of parsimony; and a saving which would be quite justifiable in other matters, is inexcusable in this. We have no hesitation in saying, that a few hundred pounds, if now expended in the education of our youth at this Academy, will some day or other, fructify a thousand fold. It is the best of all investments of capital. It will put it in the power of any young man in this city to lay up a mental fortune, which, in whatever circumstances he may be placed can never fail him. An erroneous opinion prevails, that none but the children and apprentices of members of the Mechanics' Institute can be received into this Academy. It gives us pleasure to contradict this error. The establishment is to be devoted to the education of young men of all classes, without distinction, and we understand that a number of wealthy individuals have determined on aiding the indigent in their laudable endeavours to obtain the benefits of his Institution.

The generous intention of the Mechanics' Institute in creating and endowing this Academy, was, the education of those young men, who, by the necessity of daily labour, were precluded from obtaining by any other means, the instruction requisite for the exercise of their respective trades. It now remains for those who have the power so to do, to contribute to the accomplishment of their benevolent wish. Two hundred pupils at the least ought to be the number at this new Academy. Our streets teem at present with the young men: let us but exert ourselves, and the scene will be totally changed. Let every one of them be sent to the new Institution, and not only shall we have the consciousness of having acted a generous part, but we shall ensure to ourselves the gratitude of many, who, had they been left to run on in their present evil courses, would have proved a disgrace to their parents and a curse to society.—We sincerely hope there will be nothing like apathy, in this important matter. Let those who can afford the expense, send their children and dependants to this Academy, and let those who are willing but unable to do so, be assisted.

Mr. Watson, the Rector of the projected Academy, with the concurrence of the Committee of Directors, has the power of increasing the number of Teachers who may be employed in it, *ad libitum.* He has already secured the personal co-operation of that talented, experienced and most successful teacher, Mr. Mills, and with that gentleman's assistance and advice, he would find no difficulty in making arrangements for the instruction of 200 pupils.—*Communicated.*

ANOTHER CHURCH BURNT.—We regret to learn that the Episcopal Church at Grand Manan was burned to the ground, on the night of Wednesday, the 9th instant. The fire was discovered about midnight, but had made so much progress that it was found impossible to subdue it. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary, and large rewards, we learn, are offered for his conviction.—*Courier.*

On Tuesday the 8th inst. a Hawk was caught on board the Barque *Hebe*, from London, for this port, then off Brier Island, having a piece of paper attached to one of its legs on which the following epistle was written:

The Hawk's Sailing Orders, Oct. 8th. 1839.
"A Hawk I am as you may see,
"I was taken at sea on board the Victory,
Captain Fitzgerald, from Saint John's, Newfoundland, bound to New-York. God send the good ship and Hawk safe to their respective homes.—Hurrah for old Ireland and Daniel O'Connell."—*Ib.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Wednesday an Inquest was held on view of the body of a new born male infant, found under suspicious circumstances. The Jury found that the child had come to its death by the violence of some person or persons unknown.—*Ib.*

THE EXECUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) JAMES McMONAGLE.

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

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 19.

By the Eastern Mail to-day we received a slip from the *Mechanic & Farmer* office, dated—PICTOU, Oct. 18th, 6 o'clock, A. M. which conveys the following description of an

AWFUL DESTRUCTION BY FIRE!

It is our painful duty to record, this morning, the commencement of another Fire in the Coal Pits, apparently of much greater extent than any that has preceded it.

At an early hour last evening this community was thrown into the greatest excitement, by the appearance of a brilliant illumination of the atmosphere, in the direction of the East River. The general impression appeared to be, that New Glasgow was in flames; but on the arrival of a young man at 9 o'clock, who left the Albion Mines between 5 and 6 o'clock, it was ascertained that a Fire had broke out in Pit No. 4,—out of which a dense column of flame was shortly afterwards rising 70 or 100 feet into the air. The fire was caused by blasting about 2 o'clock, p. m.; and continued to increase until the evening, when a violent explosion took place—producing a concussion so great, that two *houses* were raised from their foundations, and one of them shattered to pieces—some of the inmates of which had not been found at a late hour in the evening.

So great was the danger of the buildings around, that at 10 o'clock, a despatch reached Pictou, for the Fire Engine Company, who with their Engine, left Town in a Steamer about midnight. When the despatch left the Pits, they were removing the goods from the Store adjoining.

It would be useless now to attempt to state the loss to the Mining Association, or find words to express the commiseration of the community, on this trying occasion. The fire continued visible in Pictou during the night—at some periods so brilliant as to produce a distinct reflection from the clouds above, and from the houses in Town.

After day-light two immense columns of dense dark smoke rose in the air, showing that the fire had already extended to another Pit.

A part only of the horses were saved.—*Acadian Recorder.*

With the above calamity, we have to record the very sudden death of Mr. Duncan Grant, of Fisher's Grant. He was killed at the shoots below the mines, before the fire occurred, by the discharge of a loaded waggon on the shoots while he was below. He has left a wife with a family of small children.—*Ibid.*

Upon a comparison of the prices of flour in twenty different markets in the Union, we find the average to be just six dollars per barrel.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

☞ *The Steamer* NOVA SCOTIA *will discontinue her trips to Windsor after this week.*

Passengers in the *Cleutha* from Greenock,—Mr. J. Wallace, Dr. Wetmore, Dr. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland.

Passengers in the *Teazer* from New-York,—Mr. and Mrs. Major, Mrs. Bowes, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Tremaine, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. M'Monagle, Messrs. Brown, Tobin, Hennigar, Pidgeon, Gove, and Snell.

MARRIED.

On Monday morning, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. Matthew Morrison, to Miss Ann Hyndman, both of this City.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. R. Wilson, A. M., Mr. James Bell, jr. Painter, to Catharine, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Barbour, of this City.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Benjamin T. Knight, to Miss Mary Miles, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Springfield, Kings County, on Sunday the 13th inst. by the Rev. E. Scovil, Mr. John Pickle, of Portland, to Miss Sarah Hughson, youngest daughter of Mr. James Hughson, of the former place.

At Sackville, on Thursday the 17th inst. by the Rev. John Black Rector, Mr. Jesse L. Bent, of Amherst, to Ruth, third daughter of Benjamin Skurr, Esquire, of that place.

At Richibucto, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. James Hannay, James, third son of David M'Almon, Esq. M. P. P. for the County of Kent, to Ann, only daughter of Captain Simon Graham.

DIED,

On Saturday last, after a short but severe illness, William Russell, a native of Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland, aged 22 years.

On Monday morning last, James son of Mr. Laurence Murphy, aged 3 years.

Suddenly, in Carleton, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. James Boggs, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, in the 26th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow and one son to bewail the loss of a loving husband and affectionate father.

On Monday last, at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Thomas Thompson, Portland, Mr. Robert Mullen, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, aged 60 years.

In Portland, on Thursday morning last, William Henry, son of Mr. C. H. Dimock, aged 1 year.

At Portland, (Me.) 1st inst. Sophia Dyer, widow of late Ezekiel Dyer, aged 46 years.

Suddenly, at Saint Martins, on the 9th instant, Miss Susan Jane, eldest daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hodgkins, aged 23 years and five months.—By this bereavement, a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances are called to mourn the loss of a very affectionate, amiable, and interesting friend, and society a valuable member. She left to her surviving friends a pleasing and satisfactory evidence, that her spirit has flown to join that happy company of blood-washed souls, which surround the throne of God. Miss H. was Principal in one of the public schools at

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Quaco. Services upon the occasion took place at the new Meeting House, where a discourse was delivered by the Rev. David Crandall, in a very solemn and impressive manner.—*Com.*

At Fredericton, on Wednesday 9th October, Rebecca, wife of George Minchin, Esq.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Monday, New brig Alicia Jane, Churchill, Yarmouth—to order, ballast.
Tuesday, Ship Margaret, Miller, Greenock, 50—Adam & Davidson, merchandize.
Wednesday, Sch'r Aurora, Giggy, Bangor, 5—John Robertson, bricks.
Thursday, Barque Pearl, Fletcher, Liverpool, 40—S. Wiggins & Son, salt, &c.
Ship Resolution, Gardner, Greenock, 35—Charles M'Pherson & Co. ballast.—Left the Ellen Bryson, for this port, to sail in four or five days.
Brigantine Kingston, Sterritt, Bantry, (Ireland,) 60—L. Burns, cordage and provisions.
Sch'r Only Son, Muirhead, Halifax 7—Ratchford & Brothers, sugar, rum, &c.
James Clark, Beck, Boston, 7—Master, apples, &c.
Friday, Brig Rifleman, Mills, Dublin, 34—Thomas Wallace, ballast.
Sch'r Eliza Ann, Tector, Bangor, 12—John Robertson, oats and bricks.
Jane, Lewis, Halifax, 7—Ratchford & Brothers, sugar, flour, oil, &c.
Saturday, Schooner Teazer, Greenlaw, New-York, 12—J. Gunnison, assorted cargo.

CLEARED,

Ship Agnes, Bainbridge, Liverpool, timber.
Hope, Ireland, Port Glasgow, timber.
Thetis, Brown, Liverpool, timber.
Mersey, Mather, Liverpool, timber.
Yorkshire, Valpy, Hull, timber.
Brig Kitty, Pearce, Dublin, deals.
Westmorland, Ball, Cork, deals.
Chieftain, Crocker, Eastport, plaster, &c.
James Lewis, Findlay, Dublin, deals.
Helen, Bruce, Cork, deals.
Britannia, Pyne, Sligo, deals.
Swan, Shaw, Barbadoes, fish and lumber.
Sch'r Fame, Crowell, Halifax, potatoes.
Hope, Norris, Boston, coals, &c.
Orbit, Prince, Portland, ballast.
Ariadne, Webber, Bermuda, fish and potatoes.

Arrived at Drogheda, 6th Sept. Brown, Jackson, St. John.—At Gloucester, 7th, Express, Scott, do.—Greenock, 7th, Jane, Haddow, Bay Chaleur.—Cove of Cork, 8th, Agenoria, Rose, Windsor; 13th, Duncan, Robertson, St. John.—Londonderry, 9th, Leslie Gault, Mitchell, do.—Liverpool, 10th, Intrinsic, Swinford, do.; 16th, Charlotte, Sinclair, do.; 17th, Liverpool, Sinnott, do.—North Shields, 14th, Osprey, Miramichi.—Kinsale, 18th, Royalist, Pictou.—Greenock, 18th, Circassian, Stickney, St. John.—London, 18th, Sarah, Wilson, Cuba.—Pill, 18th, the William Walker, from St. John for Gloucester, is at anchor in the roads.

The Lapwing, packet, 17 days from Halifax, arrived at Falmouth on the 14th Sept.

Cleared at London, 14th, Talbert Castle, Smith, St. John; 19th, Elizabeth Bentley Robertson, do.

Loading at Greenock, 15th, Clyde, Nicholson, St. John; at Liverpool, 20th, Columbia, Barker; Frederick, Fleming, and Wanderer, Taber, St. John; Alexandrina, Boston, for Halifax.

The Clio, Daley, from Liverpool for Halifax, put back leaky on the 8th, having experienced bad weather.

The Loyal Briton, Storey of Whitehaven, from Liverpool for Pictou, put into Belfast on the 8th, having sprung aleak off the Calf of Man on the 6th: would have to discharge ballast and repair.

Cove of Cork, Sept. 13.—The Majestic, Laing, from Beaumauris, for Restigouche, out 32 days, has put in leaky, having been struck by a sea on the 31st Aug. which broke a beam, and bore up next day from long. 31 W.—*Sept.* 14.—Put in, the Wilson, from Hull for St. John, out 22 days, with loss of foretopsail and foresail.

Kilrush, Sept. 12.—The Energy, Irvin, for Miramichi, and Thetis, Sealy, for St. John, both from Limerick, put into Scattery roads yesterday, and remain wind bound.

Pwlheli, Sept. 15.—The brig Cherub, Duggan, is ballasted and will sail as soon as there is water for Saint John.

Donegal, Sept. 16.—The Ann, for St. John, is expected to sail next week.

Wexford, Sept. 8.—The Brenton Halliburton, of 800 tons, from Tatamagouche for Liverpool, was stranded on the bar of Bannow harbour yesterday—cargo expected to be saved.

SAINT JOHN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors having, in compliance with the Resolution passed at the late Monthly Meeting, made arrangements for the immediate establishment of a SCHOOL in connection with this Institute, the same will be opened for the reception of Pupils on *Monday Evening, the 4th November next*, in the Building owned by Miss Williamson, in Prince William street, under the superintendence of Mr. *G. B. Watson.*

Hours of Instruction from 7 to 9 every evening, Saturdays excepted.

Terms—15s. for each pupil per Quarter, payable in advance to the Treasurer of the Institute; no extra charges.

☞ The LIBRARY will also in future be open every MONDAY Evening, commencing on the 28th instant.

Oct. 22. S. J. SCOVIL, *Rec. Sec'y.*

☞NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby intimate to their friends and the public that they have entered into a copartnership business as general merchants, to be carried on in the City of Saint John and at Alexander Wright's present establishment at Salisbury,—in the former place under the firm of WILLARD, BUCHANAN, & Co., and at the latter of ALEXANDER WRIGHT & Co.

The Salisbury establishment will be conducted as heretofore, and in St. John they will open on Monday the 28th inst. in the store adjoining Mr. Thomas Handford's on Gilbert's Wharf, with an assortment of Goods just received per "Oberon" for which see advertisement, and where by unremitting attention they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

ALEXANDER WRIGHT,
ASA WILLARD,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

21st. Oct. 1839.

THE Subscribers have just received per "Oberon" from Liverpool the following articles which they offer for sale on very reasonable terms at their store on the end of Mr. Gilbert's Wharf—

Pieces Merinos, assorted colors, do. Valencia and Swansdown Vesting, do. blue Camblet, do. Frieze and Pilot Cloth, do. Petersham, do. dark, drab, & fancy printed Moleskinns, white and grey Shirtings, printed Cottons, ass'd, Muslins and Quilling net ass'd, silk Handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, Carpeting, shirting stripe, Apron Check.

—ALSO—

5 Crates Earthenware,
1544 Bars Refin'd and common Iron, ass'd and a large assortment of Cutlery and Hardware.

WILLARD, BUCHANAN & Co,
Oct. 22, 1839.

SUGAR.—25 hhds. Bright Porto Rico, just arrived, and for sale low from the wharf, by
Oct. 9. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FRESH CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—50 firkins Prime, just received and for sale by
Oct. 19. J. V. THURGAR.

NEW VESSEL FOR SALE,
Lying at Pettingell's Slip.

THE Hull and Spars of a copper fastened BRIG, of about 200 Tons, built of the best materials the country affords, and is of superior model and workmanship.—Apply early to
RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

ALSO,—If required by the purchaser, a gang of Rigging and Blocks suitable for such a Vessel.
Oct. 22. R. & B.

FRUIT, &c.
The Subscriber has just received from Boston, and offers for sale:

5 BRLS. Pickled CUCUMBERS,
3 do. Cranberries; 2 boxes Lemons,
25 boxes RAISINS,
5 kegs GRAPES, } Fresh.
1 barrel Dry CURRANTS,

A quantity of other Fruit in addition to the above is hourly expected. Also, Quinces, Apples, Hickery and Chest Nuts, &c. *JAMES BUSTIN,*
Oct. 22. King street.

JAMAICA RUM & TEA.

10 PUNS. extra strong and fine flavoured Jamaica RUM, 25 per cent. over proof;
20 do. do. do 29 do.;
10 chests E. I. C. Bohea TEA.

ALSO,—A set of standing and running RIGGING and Blocks complete, for a vessel of about 250 tons, received per sch'r *Only Son*, lying at Peters's Wharf, and for sale low before being stored, by
Oct. 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Contract for Building Brick Stores.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber until 30th November next, for the erection of a range of BRICK STORES, four stories high, fronting on Nelson street 120 feet, by 60 feet in the rear—more or less. The whole of the Walls of the said Building to be completed and ready to receive the Roof by the 15th August next.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the subscriber's Counting House, where any further information may be obtained. JAMES KIRK,
Oct. 22, 1839. *City Bank*

CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received from Persons wishing to Contract for the building of a WHARF, 80 by 82 feet, at the north end of N. Merritt's Wharf, at Sand Point, until Saturday next, the 26th inst.; to be completed on or before the tenth day of December next, agreeably to a specification to be seen at the subscribers Office in St. John Street, and any other information given.
Oct. 22. NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

Prince William Street.

HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL have received per arrivals from Liverpool and London:—

Merinos, Blankets, Flannels,
Saxonys, Bombazines, Crapes,
White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS,
Silks, Shawls, Nets, Lace,
Winter Gloves and Hose, Cravats,
Pilot Cloths, Beavers, Buckskins,
Velvets, Linens, Lawns, Diapers,
Muffs, Boas, Fur Caps, &c. &c.

Stone store West side of
Prince William street. Oct. 22.

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

15th October, 1839.

A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT for the Half Year ending the 12th instant, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 14th of November next.
A. BALLOCH, Cashier.

Bank of New-Brunswick,

1st OCTOBER, 1839.

A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock for the Half Year ending the 30th ult., will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 31st instant. By order of the Board.
R. WHITESIDE, Cashier.

BANK STOCK WANTED.

50 SHARES of Bank Stock wanted by the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company. Tenders received at the Office until Monday, 28th instant, at noon. JAMES KIRK,
15th October, 1839. PRESIDENT.

D. M'MILLAN
Has received,—

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

Daily expected,

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

Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse, St. John, 15*th Oct.* 1839 } 4†

MANCHESTER
Wholesale Warehouse.

Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received per ship *Clutha*, from Glasgow, an assortment of Fall Goods, among which are the following—

Pilot Cloths, (Indigo dye), and Flushings,
Scotch Tartans,
Thick Scotch Tweeds, for Trowsers,
Diced Highland Caps and Bonnets,
Heavy Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Thibet Mufflers and Scarlet Cravats,
Canvas and Ducks,
A Choice lot of printed Cottons,
A large assortment of printed Handkerchiefs,
Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers,
Satin Stocks and Flannel Drawers,
Scarlet Snow Stockings and Cloth Gaiters,
Sable and Fur Caps,
Ladies' Stays and Sewed Collars,
Edinburgh rich filled Shawls and Scarfs,
Regatta Shirtings, Ginghams,
Checks and Fancy Stripes,
Pink, Lilac, and White Shirtings,
A variety of Diaper Towels,
Patent wire Threads, from 25 to 35.

Oct. 15.—3† J. M'CONKEY.

HERRINGS.

200 BARRELS No. 1 August HERRINGS, in excellent order, for sale by
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
September 17. Peters' Wharf.

CHAIN CABLES & ANCHORS.

6 ANCHORS, from 9 to 24 cwt. for Wood Stocks,
14 Ditto, from 2 to 15 cwt. Iron Stock'd,
13 Chain CABLES, from ⅝ to 1½ inch, with Shackles, complete.

The above are now landing from ship *Flora*, and will be sold on reasonable terms.
JAMES ROBERTSON,
Sept. 24, 1839. *Peters' Wharf.*

Hams, Cheese, Iron & Coals.
Landing ex ship "Oberon" from Liverpool:

20 BALES best quality Irish BACON,
4 Hhds. do. do. HAMS,
250 Westphalia HAMS,
25 Boxes Maccaroni, Isinglass, &c.
74 Hampers Cheshire and Gloster CHEESE,
5 Do. Chedder ditto,
12 Hhds. Loaf Sugar, 2 do. Cracked do.
4 Ton Glenfield's Soap, 2 do. Glasgow do.
4 Bales Wrapping PAPER,
1 do. Codlines and Herring TWINE,
1274 Bars Common and Refined IRON,
5 Ton SPIKES from 4 in. to 10 in.
256 Chaldrons Pure ORREL COALS,

For Sale by JAS. MALCOLM.
October 19, 1839.

Whisky, Sugar, &c.
The Subscriber has received per "Clutha," from Glasgow—

5 PUNCHEONS superior Malt WHISKY,
9 hhds. Loaf SUGAR, (double refined),
2 cases STATIONERY,
2 bales COTTON, &c, for sale on reasonable terms by JAMES ROBERTSON,
Peters' Wharf.
Oct. 19. [Observer.] 4w

New & Seasonable
DRY GOODS, &c.
By the "Hebe," from London—"Elizabeth," from Liverpool—and "Clutha," from Greenock—the following excellent assortment of seasonable GOODS—

10 BALES—containing 500 pieces single and double Rose, Point and Witney Blankets, Coverlids, &c.;
12 Bales—containing 400 pieces Red, White, & Yellow twilled and plain Welch, Saxony, and Swanskin Flannels, Druggets, Kerseys, and Green Baizes.
6 Bales—containing 250 pieces Black and Colored 3 4 and 6-4 Merinos, Shalloons, and Plaid and Tartan Camblets.
4 Bales—containing 150 pieces Superfine and Fine Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, figured and plain Russel Cord and Tweeds.
10 Bales—containing Beaver and Pilot Cloths. Padding and Bockings.
3 Bales Winter Slops, usually assorted;
12 Bales—containing 500 pieces fancy plain and twilled Prints; 200 pieces grey and white Shirtings and Sheetings; Ginghams, Checks, Regattas, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, Vestings; Cotton Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Galoons, Furels and Ribbons, Scarfs, Muffles, & Cravats; Men's Worsted and Linen Shirts, Linen Pantaloons, Spotted Frocks, stout Cotton and Rubber Braces, double White Cotton Caps, Girl's Angola Gloves, Men's and Women's Kid Habit-cuffed do., black and colored Dundee Gloves; Men's, Women's and Children's White Linen and Cotton Grey and colored Hose and half-Hose; Mule and dying Yarn.
2 Cases Stationery—containing Wrapping and Writing Paper, Blank Books, Pencils, Quills, Black and Red Ink Powder, Red Sealing Wax, boxes Wafers, Oblique Pens, Metallic Memorandum Books and Printing Paper.
2 Cases—containing Ladies' Seal, common silk bound, mock kid, and patent Leather Shoes and Slippers; Men's calf-tied Shoes, Ladies' Roan fur-bound Slippers, Girl's stout Seal Skin Shoes; Men's and Women's Web and Brussels Carpet Shoes; spotted Guernsey Frocks; stout colored Braces; Cotton Pirns and Cotton Balls.
1 case Gro de Naples and assorted Silks,
2 cases Black and Colored Chintz,
3 cases Wadding,
20 boxes TIN, suitable for the market,
200 bags SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch,
100 half-boxes best Bunch and Muscatel Raisins.

These Goods have been carefully selected and bought for money down, and will be found on inspection, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
October 19, 1839. J. & H. KINNEAR.
(*Obs. Her. Gaz. and Sentinel—6i each.*)

FALL GOODS.
Just received ex Ships "British Queen" and "Thetis" from Liverpool:

2600 BARS and Bundles English and Swedish IRON,
120 Bundles Sheet IRON; 25 do. Blister Steel,
25 cwt. best Cast Steel; 75 kegs NAILS,
30 Boxes Tin Plate, IX & IC;
30 Crates CROCKERY; 110 Boxes SOAP,
20 Doz. Bed Cords; 2 Bales Cordage,
25 Kegs Mustard; 4 Boxes Bottled ditto,
12 Barrels Martindale's Blacking,
20 Reams Surge Blue Paper,
35 Doz. Scrubbing Brushes,
6 Carroteels Zante CURRANTS,
50 Boxes & 15 Barrels Smyrna RAISINS,
15 Bags Soft Shell ALMONDS,
9 Hhds. & 4 Qr. Casks Port WINE,
5 Barrels French White Wine Vinegar,
50 Chests Fine Congo TEA,
50 Boxes Tobacco PIPES,
90 Doz. Shoe Hemp; 1 Bale Cotton Yarn,
125 Pieces Red & White FLANNEL,
40 do. Broad CLOTHS; 20 do. Pilot ditto,
300 do. Printed Cottons,
250 do. White and Grey ditto,
10 lb. Candle Wick.

Ex "Hebe" from London:

10 Hhds. Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL,
150 Kegs No. 1. White Lead,
50 do. Red, Black, and Yellow PAINT,
15 Barrels Lampblack; 25 cwt. PUTTY,
20 Barrels D. & M's. Blacking,
10 Kegs Pipe Clay; 50 doz. Spelling Books,
120 do. Playing CARDS,
30 do. Japan & Red Ink; 40 do. Ink Powder,
25 do. Shoe BRUSHES; 25 Brls. containing Borax, Blue Vitriol, Sulphur, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Camphor, Cream of Tartar, and Black Lead.
1 Hhd. GLUE; 128 Boxes Mould Candles, (Wax Wicks,) 1 do. Sperm ditto,
150 do. Dipt do. 10 do. Windsor SOAP,
2 Cases Liquorice; 2 do. Cassia,
20 Bags Black Pepper; 4 bales SLOPS,
1 do. Shad TWINE.

Ex "Clutha" from Glasgow:

1 Hhd. ALUM,
2 Puncheons Old Malt WHISKY,
1 Bale Osnaburgs; 1 do. Linen THREAD,
300 Reams Writing & Wrapping PAPERS;
4 Barrels Confectionery,
5 boxes Sugar CANDY; 45 bags BARLEY,
10 Mats Wine Bottles.

—IN STORE—

500 Chests Hyson, Souchong, Congo & Bohea TEAS,
100 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Tierces Loaf Sugar; 35 hhds. TREACLE,
50 Hhds. Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
200 Kegs Gunpowder; 100 bags SHOT,
150 Puncheons Jamaica & Demerara RUM,
75 Hhds. GIN and BRANDY,
350 Cases best Holland GIN.

Also on hand, on Consignment—and will be Sold low to close Sales—

300 Barrels Canada Prime PORK,
100 do. Pale Seal OIL—(first quality,)
100 Boxes Souchong TEA,
20 Cases Sallad OIL,
100 Boxes Window GLASS.

Daily Expected—

100 Hhds. MOLASSES.
Oct. 19. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

PIANOFORTES, &c.

2 SUPERB *Rosewood* COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, O. G. Front, French polished.
1 Elegant Mahogany *Square* do., French polished, *Circular corners;*
2 do. do. do., *with patent Metallic plate, &c.;*
1 do. do. do., 6½ *Octaves;*

A few Spanish GUITARS; Tuning-hammers and Forks; Music *Portfolios and Cases;* Blank MUSIC BOOKS; Clarionet Reeds and Violin Strings; and a *very extensive* assortment of NEW MUSIC for the PIANOFORTE and *various other instruments;* KALKBRENNER's celebrated P. F. Instructions, *1st and 2d parts;* a variety of Clarionet, Guitar, Flute, Violin and Violoncello TUTORS, &c.—just received per ship *Hebe* from London, and for sale at the "MUSICAL REPOSITORY," by
GEORGE BLATCH.
Prince William Street, St. John, 19th October, 1839. }
[Royal Gazette]

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST received and for Sale at the South Market Wharf:—15 Puncheons strong Jamaica RUM; 14 Pipes and 6 Puncheons ditto,—proof 19 and 20. For sale by
Oct. 19. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TREACLE, PORK, BACON, &c.
Just received per Margaret, from Clyde, and to be sold low while landing:—

15 PUNS. TREACLE,
50 Bbls. Prime Mess PORK,
30 Bales BACON,
4 Hhds. and 10 Tierces Refined SUGAR,
8 Casks Crushed ditto,
½ Ton Pearl Barley; ½ do. Pot do.
1 Hhd. Copperas; 20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
2 Puns. Islay } Malt AQUA,
4 Do. Campbeltown, }
9 Bales Woollen Goods, consisting of Carpetings, assorted patterns; Plaidings; Blankets; Check'd Cloaking, &c. &c.
1 Bale TARTANS, containing 20 pieces, all different patterns.

Also on Consignment,

4 Hhds. Port WINE,
82 Kegs Green PAINT,
2 Bags containing 30 spindles Wheeled Yarn.

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
15th October. *Sands' Arcade.*

Just received per MARGARET *from Greenock, and for sale cheap, in course of landing:—*

40 HHDS. Treacle; 200 Boxes Soap,
86 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
100 Bags assorted Rose Nails,
200 Do. do. Spikes, 5 a 9 inch,
50 Tons No. 1 Pig IRON,
1515 Bars assorted Round Iron, ⅜ a 1¼ inch,
200 Do. do. Patent Yellow Metal, ⅜ a 1¼ inch
20 Assorted Chain Cables, ¼ a ⅞ inch,
11 ANCHORS, 3 a 7 Cwt.
10 Bales Irish Bacon,
30 Casks Ox and Horse Nails,
300 Coils assorted Cordage, 12th. a 6 inch,
10 Assorted Hawsers, 3 a 5 inch,
2 Boxes containing STATIONERY,
17 Bales, containing 400 Reams assorted Grey and Brown Wrapping Paper,
2 Do. containing SLOPS,
1 Do. do. 100 pair Rose Blankets,
1 Do. do. 20 pieces Tweed Trowsering,
1 Do. do. 26 do. S'fine Broad Cloths,
2 Do. do. 10 do. Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
1 Do. do. 50 do. ass'td Merinos,
2 Do. do. 80 do. do. Flannels,

—ALSO—

110 Tons Scotch COAL.
October 14. ADAM & DAVIDSON.

The subscribers have just received per barque Clutha, from Greenock:

5 HHDS. TREACLE; 2 do. Loaf Sugar,
50 boxes large bowl'd glazed Pipes,
5 boxes Fancy Pipes,
4 bales brown, grey, and Tea PAPER,
1 bale fine and common Shop Twines,
1 bale containing 30 doz. Tam O'Shanter Bonnets,
2 cases containing japanned Oil Lamps, Twine Boxes, Tea and Table Spoons, Snippers, Coffee Pots, Fish Kettles, &c.
16 bags fine and Pearl Barley,
1 crate containing Egyptian Teapots, Jugs, Bakers, Basins, Ewers, &c.

To arrive by brig Chieftain from New-York:

100 brls. Genesee Superfine FLOUR,
5 do. Cider Vinegar,
100 bags round Yellow Corn,
30 Barrels Apples,
14th Oct. 1839. JARDINE & CO.

Landing ex *Clutha*, from Greenock,

30 BOXES Tobacco Pipes,
2 Bales Wrapping PAPER,
10 Bags fresh Pot and Pearl Barley.

For sale at lowest rates by
Oct. 15. B. TILTON & CO.

LONDON HATS AND CAPS.
Just Received per Ship HEBE, *from London:*

5 CASES, containing Gentlemen's best quality Beaver and Gossamer HATS.

Per sch'r Compeer from New York:

3 cases Men's and Youths' CAPS.

ON HAND:

A large stock of warranted Water Proof HATS, at *Six Shillings* each, and upwards—at wholesale or retail. C. D. EVERITT.
Market Square, Saint John, }
15*th October*, 1839. }

HERRINGS, HERRINGS.

50 BARRELS No. 1 Ripped HERRINGS, put up for family use, and for sale by
L. H. WATERHOUSE,
Sept. 24, 1839. *No. 25, King Street.*

Per Ship Hebe from London.

THE Subscriber has received per the ship HEBE from London, his Fall Supply of LONDON GOODS,

Consisting of—Pipes, Hogsheads, and Qr. Casks of London Particular Madeira, Teneriffe, and Sherry Wines, Superior Old PORT, ditto; first quality Cognac BRANDY and Pale GENEVA; Mould and Dipt Candles, Wax Wick do., London Brown Stout, 30 casks well assorted GLASSWARE.

Also just received—

100 boxes best quality hard yellow SOAP,
40 firkins superior quality Soft ditto,
30 puncheons superior quality Jamaica RUM,
A few qr. casks best Malt WHISKY, &c. &c.
Oct. 15, 1839. JOHN V. THURGAR.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for sale in the parish of Shediac, the following valuable property, lately owned by Charles Shamper, consisting of one double Saw Mill in good repair, only two years old, with a good Dwelling House, Blacksmith Shop, and Barn, and about one hundred and ten acres of good LAND, partly cleared, only four miles from Shediac settlement by land, and seven by water. There is an excellent supply of Logs on the stream; for further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or to JAMES LONG, Cocagne, or RICHARD BELL, Shediac.

LAWRENCE HALCROW.
St. John, Oct. 15, 1839.

Mechanics' Institute.

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

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

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

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

J. HOWE, *Deputy Postmaster General.*

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. 24, 1839.

CORDAGE.
In the brig John, Allan, Master, from Liverpool:

234 COILS CORDAGE, consisting of 6 thread to 4 inch Rope; Spunyarn and Marline, of suitable sizes; 7 thread to 1¾ inch White Rope, and 2¼ inch Manilla Rope.—For sale by
24th Sept. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Sales by Auction.

Blankets, Cloths, Flannels, &c.
BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY *and* THURSDAY *next, at the Sale Room of the Subscribers—beginning at 11 o'clock,*

250 PAIR Rose and Point BLANKETS,
100 Pieces assorted CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
250 ditto Grey COTTONS,
250 ditto assorted PRINTS,
100 ditto White and Red FLANNELS,
50 ditto Tweeds, Sattinetts and Woollen Cords,
100 ditto colored and black Merinos,
50 ditto Beaver and Pilot Cloths, and Petershams,
25 ditto colored and black Orleans Cloth,
25 ditto Camblets and Tartans,
2 Bales assorted SLOPS,
100 Pieces White Cottons,
25 Bales Cotton Warp,
50 Pieces Checks and Homespuns.

AT SAME TIME—

100 Kegs GUNPOWDER,
250 Boxes 8x10 GLASS,
50 Kegs superior Ground Ginger.
20 Bags Almonds and Nuts, &c. &c.
Oct. 19. J. & H. KINNEAR.

TEAS by Auction.
On FRIDAY next, the 25th inst. will be sold by the Subscribers, at their Sale Room—

350 CHESTS best SOUCHONG TEA.
75 ditto best CONGO do.
108 ditto Canton BOHEA do.
40 ditto 60 to 110 lb. common Bohea do.
3 Tons CORDAGE, from 9 thread to 3 inch,
3 Coils Manilla Rope, 3 to 4 inches.

☞ The sale will be without reserve.
Oct. 22. J. & H. KINNEAR.

The last of the Clifton TEAS,
BY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY the 29th day of Oct. inst. at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Subscribers Warehouse, in St. John Street:—

184 CHESTS Congo TEA,
2 Chests, 10 half do., 31 14 lb. boxes Souchong TEA,
3 Chests, 6 half do., 15 14lb. boxes Hyson do.
3 Chests, 4 14lb. boxes Twankay do.
3 Chests, 10 14lb. boxes Gunpowder do.

At same time will be offered:

27 Puns. Jamaica RUM, ex *Margaret*, Glasgow,
16 Do. St. Croix Rum, (*in Bond*,)
20 Hhds. high proof Brandy, ex *Hebe*, London,
2 Hhds. Geneva, 20 per cent. overproof,
6 Tierces Raw Sugar; 15 Bags Corks.
Oct. 22. W. H. STREET.

House and Lot for Sale.

TO be sold, on Wednesday the 24th day of October, instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Lot, next adjoining the property of Mr. Francis Leavitt, in Union street in city of Saint John; the same being at present in the occupation of Mrs. Forbes.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and possession delivered on the first day of November next. Dated this 15th day of October, 1839.

CHARLES I. PETERS.

For further information apply at the office of JAMES PETERS, Junr.

For Sale by Auction.

ON Friday the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, (if not previously disposed of) a valuable Leasehold Property fronting on Union street, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. John Golding. The House is three stories high, with Kitchen in the rear, finished throughout in the best manner, and well calculated for a boarding house, or two or three private families. For further particulars, apply to Mr. WM. J. WISWALL, on the premises, or at the store of the subscriber.
August 27, 1839. E. L. THORNE.

DEALS.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, from 100 to 150 M. feet DEALS, (Deal measure,) to be delivered immediately at the Bend of Peticodiac River.
JAMES E. M'DONALD.
St. John, October 8.

COOKING STOVES,
Franklins, Ploughs, &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand at their Warehouse, corner of Mill and Pond streets, a great variety of COOKING STOVES of the most approved patterns, FRANKLINS, CLOSE STOVES, and TIN WARE. An assortment of PLOUGHS, of much improved models, being entirely new articles in this market.

They are also prepared to furnish to order at their Phœnix Foundry, *Ship's Castings, Mill and Engine Work*, of every description.

THOMAS BARLOW & CO.
St. John, Oct. 8, 1839. (Sentinel.)

September 19, 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 colored silk Handkerchiefs;
LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS;
Umbrellas, Stocks and Braces;
Gents. warranted Waterproof HATS;
A large stock of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Pilot CLOTHS, Beavers, Petershams;
BROAD CLOTH and BUCKSKIN;
Plain and Figured MERINOS;
Mousseline 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.*

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has received per *Thetis* and *Rebecca*, part of his Fall Goods, among which are—Broad, Beaver, Pilot, and Habit CLOTHS; Buckskin, Cassimeres, Moleskins, Silk Velvet of superior quality, Gloves, Flannels, fine Guernsey Vests and Drawers, Blankets, Vestings, &c., the whole of which with his former stock will be sold low for prompt payment.—☞ *A further supply daily expected.*
1st October. E. L. THORNE.

Pilot Cloth, Flannel, Vestings, &c.
Just received per THETIS *from Liverpool:*

30 PIECES Blue PILOT CLOTHS;
5 ditto fashionable mixed ditto;
50 Pieces Blue and Black BROAD CLOTHS;
50 pieces fashionable Pantaloon Stuffs;
30 do. VESTINGS,
50 do. Printed SATTINETT,
200 do. Stout Red FLANNELS;

Which will be sold at a small ... approved paper.
Sept. 24.

PATENT MEDICINES, &C.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA FOR THE HAIR.—Its positive qualities are as follows:—

1st. For infant's keeping the head free from scurf and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.

2d. For ladies after child-birth, restoring the skin to its natural strength and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair.

3d. For any person recovering from any debility, the same effect is produced.

4th. If used in infancy till a good growth is started, it may be preserved by attention to the latest period of life.

5th. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing colour or getting gray.

6th. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in it over night.

☞ No ladies' toilet should ever be made without it.

7th. Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use. It is infallible.

Hay's Liniment for Piles, &c.

Dr. Shubael Hewes' celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve and Bone Liniment,

APPLIED morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling of 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.

Eustace & Temple's Invaluable Gonorrhœa Mixture.

AT length has been discovered an infallible and invaluable remedy for the cure of the most obstinate chronic and common cases of Gonorhœa in five days. The dangerous and useless remedies which have hitherto been offered to those who have unfortunately incurred the above troublesme disease, is a subject which has justly merited the censure of the faculty, and produced in many cases, very serious and alarming effects. To guard against these abuses, Eustace & Temple have been induced to prepare a preparation which is attended with no danger whatever, and is active and efficient in curing the disease, with little trouble to the patient. The proprietors have been studious in this particular, as many persons cannot spare the time, or suspend business, to undergo a regular course of medicine and regimen—this preparation will entirely obviate this necessity. The course to be pursued is exceedingly simple, and will not interfere with the regular duties of business; and if the medicine is used according to the directions, it will effect a speedy cure in five days. As to its decided efficacies, we will barely remark, that since its use in this city, there has not been a failure in a single case, and there are many both of the faculty and otherwise, that have already testified with pleasure to its decided superior qualities. Its taste is perfectly agreeable, and persons of the most delicate stomachs have used it without any inconvenience whatever.

Look to your Pantries and Bedrooms.

Roach and Bed Bug Bane.

THE subscriber has for some years been in the habit of supplying many families with the certain and immediate remedy for those *noxious vermin*, and has consented, at the strong solicitation of his friends, to bring it out in this public manner.—He now has the positive affirmations of a great number of citizens, (some of whom are the most wealthy and fashionable ladies in Chesnut street,) that this Bane is in all cases a *sure and certain remedy*; and these certificates are in the hands of his Agents, where any one wishing can convince themselves of their genuineness. This is better than all the puffing of a thousand unknown names; and the unprecedented sale which the Bane now has, is a full proof of this fact, and of its virtues.
Z. SAUNHOLTZ.

HEADACHE.
Dr. Spohns, Permanent Cure for Sick Headache.

HEADACHE.—This disease is one from which arises more misery to the human family, than is generally supposed, not being directly fatal, it is often neglected, or persons resort so much to the use of purgatives and other medicines, as to impair their general health, and often induced fatal diseases. The article *now offered*, seems to have overcome these difficulties. While its effects are most powerful and immediate in curing an attack or keeping it off; it is eso perfectly *mild and innocent* as to be used for infant with the greatest effect and safety.

Whitin's Patent
STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

DR. WEAVER'S
Celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.

THE proprietor in recommending this long tried and celebrated medicine to the public, is supported by the infallible test of experience which it has stood for a great number of years with unexampled success, as well as by the testimony of most respectable citizens, who have used it in their families.

The action of the medicine is not only to expel worms, but by its TONIC powers to prevent a return of them, by removing the weak state of the digestive organs, on which their production mainly depends.

DEPILATORY POWDER,
For removing all superfluous hair.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health.

THE leading points to theory upon which the great use of this Syrup is predicated, is that the stomach is the seat of all diseases of a feverish nature, and any disorder incident to the stomach is cured by this article. There is therefore no fever or cold, asthma, inflammation or debility, or sickness at stomach, (except with females, *enciente*,) or dysentery, or jaundice, or dyspepsia, but what it will cure. The only thing is that people should be patient and depend upon it. For asthma it has no equal.

DOCTOR LITTLE'S LOTION.—This wash absolutely cures SORE EYES more perfectly than any other Eye Water or Salve whatever, and at no stage is it in the least injurious to inflamed eyes. For fresh wounds and all sores however obstinate, this water is a sovereign remedy, healing them from the bottom in an almost incredible short time. The oldest and most inveterate Fever Sores are cured by it.

ESSENCE OF TYRE, for changing red or gray hair to brown or black.

DR. SCUDDER'S
GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,
For Deafness.

BLEACHING LIQUID.—Warranted to remove stains, spots, iron rust, ink, &c. from linen, muslin, straw, and all such articles, without in the least degree injuring the texture. It is a useful and economical article for families, and particularly for milliners. Country merchants also find it much in demand.

All the above Medicines for sale by Comstock & Co., New-York, and at the Circulating Library, Germain Street, next door to the Post Office, St. John.
Oct. 1, 1839. A. R. TRURO.

Saint John Water Company.

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

By order of the Board,
L. DONALDSON
St. John, 23d Sept. 1839.

Pork, Flour, ar...

THE Subscrib...
Compeer. ...
... bls. P...

VICTORIA HOUSE.

AT this, the commencement of another season, the Subscriber, in addressing the Inhabitants of this City and the neighbouring Towns, does so with thanks and gratitude for the past, and the liveliest hopes for the future; and has now the pleasure of announcing the arrival of his

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Ex ships *Sophia* and *Hebe*, from London, *Atlantic*, *Ward*, *Orbit*, and *Samuel*, from Liverpool & Greenock

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins,
MEDLEY CLOTHS of every make and colour,
Black Cloths of an extraordinary fast dye, which can be strongly recommended;
A substantial and serviceable stock of Second and Third class CLOTHS, and TROUSERING of all kinds to correspond, suited to the present season,
WAISTCOATING of all kinds, from the richest embroidered Satin to the lowest priced Marseilles; Bright, Black, and colored GRO DE NAPS;
Plain and figured Silks, Satinets, Irish and French Poplins;
Mouseline de Laine, Plain and figured Challi Dresses;
Plain and fig'd Satins and Levantines for Bonnets, with RIBBONS to suit;
London printed Cambrics, Muslin and Swiss Prints of the newest and most fashionable designs; Sewed Capes, Collars and Cuffs;
Thread, Lisle and Gimp Edgings and Laces;
NETS in all the different colours, breadths and qualities;
HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety;
Parasols, Ribbons, Blonds, Flowers and Caps—of these the variety is ample and comprehensive—combining beauty with utility, and novelty with economy;

WITH AN EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Shawls, of the newest designs.

Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool, Merino and Angola Vests and Drawers;
Gents. Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Collars, Shirts and Braces;
French and English STAYS and UMBRELLAS;
2200 Pieces printed CALICOS; 825 pieces printed DRESSES;
250 Do. FURNITURE, with Linings to suit;
430 Do. Grey Cottons and Sheetings; 120 do. striped and check'd Shirtings,
170 Do. Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Which together with his present assortment will embrace the best Stock for extent and variety ever before offered in this Province, and as they have been all selected in the best markets with the utmost care, they will be offered at such prices as will be appreciated by the most rigid economist.—His Cash system and the extent of his purchases give him advantages unapproachable by Minor Concerns.

To enter in detail through the almost endless ramifications of his extremely diversified Stock, would be a tedious operation. The subscriber therefore in expressing his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal encouragement he has already received, trusts that his untiring exertions to merit their connued support will as hitherto not go unrewarded.

St. John, June 7th, 1839. WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jun.

Meal, Flour, Biscuit, &c.

Just received per sch'rs. *Constant*, from Philadelphia, and *Union Jack*, from Boston:

100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR—*from New Wheat;*
100 do. Rye Flour; 100 do. Corn Meal,
130 packages Soda, Sugar and Bran Biscuits,
10 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO—18's;
1 bale Cotton Wool; 5 kegs Leaf Lard;
Which will be sold at lowest market prices, by
Sept. 10. JARDINE & CO.

THOMAS M. SMITH,

(Corner Ward Street & Peters' Wharf,)

Has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool,—

CORDAGE, Bolt Rope; Deep Sea, Hand Lead, and Fishing Lines; Herring and Sewing Twine, Bunting, Ensigns and Union Jacks, bright and black Varnish, Paints and Paint Oil, Nails, Spikes, Mattresses, &c. &c.—And a further supply of SHIP-CHANDLERY daily expected.

ALSO, on hand—Barrels No. 1 Fat HERRINGS, Cod and Scale Fish; Coal Tar, American Tar and Pitch, Lamp OIL of all descriptions—all of which is offered at lowest market prices.

St. John, 14th May, 1839.

J. D. MACINTYRE,
Spring, 1839.

Importations from London, Glasgow, Manchester and Paisley.

J. D. M. respectfully intimates to his numerous friends and customers, that he has just arrived from Great Britain, with part of a superb selection of the most approved and fashionable GOODS, suitable for the season, every article of which is fresh from the Manufactories, and warranted to be of the best materials. The selection comprises every description of *Silk, Muslin,* and *Woollen* Goods, fitted either for Town or Country, and will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, at his Store in Prince William street.

☞ The London and Manchester Goods hourly expected. 2d April, 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has now landing ex sch'r LAZY, *Captain Fletcher, from Quebec:*

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

—ALSO—

100 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, and 10x14
For sale by J. T. HANFORD.
11th June, 1839.

Pale Seal Oil and Cod Fish.

43 CASKS, containing about 3600 Gallons Pale Seal OIL,
240 Qtls. Madeira quality COD FISH,
Just received by the sch'r *Intrepid*, from St. John's, New-Foundland.
9th July, 1839. JAMES T. HANFORD.

BRITISH GOODS.

Just arrived by ship COLUMBINE *from Liverpool*

20 BALES White and blue Cotton WARP
4 Bales assorted MERINOS,
10 Bales Red, White and Green FLANNELS,
5 Bales Linen, Lawn, and Hollands,
1 Truss Chamois VESTS,
5 Bales White and striped Shirting,
10 Bales Grey COTTONS,
4 Bales Woollen Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
1 Bale Tartan Cloaking,
3 Bales Checked and Striped Homespun,
8 Bales Broad and Narrow CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Cassimere, &c.
2 Bales Silk, Velvet, and Fancy Waistcoating,
1 Bale Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs,
2 Bales Padding and Canvas,
2 Bales Furniture Prints,
5 Bales assorted Calicoes, dark patterns,
2 Trunks Chintz and Cambric Dresses,
1 Bale Ticks,
3 Bales Green Baize, Swanskin, and Plaiding,
2 Bales Candlewick; 1 Box Umbrellas,
1 Bale Braces, Trouser Straps, and Buttons,
1 Case Pins; 12 Crates assorted Earthenware,
2 Casks Dress and Shoe Brushes,
1 Casks assorted Cutlery,
5 Tierces Loaf Sugar,
150 Boxes Yellow and White Soap,
2 Boxes Windsor Soap,
26 Bales Irish Bacon,
1 Bale Cumberland Hams; 25 Bags Spikes,
2 Tons Camp Ovens, extra Covers, and Pots,
375 Bars and 18 bundles Round Iron,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
5 Barrels Briight Varnish,
2 Casks BB Shot,
20 Barrels Turkey Raisins,
2 Butts Zante Currants,
50 Bags Rio Coffee,
For sale at lowest rates by
August 20, 1839. B. TILTON & CO.

JUST ARRIVED

" London, and "Samuel" from Liverpool:
'KAGES, containing
ainder of the sub-
ing Goods.

Nails! Nails! Nails!

Cut Nails on hand, September 12, 1838.

52 KEGS 3'y NAILS, at 5d. per lb;
157 do. 4'y and 5'y do; 32 do. 6'y do.
do. 8'y do.—at 4d. per lb;
Kegs 10'y Nails; 60 do. 12'y do.; Kegs 3, 3½, and 4 inch Flooring Brads; ditto 2, 2¼, 2½, and 2¾ inch heathing Nails—at 3½d. per lb;
Kegs 6'y and 8'y Finishing Nails, at 5d. per lb;
An assortment of Copper Bolt Nails.
The quality of the above description of NAILS is much superior to the Cut Nail formerly sold in this market, which, together with the exceedingly low rate at which they are offered, will make a saving to the consumer of nearly *Fifty per Cent.*—Manufactured and sold by W. H. COVIL.
Saint John, New-Brunswick.

NEW GOODS.

Just Received per late arrivals from Glasgow and Liverpool:

500 PIECES Grey COTTONS, 30 to 36 inch,
200 ditto White ditto, assorted,
Bales of COTTON WARP, best quality, assorted, 50 and 100 bundles each,
Do. of Indigo Blue ditto,
9-4 Sheetings—4-4 Worsted COTTONS,
Blue, black, and coloured BROAD CLOTH,
Do. and do. Cassimeres and Forest Cloth,
Striped BUCKSKINS,
Plain and Printed MOLESKINS,
Victoria Rib Gambroon, } For Gentlemen's
Nimrod-Striped Doeskin, } Summer wear,
10 Tons POTS, Camp Ovens, and Covers,
Griddles, Fry Pans, Spiders, &c.
In Store—Hhds. SUGAR, ditto Molasses, Congo TEA, &c. &c.—All of which is offered at low prices for prompt payments.
W. H. SCOVIL.

New Goods.

Just received per sundry late Arrivals, an assrtmento of HARDWARE, consisting of

BRITANNIA Metal Tea and Coffee Pots Soup Ladles, Inkstands, drinking Cups, &c.
A large assortment of Imperial Block Tin Dish Covers, singly or in sets; Soup Tureens,
Brass and Iron Candlesticks, sets Fire Irons; cast steel Mill Saws; circular, cross-cut, whip, hand and buck Saws; blacksmith, smooth and bastard Files, whip and hand-saw Files,
Jack, trying, smoothing, moulding and beading Planes; Spokeshaves, Squares and Bevels, Braces and Bitts; drawing, chopping and mincing Knives, Bricklayers' Trowels, Carpenter's Rules; Rim, pad, cupboard, chest, till, mortice, and drawer Locks; Hinges, assorted; round and flat spring Bolts; brass and iron box Door Springs; sets of Iron Weights, from 4 lb down; Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Italian Irons, box Coffee Mills, Gridirons, Shovels and Spades,
A case of Cast STEEL, assorted; Blacksmith's best bright VICES; Cinder Sifters and Dust Pans; Cook's Ladles and Forks.
An assortment of Stone Pitchers, Teapots, Sugar Basins, Cream Pitchers, and Mustard Pots, with Britannia metal Covers,
Sets of ivory handled Knives and Forks, black ditto, buck and stag do.; do. do. Carvers; Jack and Penknives, Rodgers best pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Glass Lanterns, silver plated Water Kettles, Teapots, Sugar Basins, and Cream Pitchers.
Boxes Soap, Mould and Dipt Candles.

—ON HAND—

An extensive assortment of Franklins, register Grates, Cooking Stoves, wood and coal Stoves, Cast Iron Ploughs, wrought and cast iron Mill Cranks, Ships Cabooses of an improved pattern; ships Skylights, a new article; Ships Wheels, Capstans, Copper Signal Lanterns, Lead Scuppers, &c.
Narrow and Broad Axes; Carpenters' Adzes and Mauls.
TIN Ware of all descriptions kept constantly on hand.
Ship and Mill work of all kinds made to order at the shortest notice.

—DAILY EXPECTED—

A large assortment of Hall and Shop Lamps.
The whole of which will be disposed of low for approved payments, at the subscribers' Warehouse or the Mill Bridge.
18th June.—3m. HARRIS & ALLAN.

Wine, Gin, Sugar, Tea, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale the following articles in the Queen's Warehouse, *viz.:*

A FEW Hhds. and Quarter casks L. P. Madeira WINE, from the well-known house of *Duff, Gordon & Co.* of Madeira.
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Fine Teneriffe, &c.
Pipes superior Antwerp GENEVA,
50 bags PIMENTO,
90 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS—some very superior.
IN STORE—300 packages "Clifton's" TEAS, comprising best Congo, Souchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder; together with a quantity of CANVAS, Chain Cables, ANCHORS, Composition Spikes, Bar and Bolt Iron, &c. &c.
August 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

NEW GOODS.

Per ships Sophia and Agnes, from Liverpool,
NOW LANDING:

50 BOXES Boxes Mould Candles, short 6's,
50 boxes hard yellow Soap, each 60 lbs.
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 } prime quality Malt Whisky,
5 small hhds. }
The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, by application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

BLANKS for sale at the Observer Office.

HARDWARE, &c.

consisting of—

BLACKSMITHS' Bellows, Vices, Anvils and sorted Files and Rasps; assorted Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; bow-handled Frying Pans and Griddles; Gridirons; German and cast steel Hand, Tennant, Cross-cut and Circular SAWS; green Wire Fenders and Fire-guards; Brass FENDERS; brass Preserving Kettles; block tin Dish Covers; japaned Plate Warmers; Copper and Tin SCALES and Beams; Counter Weighing Machines; japaned Waiters; brass-headed And-irons; brass and polished Fire-irons; Kitchen ditto; copper and japaned Coal Scuttles; iron rim LOCKS, 6 and 7 inches; Plate Locks; Bed Screws; brass and japaned Door Latches; brass and iron Sliding Bolts; Chest Locks and Hinges; Trunk and Pad Locks; brass and silver-plated CANDLESTICKS; Table and Desert Knives, Forks, and Carvers; bench and moulding PLANES, assorted; Mill and Hand-saw Files; Hearth Brushes; Britannia metal Tea and Table Spoons; German Silver Tea and Table do.; German Silver Fish Slices and Butter Knives; Britannia metal Tea and Coffee Pots; silver plated Table Castors; silver plated Snuffers and Trays brass hanging Shop Lamps; eight-key FLUTES, silver keys; Holster Cases; gilt Handle Officers' SWORDS, with leather and extra steel Scabbards; Sword Belts; Jockey SADDLES; Gentlemen's Saddles, various sizes and quality; a large and choice assortment of BRIDLES; hunting and jocky WHIPS; Gig and Cart ditto; 4, 6, and 8 plait Whip Thongs; a large assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS; Percussion Caps, &c.

—ALSO—

Two Bales Fancy WOOLLEN SHAWLS, and a variety of other Merchandize.
Sept. 17.—(Chronicle.) T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

Now Landing,

17 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Puncheons Prime retail MOLASSES,
50 Bags Java COFFEE,
2800 Pure Havana CIGARS.

IN STORE:

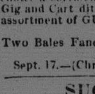
32,000 Cuba CIGARS.—For sale by
Oct. 1. JAMES MALCOLM.

POLLOCK, HERRINGS, &c.

250 CWT. prime POLLOCK; 50 brls. pickled HADDOCK; 50 brls. No. 1 Fat HERRINGS—gibbed. For sale by
Oct. 1. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

MOLASSES.—Just received per brigantine *Sir Allan Macnab*, from *St. Kitts*, 30 puncheons prime retailing Molasses, for sale by [sept. 24.] JOHN WALKER.

WANTED TO CHARTER,



THREE or FOUR VESSELS to carry cargoes to different ports in the West Indies, to which every dispatch will be given. Apply to
Sept. 24. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Outfits for a Brig.

A GANG of Standing and Running RIGGING, complete, for a Brig of 250 Tons, together with all the Blocks, Dead Eyes, Topsail-Sheets, Ties, Trusses, etc. ect.—imported from Liverpool, and now lying at Richibucto—for sale, deliverable there or here.
Sept. 14. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BACON, LEAD, OIL, &c.

Per "Amy" from Hull, and "Sophia" from Liverpool:—

20 BALES BACON,
175 Kegs best No. 1 White LEAD,
4 Hhds. Boiled OIL; 2 do. Raw Oil,
1 Bale containing CARPETING, RUGS, and Binding.—For sale by
September 14.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 30,000 Feet of Sawed SCANTLING, suitable for a House Frame of 37 1-2 by 44 feet, belonging to the Estate of the late Daniel Scott.—For particulars please apply to Mrs. Scott, Germain street. 3d Sept.

5th September, 1839.

The following GOODS in Store for sale:—

400 CHESTS Souchong TEA,
300 do. Congo and Bohea do.,
250 Kegs TOBACCO,
1200 Boxes assorted Window GLASS,
212 Coils CORDAGE,
156 Bolts CANVAS,
103 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
185 Barrels Navy Bread,
151 Do. Canada and Nova Scotia BEEF,
40 Do. Nova Scotia PORK,
400 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
10 Hhds. and 45 barrels SUGAR,
58 Bales Cotton Warp,
12 Bales Grey COTTONS,
15 Do. Rose BLANKETS,
5 cases 3-4 and 6-4 Morinos,
2 bales Homespuns and Checks,
160 kegs and bags assorted NAILS,
100 bags ditto SPIKES,
4 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR,
150 pieces Brown CANVAS, Duck and Oznaburg,
5 tons common BARLEY,
500 sides Sole and Upper LEATHER,
17 cases India Rubber SHOES,
14 ditto Writing PAPER and Blank Books,
25 bags Black Pepper,
100 ditto Yellow CORN,
100 barrels CORN MEAL,
100 ditto RYE FLOUR,
75 bags Madeira NUTS,
68 kegs Ground GINGER,
25 barrels Butter and Water CRACKERS,
13 bags COFFEE,
400 kegs White, Green, and Blue PAINTS,
500 assorted CHAIRS,
150 pieces assorted CLOTHS, Russel Cord, &c.
675 ditto PRINTS and FURNITURES,
32 ditto CARPETINGS,
8 tons OAKUM,
13 barrels WALNUTS.

—ALSO—

Boxes of Chocolate and Cocoa Paste, kegs Salt Petre, bales of Feathers, race Ginger, Castile Soap, Sperm Candles, pieces Blanketing, Tea Kettles and Hollow Ware, Franklin, Cooking, and close Stoves, Chain Cables and Anchors, American Tar, pale and brown Seal Oil, casks Whiting, casks Putty, Red and Yellow Ochre, firkins Canada Butter, Cut Nails, bags Shot, Gun and Blasting Powder, Scented Soap, tons of Varnish, jars Spirits of Turpentine, English Umber, Lytharge, Dutch Pink, English Pink, Olympion Green, pale and deep Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, Sugar of Lead—with many other articles.
10th Sept. J. & H. KINNEAR.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, &c.

Received per ship SOPHIA, *from London, the following articles, being all of a choice quality:—*

12 PIPES, } very superior BRANDY,
16 Hhds. }
6 pipes, } GIN,
20 hhds. }
2 pipes very superior Old Port WINE,
4 butts Pale and Brown SHERRY,
6 pipes Sicily, Teneriffe, and Marsala Wine,
20 cases Cherry Brandy,
40 casks Brown Stout; 2 chests Cassia,
20 bags Black Pepper.

—ALSO—

Per ship Marchioness of Bute, *from Liverpool:*
4 tons SOAP, in 36, 64, and 112 lb. boxes,
140 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES, 6's, 8's, 10's, 12's,
10 barrels Edinburgh ALE,
20 crates Wine Bottles.
May 14, 1839. JOHN WALKER.

BRIGHT SUGAR, &c.

Just landed ex sch'r Emily, *from Halifax—*

46 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 cases LEMON SYRUP,
50 dozen CORN BROOMS—for sale by
July 9. WM. HAMMOND.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day taken into Copartnership Mr. JAMES R. CRANE. The Business will be carried on under the Firm of JOHN KERR & CO.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE,
JAMES R. CRANE.

St. John, 1st April, 1839.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has received ex ship Mozambique from Greenock:

10 HHD. Martell's BRANDY
20 tierces Refined SUGAR,
6 boxes ugar Candy; 2 tierces Copperas,
4 brls. Confectinary; 10 mats Wine Bottles,
400 Iron Pots and Camp Ovens,
800 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,
10 pieces Carpeting; 177 do. Grey Cottons,
4 bales Linen Thread and Osnaburg.
Ex ships British Queen, and Ward, from Liverpool
25 crates EARTHENWARE, 121 kegs Nails,
2350 bars and bundles Iron, 10 cwt. Sparrowbills,
10 dozen Tea Kettles, 220 boxes SOAP,
3 casks Cutlery and Hardware,
33 hhds. and qr. casks Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES; 1 do. GENEVA,
36 do. do. BRANDY; 30 dozen Bed Cords,
3 bales Cordage; 1 bale Woollen Yarn,
30 reams large Blue Paper; 1 hhd. and 10 boxes Starch; 20 kegs Ground Ginger,
40 kegs Mustard; 1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 hhd. Basket Salt; 5 brls. Martindale's Blacking; 40 dozen Griffin's Scythes,
20 dozen Reaping Hooks; 300 Stone Jars,
30 dozen Scrubbing Brushes,
50 boxes and half boxes Muscatel Raisins,
50 do. Valentia do.
5 bales shell Almonds; 2 brls. Jordan do.
4 carroteels Currants; 60 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
20 bales Cotton Warp; 575 pieces grey and white Cottons; 435 do. printed do.
2 bales Barragan and Bed Tick,
41 pieces Broad Cloth and Buckskins.
Ex Albion, from London:
100 boxes Mould Candles, (wax wicks,)
120 do. Dipt do.; 20 casks Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking; 15 hhds. raw & boiled Linseed Oil,
160 kegs No. 1 White Lead,
60 do. Red and Yellow Paint; 15 cwt. Putty,
10 hhds. Lampblack; 2 chests Indigo,
126 kegs Gunpowder; 140 bags Shot,
1 keg Fuzil Flints; 2 cases tationery,
2 cases ilks; 80 dozen hoe Brushes,
15 dozen had Twine; 5 bags Black Pepper,
1 bag Cloves; 2 chests Cassia,
2 baskets Annatto; 2 bales lops,
7 casks containing Nutmegs, Borax, Blue Vitrio and Cream of Tartar.
Ex Glasgow, from Belfast:
120 boxes Glenfield's White and Yellow SOAP.
Daily expected from Bristol:
5000 Bath BRICK; 70 boxes Tin Plate.

—ON HAND—

200 barrels Fat Cumberland PORK, equal if not superior to Canada prime Mess,
160 puncheons Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
75 hhds. Sugar and Molasses,
50 do. GIN and BRANDY; 150 cases GIN,
50 casks Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES,
250 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEA; 2000 lbs. Root GINGER,
50 barrels Whiting; 20 casks Seal Oil,
20 barrels Cider and White Wine VINEGAR,
10 do. Cuba HONEY,
200 do. fine and coarse Blasting POWDER.
May 21 *WILLIAM HAMMOND*

GROCERIES.

Landing ex ship Hebe from London:

100 BOXES Wax Wick Mould CANDLES, short 6's,
45 do. Dipt do.; 25 do. Sperm do.,
15 do. Wax do.,
3 do. Carriage Lights and Tapers,
50 do. Yellow SOAP,
20 do. Brown and White Windsor Soap,
10 hhds. assorted Pickles & Sauces from Lazenby's,
1 do. Essence Coffee, Currie Powder, and Capers,
30 kegs Mustard; 1 hhd. Bottled do.,
200 boxes best Starch; 1 tierce Button Blue,
150 boxes Raisins, a superior article,
100 drums pulled Turkey Figs,
70 do Sultana Raisins,
10 barrels Red Smyrna do.,
2 butts and 2 Carroteeles Zante Currants,
1 tierce Valentia Almonds,
1 case DATES luxurious fruit,
10 bales Soft Shell Almonds,
25 bags Black Pepper,
1 case each Nutmegs and Mace,
3 chests Cassia; 12 bales *Real Mocha* Coffee,
3 bales Brushes, assorted; 10 hhds. Blacking,
50 gross Corks,
10 chests (Howqua's Mixture) TEA,
1 case Imperial Plums.

—ON CONSIGNMENT—

7 hhds. Old Pale BRANDY.

Ex the ship Samuel from Liverpool:

200 boxes Best Yellow Soap; 2 cases Italian Juice, 1 do. Refined do.; 1 hhd. Split Pease; 1 tierce Thumb Blue; 1 do. Salt Petre; 1 do. Candied Peel; 3 chests best Indigo; 12 hhds. Refined Sugar; 3 do. very white Crushed do.; 1 Puncheon Golden Syrup; 20 qr. casks French Champagne Vinegar; 30 kegs Ground Ginger; 1 do. do. Cassia; 2 do. Cayenne Pepper; 1 case Bitter Almonds; 30 do. Maccaroni and Vermicelli; 1 do. Isinglass; 4 cases French Plums; 1 do. do. Raisins; 50 boxes Mould Candles; 50 hampers English Cheese; 10 bales Irish Bacon; 6 do. Yorkshire Spiced do; 100 kegs Paints, &c. &c.

In Store—150 chests Congo TEA; 100 barrels Prime Mess Irish PORK; 20 hhds. Refined SUGAR; 20 do. Raw do.; 10 do. Molasses, &c. &c.

The remainder of J. M.'s Spring Supplies hourly expected.

☞ The above Goods have all been selected by J. M. at the Manufacturers' and Importers. The quality of them is warranted, and they are now offered at the lowest market prices for Cash or approved Notes. JAMES MALCOLM.

28th May, 1839.

HEALTH SECURED BY
MORISON'S PILLS.

THE Universal Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Health, which has obtained the recommendations of Thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Billious and Liver Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreaux, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; will keep *for Years in all Climates.*—They are undoubtedly the best and safest MEDICINE, forming at pleasure the mildest *Aperient*, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases.

☞ Prepared at the *British College of Health*, London, and sold by V. H. NELSON, General Agent for New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., at the Victoria Book and Stationary Warehouse, No. 14, King-street, St. John, N. B

St. John, August 21, 1838.

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for past favors, begs to state that he has on hand a general assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, amounting to upwards of 600 Pairs, among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco, Doe-skin and Opera Boots—the latter a beautiful article for summer wear; Gent's Morocco, and Doe-skin Bootees, Oxonian Shoes and Pumps, Goloshes, &c.; strong Boots and Shoes in variety.

In point of style, quality and variety, the above stock cannot be excelled by any other Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Establishment in the Province.

D. PATERSON,

☞ Every article in his line made to measure, with despatch. April 23, 1839.—9m.,

20 HHDS. 30 Boxes Bright SUGAR. For sale by
Aug. 6. J. MALCOLM.

DRY GOODS,
Cordage, Iron, Brandy, &c.

Landing ex Agnes, from Liverpool—

29 BALES—containing Pilot Cloths, Prints, white and grey Shirting, Sattinets, Tweeds, Vestings, Merinos, Furniture Cottons, Velvets, Slops, etc.
198 Coils CORDAGE, 1½ inch to 5 inch,
43 Ditto White ROPE; 20 do. Bolt Rope,
100 Bolts CANVAS,
3986 Bars common and refined IRON,
120 Bundles do. do. do.
231 Bolts Copper; 3 casks Composition Spikes,
1 Cask Clinch Rings; 5 hhds. Bath Bricks,
160 Bags Spikes, 4½ inch to 10 inch,
8 ANCHORS, assorted,
5 Chain CABLES; Topsail Ties, etc.
20 Barrels Coal TAR; 60 Bundles Oakum,
12 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY,
90 Boxes Candles—Moulds and Dipts,
100 Boxes *SOAP*; 1 tierce Brushes,
20 Kegs Ground Ginger; 10 do. Queen's Blue
50 Kegs F and SF MUSTARD
8 Barrels Epsom Salts,
500 Pieces Stone Ware; 6 bales PAPER,
10 Crates Earthenware; 50 boxes *STARCH*,
20 Casks Nails; 1 hhd. basket Salt,
1 Cask HARDWARE; 1 bale Bed Cords,
2 Bales Cotton Warp; 1 hhd. ground Logwood,
1 Bale Osnaburgs; 1 do. Lines and Twines,
1 Bale Cork FENDERS, etc. etc. etc.
To be sold low from the Wharf.
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.
OR
JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER.
September 14.

A CARD.

DR. RUDDICK

Practitioner of Medicine, urgery, Obstetrics, etc.

DOES hereby notify the Public that his best services, in the above branches, are at their command.

Dr. R. hopes that by the most indefatigable assiduity to the interests of his Patients, and by a due consideration to the limited circumstances of the indigent, to merit even yet a greater share of public patronage.

Dr. R's success during his ast Medical career is too well known by his Patients to require any comment, and he humbly trusts that those upon whom he has not yet had the honor to attend, who may in future commit to him the combating of those diseases to which the human frame is subject, may have no less reason to appreciate his services.

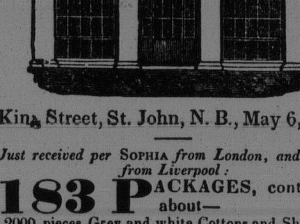
As Dr. R. resides at Quaco, in the Parish of Saint Martin, County of Saint John, he may be there consulted at any time the case requires.

St. Martin, Aug. 10, 1839. W. RUDDICK, *Physician & Surgeon*

WINE, OLIVE OIL, &c.

15 QR. CASKS MALAGA WINE; 12 baskets CHAMPAGNE, (pints);
10 casks FRONTIGNAC,
25 boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,
20 cases Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c.
10 boxes Castile Soap,; 10 bags Velvet Corks;
10 boxes EAU DE COLOGNE,
20 octaves OLIVE OIL, 15 gallons each, suitable packages for families.
Landing this day ex sch'r "*Yarmouth Packet,*" from Halifax, and for sale by
July 23, 1839. *EDWARD DOLBY.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.



King Street, St. John, N. B., May 6, 1839

Just received per SOPHIA *from London, and* ORBIT *from Liverpool:*

183 PACKAGES, containing about—
2000 pieces Grey and white Cottons and Sheetings,
1000 do. Prints; 200 do. Regatta Shirtings,
130 do. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Kersies, and new style Trouser tuffs,
100 do. Carpeting and Druggets,
90 do. Osnaburgs, Padding, Canvas, &c.
40 do. Linen Duck, and 6-4, 10-4 and 11-4 Linen Sheeting,
200 do. best Irish Shirting Linens and Lawns,
80 do. Silks and Silk Serges,
250 do. Real India and British Bandanas, and white, crimson, and primrose Pongees,
160 Dozen new styles Gentlemen's STOCKS,
105 pieces Bedticks; 200 plain and fancy Moleskins, Cantoon, Trouser Stuffs, &c.; 180 do. new styles fancy Vestings; 300 lbs. Mixt pins; 110 lbs. best sewing Silks and Twists; 200 lbs. Cotton Balls; ½ on 2 and 3 ply candlewick; ½ ton best Linen Threads; 1000 dozen Cotton Reels; 1800 dozen Buttons; 100 dozen India Rubber and Cotton Braces; 50 dozen patent Brass Mounted Trouser Straps; 500 pieces Apron Checks and Scotch Homespuns; 1200 dozen Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery; 30 dozen Tartan plaid and Indiana Shawls; 180 dozen Furniture Fringes; 30 dozen Regatta Shirts; 65 dozen Ladies' and Children's Stays; 20 dozen brown and coloured Damask Table Covers; 360 dozen Cotton Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs; 80 pieces ancy Checks and Jeans, for Children's Clothes; 180 pieces Ginghams; 400 pieces Ribbons; 260 Muslin de Laine, Victoria, and Italian Dress Patterns; 6 dozen Mackintosh's Waterproof Capes and Cloaks; 50 dozen Cotton Umbrellas; 20 dozen Silk Umbrellas and Parasols; 150 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos and Paramattas,—Crapes, silk and cotton Velvets, Tailor's Trimmings, Oil Cloths for Table Covers, Table Matts, and a large assortment of HABERDASHERY, &c. &c., for sale at the lowest prices *for Cash only by retail*, or for approved Notes by wholesale, by
P. DUFF.

NEW GOODS.

—No. 9, South Market Wharf,—

Received per Ship Samuel *from Liverpool:*

A GENERAL assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and HARDWARE, consisting of—Printed Cottons, Grey do., White do., white and blue Cotton Warps, Moleskin, Bedticking, Lining Cambricks, Canvass, Flannels, Shoe Thread, Jaconet and Book Muslin, Bobinett, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hank Cotton, Shovels and Tongs, and Fire Irons, Tea Kettles, shoe and scrubbing Brushes, Locks, Hinges, Screws, square pointed Shovels, Scythes, Buttons, Knives and Forks, Shot, White Lead, Blue Vitriol, Allum, Copperas, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Raisins, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

From Greenock, per the Ellen Bryson,—
3 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,

—IN STORE—

Hhds. Molasses, hhds. Sugar, Saleratus, Corn Brooms, Painted Pails, Wheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Pot Barley, Glass, Tobacco, &c. &c. which they offer for sale at the lowest rates for cash or approved paper. KNOWLES & THORNE.
Saint John, June 18, 1839.

New Grocery and Provision STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE in King-street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, where may be found, good and cheap articles in the above line; the best of LIQUORS always on hand; Likewise, 40 dozen LEMON SYRUP, a superior article. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
23d July. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

New BRIG for Sale.

A SUBSTANTIALLY built and fast sailing BRIG of 153 tons, old measurement, now lying at Pettingell's wharf, will be ready for sea in a few days, and if applied for immediately will be sold on moderate terms, on application to
Sept. 28. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS

Further Supply of BRITISH GOODS.

Landing ex ships Magnificent and Agnes, from Liverpool:

5 CASES Stuff, Leghorn Silk, and Gossamer HATS; 4 bales BLANKETS,
3 bales grey twilled COTTONS,
1 case Linen Threads and Cotton Balls,
1 bale Slop Clothing,
4 cases—containing black and colored Bandannas; Kid, Lambs' Wool, and Thibet Gloves; 100 dozen Brochella, Paramatta, Satin, and Velvet Stocks; Cotton and Lambs' Wool Hose and Stockings;
195 coils Manilla Rope; 53 coils White Rope,
100 dozen Bed Cords; 1 bale Shoe Thread,
250 dozen Clarke's white and colored Reels,
5 bales Osnaburgs and Duck.
As these Goods have been imported direct from the manufacturers, they can be offered at lowest rates.
17th Sept. B. TILTON & CO.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received by ships *Magnificent* and *Rebecca*, from Liverpool:

1 BALE Linen Threads; 2 bales Bed Cords,
100 dozen scrubbing and shoe Brushes,
100 boxes Steel's SOAP; 2 hhds. ground Logwood,
2 hhds. Bath Bricks; 10 boxes Queen's Blue,
54 coils CORDAGE; 20 coils White Rope,
10 casks Turkey Raisins,
2 carroteels Zante Currants,
2 cases mix'd Pins; 2 bales Lamp Wick,
7 bales white and blue Cotton Warp,
1 cask Knives & Forks, tea & table Spoons, &c.
Per schr. Teazer, from New-York, and James Clarke, from Boston:
21 barrels new Genesee superfine FLOUR,
25 boxes Butter CRACKERS,
50 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
Which will be sold at lowest market prices.
17th September. *JARDINE & CO*

VALUABLE FREEHOLD,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that large and pleasantly situated HOUSE, owned and occupied by himself, situate in Queen Street. Should any person be disposed to purchase the above property, possession might be had either on the 1st of November next, or on the 1st May following. The payments would be made easy; and the premises may be viewed at any time, on application to the subscriber.
Aug. 31. T. L. NICHOLSON.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING HOUSE in Duke street, together with the Land on which it stands, at present under a rent of one year from the first of May last, of £60 per annum. The House is in good order, contains five Rooms with fire places, five Bedrooms, Kitchen and Pantries, a good frost proof Cellar, an excellent and never failing well of Water, Woodhouse, &c. For further particulars apply to

JAMES HARRIS,
(HARRIS & ALLAN'S.)

Also for Sale, a good strong young cart MARE, six years old, rising seven, in excellent order, having had a summer's fine pasturage in Norton. If required, also, a good one horse CART, almost new, and Cart Harness complete.—Apply as above.
St. John, August 27, 1839.

Valuable MILL and MILL PRIVILEGE, LAND,

Belonging to the Estate of EDWARD DRURY & Co.
FOR SALE.

AN excellent single SAW MILL at Mispeck, only ten miles from the City, well supplied with abundance of Water by a large Lake. There is also fitted up, in the most approved manner, two Circular Saws for cutting Flooring, Staves, &c.

Also, about 1000 Acres of LAND fronting on the Bay Shore, well timbered which will be sold with the Mill or seperately, as may be agreed upon.

Terms and further particulars made known on application at the store of the late Firm of E. DRURY & Co. July 30, 1839.

SPLENDID AND CHEAP BOOKS,

At the Victoria Book Store.

THE cheapest and best editions of the following Works ever published, are now offered to the public of these Provinces, as cheap as they are sold in any part of Great Britain.

The Popular Encyclopedia, being a complete and general Dictionary of *Arts, Sciences, Literature, Biography, and Politics*,—a new and splendid edition, enlarged and improved by the most eminent Professors.
The Land of Burns,—a splendid series of *Landscapes* and *Portraits*, executed in the highest style of art.
Goldsmith's History of the Earth and Animated Nature, containing 1600 Engravings.
Family Worship—a series of Prayers, by upwards of one hundred and fifty Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.
Baxter's Select Works,—containing The Saint's Everlasting Rest; Call to the Unconverted; Now or Never;—together with his complete works, the best of all editions.
Napoleon and his Times—complete in one Volume.
Casquet of Literary Gems.
Erskine's Beauties.
Hall's Commentaries.
The complete Works of Flavius Josephus,
Brown's Bible and Dictionary.
Mechanics' Pocket Dictionary.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Letters to Young Ladies.
Tales & Sketches, by the Ettrick Shepherd
Christian Instructor.
Stackhouse's History of the Bible.

☞ The above Works, together with 15,000 other Miscellaneous Volumes, are for sale at the lowest Cash prices, at the *Cheap Book-Store.*
*** See NELSON'S Catalogue of Cheap Books.
16th July, V. H. NELSON.

JOHN KIRK

Reed's Point,

Offers for Sale at very low Rates for Cash:—

60 BOXES Mould and Dip't CANDLES,
6 do. Wax ditto, short 6's,
30 do best Liverpool Soap,
10 do. do. Blue Starch,
30 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
800 Lbs. superior Nova Scotia CHEESE,
5 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 2 do. Loaf do.
5 Chests Young Hyson TEA,
10 Chests and boxes Souchong, Congo, and Gunpowder TEAS,
6 Cases Arrow Root, (each 14 lbs.)
6000 Spanish CIGARS,
Kegs 4d'y and 6d'y NAILS,
120 Pairs Mens' strong Shoes and Boots,
20 Barrels Navy and Pilot BREAD,
2 do. Quebec Crackers, (a superior article,)
15 Quintals Cod Fish; 1 case best Spanish Indigo
Barrels Peas and barrels Onions,
2 Kegs No. 1 Richmond Tobacco,
6 Puncheons Jamaica RUM,
1 Hhd. superior Raspberry Rum,
5 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's No. 1,)
1 Hogshead GIN; 4 hhds. and qr. casks Shrub
Part puncheon Isley AQUA,

—ALSO—

Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES, with a good assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS Ship Chandlery, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

Dressed Ash Oars, Handspikes, and a small assortment of Door and Chamber LOCKS.
St. John, January 1, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received per the late arrivals from England, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and HARDWARE, which will be sold at very low rates for approved payments.

E. L. THORNE,
June 25th, 1839. *Prince Wm.-street.*