THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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

Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER.	R. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON.	H. W.
14 Saturday,	7 29	4 22	0 11	5 36
15 Sunday,	7 30	4 23	1 25	6 55
16 Monday,	7 30	4 23	2 38	8 9
17 Tuesday,	7 31	4 23	4 4	9 15
18 Wednesday,	7 32	4 23	5 23	10 10
19 Thursday,	7 33	4 24	6 38	11 6
20 Friday,	7 33	4 24	rises.	11 59

Full Moon, 20th. 8h. 5m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Henry Gilbert, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: G. T. Ray, Esq.

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

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

Miscellany.

JOHN SMITH'S LETTERS TO UNCLE JOSHUA DOWNING.

The only authentic history extant of the Late War in our Disputed Territory. NEW YORK.

LETTER VI.

Wherein young John Smith decribeth the desperate seige of the logging camp, and the memorable capture of the loggers.

Smithville, Down East, in the state of Maine, March 24, 1839.

Dear Gineral—I've jest got another letter from my son John, down in our disputed territory, and as I know you feel anxious to hear how they get along down there, I hasten to send you a copy of it. It is as follers:

Our Disputed Territory pretty near the Line, March, 20, 1839.

Dear Father—Tell mother I ain't shot yet, though we've had one pretty considerable of a brush, and expect every day to have some more. Colonel Jarvis has took quite a liking to our little Smithville detachment. He says we are the smartest troops he's got, and as long as we stick by him, it isn't Sir John Harvey, nor all New Brunzick, nor even Queen Victory herself can ever drive him off of Fitzherbert's farm. Perhaps you mayn't remember much about this Fitzherbert's farm, where we are. It is the very place where the British nabbed our Land Agent, Mr. McIntire, when he was abed, and asleep, and couldn't help himself, and carried him off to Fredericton jail. Let 'em come and try to nab us, if they dare; if they wouldn't wish their cake was dough again, I'm mistaken. We've got up pretty considerable of a little kind of a fort here, and we keep it manned day and night—we don't more than half of us sleep to once, and are determined the British shall never ketch us with both eyes shet.

But I 'spose mother's in dreadful fidgets to know about the brush, that I mentioned in the first part of my letter, so I must make haste and get along to it. It wasn't exactly a scratch with the British soldiers, but something jest about as bad, and I don't know but a little worse, for it was along with them thieving trespassers, that's been cutting down our trees, and stealin' our logs. And I think I should as lives run my chance among soldiers as among thieves.

That night arter we got here, when the sentries was all placed round the fort, and the things all put up for the night, Colonel Jarvis asked us to go in and set down and have a chat. So we did; and he asked us all about our march down here to our disputed territory, and what the news was to home, and if we see the governor as we come along, and if he sent any word to him, and so on. Sargent Johnson told him all about it, and told him the governor was terrible arnest for him to *hold on to the logs*; and said he mustn't never flinch a hair, nor give up an inch of our disputed territory, let what would come, and he must put a stop to their cutting down our timber.

Colonel Jarvis said, the governor might let him alone for that; if Sir John Harvey got hold of any of them logs, he would have to get up arlier in the morning than ever he did yet.

"Now, Sargent Johnson," said the Colonel, "you are a smart officer, and you've got a smart little company here; and bein' you've jest come into the service, it wouldn't be no more than fair that you should have a chance to take hold of some kind of a job that should be an honour to you and your company, and show to the people of the state what sort of grit you are made of. I think it's very likely there's some of them are thieving chaps about here in the woods yet, cutting down our timber; and you may take your men in the morning, and load up your guns and go off on a cruise, and see if you can ketch any of the rascals, and bring 'em and their teams off here prisoners of war; and the rest of us'll stay here and guard the fort while you are gone. If the rascals set out to fight, don't show 'em no quarter, but take 'em, dead or alive, and bring 'em off to the fort."

Sargent Johnson told him, "that was jest sich a job as we should like, and we'd be out in the morning bright and airly and go at it."

Accordingly, as soon as it was daylight in the morning, I turned out and gave Sargent Johnson a touch, and told him 'twas time to be starting. He was on his feet as quick as a wink, and told me to call the men and tell them to get ready. In a few minutes we got our breakfasts, and put some dinner in our knapsacks, and see that our guns was all well loaded; and after the Colonel told us which way we better go, we marched off, and struck right into the woods.

We had rather tough getting about, pretty much all the forenoon, scratching about through the bushes, and climbing over logs and stones, and working our way through the swamps; but towards noon we begun to come along into the timber land. And, my stars! sich great whapping pine trees, as straight as a candle, and tall as a liberty-pole, and standing all round as thick as the bean-poles in our garden, I guess you never see.

"Ah," says Sargent Johnson, "this is the place where them thieving chaps picks their huckleberries. We shall get upon the track of some of 'em bime-by!"

At last we come to a pretty considerable of a kind of a little river. Sargent Johnson told us to keep a sharp look out now, for they hauled the logs into these small rivers and brooks, and in the spring, when the ice broke up, they would shoot 'em along out into the Aroostook river, and then scoot 'em away off down the St. John's river, and carry 'em off to England, and nobody knows where. We followed the river up a mile or two, and I was away a little ways ahead of the rest, and at last I heard a sharp kind of a click, like the sound of an axe chopping wood. I listened a spell, and then I heard it again; and I told Sargent Johnson we was close upon 'em, for I could hear 'em chop. At that we all stopped and listened, and we could hear 'em as plain as day. Sargent Johnson then told us to see that the primin' in our guns was all right, and to foller him as still as mice. So we crept along as careful as if we was going on eggs. Bime-by we got on to a little piece of rising ground, where we could look down towards the bend of the river, and there we see 'em as busy at work as a thief in a mill. They had a little log cabin for themselves, and another one for their oxen; and one chap was jest driving the oxen in, to give 'em some hay, and the rest was going in to dinner; all but the one that we heard chopping; and he was digging his axe into the side of a great large pine tree, as big round as a hogset. Bime-by one of 'em come to the door and hollered to him and told him to come into dinner, for the beans was all biled out, and growin' cold. But he said the beans might go to pot for what he keered, for he wouldn't come in till he got his tree down, any how. So he kept his axe a going, click, click, and we kept still and looked on. We see the tree was pretty nigh off; and bime-by we heard a crack, and then a little louder crack; and we looked up, and see the top begun to lean and tremble a little—it was a monstrous great big tree—and then the cracks come quicker and louder; crack, crack, double crack, and the old tree begun to whisk through among the tops of the other trees with a roaring sound like a harrycane, and then, in two winks of a hum-bird's eye, it went crash on to the ground like a clap of thunder, and made all smoke was to stand to one window and Billy Wiggins to 'tother. As soon as we was all ready, Sargent Johnson give a little, easy whistle, and we all sprung to our places; but before Sargent Johnson had time to begin to speak, Billy Wiggin's gun—I guess there must be something the matter with Billy's forefinger, for his gun blazed away like lightning into the cabin window, and his ball went splush right into a log on 'tother side. And all in the same breath the rest of our guns was all pokin' in on every side, and Sargent Johnson was bawling out to 'em with his roaring voice and calling of 'em "stealin' rascals." Oh, father! I wish you'd been there. If you ever see a flock of mice in the buttery nibbling round a pan of meal, and see the old cat jump right into the window and land right down in the middle on 'em, and see how them mice *went it*, you might guess a little how them prisoners of ourn jumped and sprung round and screamed. As I was looking right in over Sargent Johnson's shoulder, I could see the whole on't. There was six of 'em, and they was all setting round the table eating their dinners. They had a great large milk-pan in the middle of the table full of baked beans and three or four pounds of fat pork on the top of it; and a kettle of soup on one end of the table, and bread and potatoes and so on, all over the table. And when the thunder-clap broke upon 'em all to once, they all sprung right up as if they'd gone out of their skins; and the table went like a lock of hay in a whirlwind. It bounced up in the first place almost to the roof of the cabin; and when it came down, the beans flew from one side of the room to the other, like shot in a pepper-box; and the soup kettle and the bread and the dishes and the potatoes I couldn't keep the run of.

After the first scream was over, and they see they wasn't killed, one of 'em sprung and ketched a handspike that they had to stir the fire with, and another ketched up a stool that they had to set on, and another run behind the door and brought out an old gun. But when they see our guns pokin' in round so thick, they sprung into the corners and squat down behind the barrels, and begun to holler "don't fire! don't fire!" At last after they begun to get still a little, so he could be heard, Sargent Johnson told 'em to lay down their arms. At that, one laid down his handspike, 'tother one his gun, and things begun to get considerable quiet.

Then Sargent Johnson asked 'em if they was willing to surrender themselves prisoners of war. At that, one of 'em that seemed to be the head man among 'em, a short, thick, fat man, with a red face and a blueish nose, stepped forward and asked Sargent Johnson what he wanted. The sargent told him they must deliver themselves up as prisoners of war and be carried to the American camp.

"And then what is to be done with us?" said he.

"Well, then, you'll have to be sent to Bangor, to be tried for stealing the logs on our disputed territory," said Sargent Johnson.

"Well, then, we'll die first," said he, and he sprang back and ketched up the gun. But when he looked round and see the rest of his men was as white as a cloth and quivering behind the barrels, and see our guns all pinted right at him, he see 'twas no use. And says he, "Captain don't fire, I'll give up." And he brought his gun and give it to Sargent Johnson. Then Sargent Johnson ordered 'em to come out two by two, and we took and tied them together by twos, so we could guard 'em easy; and then we went to the hovel and took out the oxen. There was two yoke of oxen and a hoss; and we yoked 'em up and loaded all the provisions they had in the camp and started off for our fort. Jonathan Downing drove the oxen; and Billy Wiggins—Sargent Johnson said Billy was sich an unlucky kind of a feller he had no patience with him; but after all, he said he didn't know but what his gun goin' off so, did about as much good as any thing—so on the whole, bein' he had sich short legs, he said Billy Wiggins should ride the hoss.

So when we all got ready, we marched off towards our fort, and got back jest about sunset. And as we was coming up the hill towards the fort, they all come out to meet us and give us a salute. I guess you never see a man more tickled than Colonel Jarvis was. He hopped up and down and slapped Sargent Johnson on the shoulder more than forty times; and declared if the oxen wgs only fat enough, we'd have one of 'em roasted whole the next day for dinner.

But I can't say any more to day; so give my love to the folks, and I remain your loving son,

JOHN.

Dear Gineral, so much for my son John's second grist. Don't you think he grinds it out pretty well for a boy that isn't seventeen years old yet?

CRAMP.—A physician in France recommends as a preventive to cramp, the placing of a bar of iron about an inch square, under the mattrass upon which they sleep, crosswise of the bed, as high up as the calves of the leg. This may be a preventive, but we will class it with one which we find in an eastern paper. The Bostonian says, that an old gentleman in that city who is subject to the cramp, lays his boots crosswise every night when he pulls them off. We give for this troublesome complaint a receipt equally as effective as either of the above, and quite as reasonable in its philosophy:—Tie a ribbon or a garter about an inch broad, just above the calf of the leg on going to bed, and we will warrant a quiet sleep. The cause of the cramp is the relaxation of the chords or tendons of the limb by active exercise, and the sudden contraction of the same while in a dormant posture. A fillet or garter, tied smoothly and but moderately tight just below the knee joint, prevents the muscles from contracting too suddenly, and consequently prevents cramp.

LEAD AND FEATHERS.—It is often asked, in jest, which is the heaviest—a pound of lead, or a pound of feathers? A person who had not his wits about him might be guilty of the *hibernicism* of answering, "a pound of lead, to be sure?" A nother a little more shrewd would say they weighed just alike. Yet, under certain circumstances they would both bewrong. Weigh a pound of feathers while they are in an uncompressed state, and then weigh them after being compressed, and in the latter case they would weigh more than in the former, because, when any substance has a large quantity of surface exposed to the atmosphere, in proportion to its bulk, it weighs less than the same bulk when compressed. Hence may be asserted with truth the seeming paradox, that a pound of feathers is heavier than a pound of lead. This principle is well understood by some of the wool merchants who compress their wool as much as convenient, that the same quantity may make more weight. It is said, moreover, that a wool merchant often gains the interest of his money, in the additional weight which the wool will acquire by remaining stored during a season, and thereby becoming compressed. Gold, the heaviest of all metals, by being made into gold leaf, which has infinitely a larger surface in proportion to its bulk than the solid gold, may be made to float in the air. According to the same principle are the clouds suspended in the atmosphere.

A NEW SPARK DESTROYER.—The great *desideratum* in travelling by steam, is probably obtained. A Frenchman has invented a plan, which effects a rotary motion in the furnace where the sparks and smoke revolve continually till they are consumed, and never pass off. Thus one-third of the caloric is saved and all the inconveniences avoided.

Air is the medium of sound. This arises from its elasticity, for, if the air was not elastic, there would be no sound. If there was no air, the earth would be dark as night, cold as winter, and silent as the grave. By means of a musical snuff box this latter proposition may be readily shown; for, upon putting it under the receiver of an air pump, the sound will gradually die away as we exhaust the vessel, and return as we readmit the air. The action of the lungs depends upon the pressure and the elasticity of the air.

We cordially endorse the following:—The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly; it did not make them weak in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice in order to be employed in scolding; nor did it provide them with delicate features, in order to be disfigured with anger.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—The Newspaper credit system ceased in Mississippi on the first of the present month, by agreement among all the Printers of that State. No name is now added to the list of the papers there, unless a year's advance forwarded.

Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

HOW SWEET 'TIS TO RETURN.

BY S. LOVER.

How sweet 'tis to return
Where once we've happy been,
Tho' paler now life's lamp may burn,
And years have rolled between.

And if those eyes beam welcome yet,
That wept our parting then,
Oh, in the smiles of friends thus met
We live whole years again!

They tell us of a fount that flow'd
In happier days of yore,
Whose waters bright fresh youth bestow'd;
Alas, the fount's no more!

But smiling Mem'ry still appears,
Presents her cup, and when
We sip the sweets of vanish'd years,
We live those years again.

PRESENT AND PAST.—ENGLAND.

Peace resteth on our changed land, and holy Faith is there,
And Freedom breathes in every breeze, that stirs her island air;
And safety dwells beside our hearths, and round our calm church towers.—
A blessing on the sainted heads, that died to leave them ours!
But, Oh! the pleasant festal rites, the feasts and customs old,
The rich and joyous pageantry, the loyalty unsold,
The grace of ancient courtesy, the worth and honour gray,
The reverend love of reverend things,—that all have passed away,
Oh! broken is the yew tree bow, the wandering harper fled,
And the best things of parted years, are with the parted dead!

SNUFFS AND SNUFF TAKERS

What a moment! what a doubt!
All my nose turned inside out,
All my thrilling, tickling caustic,
Pyramid Rhinocerostic,
Wants to sneeze, and cannot do it!
Now it yearns me, thrills me, stings me,
Now with rapturous torment wrings me,
Now says "Sneeze, you fool; get through it."
Shee—shee—oh! 'tis most del*ishi*,
Ishi—ishi—most del*ishi*.
(Hang it I shall sneeze till spring.)
Snuff's a most delicious thing.

THE ATONEMENT OUR ONLY REFUGE.

If a tree be sound at the root, there is hope that it will sprout forth notwithstanding it should be lopped and shred over so much. But now, if it be rotten at the root, then fare it well. In like manner, if the soul be safe; if it live by faith in the Son of God; if it fight the good fight of faith, and win the field; all other losses are not to be reckoned of; we are more than gainers, more than conquerors. But if the soul perish, (and it will perish, except it be fed with the word of the Gospel; and it will make shipwreck, if Christ sit not at the stern; and it will be overcome in the day of battle, if Christ be not its Captain, its Saviour, its Deliverer,) then all the world is gone with us; it had been better for us if we had never been born. Our sins do threaten God's vengeance upon us; our consciences do accuse us; the law contains matter of indictment against us; the devil follows the suit; all the creatures of God which we have abused; all the callings of God which we have neglected; all the threatenings of God which we have despised do witness against us. In a word, the Lord sitteth on his throne as an angry Judge—hell openeth her mouth wide, being ready to swallow us up—the world forsaketh us—our friends have no power to help us. What is to be done in this case? What shift shall we make? what place of refuge shall we flee to? Only this is our comfort, that the Son of God became the Son of man, to make us the sons of God: vile he became to exalt us, poor to enrich us, a slave to enfranchise us, dead to quicken us, miserable to bless us, lost in the eyes of the world to save us; lastly, partaker of our nature, of our infirmity, of our habitation, to advance us to his kingdom and glory: that is, to be unto us, according to his name, EMANUEL, "God with us:" God to enlighten us; God to help us; God to deliver us; God to save us.—*Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester.*

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

If you recollect what hath been said upon this subject, and lay it so together, that we may take a full view of the whole method observed in the church, for the making us holy here, and happy for ever, we cannot but easily see, both what necessity there is of our being added to the church in general, and what infinite cause we have to give our most humble and hearty thanks to God, both for his setting and restoring such a church as this is to us. A church, wherein all the means of grace and salvation are so duly and effectually administered to us, that if we be not failing to ourselves in the use of them, we cannot but be saved. A church, so exactly conformable to the catholic in all things, that none can separate from her without making a schism in Christ's mystical body, and consequently endangering the salvation of his own soul. A church so far exceeding those of Rome and Geneva, that, would either papists or sectaries lay aside their prejudices, and impartially consider what our church is, and compare it with their own, they would need no other arguments to persuade them to return unto her, and to live and die in constant communion with her. A church, to say no more, as orthodox in its doctrine, as regular in its discipline, as grave and solemn in its worship, as agreeable to Scripture rules, as well accommodated to the whole design of the Gospel for the bringing of souls to heaven, as any church in the whole world. And that such a church as this should be at first planted amongst us, and after it had been destroyed by the malice of the devil and his agents, should be again restored to us by the immediate hand of God, who can think of it without adoring the hand that did it?—*Bishop Beveridge.*

☞ *A composition for coloring and preserving Gates, Poles, Birds, Roofs, and Timber generally from the weather.*—Melt 12 ozs. rosin in an iron pot or kettle, add 3 gallons of train oil and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow ochre, or any other colour you like, ground as fine as usual with oil, as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second.

It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through a brick wall.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

CURE FOR THE STING OF A WASP OR BEE.—A Liverpool paper says that an onion applied to the part affected by the sting of an insect, will invariably give relief. This important but simple remedy should be generally known.

TO REMOVE SPOTS OR STAINS FROM LINEN.—The fumes of brimstone are useful in removing spots or stains in linen, &c; thus if a red rose be held in the fumes of a brimstone match, the color will soon begin to change, and at length the flower will become white. By the same process, fruit-stains of iron-mould may be removed from linen or cotton cloths, if the spots be previously moistened with water.

'A man can't help what happens behind his back,' as the loafer said when he was kicked out of doors.

At a late assizes at Lancaster, (Eng.) a very old man, an Irishman, was found guilty of an offence for which he was sentenced to fourteen years transportation. On receiving the sentence he bowed profoundly to the Court, and thanked his lordship, "for indeed," says he, "I did not think I had so long to live till your lordship told me."

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

A DOUBLE SHEET! With splendid Engravings! *Only $1 a year*, when subscribed for in clubs of ten or more! Commencement of the year! New inducements for Clubbing!

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER has, during the three years since it was first commenced, obtained a celebrity among the patrons of the press which has no precedent in the annals of Literature in this country! Its circulation has been, and continues to be, far and wide, extending over every portion of this continent, and not less than 100,000 copies have been distributed to different individuals. The reputation of this Journal is at the present moment as firmly established as at any former period—and its increase of patronage, notwithstanding the fluctuations of the times, probably has no parallel on record. The publisher is about to begin another Volume, materially improved and enlarged and with renewed efforts to deserve the liberal feeling which has been excited in behalf of his Popular Journal, and a sincere determination so to continue to conduct the Messenger, that the cause of virtue, truth, and morality may be best promoted by its extensive circulation.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER is universally acknowledged to be the cheapest and most interesting Family Newspaper in the world, and most deserving the patronage of a discriminating public.

This Journal is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white paper, of the largest class. Single copies will be forwarded to subscribers every week during the year for *Two Dollars* in advance—or ten persons, clubbing together, can have it for the same period by forwarding the publisher a *Ten Dollar Note*, free of postage, which is one third less than any paper of the same size can be published by any other Office in the United States.

This Journal embraces in its columns every variety of subjects, and affords the earliest and most authentic articles of news! As a proof of which we instance the fact that since the commencement of Steam Navigation between this country and England, we have been always several days in advance of all our New York and Philadelphia weekly contemporaries, in furnishing our patrons with the intelligence which has been brought by the different steamboats—the Great Western, the Liverpool, and the British Queen. In this respect the Messenger has paramount claims upon the attention of persons who live remote from the Atlantic cities, as it conveys to them sooner than it can be received through any other channel, the latest European news. In the existing state of our relations to England, both as regards our Financial, Commercial, and Agricultural position, the importance of a vehicle through which information on these important subjects is disseminated at the earliest period after the arrival of the British steamers, cannot be over estimated.

☞ A general prices current, affording an authentic guide to the country merchant, and other mercantile classes out of the city, is carefully compiled every week, and inserted at length in our columns. ☞ A Bank note register and other matters connected with the Stock Market, with regular notices of broken Banks and counterfeits will be most scrupulously noticed, and such necessary information regarding them carefully collected as will satisfy the most scrupulous that the interests of the whole community are properly attended to.

In order to render our Paper more acceptable to our numerous City subscribers, we shall in future give a regular summary of all the Marriages and Deaths.

This Journal is constantly supplied with original articles, by American writers, which adds much to its interest as a Literary Work. A succession of Biographies are from time to time given of the most distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, together with original and selected Tales, Essays, and Poetry, of the most piquant and entertaining character. The Publisher will begin the coming year by enlarging the Messenger, and the issue of a *Double Sheet*, of twice the dimensions of the present size of his paper, filled with original contributions and selections from the best Periodicals of the day, including the popular annuals for 1840, and he is solicitous that new Patrons may send their names on immediately that he may have the gratification of furnishing every one of them with this rare and extraordinary specimen of the art of Printing on the first of the year. At the commencement of the New Volume a variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

The terms of Alexander's Weekly Messenger are as follows—☞ We wish to be understood also by Agents that we do not receive remittances under *Five Dollars* for club subscribers. By adhering to our regulations in this respect they will be certain that no mistakes can occur in transmitting the Paper to every one for whom they may order it. A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for ten copies of the Messenger for one year! A Five Dollar Bill will pay for four copies for one year! Two Dollars, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year! One Dollar, will pay for a single subscription for six months only!

LIBERAL OFFERS.—The Publisher respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to the following list of Premiums—which are offered as a small token of respect to those gentlemen acting as Agents, who use their influence to promote the circulation of the Weekly Messenger.

For every Twenty Subscribers.—One Volume of the SILK GROWER, a Manual intended to afford the community every information connected with the growing of silk in this country.—Or a volume of EVERY BODY'S ALBUM, a humorous work, filled with engravings. Or either of the following Volumes, neatly bound:—The MOURNER'S BOOK, by a Lady. This work is admirably adopted to soothe the afflictions and trials which are encountered through life.—A MANUAL OF POLITENESS, including the Principles of Etiquette, and rules of behavior in genteel society, for persons of both sexes.—The SOUVENIR MINSTREL, a choice collection of the most admired Songs, Duetts, Glees, Choruses, &c.—The HOUSEKEEPER'S BOOK, containing advice on the conduct of Household affairs, with a complete collection of Receipts for Economical Domestic Cookery.—The SOUTHERN and WESTERN SONGSTER, being a collection of all the fashionable songs, many of which are original.—THE MAN ABOUT TOWN, a novel, by Cornelius Webbs, author of Glances at Life, &c., in 2 vols.—A DIARY IN AMERICA, by Captain Marryatt, author of Peter Simple, &c., in 2 vols.—THE CABINET MINISTER, a novel, by Mrs. Gore, author of the Heir of Selwood, in 2 vols.—THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, by Captain Morryatt, in 2 vols.—CHARCOAL SKETCHES, OR SCENES IN THE METROPOLIS, by Joseph C. Neal, Esq., with illustrations by D. C. Johnson.—BURTON'S COMIC SONGSTER, being entirely a new collection of original and popular songs, with engraving.

For every Thirty Subscribers: Either of the following Volumes.—The RELIGIOUS OFFERING, for 1840—Edited by Catharine H. Waterman, filled with splendid engravings, and bound in a superior style, with gold edging.—The ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS, in five volumes, an entertaining work, embellished with engravings, neatly bound.—The Biographies of all the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, &c., with other important papers connected with the Early History of our Country—also a Biography of Washington, neatly bound.

For every Forty Subscribers.—A copy of the large Quarto Bible complete, with numerous engravings, consisting of eleven hundred pages of letter press, and a Family Record—neatly bound—or a volume of much interest to Farmers, consisting of six hundred pages, entitled A Treatise on Cattle, their Breeds, Management, and Diseases, with numerous engravings, handsomely bound.

For every Fifty Subscribers: Either of the following Works—A volume of the Christian Keepsake, for 1840, most splendidly bound, with gold edgings—and highly embellished with a variety of very superior engravings.—Scott's Life of Napoleon, three volumes in one, extra sized octavo, neatly bound.—A volume of eight hundred pages, entitled Brooke's Universal Gazetteer, containing a full description of all Nations and Kingdoms, brought down to the present period—with emblematical Engravings, forming a complete History of the World—Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, by J. G. Lockhart, Esq., a large octavo, neatly bound.

During the present year the publisher has disposed of nearly five hundred Bibles as Premiums, and the whole of the edition which he published for that purpose has been for some time exhausted—he has now in press a very superior edition of one thousand copies, that will be finished about the first of December, and which he will have bound in a very handsome style, and embellished by a number of new and beautiful engravings. For every forty subscribers any Agent may obtain for the Messenger he will be entitled to a copy of this excellent work, as will be seen by referring to our list of premiums above, which will be delivered to his order immediately.

☞ At the expiration of the term subscribed for, by Clubs, the Paper is invariably discontinued, unless the subscriptions are renewed.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1839.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,
Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and patrons of Fredericton and its vicinity, as well the inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former establishment by additional buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional antirooms, bed rooms, &c. &c. He has always on hand a good supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors imported into the Province, a constant supply of good ice throughout the summer season, and can give good accommodations to any families wishing to visit Fredericton for the space of a few weeks or otherwise. To travellers from Nova-Scotia or the United States, the subscriber would fain recommend his establishment to their particular notice as being inferior to none in the Province of New-Brunswick. Horses, Carriages and other vehicles are furnished from the Hotel.

August 30. H. JACKSON.

SHOE STORE.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

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

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

BOOTS & SHOES,

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

Sept. 20. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW VESSEL FOR SALE.

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

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

THOMAS W. DEWOLFE.

Pugwash, N. S. 26th July, 1839.

SHEET & BAR LEAD, &c.

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

Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON,
At his Counting House, City Bank Building, or at his Warehouse, North Slip.
St. John, August 30.

British News.

British Military Operations in Asia.—We have already published, among the extracts from late London papers, a short narrative of the movements of the British Indian Army in Affghanistan, under Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, and the gallant and successful affair of storming the citadel of Ghuznee. The following is the official despatch, containing an account of this exploit.—*Boston Cou.*

To the Right Hon.
Lord Auckland, G. C. B. &c. &c.

My Lord—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship that the army under my command have succeeded in performing one of the most brilliant acts it has ever been my lot to witness during my service of forty-five years in the four quarters of the globe, in the capture, by storm, of the strong and important fortress and citadel of Ghuznee, yesterday.

It is not only that the Afghan nation, and I, understand, Asia generally, have looked upon it as impregnable, but it is in reality a place of great strength, both by nature and art, far more so than I had reason to suppose from any description that I had received of it, although some are from officers in our own service who had seen it in their travels.

I was surprised to find a high rampart in good repair, built on a scarped mound about thirty-five feet high, flanked by numerous towers, and surrounded by a fausse brayz and a wet ditch, whilst the height of the citadel covered the interior from the commanding fire of the hills from the north, rendering it nugatory. In addition to this screen, walls had been built before the gates, the ditch was filled with water, and unfordable, and an outwork built on the right bank of the river, so as to command the bed of it.

It is, therefore, the more honorable to the troops, and must appear to the enemy out of all calculation extraordinary, that a fortress and citadel, to the strength of which, for the last thirty years, they had been adding something each year, and which had a garrison of 3500 Afghan soldiers, commanded by Prince Mahomed Hyder, the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of the country, with a commanding number of guns, and abundance of ammunition, and other stores, provisions, &c. for a regular siege, should have been taken by British science and British valor in less than two hours from the time the attack was made, and the whole, including the governor and garrison, should fall into our hands.

My despatch of the 20th instant, from Nance, will have made known to your lordship that the camps of his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, and of Major General Willshire with the Bombay troops, had there joined me in accordance with my desire, and the following morning we made our march of 12 miles to Ghuznee, the line of march being over a fine plain. The troops were disposed in a manner that would have enabled me at any moment, had we been attacked, as was probable from the large bodies of troops moving on each side of us, to have placed them in a position to receive the enemy. They did not, however, appear, but on our coming within range of the guns of the citadel and fortress of Ghuznee a sharp cannonade was opened on our leading column, together with a heavy fire of musketry from behind garden walls, and temporary field works thrown up, as well as the strong outwork I have alluded to, which commanded the bed of the river from all but the outwork. The enemy were driven in under the walls of the fort in a spirited manner by parties thrown forward by Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, of the 16th and 48th Bengal Native Infantry, and her Majesty's 10th Light Infantry, under Brigadier Sale. I ordered forward three troops of Horse Artillery, the Camel Battery, and one foot Battery, to open upon the citadel fortress, by throwing shrapnell shells, which was done in a masterly style under the directions of Brigadier Stevenson. My object in this was to make the enemy show their strength in guns, and in other respects, which completely succeeded, and our shells must have done great execution, and occasioned great consternation. Being perfectly satisfied on the point of their strength, in the course of half an hour I ordered the fire to cease, and placed the troops in bivouac. A close reconnoissance of the place all round was then undertaken by Captain Thomson, the chief engineer, and Captain Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, accompanied by Major Garden, the Deputy Quarter-master General of the Bombay army, supported by a strong party of her Majestys 16th Lancers, and one from her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry. On this party a steady fire was kept up, and some casualties occurred. Captain Thomson's report was very clear; he found the fortifications equally strong all round, and as my own opinion coincided with his, I did not hesitate a moment as to the manner in which our approach and attack upon the place should be made. Notwithstanding the march the troops had performed in the morning, and their having been a considerable time engaged with the enemy, I ordered the whole to move across the river (which runs close under the fort wall,) in columns to the right and left of the town, and they were placed in position on the north side on more commanding ground, and securing the Cabool road. I had information that a night attack upon the camp was intended from without. Mahomed Ubzul Khan, the eldest son of Dost Mahomed Khan, had been sent by his father with a strong body of troops from Cabool to the brother's assistance at Ghuznee, and was encamped outside the walls, but abandoned his position on our approach, keeping, however, at a distance of a few miles from us. The two rebel chiefs of the Ghilzie tribe, men of great influence, viz: Abdool Rhuman, and Gool Mahomed Khan, had joined him with 1500 horse, and also a body of about 3000 Ghaveer from Zeinat, under a mixture of Chiefs and Moolahs, carrying banners, and who had been assembled on the cry of a religious war. In short, we were in all directions surrounded by enemies. These last actually came down the hills on the 22d, and attacked the part of the camp occupied by his Majesty Shah Shooja and his own troops, but were driven back with considerable loss and banners taken.

At daylight on the 22d I reconnoitered Ghuznee, in company with the chief engineer and the brigadier commanding the artillery, with the adjutant and quarter-master general of the Bengal army, for the purpose of making all arrangements for carrying the place by storm, and these were completed in the course of the day. Instead of the tedious process of breaching (for which we were ill prepared) Captain Thomson undertook, with the assistance of Captain Peat, of the Bombay engineers, Lieutenants Durand and MacLeod, of the Bengal engineers, and other officers under him (Captain Thomson,) to blow in the Cabool gate, the weakest point, with gunpowder, and so much faith did I place on the success of this operation, that my plans for the assault were immediately laid down and the orders given.

The different troops of horse artillery, the camel and foot batteries, moved off this ground at twelve o'clock that night, without the slightest noise, as had been directed, and in the most correct manner took up the position assigned them, about 250 yards from the walls. In like manner, and with the same silence, the infantry soon after moved from their ground, and all were at their post at the proper time. A few minutes before three o'clock in the morning the explosion took place, and proved completely successful. Captain Peat, of the Bombay engineers, was thrown down and stunned by it, but shortly after recovered his senses and feeling. On hearing the advance sounded by the bugle (being the signal for the gate having been blown in,) the artillery, under the able directions of Brigadier Stevenson, consisting of Captain Grant's troop of Bengal horse artillery, the camel battery, under Captain Abbott, both superintended by Captain Pew, Captains Martin and Colgrave's troops of Bombay horse artillery, and Captain Lloyd's battery of Bombay foot artillery, all opened a terrific fire upon the citadel and ramparts of the fort, and, in a certain degree, paralyzed the enemy.

Under the guidance of Capt. Thomson of the Bengal Engineers, the chief of the department, Colonel Dennie, of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, commanding the advance, consisting of the light companies of her Majesty's 2d and 17th regiments of foot, and of the Bengal European regiment, with one company of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, proceeded to the gate, and with great difficulty, from the rubbish thrown down, and the determined opposition offered by the enemy, effected an entrance, and established themselves within the gateway, closely followed by the main columns, led in a spirit of great gallantry by Brigadier Sale, to whom I had entrusted the important post of commanding the storming party, consisting (with the advance above mentioned) of her Majesty's 2d Foot under Major Carruthers, the Bengal European regiment under Lieut. Colonel Orchard, followed by her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry under Major Thomson, and her Majesty's 17th regiment under Lieut. Colonel Croker. The struggle within the fort was desperate for a considerable time. In addition to the heavy fire kept up, our troops were assailed by the enemy, sword in hand, and with daggers, pistols, &c.; but British courage, perseverance and fortitude overcome all opposition, and the fire of the enemy in the lower area, on the fort, being nearly silenced, Brigadier Sale turned towards the citadel, from which could now be seen men abandoning the guns, running in all directions, throwing themselves down from immense heights, endeavoring to make their escape; and on reaching the gate with her Majesty's 17th, under Lieut. Col. Croker, followed by the 13th, forced it open at 5 o'clock in the morning. The colors of her Majesty's 13th and 17th were planted on the citadel of Ghuznee, amidst the cheers of all ranks. Instant protection was granted to the women found in the citadel, (among whom were those of Mahomed Hyder, the governor,) and sentries placed over the magazine for its security. Brigadier Sale reports having received much assistance from Captain Kershaw, of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, throughout the whole service of the storming.

Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton executed in a manner much to my satisfaction the orders he had received. The Major General followed closely the assaulting party into the fort with the reserve, namely, Brigadier Roberts, with the only available regiment of his brigade, the 25th Native Infantry, under Lieut. Colonel Montieth; part of Brigadier Sale's brigade, the 16th Native Infantry, under Lieut. Colonel Wheeler; and they immediately occupied the ramparts, putting down opposition wherever they met any, and making prisoners, until the place was completely in our possession. A desultory fire was kept up in the town long after the citadel was in our hands from those who had taken shelter in houses, and in desperation kept firing on all that approached them. In this way several of our men were wounded and some killed, but the aggressors paid dearly for their bad conduct in not surrendering when the place was completely ours. I must not omit to mention that three companies of the 35th Native Infantry, under Capt. Hay, ordered to the south side of the fort to begin with a false attack, to attract attention to that side, performed that service at the proper time, and greatly to my satisfaction.

As we were threatened with an attack for the relief of the garrison, I ordered the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Stalker, to guard the Cabool road, and to be in support of the cavalry division. This might have proved an important position to occupy, but, as it was, no enemy appeared.

The cavalry division under Major Gen. Thackwell, in addition to watching the approach of an enemy, had direction to surround Ghuznee, and to sweep the plain, preventing the escape of runaways from the garrison. Brigadier Arnold's brigade—the brigadier himself, I deeply regret to say, was laboring under very severe illness, having shortly before burst a blood vessel internally, which rendered it wholly impossible for him to mount a horse that day—consisting of her Majesty's 16th Lancers, under Lieut. Col Persse, temporarily commanding the brigade, and Major M'Donell, the junior major of the regiment, (the senior Major of the 16th Lancers, Major Cureton, an officer of great merit, being actively engaged in the execution of his duties as Assistant-Adjutant General to the cavalry division,) the 2d Cavalry, under Major Salter, and the 3d under Lieut. Colonel Smith, were ordered to watch the south and west sides. Brigadier Scott's brigade were placed on the Cabool road, consisting of her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, under Major Daly, and of the 1st Bombay Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Sandwith, to watch the north and east sides. This duty was performed in a manner greatly to my satisfaction.

After the storming, and when quiet was in some degree restored within, I conducted his Majesty Shah Shoojaool Moolk, and the British Envoy and Minister, Mr. Macnaghtan, round the citadel and a great part of the fortress. The King was perfectly astonished at our having made ourselves masters of a place conceived to be impregnable, when defended, in the short space of two hours, and in less than forty-eight hours after we came before it. His Majesty was, of course, greatly delighted at the result. When I afterwards, in the course of the day, took Mahomed Hyder Khan, the governor, first to the British Minister, and then to the King, to make his submission, I informed his Majesty that I had made a promise that his life should not be touched, and the King, in very handsome terms assented, and informed Mahomed Hyder, in my presence, that although he and his family had been rebels, yet he was willing to forget and forgive all.

Prince Mahomed Hyder, the governor of Ghuznee, is a prisoner of war in my camp, and under the surveillance of Sir Alexander Burnes, an arrangement very agreeable to the former.

(Here follows an eulogium on the officers engaged.)

The brilliant triumph we have obtained, the cool courage displayed, and the gallant bearing of the troops I have the honor to command, will have taught such a lesson to our enemies in the Afghan nation, as will make them hereafter respect the name of a British soldier.

Our loss is wonderfully small, considering the occasion; the casualties in killed and wounded amount to about 200.

The loss of the enemy is immense; we have already buried of dead nearly 500, together with an immense number of horses.

I enclose a list of the killed, wounded and missing, I am happy to say that, although the wounds of some of the officers are severe, they are all doing well.

It is my intention, after selecting a garrison for this place, and establishing a general hospital, to continue my march to Cabool forthwith.

I have, &c.
JOHN KEANE, Lieut. General.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

COMMON COUNCIL AND CHARTERED RIGHTS.

Mr. Editor,—You must have seen the laboured production which appeared in the Observer of 3d instant, signed *One of the Minority of Com. Council.* It is true also that the said communication has been allowed to pass with silent neglect, which has offended greatly the magisterial vanity of the writer. Now Mr. Editor, do allow me to draw forth this "One of the Minority," that his vanity may be once more gratified by appearing again in the columns of the Observer; for at the conclusion of his last effusion, he partially promised to appear again on the subject. Very many citizens state positively, that he really forgot the subject he intended to speak about. In his communication, he begs "leave to give his views and the reasons that actuated him in the *important matter*," but in all my researches through his valuable effusion, I cannot discover either his *views or the reasons;* and I strongly suspect that he must have reserved them for his future attempts, which I am desirous, by your permission of drawing forth.

This "One of the Minority," vociferates greatly of the majority being 7 to 5; but what has it to do with his *views and reasons* he promised to give the public in vindication of his own untoward opposition. The majority, it evidently appears, are supported by a large portion of respectable citizens, who are interested very deeply with properties in the burnt district, and also by an overwhelming portion of impartial citizens, who are anxious to uphold and maintain their Chartered rights from being violated by a local Legislature, or from being sacrificed by an incompetent minority.

When Aldermen or their Assistants shall so far forget their duties or be found incompetent to perform them, as to attempt bartering or sacrificing any rights strictly and properly belonging to the Corporation, it is then high time that the citizens should assert their rights by exposing the ignorance of such persons, and by displacing them from their seats at the Board.

A very futile argument has been exhibited against the majority, by harping upon the word "sole," stating that the Charter does not say, the Corporation should have the *sole* ordering, &c. But Mr. Editor, I maintain that the charter *does* give the Corporation the sole and undivided power of ordering and completing, amending, widening, and every other term that the opponents shall please name; otherwise there can be no true meaning to the following words of the city Charter, "And we do "further, for us, our heirs and successors, give and "grant unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and their successors, that they and their "successors shall from time to time, and *at all times* "hereafter have FULL *power, licence* and *authority,* "not only to establish, appoint, order and direct "the making and laying out all other streets, lanes, "alleys, highways, &c. heretofore made, laid out, "&c. but also the *altering*, amending, &c. all such "streets heretofore made, or hereafter to be made "or used in and through the said city of St. John, "and the vicinity thereof."

From the above words, I contend that the *sole* and *undivided*, full and complete ordering is vested in the Corporation, and that it cannot be taken from them without the consent of the Sovereign of Great Britain. C.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—It must be pleasing to the Citizens to witness our Corporate Body, even at the *eleventh* hour, evincing a spirit in good earnest to make improvements for the benefit of their constituents, and for which they have been for years loudly and generally solicited to do. The draft of the Law for regulating the Public Markets, as published in the last Courier, deserves the commendation of every citizen. The disgraceful practice too long permitted by our Corporation, and exercised by forestallers and country people, to the annoyance and injury of citizens, it is to be hoped will now be effectually put down. How often has the poor citizen witnessed a Forestaller monopolizing a whole cart load of provisions that has not arrived in the city for the space of five minutes, and however desirous he might be to obtain a quarter of lamb or a peck of potatoes for his suffering family, he is told that *the whole is sold;* but that he can get a peck of potatoes or the quarter of lamb from Mr. *So and So*, and of course at an additional price.

If ever the Board of Aldermen deserved thanks, they are assuredly deserving them for the Law now published: Countrymen and all others entering the city with articles for sale, should be invariably under the controul and directions of the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, and if the Public squares of the city can be so arranged as to give ample accommodation for carts, waggons, sleds, &c. it will be a much more preferable plan for the convenience of the community, than by allowing the streets to be incommoded and occupied by vehicles of every description. Your's, &c.

Dec. 12 KING STREET.

N. B.—It is sincerely hoped that the Law just referred to, will not be allowed to become a dead letter, but that our Corporate Body will advance one step further to forward so desirable an object, and that is, by appointing some citizen of good character to watch over, and cause the law to be rigidly enforced.

The Editor of the Chronicle will oblige several Members of the Bible Society if he will publish the inclosed communication in Friday's paper:

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

Sir,—One of the most unprecedented inroads upon the intentions of the Bible Society, took place at the meeting of its Committee on Wednesday evening last. After resolutions had been passed that every Minister of Religion in the city should be invited to attend the General Meeting to be held on the 18th instant, one of the gentlemen present named that the Rev. William Andrew, Presbyterian Clergyman of this city, should be requested to attend. Upon which one or two of the Committee objected, asserting that his presence would do much injury to the meeting; and it was agreed that the Rev. William Andrew should not be invited.—Mr. Editor, can it any longer be questioned that the Bible Society has now espoused the cause of a party—that it has encouraged a party of litigators, and refused an invitation to a Reverend gentleman who is as competent, as able, and as thoroughly qualified to speak on the great cause, as any who shall speak on that evening. Shame on such conduct, especially from a Committee of such a society. Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, are included, while Mr. Andrew, (many of whose congregation are members and contribute towards the support of this Institution,) is not permitted to attend, because one or two of the Committee are bitterly prejudiced against him. I hope, Sir, that you will give publicity to this fact, and oblige one who wishes to see no animosities cherished at such assemblages; but would ever desire to have the Bible Society kept clear from party feeling.

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 12, 1839.

The arrival of the British steamer *Liverpool*, at New-York has furnished Liverpool dates to the 16th November.

We regret to state that another Chartist insurrection took place in Monmouthshire, in the town of Newport, in the early part of November; the Chartists were armed and assembled in great numbers; they commenced their attack on the Westgate Hotel, part of which was occupied by Lieut. Grey and 30 men of the 45th Regiment: The Mayor of the Town was twice wounded from the fire of the Chartists; Sergeant Daly, of the 45th was also wounded in the head. The soldiers then commenced firing in defence, and nine men of the Chartists body were killed on the spot. Some further particulars will be found below.

Opium Trade to China.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, have declined making compensation to the British Merchants, for the Opium delivered up to the Chinese Government by orders of Captain C. Elliott; and have further stated that Her Majesty's Government do not propose to submit to Parliament a vote for the payment of such claims.

France.—The number of failures in Paris from the 1st of January to 1st of November, 1839, were 858, and the losses amount to between Fifty five, and Sixty Millions of Franks.

In the Money Market generally, there appears much depression. The Dutch Funds, which have hitherto sustained a high standing, are now considerably depressed, and are feeling heavily the weight of their Loan of 56,000,000 of florins.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, Nov. 16.

Lord Melbourne will give his first Cabinet Dinner on Monday next.

Lord Francis Egerton has been re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

The Duke of Newcastle has subscribed £1,000 towards the erection of a pier just completed at Aberystwith.

There are rumours of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's appointment to the Solicitor-Generalship; and that Sir John Campbell will be Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the place of Lord Plunkett, about to retire.

The Earl of Durham has been introducing his Royal Guest, the Duke of Sussex, to his neighbors at Newcastle and Durham. His Lordship has entertained a distinguished party at Lambton Castle; and, in compliment probably to their noble host, several have been initiated into the mysteries of freemasonry.

India-rubber Boat.—"There has just been launched on the Neva," says a St. Petersburgh letter, "an India-rubber boat. It is made of sail-cloth, impregnated with caoutchouc. It may be rolled up, and in the space of ten minutes can be filled with air by means of four little cocks, by which inflation it assumes the form of a boat. During its trial on the river it held three persons, and excited much attention, as well by the readiness of its movements as by its very pretty appearance."

The Sword of Bruce.—The sword which King Robert Bruce wielded at Bannockburn has, with his helmet, survived the entire family. Mrs. Catharine Bruce, the last of the royal house, died in 1791, at a very advanced age; only a short time before her death Burns called upon her, and though she was almost speechless from Paralysis, she entertained him nobly, and conferred the honour of knighthood on him with Bruce's two-handed sword, saying, she had a better right to grant the title than "some people." After dinner the first toast she gave was "Awn,' uncos!" that is, away with the strangers, which showed her Jacobite feelings to the house of Hanover. The old lady bequeathed the sword and helmet to the Earl of Elgin, whom she considered the next of kin.

Proposed Blockade of China.—The British Government ought not to interfere for the protection of smugglers; but it is for ever disgraced if it suffers the oppression of innocent merchants, and the violence done to its own public functionary, without requiring ample satisfaction. The whole external commerce and revenue of China is at our mercy. Without an attack on its unarmed population, or molesting a single inhabitant, we can bring that government to reason, simply by cutting off its supplies. Half-a-dozen British cruizers—nay even the private vessels employed in the opium trade—are more than sufficient to stop the whole of the Chinese trade. If they (the Chinese) tell us "Your trade is stopped" we shall reply, "So is yours: you shall have neither rice nor salt (the necessaries of life, and sources of revenue (till you come to reasonable terms"—*Oriental Herald.*

It is estimated that the repairs of the Menai Bridge, occasioned by the injury it sustained during the storm of January last, will cost upwards of £10,000.

A woman died lately in Italy, at the advanced age of 143 years, after having eight husbands, the last of whom survived her.

Coffee.—It appears by a Parliamentary return recently published, that the quantity of coffee imported into the United Kingdom, from the Cape of Good Hope, between the 1st January, 1838, and 31st July, 1839, was 7,413 cwt 28 lb, of which duty was paid on 1,502,125 lb at 9d per lb.

The *Morning Herald* says there is not a word of truth in the statement respecting the alleged union between Mr. Lockhart and Miss Burdett Coutts.

General Bernard, formerly aide-de-camp of Napoleon, and lately minister of war, died on Tuesday night week, at the Palais Royal, of which he was governor, after a long illness. Another distinguished officer of engineers, General Lamy, who had evinced symptoms of insanity during the late residence of the Court at Fontainebleau, also died in Paris on Tuesday.

Dover.—On Monday, a few minutes before high water, a number of persons were very much surprised at the sudden rising of the tide, at least two feet in the space of about five minutes, and then immediately afterwards it ebbed, rushing, boiling, and foaming through the bridgeway with greater velocity, if possible, than when the sluices are running; and for some little time suspended the operation of shutting the gates, which the harbour workmen were about effecting. Several old mariners who witnessed it, observed that there had been an earthquake, or some strong convulsion of nature somewhere.—*Kentish Times.*

Legacy to a Minister.—The will of the late Major General Sir William Blackburne, Knight, has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury by his brother,—Blackburne, Esq. Amongst the different bequests is one of £1000 to Lord Glenelg, in the following words;—"I bequeath to Lord Glenelg, late Secretary to the Colonies, £1000, as a mark of my high respect for his public conduct in the East India Colonial Department." This legacy to a Minister of the Crown, for the discharge of his public duties, is perhaps without a precedent.

The Royal George.—Colonel Pasley has concluded his operations against the Royal George for this season. It is intended to recommence operations about May next. There has been consumed during these experiments 12,940lb. of powder. Above 100 tons of the wreck have been recovered and placed in the dock-yard at Portsmouth, with five brass and six iron guns. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the total expense incurred has been more than defrayed by the value of the articles recovered.—*Kentish Times.*

Opium Trade to China.—The following answer has been sent by the Treasury to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in consequence of delivery of opium to the Chinese Government:—"Gentlemen—having laid before the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury your letter, in which you apply for a settlement of certain claims for opium delivered to the Chinese Government, and transmit certificates signed by Captain C. Elliot; I have received their Lordship's commands to acquaint you that Parliament has placed at the disposal of this Board no funds out of which any compensation could be made, and that the sanction of Parliament would be required before any such claim could be recognised and paid. To prevent any misconstruction of the intentions of this Board, my Lords have felt it necessary to direct me further to state, that the subject has been under the attentive consideration of her Majesty's Government, and to add that her Majesty's government do not propose to submit to Parliment a vote for the payment of such claims. (Signed) R. Gordon.—Treasury Chambers, Nov. 11, 1839."

Prince George of Cambridge landed at the Custom-house on Thursday afternoon, attended by Col. Cornewall, from the Giraffe steam-packet, from Rotterdam.

Prince Ernest and Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, arrived in London, on Thursday morning, from Windsor Castle. Their serene highnesses and suite immediately took their departure for Dover.

Reduction of Postage.—The Treasury minute clearly states that the fourpenny rate, which is to commence on the 5th of Dec., is a *temporary* arrangement, to enable the post-office to obtain the necessary practice in charging by weight before any great increase of letters takes place, and that the penny rate is to follow. No one who reads the minute can possibly understand it otherwise: and yet the *Morning Post* describes the fourpenny rate as a permanent measure, not as a preparation, but as a substitute for the penny rate, and congratulates itself in finding that the *Quarterly Reviewer* has not written in vain. In the meantime we would assure the Tory writers, that they need take no further trouble to demonstrate their dislike to the penny plan; the intelligent public is already well aware that no measure which is calculated, as this is permanently to advance the best interests of the middle and lower classes, is likely to find favour in their eyes.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Distressing Shipwreck.—Captain Little, of the ship Glasgow, at Baltimore, from Liverpool, on the 18th Sept., lat. 39 40, long. 61 20, took from a fragment of the poop of the wreck of the ship Arab, Capt. Robertson, from Honduras, for Hull (England), three exhausted men, the survivors of nineteen, who had all perished except these, when the ship went to pieces, in the gale of Sept. 13. The survivors had been on the raft five days, with nothing but two cocoa nuts to eat. The rest had starved, become mad, and plunged into the sea. The names of those saved are William Westwood, carpenter, of Selby, Yorkshire, England; John Arsley, a Prussian; and Halvor Haralsen, a Norwegian.

Condition of the Liverpool.—The cabins of the Liverpool retain all their apparent original splendour, with the exception of a very slight tinge here and there on the paint-work, caused by the occasional escape of the gas from the bilge water showing what is called a "tight ship." The passengers extol the cabin fare as being excellent and abundant, as well as served up in an admirable and first-rate hotel style, under the superintendence of the steward, Mr. Amans, of whom the passengers speak in the highest terms. The Liverpool has now accomplished six voyages across the Atlantic. The average run in each may be about 7,500 to 7,800 miles; so that she has run, without once being in dock, or, in other words, being constantly afloat, a distance of little short of 50,000 miles. Her engines are still equal, if not superior, to new, and work to admiration. She was on Thursday brought upon what is called the "gridiron," in the Prince's Dock Basin, where she was left by the retiring tide high and dry, for the purpose of inspecting her lower works. Her bottom was found to be as sound and perfect as on the day on which she was launched; and, after being scrubbed, and some few sheets of copper being replaced, where her sheathing had become chafed above by connect with flats and other vessels in loading and discharging, she was hauled out into the river with the following tide as fresh and perfect as on the day she first sailed.—*Standard.*

The Gallant forty-fifth.—It is rather a remarkable circumstance, that Captain Stack's company formed one of the two companies summoned out by the Kentish magistrates to put down the insane attempt of Thom, alias Sir William Courtenay, some two years back. One of Captain Stack's men fell on that occasion. Lieutenant Bennett, of the other company, lost his gallant life by a ball fired from the musket which the madman, Thom, carried himself.

The Court.—The Queen is about to lose the company of her cousins, the Princes of Saxe Coburg, whose early departure from Windsor is announced; but the *Morning Post* says that Prince Albert's absence will be only temporary. Prince Ernest has been jaundiced—not jealous—and recovered by the skill of Sir James Clark, summoned to Windsor Castle to attend his Serene Highness. Among the other distinguished guests at Windsor are Lord and Lady Ashley, and their three children. Her Majesty has given a hundred guineas to the West Cornwall Diocesan Church-building Association.

The Lord Mayor's Dinner.—On Saturday, Sir Chapman Marshall, the new Lord Mayor, was sworn in with the usual ceremonies. There was a grand dinner, of course, in the Guildhall. Every thing went off very well till Lord Melbourne rose to return thanks for the routine toast, "Her Majesty's Ministers;" when the interruption caused by yells and hisses was so loud that the Lord Mayor was compelled, more than once, to beg for silence; and Lord Melbourne himself thought it necessary to remark upon the reception he met with, and the unseemly introduction of political feeling on what ought to be a festive occasion. Lords Normanby, Palmerston, and Cottenham were present.

Intended Steam Vessels on the Atlantic in 1841.—Besides the three already plying, there will be the New-York, 2000 tons, 600 horse power, Liverpool to New-York; the United Kingdom, 2000 tons, 600 horse power, London to ditto; the President, 2500 tons, 600 horse power, Liverpool to ditto; the City of New-York (iron,) 2500 tons, 700 horse power, Bristol to ditto; Cunard's four steamers, 1100 tons, and 420 horse power each, London to Halifax; two British Government steamers, 1000 tons, and 300 horse power, Glasgow to Boston; fourteen Government steamers 1400 tons, 400 horse power, from Falmouth or Southampton to the West Indies and South America, also from Havannah to New-York; five Government steamers, of 1500 tons, and 500 horse power, from London, either to Egypt, or, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, to India; four French Government steamers of 1200 tons, and 400 horse power, from Havre to New-York; one ditto, 1000 tons, 400 horse power, from Brest to Brazil; four ditto, 1100 tons, 350 h. power, from Brest to Brazil; two ditto 1100 tons 350 horse power, from Bourdeaux to Vera Cruz. Total, 42 steamers, 58,200 tons, 18,048 horses' power.

France.—The Calais papers state that the marine population of that town is in consternation on account of an extraordinary press, or levy of seamen, which is to carry off all sailors from twenty to forty years of age, except such as have already served three years on board of King's ships. The owners of fishing boats are not to be, as hitherto, exempted.—"The price of flour is rising," says the *Capitole.* "If, at the market of the 15th, which is to serve as a criterion to fix the price of bread during the second fortnight, in November, a fall do not take place, the 4lb. loaf, for which we now pay the enormous price 17½ sous, will be raised to 18 sous."—19 bankruptcies occurred during the first week of this month. The liabilities of the bankrupts amount to nearly 1,000,000f. One of them exceeds 500,000f, and two others 100,000f., but the remainder, 16 in number, are under this last sum. There were 858 failures in Paris from the 1st of January to 1st of November, 1839, and the losses amount to between 55,000,000f. and 60,000,000f.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE INSURRECTION.

Last week we gave ample details of the chartist insurrection in Monmouthshire. Lieutenant Grey, who commanded the handful of soldiers who put the masses to flight, in the town of Newport, gave the following evidence on the examination of two of the prisoners. The witness is the Lieutenant of the 45th regiment. He said—

I received orders from Captain Stack, on Monday morning, a little after eight o'clock, to proceed to the Westgate Hotel, and put myself under the orders of the Mayor. I repaired there immediately with 30 men, and formed in front of the building. The Mayor then desired me to enter the court-yard, the gate of which was closed after me; he then took me to the room on the right flank of this hotel, and asked me if that was fit for my purposes. It suited my purposes, and I immediately proceeded to get it cleared of furniture and other articles with which it was crowded. I then marched the men in: the Mayor gave me instructions to conceal my men as much as possible, to avoid irritating the mob, which was then approaching; to effect which, I closed the under shutters of the room, and latched them. The room had three projecting bow windows. I had only time to give a few necessary instructions, when I heard cheering, and the Mayor told me they were approaching. They formed in front of the house, and I saw a few of the spear-heads over the half shutters, and the mob immediately let fly a volley of small arms: this demolished all the glass in the room where I was. I immediately gave the word to load; I did not do this before, as I hoped that matters would not have turned out so seriously. While my men were loading, which took a very short time, the crowd effected an entrance: it took about a third of a minute to load. The mob rushed through the hall and the back entrance into a passage which communicated with a door of our room As soon as we were loaded, I stepped forward to unlatch one of the window shutters: the Mayor handsomely did the same with the other: the third I know not how it was opened. This unmasked us, and a quantity of small arms were discharged at us, by which the Mayor was twice wounded; and a sergeant by my side, Sergeant Daley, was wounded in the head; all in a moment: it happened instantly. I heard each of them say—I am wounded. I saw both covered with blood immediately after. The Mayor spoke very quietly, so low as only to be heard by me, and not by my men, that he was hit; he then went and sat down; the sergeant, also only spoke to me. Our men soon got to work, and *enfiladed* the streets from the bow windows and the passage of the house from the doorway of our room: this continued for about ten minutes; after which, I saw that our shots were getting thin from want of objects. The chartists' shots were not repeated after the soldiers commenced their firing. I then went into the passage, with a few of my men to see how things were looking. I saw there was no more attack when I returned to the room, and ordered them to cease firing from the window, which order was obeyed immediately: I then made every preparation to strengthen my position in case of a second attack; while so employed, I entered a side room, leading from the passage, on the right hand, and found the two prisoners in a corner; I ordered them to follow me, and gave them to my men prisoners. I saw nothing in their hands; but, on examining their persons, a quantity of ball ammunition was found on the person of the prisoner Benfield. I was putting a dead body out of the passage, to clear it for a second attack, into this room, which was dark, when I found the two prisoners skulking in the corner. The window shutters in this room were closed. They had evidently gone into this room from the passage, to avoid the fire of my men, and they could not leave it without again exposing themselves to it; they were in fact, taken in a *cul de sac.* I do not recollect whether Venn, the last witness, spoke to me, for I had not time to speak to any one. I was engaged in strengthening my position; one of my men told me, in the presence of both the prisoners, that Benfield had ball ammunition on him. In a moment after their pockets were turned out, I saw them eating bread and cheese. Finding the attack was not renewed, I had all the dead bodies in the house taken out of the room and passages, and placed in the yard, under a verandah. When the scene became quiet, I caused the dead bodies to be removed from the outside, and placed them with the remainder, in the yard. There was, in the whole, nine dead bodies in the yard. I cannot say whether the mayor gave the orders to fire or not; for being fired on by the mob, I did not require any orders to return it. The mayor was by my side. I do not recollect whether the room in which I found the prisoners was open or shut.

The prisoners will be tried by a special commission, and the attorney-general will be sent down to conduct the prosecution.

The nine dead chartists that lay for some days in the stable of the Westgate, were buried on Thursday in Stow church-yard, in three graves, containing three each. The passage of the bodies created a great sensation. The military accompanied them to their graves.

We understand (says the *Monmouthshire Merlin*) that it is the intention of several influential gentlemen, of this town and neighbourhood, to set on foot a subscription for the purpose of presenting to the Mayor, Thomas Phillips, jun. Esq. a testimonial of their esteem and admiration of his conduct, on the eventful occasion.

The Monmouthshire Insurrection.—Lord Normanby, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, has addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Newport, conveying her Majesty's approval of his zeal and promptitude; and also, of the Magistrates acting with him, during the recent insurrection:—

Whitehall, Nov. 9, 1839.

Sir,—The Queen has been pleased to command me to express her Majesty's high approval of your conduct, and of the conduct of the magistrates acting with you, on the occasion of the outrage recently committed in the town of Newport.

"To the resolution and courage of the magistrates, and of the small military force which supported them in withstanding the unexperted and daring attack of numerous bodies of armed men from the mining districts, her Majesty ascribes in great measure the preservation of the lives and property of the inhabitants.

"Her Majesty is deeply concerned that any one of her faithful and loyal subjects should have suffered personal injury in the discharge of his public duty, and in defence of the peace of the town against lawless aggression; and while her Majesty cannot but regret that any loss of life should occur, it is a satisfaction to her Majesty to know that this loss, which, under the circumstances was unavoidable, has been confined to those who were foremost in making the attack; and that the loss was not greater or more indiscriminate her Majesty attributes to the judgment evinced by the magistrates, and by the officer in command of the troops, and to the exemplary forbearance, steadiness, and good conduct of the soldiers.

"I have, &c., "NORMANBY.

"The Mayor of Newport, Monmouthshire."

THE COURT AND THE QUEEN.

(From the Age.)

The proceedings at Windsor Castle continue to afford matter for serious consideration, exciting alike our pity and our regret, and rendering still more imperative the necessity for the immediate expulsion of the Baroness Lehzen and her clique from the Royal residence and the kingdom.

The differences—shall we call by such a mild term the continued contumelies by which maternal solicitude, through long years past, is now so *gratefully* repaid!—the differences between her Majesty and her truly good mother, the Duchess of Kent, have recently reached a height which it has become impossible for the latter to put up with any longer.

A few days since, we know that her Royal Highness had prepared everything for an immediate and final departure from Windsor Castle, and that she actually came up to Kensington to complete the arrangements.

By the advice of the Duke of Wellington, her Royal Highness returned to Windsor, his Grace emphatically observing—"Unless you remain with the Queen for at least six months longer, the monarchy will be in danger."

It may be that Sir Robert Peel was also consulted, for the right hon. baronet was in town for two or three days during the time to which we allude.

We have every reason to believe that the stay of the young Princes of Saxe Cobourg does not prove so delightful as "my uncle" anticipated. The gathering of the *Pagets* has of late been like a flight of locusts in the Palace. It only needs that old Anglesy should be appointed Lord Steward—then the Beaudesert banner may float from the Round Tower, superseding the Royal standard; for "the family" will have completely got possession of the Castle."

And thus stands Royalty! Squabblers within the Palace—angry distrust without—revelling and joy in its halls for a favoured few—and rebellion in the county, carrying bloodshed and terror amongst the many—the Popish foreigner rejoicing the more over his Royal *Potage*, because no prelate or clergyman of the Church of England is ever present at the banquet to disturb his swallow, and the Home Secretary sipping his champagne, whilst the blood-despatch from Newport reposes in his *escrutoire.*

Saint Patrick's Society.—At a Quarterly Meeting of this benevolent Institution, on Monday evening last, the election of Office-Bearers for the ensuing year took place, when the former Officers were re-elected—viz:

Thomas L. Nicholson, Esquire, *President,*
M. H. Perley, Esquire, *Vice-President,*
William Hutchinson, Esquire, *Treasurer,*

lost her balance and fell over, when a sailor who was, among others, attracted by her cries, rushed down the slip to her rescue, but losing his footing, stunned himself, and, melancholy to relate, in the attempt to save the life of another, lost his own. A boat having been procured, the young woman was saved, and the unfortunate but generous-hearted sailor was also taken up ere he could have been five minutes immersed. The vital spark had however fled, and all attempts to restore animation proved utterly abortive. The name of the ill-fated youth was George Cook, 21 years of age, and a native of Cowness Ferry, Harwich, county of Suffolk, England. He is spoken of by all who knew him as a young man of the most amiable disposition, and the devotedness which won for him a watery grave, in his endeavoring to save the life of a stranger, has also caused a very extensive sympathy for his fate. We hope something will be done to commemorate this feeling and mark the spot in which his remains are deposited.

An Inquest was held on the body, before John McKay, Esq. Coroner, when the Jury returned the following verdict: "Came to his death by falling off the Market Slip, while in the act of rescuing a woman who had fallen into the water near the same place."

We cannot let slip this opportunity without commenting on the infamous condition of the ferry wharf. In the first place, it is entirely detached from the shore, so that a person in walking to it in the dark, is in imminent danger of being precipitated into the intervening space; whilst the *slips* attached to it incline from the plane of the horizon at angles of perhaps 75 degrees, rendering it impossible to hold their footing except by the few cross pieces placed upon them, of which there are only a very few. Already several persons have nearly lost their lives at this disgraceful spot, and, even on Sunday last, a second person running for the same object, saved himself by a mere miracle from the fate of the youth whose untimely fate we have recorded. If those who ought to look after these matters will take no cognizance of them, it is time the public should take it into their own hands.—*Obs.*

BANGOR, December 3.—Gov. Fairfield's semi official paper in this city has stated that "If the two nations do not run the line as soon as it may be done, and in case the two countries are not involved in war, it will be incumbent upon Maine to prepare the way for taking possession of the land North of the St. John river. This would stop the mail and cut of the communication between the British Provinces."

This declaration was put forth last March, and as neither of the contingencies mentioned have happened, we may suppose that the New Brunswickers have good cause for making preparation to repel the forces of Maine. They are gone suckers unless some decisive movements are soon made towards a settlement.—*Courier.*

BRITISH INVASION.—We stated in our last issue, that a regiment of British troops had been stationed at Temiscouata Lake, on the 'disputed territory,' in palpable violation and contempt of their agreement not "to seek to take military possession of that territory." We have since learnt that they are extending their military operations down the Madawaska river, and are now *actually employed in constructing Barracks on the North and South side of the St. Johns river, at the confluence of the Madawaska.* This not only breaks the Agreement made by Sir John Harvey and General Scott, but is *An invasion of Maine by a British Military Force, and is equivalent to a declaration of war,* and should be so considered by this State, and by the nation. What will the people and government of Maine, and the people and government of the nation say to this new manifestation of *good* intentions and *friendly* feelings of the British! What will now be thought of the *real* object of the late survey? Was it not a *Military survey?*—[*Bangor Democrat.*

We find the following in Theller's "Spirit of 76," published at Detroit:

We know not if the troops stationed here are to be removed or not to Florida. Gen. Scott, we understand, was sent here by the President, owing to representations made by Her Majesty's Minister, Mr. Fox, of threatened invasion from this State into Canada. If they knew as much of the matter as we do, they would not trouble themselves. A blow may yet be struck where they least expect it—then it will be "go ahead" in spite of British influence on either side of the line 45.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. William Spence, Master of the barque *Barlow*, to Mrs. Janet Hodgkin, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Richard Johnson, to Miss Sarah Goram, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 9th inst. in the Parish of Portland, by the Rev. David Harris, Mr. Samuel Helms, of the Parish of Springfield, Kings County, to Mrs. Dorcas Farish, of the Parish of Portland, County of Saint John.

At Fredericton, on 6th inst. by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. George Hatt, to Miss Mary Ann Torrens, all of that place.

At Fredericton, on the 21st Nov. by the Rev. T. W. Saunders, Mr. Abijah Ingraham, of the Parish of Dumfries, to Miss Rhoda, only daughter of Geo. Fox, of Southampton.—On the 27th Nov. by the same, Mr. William Guiou, to Miss Ann Huestis, second daughter of Lewis Huestis, Esq. all of the Parish of Queensbury.

DIED.

On the 8th inst., James Dobie, Esq. second son of the late David Dobie, Esq. of Gart-ferry, near Glasgow.

At Springfield, (K. C.) on the 28th November, in the 58th year of her age, after a short illness which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mary, wife of Mr. Lewis Pickett, leaving a husband and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

At Moncton, Westmorland County, on Wednesday the 27th November, aged 68 years, after a protracted and severe illness, which he endured with Christian fortitude and humble acquiescence in the will of the Creator, Mr. Martin Wortman, senr., sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Fredericton, on the 7th inst. Mr. William Cameron, a respectable inhabitant of that place, in the 33d year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to lament the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent.

At Grand Lake, on the 11th Nov., Mr. John Jennings, at the advanced age (as far as can be ascertained) of 103 years. He enjoyed uninterrupted health all his days; retained the exercise of his mental powers to the last, and died instantaneously by apoplexy.

At Chatham, on Wednesday morning, 27th ult. Mr. John Le Lacheur, in the 65th year of his age.

At Wilmot, N. S. on the 12th ult. after a tedious illness, Hannah, widow of the late John Ruggles, Esq. and only daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Sackett, of New York, in the 76th year of her age. She has left three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 30th ult. John Phillip Collins, Esq., Colonial Secretary and Registrar, and Clerk of Her Majesty's Executive and Legislative Councils of that Island, son-in-law of the late Sir Aretas William Young, formerly Lieut. Governor of P. Ed. Island, aged 34 years.

On the 2nd August last, at Machiche, Lower Canada, died Mr. Pepin dit Lachance at the patriarchal age of one hundred years. He was born at St. Jean, Island of Orleans. He was three times married and by his first two wives had eighteen children. The last occasion on which he entered the state of wedlock was, on the 12th November, 1838, with a maiden of the name of Tessier thirty-five years of age; the bridegroom being in his ninety-ninth year!

In August last, the Hon. Robert Rankin, Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone.

Lately, at Bradford, near Nottingham, aged 94, Phœbe Willat. She was a leader of the female loyalists who, in 1794, aided in dragging the Nottingham Reformers of those days from their beds, and ducking them in the river Leen.

At Lubec, Dec. 1st, Saphila E. youngest Daughter of William and Ruth Chase, aged 20 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Nov. 6, new brig Temiscouata, ——, Shepody; Willard, Buchanan & Co. deals—to proceed to Cork for orders.
8th, ship British Queen, Dudne, Liverpool, 42; Wm. Hammond, merchandize.
Ritchie, Kerr, Greenock, 36; R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.
9th, schr. Mary Jane, Cook, Halifax, 10; Ratchford & Brothers, sugar, &c.
10th, ship Clyde, Reid, London; James Kirk, merchandize.—She left the Downs 8th Nov.
Columbine, Mason, Liverpool, 40; J. W. Smith, salt and coals.
Brig Alexandrina, Boston, Halifax, 6; T. Wallace, brandy.
11th, ship Dorothy, Fleming, Leith, 60; J. M. Wilmot, ballast.
Brig Daniel Kilby, Cooper, Philadelphia, 18; Order, flour, &c.
Schr. Forest, Gilchrist, New York, 20; Order, ass. cargo.
12th ship Leander, Phelan, Liverpool, 34; Ratchford & Brothers, bricks and goods.
Schr. Hazard, Potter, Halifax; sugar, &c.
Marmion, Rice, Halifax; sugar, hides &c.
Ship Corinthian, Davidson, Hull, 74; John Robertson, coals, oats, &c.
Alicia, Pidgeon, Plymouth, 72; order, ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Belvidere, Stephenson, Belfast, timber.
Corsair, Butters, Liverpool, timber.
Oromocto, Gillies, Greenock, timber.
Champion, Cochran, Liverpool, timber.
John Craig, Pettingill, London, timber.
Enterprise, Muir, Liverpool, timber.
Frederick, Fleming, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Sarah, Goodwin, Jamaica, fish and lumber.
Friends, Lean, Berbice, boards.

Spoken, off Sable Island, ship Elizabeth, hence, for Liverpool, three days out.

Advertised at Hull, ship Chester, Lawson, for this port, to sail 15th Nov.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.—Arrived, Ben Nevis, Burns, St. John; Wakefield, Quebec; 11th, Jane Walker, Whyte, St. John; Hibernia, Fennering, Richibucto; 12th, Colchester, Withers, St. Andrew's. Sir Walter Scott, Young, Quebec; 14th. Constellation, Davy's, St. John, N. B. Sultana, Beaton, from St John, at the Cove, and sailed for Liverpool.

Erin, hence for St. John, N. B., was spoken on the 15th of Oct. in lat. 47, long. 42.

The steamer Liverpool, at New York, spoke, on the 16th Nov. ship Abeona, from St. John, N. B. going into Liverpool.

Branch of the Staffordshire POTTERIES;

Third Store from the Saint John Hotel, King Street.

The subscriber has received ex ships "Liverpool," and "British Queen," from Liverpool:—
71 CRATES Printed and coloured EARTHENWARE;
2 Hhds. CHINA—20 different patterns;
15 Casks GLASS—assorted.
The above articles are offered for sale by the Package or otherwise, at low rates for cash
RICHARD CALVERT, Jr.
P. S.—Hourly expected from Boston, 5 Packages of Pressed Glass Dishes, Lamps, Spice Jars, &c.
Dec. 13.—6t [Courier.]

Singing School.

SACRED VOCAL MUSIC.

THE Subscriber proposes opening another SINGING SCHOOL, on the 31st instant, for the purpose of giving instruction in the rudiments of MUSIC; providing a sufficient number make application immediately.

The present Class will be open until the 1st of January for such as have made some proficiency in Music.

Each School taught two evenings per week.—Terms—12s. 6d. per quarter—half in advance.
R. S. BENNISON.

To the Public.

I have this season been favoured with respectable support as a Teacher of Sacred Music. The above notice intimates my determination to open another School, that those who could not attend the first Class, may have an opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the first principles of this interesting science.

I presume there are some prejudices against my manner of communicating instruction: but should such persons give that attention to the first lessons which is requisite in order to become well acquainted with the system, they would see the first lessons so completely simplified, that a child with sufficient intellect to receive the knowledge of reading, or the first principles of Arithmetic, may perfectly understand the time and accent which are so very necessary in making correct performers. I flatter myself that those who put themselves under my tuition, may by diligence and attention in the course of one quarter, be enabled to sing correctly most of the tunes practised in this city.
R. S. BENNISON.
St. John, Dec. 13.

Toys, Perfumery, &c.

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

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

SHOE STORE.

Corner of King and Germain Streets, St. John, New Brunswick.

Just received, per ship *Leander*, from Liverpool, a new and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, as follows:

LADIES' thick soled Prunella Boots, galosh'd, side lace and button; ditto pump soled do. of all qualities; ditto Fur and chamois lined cloth Boots; Flannel lined ditto; White and black satin, French kid, and Prunella Opera slippers; Ladies' Russia Kid and Prunella dress slippers and Ties; ditto seal skin and Russia Kid walking shoes; do. Fur lined carpet and morocco House shoes; ditto over boots of all kinds, from 3s. 6d. a pair.

Girls' thick soled Prunella Boots, galosh'd, side lace and button; ditto Pump do. do. of all colours and qualities; ditto black cloth Boots and over do. of all qualities; ditto white and black satin, French Kid and Prunella Opera slippers; ditto Russia kid, seal skin and Prunella dress slippers and ties; do. seal skin and Russia kid Walking shoes; do. stout thick soled seal skin Boots.

Children's stout and thin Boots and shoes of every description; Gentlemen's Patent Leather and French edge Dancing Pumps; ditto cloth over boots and shoes; carpet and morocco slippers; French clogs of various qualities; Children's patent leather Belts, &c. S. K. FOSTER.
December 13. *Sent.* 4w.

Board and Lodging.

TWO Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a respectable family, in a central part of the city, after the first week in January, 1840. Apply at this office.
December 13.

J. M'LARDY'S

New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

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

Victoria Tea BISCUIT fresh every day. Breakfast ROLLS every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.
15th November.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

8 PUNCHEONS WHISKY, just received ex ship *Ritchie*, from Glasgow, for sale cheap while landing, by J. MALCOLM.
Dec. 13.

Superfine Wheat Flour, Soap, Candles, &c.

Just received by the subscriber, ex the schr. *Swan*, from New York:
100 BARRELS superfine wheat FLOUR, of best quality.
—ALSO LANDING—
100 Boxes hard yellow Soap,
50 Boxes mould and dipt Candles,
10 Hogsheads Cognac BRANDY,
50 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER,
20 Chests E. I. Company's Fine Bohea TEAS.
For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR
Dec. 13. *Corner Duke & Water Streets.*

More NEW GOODS.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has this day received, ex Ship *British Queen*, from Liverpool, a variety of new and Fashionable GOODS, among which are the following:
Plain and Figured SILKS in all colours;
Plain and figured Bonnet SATINS;
Bristol and Turc SATINS;
French and English RIBBONS;
French worked COLLARS & CAPES;
48 Rich Velvet SHAWLS & CAPES;
40 Pieces printed SAXONY CLOTHS;
250 Challie & Muslin Delaine DRESSES;
75 Rich figured Mantua DRESES, new styles;
30 Taglioni WATERPROOF COATS;
20 do. do. CAPES.
☞ *Cash only—No second price.*
WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.
Dec. 13, 1839. *(Courier.)*

NEW WHARF for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the Wharf lately erected by him on the Straight Shore, in Portland.—The Wharf is 100 feet wide by 100 feet deep, on a lot of 100 feet, fronting to low water mark 210 feet, at an annual rent of £25. Ten years of the Lease to run from May, 1839. The Wharf is ready for receiving Deals, and a ship can lay loaded at the end

Applications may be made by persons wishing to treat for the property, to the subcriber, on Long Wharf, Portland.
Dec. 13. FRANCIS MARVIN.

IRON AND COALS.

Ex ship Leander: *just received.*
50 TONS common Bolt IRON, all the usual sizes, from 5-8 to 1 1-4 inch,
5 Tons best Refined Do.
5 Do. do. flat do. 3 c 3½ inches wide.
The above is free from rust, and will be sold low, if taken from the ship without delay.
Also—120 chaldrons *warranted* best Orrel COALS.
Dec. 13. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN GALE, late of this City, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims, duly attested, for adjustment; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment without delay. LUCY GALE.
St. John, Nov. 23, 1839. *Sole Executrix.*

WANTED Immediately in a small family, a good female COOK. Apply at this Office.
December 6.

Friary Hall.

IN those Evenings in each Week, when the FRIARY HALL, Horsefield-street, is not engaged by the School of Arts, it will be let to parties, for Concerts, Balls, Society Meetings, &c. This room having been recently refitted and furnished with additional stoves, &c., is well adapted for winter evening Parties.

Any written application left at the *Circulating Library* will be attended to.
December 6. ROBERT FOULIS.

Vessel Wanted.

WANTED to Charter—A Vessel of from 500 to 600 Tons, to take a Cargo of Deals to a port in Great Britain: a liberal freight will be given.
Dec, 6. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN,
30th November, 1839.

UNTIL further notice, the MAILS for Fredericton will be closed at 6 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings;—and for Quebec and Montreal on Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 6 o'clock.
J. HOWE, Jr., *Postmaster.*

D. M'MILLAN

Has received—
20 BOXES and 3 Bales Books, STATIONERY, &c., comprising a good assortment of Pot, Foolscap, Letter, Wrapping, Copying, Drawing and Folio Papers; Transparent, Enamelled, Gilt, Mourning, Plain, Calling and Printing Cards; School Books; Classical and Literary Works; Juvenile Reward and Toy Books; Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, and Psalm Books; Swan, Crow and Goose Quills; Patent Victoria, Common, & Parcel Wax; Transparent, Patent, Medalion, Notarial and Outside Wafers; Drawing Pencils; Rubber and Patent Measuring Tape Lines, from 3 to 60 feet, &c. &c.

ALSO, a few New Waltzes, Quadrilles, Gallops, Songs and Oratorios, for the Piano; Robertson's and Smith's Sacred Vocal Music; Instructions for various Musical Instruments, &c. &c.
December 6, 1839.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, whose accounts have been standing over for a longer period than six months, to make immediate payment.

He also offers for Sale, Wholesale or Retail, very cheap for Cash or approved Paper—
200 Chests Souchong, Congo, Hyson, and Gunpowder TEA.
30 Puncheons Porto Rico Molasses, in bond,
12 Hhds. Raw SUGAR;
500 Boxes Glasgow, Glenfield & Liverpool SOAP
3 Tons BACON—*free of Bone.*
150 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
25 Do. Sperm, do.
500 Westphalia and Belfast HAMS;
3 Chests best soft Indigo: 10 tons ass'd. IRON,
200 Boxes new Muscatel Raisins;
200 Half and quarter, do. do.
50 Half Barrels and Kegs superior fresh Grapes.
With a well selected stock of Genuine Fresh GROCERIES. *Also—on Consignment:*
25 Puncheons very strong SPIRITS.
JAMES MALCOLM,
December 6. *Prince Wm. street.*

City Notice.

To Poor Tax & Road Work DEFAULTERS.

THOSE Persons who have been warned for POOR TAX, ROAD WORK, &c. and who have neglected to pay the amounts to the Collector of the city, are hereby notified that they will be sued without further delay. Nov. 29.

Butter, Tea, &c.

FOR sale by the subscriber; 30 KEGS Prime Cumberland Butter; 20 chests Souchong and Congo Tea, a few Buffalo Robes with a general assortment of Groceries.
Nov. 15. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

AUCTION SALES.

Underwriters' Sale.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscribers, by order of the Port Wardens, for the benefit of all concerned—The cargo of the stranded Barque *Caroline*, consisting of:—
503 Pieces White Pine TIMBER, about 493 Tons, average 15,3-4 inches;
50 do. Birch Timber, about 52 tons, average 15¾ inches;
6942 do. DEAL, containing about 222 thousand superficial feet,
7 M. 2 hundred Ash and Hardwood Hogshead Staves;
3¾ Cords Lathwood; 100 rough Spruce Oars.
The sale will take place on Hatfield's Wharf, Lower Cove, where the Deals, Staves and Lathwood are stored. The Timber will be delivered in Payne's Pond.—Terms made known at sale.
T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.
Dec. 13. *(Courier.)* *Auctioneers.*

☞ NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of having their friends out from the South of Ireland next spring, or of remitting money to them, may have an opportunity of doing so by applying at the office of
WM. M'CANNON.
November 22. *Ward street.*

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

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

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

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

☞ J. A. begs to state that he continues to repair and rate ships' Chronometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Compasses, and Watches and Clocks of every description, in the most correct manner. And having now several good and experienced Workmen in his employ, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of public favour and support.
November 22, 1839.

NOTICE.

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

The Subscriber

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the Inhabitants of Carleton, and its immediate vicinity, that he has completed his Medical Education at the University of Glasgow, and intends practising the various branches of his Profession among them.
THOMAS MURRAY PETERS, M.D. & M.C.
Carleton, 1st Nov. 1839.
N. B.—Dr. T. Peters at present resides with the Rev. F. Coster.

To be Disposed of

A QUANTITY of Appointments and Accoutrements, consisting of Sergeant's Swords, Belts, &c., &c., Private's Pouches, Pouch Belts, Bayonet Belts and Slings.—Apply to the Quarter-Master 69th Regiment.

Wanted a respectable Man to take charge of the Tailor's Department. Apply as above.
Nov. 22.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Germain-Street.

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

☞ The JEWELLERY is the most fashionable and highly finished. Also for sale, sets of *ancient silver* and other coins.
November 15, 1839.

MILLINERY.

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

IRON, &c.

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

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

Germain Street, October 25.

THE subscriber has just received ex ship *Elizabeth* from Liverpool and *Sophia* from London, a further supply of Fancy and Domestic GOODS:

BLANKETS, Bedticks, Victoria and Scotch Plaids, FURS; Men's Fur, Plush and sealett caps; Plain and Figured MERINOS; French Merino, Indiannas, Brochilla, Plain and Printed Saxoneys, Black and Colored Silk VELVETS, Figured and Plain Satins, Figured Lutestring, satin and Gauze Ribbons, Ladies White and Colored French stays, Plain and Challia Dresses, Rich Embroidered and Plain Silk Velvet and satin Mantillas, and capes; Black Crapes, Plaid and Fill'd Centre SHAWLS, &c. Ladies and Children's Chamoise lined Cloth BOOTS, Carpet shoes, fur lined.

The subscriber's present Stock of Goods having been purchased solely for Cash, he will be enabled to sell them at very low Prices.
JOHN BOWES.
N. B.—A Farther supply of Furs hourly expected.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Province for a period, requests all persons having demands to present the same for payment forthwith.
Nov. 1. GEORGE G. GILBERT.

New Dry Goods and Fancy Store.

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

His present Stock now open and for sale—consists of

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

September 20, 1839.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

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

A large lot of SILK VELVETS, including Black and the most prevailing colors, with Ribbons to match:

An extensive assortment of SILKS, both plain and figured;

Rich SATINS; SARSNETS, Bombazines, CRAPES, GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description;

A varied assortment of MUFFS and BOAS;

Black and col'd silk Handkerchiefs;

LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS;

Umbrellas, Stocks and Braces;

Gents. warranted Waterproof HATS;

A large stock of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;

Pilot CLOTHS, Beavers, Petershams;

BROAD CLOTH and BUCKSKIN;

Plain and Figured MERINOS;

Mouseline de Laine Dresses; Regattas;

Homespun Checks, Stripes and Ginghams;

Grey and White Shirtings;

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.*

NEW FALL GOODS.

No. 1, King-street.

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

BLACK, Blue, Brown, Invisible Green, and Adelaide Broad CLOTHS; Fancy Buckskins; Plaid Beaver Cloths; Pilot cloth; sattinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds, & Homespuns; green Baize; plain and figured 6-4 merinos; Damask moreens; Plain and printed saxony's, mousline de Lane, challia, mantua, and muslin Dresses; black & coloured silk Velvets, black cotton, ditto; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples; plain & figured Gauze; Lutestring and satin Ribbons; cashmere, Fill'd centre, Indianna, Lamma, Thibet Wool, Worsted and Rich Plaid Woollen and merino shawls—in great variety; Indiana, Lamma, challia, Rockspun, fill'd centre, chineal, Linen cambric, fancy silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs; fancy printed and plaid cotton handkerchifs; Fancy Lamb's wool and plaid woollen ditto; cashmere, Lamma, sewing silk and Blond Gauze scarfs; rich Indiana and Lamma do., large size; Linen Table cloths; Toilet covers and Napkins; Linen Diaper; Irish LINEN and Long Lawn; scotch lawn; Bishop Lawn and Bobbinett; Jacconet, mull'd swiss mull'd, medium, Nainsook and Book muslins; white and colored stays; marseills Quilts; Plain and Twill'd Regatta shirtings; shirting stripes and Apron checks; black and white wadding; Cotton Batting; cotton warps; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses and carpet Bags; Black and grey worsteds; Ladies' and children's Lined Kid, Berlin and Beaver Gloves; Gent's. Lined Lambs' wool, Buckskin, Beaver, Leather and Fur Gloves; Ladies' Double and single, white and colored Lace Gloves & mitts; Ladies' Long Lace Gloves and mitts; Ladies' and children's cashmere, mohair, Angola, Lambs' wool, and white and colored cotton stockings; children's Red and Grey socks; Victoria and worsted, ditto; white and colored cotton ditto; cotton Fringes; Jewellery; men's and boy's cloth, plush, sealett, and fur caps; small wares, &c. &c.

500 Pieces of Dark fancy Prints,
50 do. Furniture, do.
300 do. White & Grey shirtings & sheetings,
50 do. White and Red Flannels,
10 do. Victoria Plaid Cloaking,
200 pairs of double Rose and Whitney Blankets,
—with a great variety of other Goods, suitable for the season. As the subscriber has purchased a great many of those heavy Goods at Auction, he will be enabled to sell them very low for cash or approved paper.
November 1. JAMES BOWES.

Treacle, Sugar, &c.

Landing ex Ellen Brison, from Greenock:
27 PUNS. TREACLE.
24 Hogsheads crushed SUGARS,
15 barrels bottled Sherry.
In Store, from Halifax:
20 puns. RUM.—Apply to
Nov. 29. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

Essence of Smoke.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to return thanks to the Inhabitants of this Province, for the very liberal support he has received in the manufacture of the Essence of Smoke, for the purpose of curing Meats, Fish, &c. and feels much satisfaction in having introduced an article into the Province, the Antiseptic and Curative properties of which are so extensively appreciated.

The subscriber would further state, that he has conveyed the Right, Title and Interest in the manufacture of the Essence of smoke to Mr. J. ELLIOTT, who is fully competent to supply the market with a genuine article. GEORGE RILEY.
Hampton, K. C., Nov. 7, 1839.

ESSENCE OF SMOKE,

FORMERLY manufactured at the Chemical Works, Hampton, by Mr. G. Riley, now by the subscriber, who prepares it equal to its former merits.—Its wonderful Antiseptic properties in the preservation of Meat and Fish, together with the economy, simplicity, and expedition in applying it, have caused it to become an indispensible article in every respectable family in the Province.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Fish, &c. may be preserved for any length of time by simply washing them over *twice* with the Essence of Smoke; then hang them up to dry; if very large, repeat the process *three* times, allowing 24 hours to elapse between each washing. Shortly after, upon examination, it will be found that the Essence has penetrated through every part of their substance, imparting a most delicious flavour.

N. B.—Apply the Essence of smoke to the Meat or Fish, &c. while it is moist, as the liquid does not penetrate so effectually when the surfaces of those substances are dry.

The Curative properties of the Essence of smoke are not less remarkable than those of its Antiseptic.—It is now extensively used in the cure of the following Diseases and Accidents, which are incident to Horses and Cattle, viz: wounds, bruises, galling or chafing of the harness, swellings of every kind, sprains, sore backs, broken knees, wind galls, blood spavins, and inflammations of every description.

For the cure of these diseases it is applied warm, rubbing it in well with the hand. From a gill to half a pint taken internally cures inflammation of the lungs, stomach, bowels, &c.

Farmers, Proprietors of coaches, cartmen and stage drivers would do well to have it constantly on hand in their stables.

Sold in every Town and Village in the Province by respectable Merchants and Traders, at *Five Shillings* per gallon. J. ELLIOTT.
Hampton, K. C., November 7, 1839.
Sold by Messrs. J. & J. Alexander; T. Walker & son; Messrs. Peters & Tilley; G. Chadwick; J. & J. Reed; and at the Circulating Library, st. John; by Mr. James F. Gale, Fredericton; Mr. Thomas Sime, st. Andrews.

RUN AWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE DAVIS, an Indented apprentice has run away from my employment: I do hereby forbid any persons from harbouring him or trusting him on my account, as I shall not pay any debts or obligations of his contracting, but will prosecute any person who may trust or encourage him. He is supposed to be gone towards St. John, where his friends reside.
JAMES H. BECKWITH.
Buctouche, Nov. 2.—6w.

Bolt Copper, Spikes, Clinch Rings, &c. &c.

Just received, per ship 'Charlotte,' from Liverpool:
600 RODS 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1-4 COPPER;
2000 Clinch Rings, suitable for the same,
10 Bags 1¼ inch Sheathing NAILS.
19 Bags Composition Spikes, 7, 7 1-2, 8, 8 1-2, and 9 inches.
In Store.—40 Cases Sheet COPPER, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 oz.
10 Casks Composition NAILS, for wood sheathing, 2, 2½, and 2¾ inches.
20 Bags 1½ inch Composition Nails, for Copper Sheathing,
Nov. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

WM. WESTLOTORN informs his Friends and the Public, that since the

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale, and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4. King street.

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters; At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Gagetown, Mr. J H. Bonnell: Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter McClelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Peticodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Saml. Fairweather, Springfield, K. C; Benjun. Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq, Annapolis; T. H. Black, Esq. St. Martins. *June* 7, 1839.

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

Circulating Library.

Germain street, next door South of the Post Office—

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

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

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

sept. 20. A. R. TRURO.

NEW GOODS.

Per ships SOPHIA and AGNES from Liverpool,

NOW LANDING:

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

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

20 Sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

DEALS, STAVES, &c.

600,000 MERCHANTABLE Deals, also staves and Lathwood, for sale by *Sept.* 20. J. FAIRWEATHER

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

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

☞*NO CURE, NO PAY.*

New-York, September 15, 1838.

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

Yours, respectfully, JOHN CHAPMAN.
79 Chatham st.

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

SOFA BEDS,
On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

VICTORIA COACH.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Proprietors of this Stage, for the better accommodation of the Public, have provided an additional Coach, and commenced running three times a week to Dorchester, and once to the Bend, and back—through in one day, with Four Horse Teams.

Said stage will leave the St. John Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock; returning, will leave Dorchester Monday and Friday mornings, immediately after the arrival of the Halifax Mail; Wednesday mornings will leave the Bend at 5 o'clock, a. m.

Arrangements are made for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Amherst, N. S. to intersect said line at Dorchester, and also from the Bend to Shediac, to intersect the Miramichi line.

Passengers travelling by this stage may depend upon finding a comfortable and safe Carriage, both for themselves and baggage; careful, temperate, and obliging drivers, and first rate teams.

Stage Books will be kept at the St. John Hotel, at Hickman's in Dorchester, and Lewis's at the Bend, where any further information may be obtained. ☞The stage will stop on the road at comfortable Inns, for breakfast and dinner, for the accommodation of passengers.—Fare, Three pence per mile.—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

EXTRA STAGES furnished at short notice and at reasonable rates.

JOHN C. VAIL,
for the Company.

August 9.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 28, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;		
74,000 do.	do.	do. two inch PLANK;
114,000 do.	do.	Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do.	do.	do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do.	do.	Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;		
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;		
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;		
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;		
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.		

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER McAVITY.

August 3, 1838.

10,000,000 SAW LOGS.

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

July 26. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

REMOVAL OF
Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

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

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

1¼, 1½, 1¾, ¾ and ⅞ inch BOLT COPPER, Sacet Copper, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 oz; Sheathing Nails for do. 1¼, 1½ & 1¾ in. Composition Nails for wood sheathing, 2, 2¼ and 2¾ inches,

Composition Spikes, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8 and 9 inches,

Composition Butt Bolts, 8 and 9 inches,

Ditto Clinch Rings of all sizes,

21 Rolls sheet LEAD, 3½ to 6lb.; Half ton Bar do.

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

27th sept. *City Bank.*

Alexanders, Barry & Co.

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

WHISKEY, AND TEA.

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

Also—50 Chests Fine CONGO TEA.

23d August.

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

sept 20. CRANE & McGRATH.

CHOCOLATE.

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

sept 13. JAMES MALCOLM.

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

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

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

sept. 13. JOHN ROBERTSON.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

and a large assortment of DRY GOODS.

CRANE & McGRATH.

To Rent until 1st May next:

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

27th sept. CRANE & McGRATH.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

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

July 12. W. P. RANNEY.

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

July 26. CHAS. P. BETTS, *No. 8, King street.*

RUM & SUGAR.

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

June 21. W. H. STREET.

CONGO TEA.

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

July 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

PORK, TEA, &c. on Consignment.

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

July 26. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
HAYS LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

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

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

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jan. 4, 1839. A R. TRURO

FALL GOODS.

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

☞ Their London GOODS are daily expected.

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

Sept. 20.

French & American
PAPER HANGINGS.

The Subscriber has just received from Boston a new supply of

ELEGANT highly finished French manufactured Satin Ground PARLOR PAPERS, of various colours and patterns,

Rich crimson, scarlett, green, &c. Cloth Borders, from two to twelve inches wide to match any paper,

Very superior Imitation Cloth Borders, hardly distinguished from the real cloth,

Elegant chimney board Papers, of every variety, from 4s. to 15s. each,

A great variety of middling and common low priced Papers, with bright and showy colours and figures; Also, those of a neat and delicate character in imitation of the high pric'd.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

September 13. S. K. FOSTER.

Pork, Flour, and Corn Meal.

THE subscriber has just received by the schr. *Compeer*, from New York, and offers for sale

50 brls. prime PORK, city inspection, (in bond,)
80 Bbls. superfine Flour; 100 do. Corn Meal.

Oct. 4. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Jamaica Spirits.

Just received by the subscriber,

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

October 25.

HAIR WORK, TOYS, &c.

Received per Hebe, from London:

A GOOD assortment of Ladies' Ringlets; Madonna Bands, side Plats, Gentlemen's Wigs and Metallic Toupees.

Also, a large assortment of small Toys, suitable for retailers (at wholesale); Walking sticks, &c.

Dr. Winn's Revivor, for cleaning black and blue cloth; Violin strings; 30 dozen Highlander, Mogul and Henry VIII Playing Cards.

Nov. 1. WILLIAM MAJOR.

GRAPES, RAISINS, &c.

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

Nov. 1. JAMES MALCOLM.

Oatmeal & Seal Oil.

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

Nov. 1. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Bank of British North America.

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

R. H. LISTON, MANAGER.

St. John, 17th Aug. 1839.

PORK, PORK, &c.

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

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

June 14. HENRY S. GAULT.

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

Sept. 6 JAMES MALCOLM.

TEA WAREHOUSE.

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

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

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

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

Witney Blankets.

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

Oct. 4, 1839.

CORDAGE.

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

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

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

sept. 20. W. P. RANNEY.

JAMAICA RUM & TEA.

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

Also—A set of standing and running Rigging, and Blocks complete, for a vessel of about 250 tons, Received per schooner *Only Son*, lying at Peters' Wharf, and for sale low before being stored, by

Oct. 17. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Clear and Refuse Lumber.

30 M. FEET well seasoned St. Stephens Clear and Merchantable PINE BOARDS, of very superior quality;

150 M. Feet Refuse Pine Lumber, from a wharf or in rafts, very low if taken away immediately.

sept. 13. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SUGAR.

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

Oct. 18. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Per 'Charlotte,' from Liverpool:

7th November, 1839.

2 PATENT Water Closets—complete, for ships Cabins;
100 Bags Iron Spikes, from 7 to 9 inches,
21 Kegs Rose and Clasp head fine Canada NAILS;

For sale low if applied for while landing.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Nov. 8. *City Bank.*

FOR SALE,

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

120 DOZENS Double Diamond Old Port WINE;

400 doz. fine full fruited Old Port, vintage 1834;
200 do do do of more recent vintage;

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

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

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

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

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

30 Puncheons fine Old High Proof RUM.

sept. 27. W. H. STREET.

Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
EX HEBE, FROM LONDON.

10 PIPES PORT, the most choice and first quality; the Brands are M. E. G. double and treble diamond, and the favourite vintage of 1834;
2 Butts SHERRY, the most choice East India, of great age, 3 years in Calcutta, and shipped from thence to London in 1835;
20 Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. casks choice Old London Particular Madeira—possesses in a superior degree the essential qualities of body, smoothness, and high fruity flavor.

W. P. RANNEY.

And for sale at the City Wine Vaults:

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

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

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

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

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

October 18, 1839.

Expected to arrive in the Mozambique, from London:

50 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT,
10 Bales Navy Canvas,
100 Casks London BROWN STOUT.

W. P. R.

New Brig For sale.

A substantially built and fast sailing Brig of 153 tons old meas't, 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

24th sept. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TO LET,

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

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

Iron, Soap, Pork, &c.

The Subscriber has now landing, ex ship Atlantic:—

90 TONS No. 1 PIG IRON; 1423 Bars and 120 Bundles English Iron, ass'd.;
500 bars refined Iron, ass'd; 10 boxes DC Pontpool TIN; 20 cwt. Sock Plates;
60 bbls. and 20 half bbls. Irish Prime Mess Pork;
400 boxes Yellow SOAP; 80 do. White do;
20 ditto Dipped Candles;

Which he offers for sale at low prices.

sept. 13. WILLIAM CARVILL.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

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