

The Weekly Register.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1839.

VOL. XII. No. 16.

Established in 1818,
Under the title of "THE STAR," Whole No. 1117.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS,
By DONALD A. CAMERON.
Office in Prince William-street, near the Market
square, over the Marine Assurance Office.
TERMS—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in
advance.

Weekly Almanack.

	OCT.—1839.	SUN	MOON FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
16 WEDNESDAY	6 61	5 15	11 54 6 9
17 THURSDAY	6 17	5 13	10 48 7 29
18 FRIDAY	6 33	5 11	9 41 8 30
19 SATURDAY	6 49	5 9	8 22 9 21
20 SUNDAY	6 55	5 8	7 38 10 7
21 MONDAY	6 55	5 6	6 46 10 46
22 TUESDAY	6 53	5 4	5 54 11 30

Full Moon 22d, 11h, 43m, morning.

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
one o'clock on the day immediately preceding the Dis-
count 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 left at the Bank before
one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
R. H. LISTON, Esq., Manager.
Discount Days... Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount, must 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, Esq., President.
Committee for September:
R. F. HAZEN, JOHN HAMMOND, DANIEL ANSLY.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted), from
10 to 3 o'clock.
JAMES KIRK, Esq., 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 authorized to grant Drafts
on the Branches of the Colonial Bank—
Kingston,
Montego Bay,
Falmouth,
Savannah-la-mar,
Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad,
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada,
Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent,
Tobago, Barbados, 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 cur-
rent 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 Freight, on and after Monday next, the 26th in-
stant, on the most favorable terms.

For further particulars apply to Captain Reed, or
at the office of
E. BARLOW & SONS.

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, 25th, 1839.

H. & P. McCULLOUGH
HAVE removed their stock of Goods to the
store on the corner of King and Germain
streets, formerly occupied by the Post Office, and in-
vite the attention of the public to their extensive as-
sortment 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, on Wednesday.
Friday—For Digby and Annapolis, returning on
Saturday.
For further particulars apply to Captain Reed, or
at the office of
E. BARLOW & SONS.

IRON, IRON, IRON.
250 TONS of Single and Double Refined
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 estab-
lishment in Prince William Street:
175 Chests China Tea; 35 do. Blackish
Leaf do.; 15 do. Souchong do.; 15 do. Hyson;
10 do. Twankey and Young Hyson; 35 do. Bohen
in Congo packages; with an extensive assortment
of raw and refined SUGARS, Mocha and Java COF-
FEE, FRUIT, SPICES, &c.
The qualities of the above Goods are all warranted
to be what they are represented.
The very high quality of J. M.'s ground
Coffee is now generally admitted, and all any of
the above may be had wholesale or retail at his usual
low prices.
Sept. 24.

TIMBER.
1000 TONS Sable Red Pine,
600 do. Tobique White Pine, 17 1/2
inches average,
400 do. Restook do. 19 1/2 in. average.
For sale by RITCHIE & BROTHERS,
17th September.

PORK! PORK!
Now landing from the schooner Esperance, from
Quebec:
350 B RLS. Prime PORK, which will be
sold very low by wholesale and retail.
Sept. 7. W. M. HAMMOND.

The Garland.

MY MOTHER.

The tribute to a good mother, which follows, will
serve to express the feelings of many who beheld
time's ravages upon their most highly prized parent.

My Mother, thou art growing old;
Thy locks are white as snow,
Thy face is wrinkled with the years,
And thy cheeks have lost their glow.
O, must thou fade as soon away,
My best and only friend?
Thou who first taught my lips to pray—
My infant knees to bend?
Thou who forsook thy couch at night,
To watch around my bed—
And deemed it still a fond delight
To kiss my feverish head?

Thy kindness in my tender youth
I never can repay;
In sickness ever near to soothe,
And comfort every day.
My Mother! I can never tell
Of all thy tender cares,
For thou hast loved—loved much too well,
And watched too oft to bless.

When weary, and my toil is o'er,
I'm sinking to my rest,
I seem to feel as years before,
When nestling at thy breast.
But as thy evening hours decline,
With all life's labour past,
No joys shall be so great as mine,
To cheer thee while thy days are late.

My Mother! every nerve shall strain
To take away thy care!
Couldst thou but live thy years again,
I would thy trials share.

The late numerous melancholy shipwreck re-
ports, the publication of the following lines peculiarly ren-
dered at the present time.

The Lost at Sea.
Pattest up a prayer for one
Sailing on the stormy ocean—
Hope no more—his corpse is done!
Dream not, when upon thy pillow,
That he slumbers by thy side;
For his corpse, beneath the billow,
Heaveth with the restless tide.

Children, who, as sweet flowers growing,
Laugh amid the sorrowing rains—
Know ye not that clouds are throwing
Shadows on your sire's remains?
Where the hoarsest gale is rolling,
With a mountain's motion on,
Dream ye that his voice is tolling,
For your father, lost and gone?

As a hero on his grave,
He may be by the side of slaughter
Every blade and leaping wave—
Under the majestic canopy,
Where the giant currents rolled,
Slept thy sire without emotion,
Sweetly by a beam of God.

And the violet sunbeams slanted,
Favering through the chrysalis deep,
"Till their wings were fully expanded,
Those shut eyes in their sleep;
Sands like crumpled silver gleaming,
My heart's fond wish, where'er I roam,
Bound him in its silence there!

There's an Eye that will be Brighter!
By James Baxter, Author of "Little Lays for Little
Learners."
There's an eye that will be brighter
When my step is on the stair,
There's a foot that will fall lighter,
When my hand is on my head!
Bounding forth to greet me there!
My lot in lands afar all lonely,
Has been of peril and of pain;
Yet one bright thought has cheered me only—
The hope of meeting her again.

There's a little heart will flutter,
Like a poor imprisoned bird,
There are lips will joy will utter,
When my welcome hand is held!
I care not though fate made me wander
In other lands 'till past was youth;
My heart's absence has grown tender—
And well has tried his Mary's truth.

Miscellaneous.
FOR THE OBSERVER.
HOURS OF IDLENESS, NO. I.

"They that enter into the state of marriage cast a die of the
greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest interest in the
world, next to the last thro' eternity."—Bishop Taylor.

"What pity that to delude a form,
By beauty kindled, where cultivating sense,
And more than vulgar goodness seem to dwell,
Should be devoted to the ruin."—Thomson.

I have often wondered how a person of sense
could marry foolish. Yet the frequency of the fact
prevents its exciting surprise. A sort of infatuation
seems to seize the mind at a moment which, of all
others in life, requires the exercise of an enlightened
judgment and sound discretion. It is not, however,
in human nature that such a marriage should be pro-
ductive of happiness; for while happiness in the
married state requires that the parties should regard
each other at least with sentiments of esteem, a per-
son of sense can think of a fool only with indifference,
or contempt. It would be less unfortunate in
these cases, indeed, if imbecility of mind were always
accompanied by mildness of temper; but we often
see the most violent passions without the salutary con-
trol of good sense or discretion, and have frequen-
tly to learn from experience that "there is no
animal so ungovernable as a fool."

Yet strength of mind is by no means the only
particular in which dissimilarity may become the
cause of unhappiness in the married state. If one of
the parties should be in the extreme, the influence of this
contrast will be equally destructive of all fancie-
bliss. Gods! to see a young lady of exquisite taste
and refinement, fine sentiments and elevated mind,
united to a rude, coarse, uncultivated animal who
has not enough regard for the refinements of life to
keep his teeth clean! or who is even addicted to
some disgusting vice! Yet such unnatural sacrifices
are sometimes made because the uncouth gentleman
has wealth! or perhaps a few drops of noble blood
in his veins! I like pride—almost laurel spirit—and
do not object even to a little haughtiness, provided it
be not ungenerous; but these absurd matches show
an unparagonable disregard of the unhappy consequen-
ces, and render the promoters of them deeply an-
swerable.

It is the opinion of some philosophers, that all
men have their ruling passion, which more or less
influences all their conduct. This passion is, in
some cases, an inordinate love of money. When
this is the case, its effect usually is to debase the
mind and contract the heart. Every other object
pursuit is relinquished for the accumulation of wealth.
The meanest actions, the most despicable contrivances,
are constantly resorted to for the purpose of
making or saving a few pence. If the individual
marries, his choice is determined, not by the superi-
ority of the lady's mind or the excellence of her
rank and estimation in the community—but by the
decisive consideration is, that the match will materi-

ally add to his wealth. In a mind like this, no generous
or noble sentiment has place—the feelings which
do honor to human nature seldom arise—and the
virtues which are the avails of a noble mind are
nowhere to be found. What a sad change!—
Now, without degrading that a rational and proper
prudence is one of the first of virtues, only fancy
a gentleman of this description marrying a young lady
who has been brought up in the bosom of an amiable
family, under the tender guidance of indulgent parents,
accustomed to all the elegancies and pleasures of
fashionable life; but who has to learn, as her first lesson
after marriage, that it is an unparagonable sin to ex-
pend unnecessarily a few pence, that a small change
is it possible that such a wife can be happy? I
think not.—She cannot esteem a husband who has
no soul—no noble or manly qualities; and if she
loves him, she will learn but too soon that her love
has been bestowed upon what she fancied to be
not what it is.—How careful should young persons
be, not to ascribe to others, under peculiar cir-
cumstances, those qualities and dispositions which
only love and esteem, without knowing that they
possess them! How few can say with truth after the
dovey-moon, "She is all my fancy painted her!"
I do believe there is not a more common or a more
fatal error than this, or one which is more calculated
to produce unhappy marriages.

I was musing on this subject in one of my solitary
strolls through the suburbs of the town of Belleville,
when I accidentally met a young man whom the
world called eccentric, but whom, from long ac-
quaintance, I knew to be extremely like other people.
The apparent eccentricity which hung about him
was in his fortune, not in his nature. His fortune
indeed, had been peculiar and unenviable; but his nature
was remarkable chiefly for the rare union of high
and dignified pride, with the most sensitive and re-
tiring diffidence.

"I have been thinking," I said to him, "on the
subject of matrimony, and pray allow me to enquire
what is the reason you do not get married?"
"I have no reason why you should enquire, unless
it is 'Why, that is question,'" he replied, "which
admits of several answers; but I will only say, at
present, that I am too proud."
"Too proud!" I said, "surely that need be no
obstacle, for I doubt not you can easily find ladies in
Belleville as proud as you are." "Certainly," he said, "I do not doubt that; for
no man has a higher or more chivalrous regard
for his name than I have, but I cannot stoop to con-
quer you, or do you intend to die a bachelor?"
"Certainly not," he said, "and since you have
driven me to the alternative, I will frankly confess
neither respect the one, nor intend the other.
I have no reason why a young man who has the
means of happiness around him—should be pre-
vented from enjoying all the happiness which his disposition
is capable, should be in a hurry to change his position,
and to place himself in circumstances in which, per-
haps, he may be unhappy for the remainder of his
life. It is not in my disposition to precipitate in
any thing, and I certainly shall not in a matter of
the greatest importance."

"I like reasoning on this subject, it sounds so
very like inference! I fancy you were never in
love?"
"I do not recollect," he said; "but I have no ob-
jection to tell you that I shall never be married until
I die."

"Oh, as to that," I said, "it is the easiest thing
in the world to be in love. Some young men covet
any lady who is rich, and others can love any one
who is pretty!"
"I have a little regard for either of those ex-
cellencies of the mind and heart," he said, "and
of contempt; but I am so great an admirer of ability
and good sense, adorned by education, that I
dare say I might fancy I loved almost any lady of
unquestionable ability, who should possess these su-
perior recommendations. I am not inensible to the
charms of beauty; but no man of sense would choose
a wife merely because she was pretty. As to wealth,
I think it an objection."

"It does not very much," I said, "for those who are
not in love to philosophize on this subject, and who
do not tell you, that where Cupid rules, Minerva has
very little influence.—However, I will take another
opportunity of conversing with you on this topic,
when you shall have leisure to discuss more deeply.
In the mean time, if you should happen to fall in
love, I have no doubt your platonic sentiments will
be somewhat changed."

"Et jam dixit humida celo precipitavit, sudante
cadenitis sidera somnos." PHILOSOPHIA.

**Buonaparte and the French Army at the com-
mencement of the Peninsular War.**

At the commencement of the desolating war
of which Spain was the theatre, the theatre, the
well-ordered tactics of the highest state of
discipline and perfection. The wild impulse infused
into the ranks of the Republican Armies by the sud-
den change from absolute rule to unbridled liberty,
had received an impetus from the hand of
France and directed its concentrated strength towards
one object: for whilst the love of country, of liberty
and independence, had stimulated the victors of Fleu-
rus and Jemappes, the love of glory alone excited
the bands of Demouriez and Jourdan, which, even in
the days of unbridled enthusiasm, had equally set
about the boasted theories of the Aulic Council and
the well-ordered tactics of the parade of Potsdam,
under the tuition of the great Frederick, who
now directed their energies, become, as it was
imagined, quite invincible.

The art of war, it was maintained, had undergone
a wonderful change since the advent of Napoleon.
Until the appearance of that great master, whose
practical lessons had overturned all former theories,
the art, his parasites said, had never been perfectly
understood; but, in point of fact, there was nothing
new in the system of Napoleon—he acted on the
sound principles adopted by Marlborough, by Frede-
rick, and indeed by all the great generals of antiquity,
but from which his adversaries had invariably depart-
ed. His whole system consisted in concentrating
his forces on important points, instead of dissemi-
nating them in long lines of posts; in concealing his
intentions by keeping his plans confined within his own
breast; in making his movements by swarms of light
troops vigorously when the moment for action arrived,
and attacking with a force of novelty in his mode of
attack was faulty; for he continued the system adopted
by his republican predecessors, of pushing for-
ward the secret of the enemy, to the regular equip-
ment lines of the enemy, though deployed in line,
the loss of which was thereby occasioned, so long
they gained their point, and this extended pos-
sion of their adversaries, in most cases, enabled them
to do what Napoleon had done, to gain at a less sacri-
fice of life; yet this erroneous system he pursued
the very last, regardless of the warnings of his Lieut-
enants, who assured him that Wellington had dis-
covered the secret of defeating his *colonne de s'écrite*;
and that English troops, though deployed in line,
were not to be beaten by appearance, however formi-
dable.

The Army of Napoleon possessed, nevertheless,
advantages over the other powers of Europe, which
must not be lost sight of. The lightness of his
baggage when in the field, their want of camp equip-
ment, the little necessity they had for being encum-
bered with a large Commissariat Establishment—all

consequences of their carrying the war into, and un-
ceremoniously appropriating to themselves the re-
sources of other countries—enabled them to move
with extraordinary celerity; an advantage to which
every other consideration was sacrificed. And this
system of living upon the enemy or upon his al-
lies—for the distinction was merely nominal in the
eyes of the French Emperor—tended materially to
increase the horrors of war to the inhabitants of the
countries which were the scene of hostilities; yet it
was a salutary measure, by bringing matters
to a speedy issue. When, however, his Armies came
to endure the privations of the Spanish war, the
want of these necessary comforts and establishments
was severely felt; and, indeed, Napoleon's cam-
paigns against the Austrians, in 1796 and 1805,
would have terminated fatally for him, notwithstanding
the inevitable success that attended his operations
in the battle field, had his adversaries shown more
fortitude, and perseverance in the struggle.

"The soldiers of no other nation, perhaps," would
so readily have submitted to the privations which
those of France were thus occasionally called upon to
bear; but it was found at last that they did not dif-
fer materially from other people, but that there
was a limit to their endurance. In other respects,
however, the French are peculiarly suited to make
good soldiers; they possess high courage—great per-
sonal activity and mental resources—society, which
buoys them up within the bounds of discipline—
and bear privations, without complaining—a stock
of vanity that enables them to keep up their spirits under
a long and an inordinate love of fame, which leads
them to undertake the most daring enterprises.

A long course of uninterrupted successes had led
the French troops to consider themselves invincible;
and so indeed they had been found by all who had
attempted to resist them. They regarded their
Emperor with a feeling bordering on adoration; and
for his star had never yet turned pale before an ad-
versary; and up to this period the Princes, and even
Kings, whom he had made (many of them of scarcely
any reputation than himself) had not ven-
tured to express that dissatisfaction at a restless ambi-
tion, which, when stated with honour, and guarded
plundered riches, they began to feel both inso-
lence and blameable.—Such were the troops with whom
the Emperor of Austria, with the "shook-pear" Army
of England, was about to dispute the palm of victory.

EGGS AND POULTRY.
Among all nations, and throughout all grades of
society, eggs have been a favourite food. But, in
all our cities, and particularly in winter, they are sold
at such prices that few can afford to use them at all,
and even those who are in easy circumstances can-
not afford to purchase them for common use. There is
no need of this. Every family, or nearly every fami-
ly, can have fresh eggs, and at a very low price, by
raising a few little fowls, and by attending to the
rearing of the young, and to the degree of perfec-
tion of the use of man, the common dunghill
fowl is capable of yielding the greatest possible pro-
fit to the owner. In the month of November I put
up a few chickens, and gave them a small
chamber, in a wood house, defended from storms,
with an opening to the south. Their food, water,
and lime were placed on shelves convenient for them,
and nests and chalk nests in plenty. These
chickens were well attended, and well fed,
and continued to lay eggs through the winter.
From these eleven hens I received an average of six
eggs daily, during winter, and whenever any one of
them was disposed to sit, namely, as soon as she
began to cluck, she was separated from the others,
by a gated partition, and her apartment darkened.
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EGGS AND POULTRY.
Among all nations, and throughout all grades of
society, eggs have been a favourite food. But, in
all our cities, and particularly in winter, they are sold
at such prices that few can afford to use them at all,
and even those who are in easy circumstances can-
not afford to purchase them for common use. There is
no need of this. Every family, or nearly every fami-
ly, can have fresh eggs, and at a very low price, by
raising a few little fowls, and by attending to the
rearing of the young, and to the degree of perfec-
tion of the use of man, the common dunghill
fowl is capable of yielding the greatest possible pro-
fit to the owner. In the month of November I put
up a few chickens, and gave them a small
chamber, in a wood house, defended from storms,
with an opening to the south. Their food, water,
and lime were placed on shelves convenient for them,
and nests and chalk nests in plenty. These
chickens were well attended, and well fed,
and continued to lay eggs through the winter.
From these eleven hens I received an average of six
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carth-shell contain lime, and when, in winter, the
earth is bound with frost and covered with snow, if
they do, the eggs, of necessity, must be without
shells. Old rubbish from chimneys and old
bricks, is proper for them and only needs to be
broken into small pieces, and mixed with the soil.
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earth is bound with frost and covered with snow, if
they do, the eggs, of necessity, must be without
shells. Old rubbish from chimneys and old
bricks, is proper for them and only needs to be
broken into small pieces, and mixed with the soil.
From these eleven hens I received an average of six
eggs daily, during winter, and whenever any one of
them was disposed to sit, namely, as soon as she
began to cluck, she was separated from the others,
by a gated partition, and her apartment darkened.
These chickens were well attended, and well fed,
and continued to lay eggs through the winter.
These chickens were well attended, and well fed,
and continued to lay eggs through the winter.

in the House of Commons, for members of
noble families. *Ce n'est pas la mode*—(It
is not the fashion)—it is not the fashion to
invent this, but merely repeat exactly
what I was told)—it is not the fashion to
philosophize, men of letters, artists or engi-
neers." I knew well enough that it was not
the custom in the reign of Queen Anne, for
Newton was no peer of England. But, after
a century and a half of progression in the
sciences, in philosophy, when every one of us
has lived to see in the short term of his ex-
istence, so many kings dethroned, banished,
proscribed, and their places supplied by sol-
diers of fortune, without rank or family—
after all this, are we not to be allowed to im-
agine that the partitioning out the human race
into ranks and tastes is a thing gone by—
instead of being a thing as rigidly adhered to
as a decree of the Pharaohs?—that whatever
be your services, your virtues, your wisdom,
you are never to be unshackled from the
boundaries of your caste!—that a fashion so
contemptible (since fashion is) is not now
to disappear from the established customs of a
great people! Let us hope better things of
the future. A time assuredly must arrive,
when the science of destruction will bow down
before the arts of peace; when the genius
which multiplies our resources, creates new
manufactures, which relieves the toils of the
laboring masses, will occupy in the general
estimate of men that place which reason and
right feeling heretofore assigns to it.—*Arago's
Life of Watt.*

CURTIS ON HEARING.—Dr. John H. Cur-
tis, of London, whose name of late years has
been frequently heard in connexion with the
advances of medical science, with respect to
diseases of the ear, has prepared an abridgement
of one of his larger treatises in a popular
form, for the purpose of conveying gen-
eral information on the subject of deafness.
In this work he has perhaps given his in-
formation in a style which is too familiar to
meet with universal favor; but the motive
of the author in adapting his work to the ca-
pacity of common readers for diffusion of cor-
rect views on this subject, which till lately
there has been a lamentable ignorance, will
be readily appreciated. We are surprised
at learning the large number of sufferers by
deafness. We are here informed that in the
city of London alone, there are 60,000 in-
stances destitute of the sense of hearing.
The motto of the book is singular:—
"He who has ears to hear, let him hear."

COUNTRY CHURCHES.—Blessings on these
old grey fabrics that stand on a hill,
in many a lowly hollow, all over this beloved
country; for, as much as we reprobate that
system of private or political patronage, by
which unqualified, unholly, and unchristian
men have been sometimes thrust into their
ancient pulpits, I am of Sir Walter Scott's
opinion, that no places are so congenial to
the holy simplicity of Christian worship as
they are. They have an air of antiquity
about them—a shaded sanctity, and stand
so reverently out of the ignorance and blind-
ness, and the tombs of generations of the dead,
that we cannot enter them without being
our imaginations and our hearts powerfully
impressed with every feeling and thought
that can make us love our country, and yet
feel that it is not our abiding place. Those
antique churches, those low, massy doors,
were raised in days that are long gone by;
around those walls, and, beneath our very
feet, sleep those who, in their generations,
helped, each in his little sphere, to build up
England to her present pitch of greatness.
We catch glimpses of that deep veneration,
of that unambitious simplicity of mind and
manner, that we would fain hold fast amid
our growing knowledge, and its inevitable
remodelling of the whole frame-work of so-
ciety. We are made to feel earnestly the desire
to pluck the spirit of faith, the integrity of
character, and the whole heart of love to kin-
dred and country, out of the ignorance and blind-
ness of the past. Therefore it is that
I have always loved the Village Church; that
I have delighted to stroll far through the
summer fields, and hear still onward its bells
ringing happily; to enter and sit down
amongst its rustic congregation, better pleas-
ed with their murmur of response, and their
artless but earnest chant, than with all the
parade of *moie loftly fabrics*.—*W. Howitt.*

ADVICE TO THE LADIES.—ART OF BEING
HAPPY.—The happiness of families—conse-
quently, by a regular gradation, the happi-
ness of the world—depends much upon wo-
men. Women ought, therefore, to consider
this life as a short passage to another, which
is both permanent, happy and glorious.
Let your husband be the partner of your
joy, and be you the sharer of his troubles.
Consult him, and confide in him. Upon all
occasions do him honor. Treat him with
kindness and tenderness. By softened dig-
nity, united with delicacy, endeavour to keep
alive in his breast a pure, a fervent affection;
and use the power which this conduct will
give you over his heart, to draw him to the
sense and practice of that duty, which will
not only render indissoluble, but will like-
wise perpetuate your union through ages of
increasing bliss.

To your children, to your friends, to your
servants, to your neighbours, to the world, be
affectionate—the faithful—be kind—be useful
—be

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

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 Gilet de Nars; Plain and figured Silks, Satinets, Irish and French Poplins; Mousseline de Laine, Plain and figured Challi Dresses; Plain and figured Satins and Levaines for Bonnets, with Ribbons to suit; London printed Cambrics, Muslin and Swiss Prints of the newest and most fashionable designs; Sewed Caps, Collars and Cuffs; Thread, Lisle and Gimp Edgings and Laces; Hats 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; 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 export and variety ever before offered in this Province, and as they have been all selected in the most judicious manner, they will be offered at such prices as will be appreciated by the best retail customer.—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 conduced support will be hitherto not unwarded.

St. John, June 17, 1839.

Meat, Flour, Biscuit, &c.

Just received per *sch's Constant*, from Philadelphia, and *Union Jack*, from Boston: 100 BLS. Superior FLOUR—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, Derrap Saw, Hand Lead, and Fishing Lines; Herring and Sewing Twine, Bunting, Ensigns and Union Jacks, bright and black Varnish, Paints and 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 Seal 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.

Imports 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 superior selection of the most approved and fashionable GOODS, suitable for the season, every article of which is fresh from the Manufacturers, 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. 24 April, 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has now landing ex *sch's* LAZY, *Captain Fletcher*, from Quebec:

150 BLS. American "Scratch" Flour, 25 BLS. very thick Mess PORK, Prime Pork and Beef.

Also—50 boxes Window Glass, 6x10, 10x12, and 10x14 for sale by J. T. HANFORD, 11th June, 1839.

Pale Seal Oil and Cod Fish.

43 CASKS, containing about 3600 Gallons 240 Qts. Madeira quality Cod Fish, Just received by the *sch's* *Interpud*, from St. John's, New-Foundland, 9th July, 1839. JAMES T. HANFORD.

BRITISH GOODS.

Just arrived by ship *COLUMBIEN* from Liverpool

20 BALES white and blue Cotton WARP 10 Bales Red, White and Green FLANNELS, 5 Bales Linen, Lams and Hollands, 1 Truss Canvas VESTS, 5 Bales White and striped Shirting, 10 Bales Grey COTTONS, 4 Bales Woollen Handkerchiefs and Shawls, 1 Bale Tartan Checkings for Town or Country, 3 Bales Checked and Striped Homespun, 8 Bales Broad and Narrow CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Cassimeres, &c.

2 Bales Silk, Velvet, and Fancy Waistcoating, 1 Bale Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs, 2 Bales Pading and Canvas, 2 Bales Furniture Prints, 5 Bales assorted Calicoes, dark patterns, 2 Trunks China and Canton Dresses, 1 Bale Ticks, 8 Bales Green Batze, Swanskin, and Plaiding, 2 Bales Cardedwick; 1 Box Umbrellas, 1 Bale Braces, Trousers Straps, and Buttons, 1 Case Pins; 12 Cases assorted Earthenware, 2 Cases Dress and Shoe Brushes, 50 Bales Assorted Gaitery, 50 Pieces Loaf Sugar, 150 Boxes Yellow and White Soap, 2 Boxes Windsor Soap, 30 Bales Irish Bacon, 1 Bale Cumberland Hams; 25 Bags Spikes, 2 Tons Camp Ovens, extra Covers, and Pans, 375 Barrels and 18 Bundles Round Iron, 10 Casks Boiled and Raw Lined Oil, 5 Barrels Bright Varnish, 2 Casks BB-Shot, 20 Barrels Turkey Raisins, 2 Bales Zante Currants, 50 Bags Rio Coffee, For sale at lowest rates by August 20, 1839. B. TILTON & CO.

JUST ARRIVED Per *Hebe* from London, and *Samuel* from Liverpool:

125 PACKAGES, containing the remainder of the subscriber's Extensive Stock of Spring Goods, 25th May. P. DUFF.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at the Observer Office, and at the several Bookstores in the City.

A SECOND EDITION OF "REMARKS ON THE DISPUTED POINTS OF BOUNDARY Under the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent,"

Containing some additional Remarks, With a Map of the Disputed Territory.—Price 2s. 6d. per copy. 11th June, 1839.

5th September, 1839.

The following Goods in Store for sale:—

400 CESTS Souchong TEA, 200 do. Congo and Bolice do., 250 KEGS TOBACCO, 1200 Boxes assorted Window GLASS, 212 Casks CORDAGE, 150 Bales CANVAS, 1 case DATES, 1 case each Nutmegs and Mace, 3 chests Cassia, 12 bales Real Mocha Coffee, 3 bales Brandy, assorted; 10 lbs. Blacking, 50 gross Corks, 10 chests (Howqua's Mixture) TEA, 1 case Imperial Plums, 7 lbs. Old Pale BRANDY, 200 boxes Best Yellow Soap; 2 cases Italian Juice, 1 do. Refined do.; 1 lhd. Split Pease; 1 tierce Plum Blue; 1 do. Salt Petre; 1 do. Candied Peel; 3 chests best Indigo; 12 lbs. Refined Sugar; 30 kegs Ground Ginger; 1 do. do. Cassia; 2 do. Cayenne Pepper; 1 case Bitter Almonds; 30 do. Macaroni and Vermicelli; 1 do. Isinglass; 4 cases French Flax; 1 do. do. Raisins; 50 boxes Mould Candles; 20 lamps English Cheese; 10 lbs. Irish Bacon; 6 do. Yorkshire Spiced do.; 100 kegs Paints, &c. &c. In Store—150 chests Congo TEA; 100 barrels of Choice PORT WINE; 20 lbs. Refined do.; 2 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.

Auction & Commission Mart, RICHIBUCTO.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced the business of AUCTIONEER and General Commission Merchant, at Richibucto, in his new Store adjoining his dwelling house, formerly occupied by Hugh McKay, Esq. of the city of St. John—where he trusts by punctuality and attention, to meet a liberal share of public patronage. DANIEL McLAUGHLAN, Richibucto, 1st December, 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; Gents' Morocco, and Doe-skin Bootes, Oxonian Shoes and Pumps, Goshawks, &c.; strong Boots and Shoes in variety.

A 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—gm.

CITY Boot and Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the liberal support afforded him during a period of five years, begs to inform them that he has fitted up that Shop in Prince William street, one door south of Dr. Walker's, formerly occupied by Mr. James M. Givley, as a Boot and Shoe Store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of fancy BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which shall be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

He would state, that as he is now furnished with first class workmen, and determined that every article in his line of business shall be made of the best materials and in the neatest manner, the public may therefore rest assured that no attention on his part will be wanting to secure their support and patronage. JAMES HINDS, Wanted immediately, two or three Journey-men Shoemakers. April 23, 1839—gm.

HEALTH SECURED BY MORISON'S PILLS.

THE Universal Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Health, which has obtained the recommendation of Thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorance, 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-Brassic, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., at the Victoria Book and Stationery Warehouse, No. 14, King-street, St. John, N. B. St. John, August 21, 1838.

BRIGHT SUGAR, &c.

Just landed ex *sch's* *Emily*, from Halifax— 46 HDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, 50 cases LEMON SYRUP, 50 dozen Corn Brooms—for sale by W. M. HAMMOND, July 9.

Commission Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail Wine Store.

A DISSOLUTION of the Firm of W. H. TRETLET & RANNEY having taken place, the subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the public, that he will continue to transact the same Business as heretofore carried on by the said Firm, in all its branches, in the premises now occupied by W. H. Street & Ranney, after last day of May next. 6th April, 1839. W. F. RANNEY.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, &c.

Received per ship *SOPHIA*, from London, the following articles, being all a choice quality:— 12 PIPES, very superior BRANDY, 20 lbs. GIN, 2 pipes very superior Old Port WINE, 4 lugs Pale and Brown SHERRY, 6 pipes Sicily, Tenerife, and Malaga Wine, 20 cases Cherry Brandy, 20 cases Brown Stout; 2 chests Cassia, 20 lbs. Black Pepper.

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

GROCERIES.

Landing ex ship *Hebe* from London:

100 BBOXES Wax Mould CANDLES, 40 lbs. short 6's, 15 do. Wax do.; 25 do. Sperm do., 3 do. Carriage Lights and Tapers, 30 do. Yellow SOAP, 10 do. Brown and White Windsor Soap, 10 lbs. assorted Pickles & Sauces from Lazenby's, 1 do. Essence Coffee, Currie Powder, and Capers, 30 kegs Mustard; 1 lhd. Bottled do., 200 boxes best Starch; 1 tierce Button Blue, 150 boxes Raisins, a superior article, 100 drums pulled Turkey Eggs, 70 do. Sultana Raisins, 200 lbs. Raisins, 2 do. Congo and Bolice do., 2 butts and 2 Carrotes Zante Currants, 1 tierce Valencia Almonds, 1 case DATES, 1 case each Nutmegs and Mace, 3 chests Cassia; 12 bales Real Mocha Coffee, 3 bales Brandy, assorted; 10 lbs. Blacking, 50 gross Corks, 10 chests (Howqua's Mixture) TEA, 1 case Imperial Plums, 7 lbs. Old Pale BRANDY, 200 boxes Best Yellow Soap; 2 cases Italian Juice, 1 do. Refined do.; 1 lhd. Split Pease; 1 tierce Plum Blue; 1 do. Salt Petre; 1 do. Candied Peel; 3 chests best Indigo; 12 lbs. Refined Sugar; 30 kegs Ground Ginger; 1 do. do. Cassia; 2 do. Cayenne Pepper; 1 case Bitter Almonds; 30 do. Macaroni and Vermicelli; 1 do. Isinglass; 4 cases French Flax; 1 do. do. Raisins; 50 boxes Mould Candles; 20 lamps English Cheese; 10 lbs. Irish Bacon; 6 do. Yorkshire Spiced do.; 100 kegs Paints, &c. &c. In Store—150 chests Congo TEA; 100 barrels of Choice PORT WINE; 20 lbs. Refined do.; 2 do. Raw do.; 10 do. Molasses, &c. &c. The remainder of J. M.'s Spring Supplies hourly expected.

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

Landing ex *Agnes*, from Liverpool:

29 BALES—containing Pilot Cloths, Prints, white and grey Shirting, Satinets, Tweeds, Vestings, Merinos, Furniture Cottons, Velvets, Slops, etc. 198 Coils CORDAGE, 1 1/2 inch to 5 inch, 43 Ditto White ROPE; 20 do. Bolt Rope, 100 Bales CANVAS, 8 ANCHORS, assorted, 5 Chain CABLES; Tapsail Tier, etc. 20 Barrels Coal TAR; 60 Bundles Oakum, 12 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY, 30 Boxes Candles—Moulds and Dipts, 100 Boxes SOAP; 1 tierce Brandy; 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, 100 Cases Earthenware; 50 boxes SFAICHI, 20 cases Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c. 1 Case HARDWARE; 1 bale Bed Cord, 2 Bales Cotton Warp; 1 hhd. ground Logwood, 1 bale Osanburgs; 1 do. Lines and Taines, 1 bale COB PENNERS, 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, surgery, Obstetrics, etc. DISEASES which the Public that his best services, in the treatment of the most intractable affections of the Urinary, and by a due consideration to the limited circumstances of the indigent, to merit even yet a greater share of public patronage. Dr. RUDDICK during his medical career is too well known by his Patients to require any comment, and he has the honor to state that upon whom he has not yet had the honor to attend, who may in future commit to him the conducting of their illness, will be the human subject, may have no less reason to appreciate his services. His residence is in the Parish of Saint Martin, County of Saint John, he may be there consulted at any time the case requires. W. RUDDICK, Physician & Surgeon. St. Martin, Aug. 10, 1839.

WINE, OLIVE OIL, &c.

15 QRS. CASKS MALAGA WINE; 12 baskets CHAMPAGNE (white); 10 casks FRONTIGNAC, 25 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 cases Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c. 10 boxes Castle 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's* *Yarmouth Packet*, from Halifax, and for sale by EDWARD DOLBY, July 23, 1839.

NOTICE.

To the Inhabitants of Sackville. MR. DAVID PERINTON has been appointed Ed. Sub-Agent for the disposal of Moxson's Universal MEDICINE, in Sackville & its vicinity. V. H. NELSON, General Acting Agent for New-Brassic and Nova-Scotia. St. John, 30th July—4t.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

183 PACKAGES, containing 2000 pieces Grey and white Cottons and Sheetings, 1000 do. Prints; 200 do. Regatta Shirtings, 100 do. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Kersies, and new style Trouser stuffs, 100 do. Carpeting and Druggets, 90 do. Osanburgs, Pading, Canvas, &c. 40 do. Linen Duck, and 6-4, 10-4 and 11-4 Lining Sheetings, 200 do. Irish Shirting Linens and Lawns, 80 do. Silks and Silk Serges, 20 do. Real India and British Bandannas, and white, crimson, and primrose Pongees, 160 Dozen new styles Gentlemen's Stocks, 103 pieces Bedticks; 200 plain and fancy Moleskins, Canton, Trouser Stuffs, &c.; 180 do. new styles Fancy Vestings; 300 lbs. Mixt pins; 110 lbs. best sewing Silks and Twines; 200 lbs. Cotton Balls; 1 on 2 and 3 ply candlewick; 1 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 Homespun; 1200 dozen Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery; 30 dozen Tartan plaid and Indiana Shawls; 180 dozen patterned Brass Mounted Trouser Straps; 60 dozen Ladies' and Children's Stays; 20 dozen brown and coloured Damask Table Covers; 360 dozen Cotton Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs; 80 pieces any Checks and Jeans for Children's Clothes; 180 pieces Gingham; 400 pieces Ribbons; 260 Muslin de Laine, Victoria, and Italian Dress Patterns; 60 dozen Cotton Umbrellas; 20 dozen Silk Umbrellas and Parasols; 150 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos and Parimatins; Crapes, silk and cotton Velvets, Table Mats, 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, 16th July.

JOHN KIRK

Offers for Sale at very low Rates for Cash— 60 B OXER MOULD and DIPPED CANDLES, 30 do. best Liverpool Soap, 10 do. Blue Starch, 30 Firkas Cumberland BUTTER, 800 Lbs. superior Nova Scotia LARD, 5 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 2 do. Leaf 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, 8 Kegs 4 1/2 and 6 1/2 NAILS, 120 Pairs Men's 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 Pouches Jamaica RUM, 1 Hhd. superior Raspberry Rum, 5 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's No. 1.) 1 Hogshead GIN; 4 hhd. and qr. casks Shrub Part purenchion Sherry AQUA, Port, Madeira, and Sillery WINES, with a good assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS Ship Chandlery, &c. &c. — LIKEWISE— Dressed Ash Oars, Handspikes, and a small assortment of Door and Chamber LOCKS. St. John, January 1, 1839.

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 of 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 £20 per annum. The House is in good order, contains five Rooms with fire places, five Bedrooms, Kitchen and Pantries, a good front roof Cellar, an excellent and never failing well of Water, Woodhouse, &c. For further particulars apply to JAMES HARRIS, (HARRIS & ALLAN'S) six years old, rising seven, in excellent order, 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, 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 separately, as may be agreed upon. Terms and further particulars made known on application at the store of the late Firm of E. DAURY & 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, Geography, 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, of the best of all editions. Napoleon and his Times—complete in one Volume. Casket of Literary Gems. Erskine's Beauties. Hall's Commentaries. The complete Works of Flavius Josephus, Brown's Bible and Dictionary, Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary, Pilgrim's Progress. Letters to Young Ladies. Tales & Sketches, by the Etrick Shepherd Christian Instructor. Stockhouse'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 *sch's* Book-Store. See NELSON'S Catalogue of Cheap Books. V. H. NELSON, 16th July.

JOHN KIRK

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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, 6000 Cotton Warps, Moleskin, Bedtickings, Lining Cambrics, Canvas, Flannels, Shoe Thread, Jaconet and Book Muslin, Bobinet, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hank Cotton, Shovels and Tongs, and Fire Irons, Tea Kettles, shoe and scrubbing Brushes, Locks, Hinges, Screws, square pointed Shovels, Settles, Buttons, Knives and Forks, Shot, White Lead, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Coppars, Ginger, Pepper, starling Raisins, Boiled and Raw Lined Oil. From *Greenock*, per the *Ellen Bryson*,— 3 Hhds. Loaf Sugar, —IS STORED— 5 Hhds. Molasses, 1 hhd. Sugar, Salaratus, Corn Brooms, Fainted Pills, 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 15, 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.

Further Supply of BRITISH GOODS.

Landing ex ships *Magnificent* and *Agnes*, from Liverpool:

5 CASES Stuff, Leghorn Silk, and Gossamer Hats; 4 bars TYPONS, 3 bales grey twilled Cottons, 1 case Linen Threads and Cotton Balls, 1 bale Slip Clothing,