

The Chronicle

Terms—15 shillings per annum: [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.]
Vol. IV. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1839. No. 1.

The Chronicle.
Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DEANST & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M. Munn's building, Prince William Street.
Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 6s. extra.
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Weekly Almanack.

SEPT. 6.	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.
7 Saturday	8 Sunday	9 Monday	10 Tuesday	11 Wednesday	12 Thursday	13 Friday

Public Institutions.
BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Thos. Barlow, Esq.
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Henry Gilbert, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills on Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Hugh Mackay, Esq.
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch).—R. H. Linton, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesday and Saturday. 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: E. DeW. Ratchford, Esq.
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SAVINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 10 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.
MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bodell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted).
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. [All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.]

THE PHIRATE.
BY A FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER.
(Continued.)
From time to time I saw the unhappy lady, and was shocked at the alteration which grief and suffering had made in her. She seemed the mere shadow of her former self—an absolute living skeleton; and bruises—ay, bruises!—upon that once beautiful face, attested the brutality with which she had been treated by her ruthless gaoler. Alas! even when I could see her, I could but exchange glances with her; and it was but rarely that Peters was able to convey to her the brief notes that I furtively scribbled in a dark corner between decks. In these notes I was at no pains to conceal the passionate love which I felt for her; but, vigilantly watched as she was, how was she to reply to me? At last I was happy enough to receive a few lines in her handwriting; paradoxical as it may seem, they filled me at once with grief and with delight.
"You love me," she wrote, "alas! and I could faint love you too; but I am no longer worthy of your love, sullied and dishonoured as I am by a wretch, from whose power I heartily hope that death will ere long deliver me."
And I had been about to abandon her, when she was a prey to such surpassing wretchedness.
Just at this period new determinations on the part of Stamar gave a new direction to my thoughts. The pride and ferocity of such a man as Stamar could not, for any very long time, be kept under by a passion brutal in itself, treated with the most stinging and constant scorn by its most unhappy object; and, moreover, too violent at the outset to be other than evanescent. Had the brigand chief listened to the foolish advice of the infamous and cruel though cowardly Lorenzo, death had been the penalty inflicted upon Ermanice, in revenge for her disdain. Fortunately, a lingering vestige of such love as he was capable of feeling, caused Stamar to shrink from actually putting his victim to death. He deemed it more merciful to abandon her in the forests, by which our bay was surrounded; forests perfectly impenetrable and deserted, where fatigue and famine would render her ultimate destruction certain, even should she not fall a prey to some savage beast. Such was Stamar's notion of mercy, and of mercy towards one whom he had professed to love. The time chosen for his cruel and cowardly abandonment of the poor Ermanice was the morning appointed for the sailing of the brig, the pirate reckoning that it would thus be impossible for her to reach any inhabited place, and rouse up enemies to us ere we could escape, even should she, by a miracle, fall a sacrifice neither to famine nor wild beasts. It was from my faithful tho-

not very rigidly moral friend Peters that I learned these melancholy details; and from that moment our plans were definitively formed. On the same evening I was fortunate enough to convey a note to Ermanice by the hands of her faithful servant; and the unhappy lady was thus timely made acquainted both with my wishes and projects for her salvation. I advised her not to stray far from the spot at which she should be put on shore; and, giving her a signal by which she would know of our proximity, I assured her in the most solemn and positive manner that, on the night after her being set ashore, I and Peters would join her and her servant. Peters had contrived to learn that Stamar did not intend to sail before midnight, and we therefore calculated upon having abundant time during the evening for making our escape.

For an instant, I had some notion of taking Ermanice into our confidence, and making him the partner of our flight.—But, besides the increasing penchant displayed by the worthy Gascon for the pursuit which he had deemed so detestable while it had produced him little or nothing, his mere thoughtlessness and love of babbling made him so dangerous, that I was, however reluctantly, obliged to abandon my intention.
The important day at length arrived, and commenced under auspices rather than favourable auspices. The sun, from the moment of his rising, was obscured by lurid and gloving vapours, and seemed to strive to hide his whitened vanquished disk; while thick clouds, broken and scattered by the sharp peaks of the surrounding rocks, floated densely and drowsily along their sides. An oppressive and choking heat well-nigh forbade respiration, and there was not a breath of air to ruffle the surface of the bay, or to refresh our unfeebled bodies; nothing gave evidence of the life of nature, save the long smooth waves sent in by the tide, and the distant hoarding of a rising tempest, echoing from rock to rock, and making our dead and tertiary calm the more intolerable, in causing us to remember that the winds could blow—though not for us.
This inauspicious state of the weather gave no alarm to Stamar; on the contrary, he even rejoiced in the prospect of a storm, as it would probably afford him increased means of eluding any enemies who might still be in search of us. A small boat, being hoisted out, the two hapless prisoners were brought on deck. Miserable as was their prospect, Ermanice displayed in her features so much joy at the thought of going beneath the power of Stamar, that that ferocious wretch was so enraged as brutally to strike her as she descended to the boat.
While his selected tools were pulling ashore with the poor prisoners, Stamar, leaning against the bulwarks, occupied himself in considering his back and threatening hooves, and did not once deign to bestow even a single glance towards the helpless ones whom he had sent, as he both believed and hoped, to perish in the utmost agony.
In a few minutes the boat returned; and I could see poor Ermanice kneeling upon the shore, casting her eyes now upon the heavens, as if returning thanks for her partial deliverance, and now towards the Shark, as if invoking his aid to prevent that partial and temporary deliverance from becoming eventual and utter destruction. And much indeed, did she need all the aid which it could be in my power to bestow; for a few biscuits and a little water were all the provisions which Stamar had allowed for the support of herself and her servant.
The remainder of the day was devoted to the necessary preparations for sailing, and by evening we had made such good use of our time, that only one cannonade remained to be dismounted, and that, time pressing and the weather becoming every moment more tempestuous, we merely drove into the hall on the top of the ball, which concealed all the rest of our arms and ammunition.
Thick masses of clouds had accumulated so rapidly that we were in almost utter darkness; the waves broke furiously and loudly upon the rocky shore—the mutterings of the rising thunder rolled in repeated and dismal echoes, and the rare but blinding flashes of lightning threw a fitful and wild brightness over the surrounding mountains.
"A precious burly-burly we shall have to-night," remarked Brissac, "and certainly nothing short of being possessed by the devil would induce our captain to dream of sailing in such weather! Well, there's one comfort, he's up to several score of tricks that no one else knows a thing about." Allow me to ask you a question: when we shall have stowed away all our crew in these casks and chests, leaving merely a dozen or so of hands upon deck to work the craft, where shall we meet with the fellow who will fancy that this is the jolly, rakish, devil-fancied Shark?"

"In other words, Brissac," said I, "you are beginning to think the life of a pirate a pleasant, safe, and profitable one enough;—a life which you would like to pass for the remainder of your days."
"No, Daumont, no;—the devil!—be a pirate all the rest of my life? Egad! one's life, however, would probably not be very long in this line of business. O no—just let me accumulate a little more money, and no more piracy for me. Moreover, I have made up my mind never to kill any one, fight as often as we may; I shall content myself with taking my share of the booty, and stowing it carefully away, and, to say the truth, Daumont, my little stock looks well already."
Brissac's self-gratulatory babble was here suddenly interrupted by the man at the mast-head shouting—"The English! the English!"
"The English!" replied Stamar, in a voice of thunder, "what do you mean you stupid animal!"
"I tell you only the truth, captain," replied the sailor, who, trembling with terror and surprise, speedily made his way to the deck—"there are no fewer than five boats rounding the point to cut us out."
And even while the man was speaking, the leading boat, crowded with armed seamen, rounded the point; an apparition which threw the whole of our crew into a perfectly indescribable state of disorder and perplexity.
"Peters!" shouted Stamar, "get up the arms—every man to his post—silence all—listen attentively and obey promptly; all will be well yet—with us!"
But his voice, heretofore so potent, was now only vainly thundered through the speaking-trumpet; the men were too much terrified to heed him. A panic had seized upon even the boldest; from stem to stern arose the fatal cry—"Save himself who can!"—a cry which completed the confusion, and rendered all attempts at rallying or restoring discipline absolutely hopeless. It was in vain that Stamar threw himself in the midst of the terrified band, using his giant strength "like a giant," it was no purpose that four men in succession fell dead beneath his terrible blows. Escape was now all that the pirates dreamed of, and each, as he succeeded in evading Stamar, threw himself, burthened with all that was portable of his accumulated plunder, into the boiling and heaving waves.
Stamar, flaming with rage, at length saw himself deserted by nearly the whole of his lately numerous and zealous followers. Then, as if determined to "die like the Wolf, in silence," he folded his arms, and stood, scornful and motionless, upon the poop.
Lorenzo approached him—"Stamar!" said the smooth-tongued and cowardly baron, "all is lost!—You plainly see that it is so; why then, needlessly and to no good purpose, brave the enemies to whom you have done so much mischief, and given such deadly offence?"
Stamar answered not a word; nay, judging by his fixed eyes and his unmoving features, I suspected scarcely think that he heard a word that the barber had said.
"Stamar!" repeated Lorenzo, in a louder tone.
"The pirate now as a withering glance upon his lieutenant, and said, in a hoarse voice, 'What want you with me I—fly, coward! I fly, indeed!—and fly, too, without vengeance!'"
The look with which these words were accompanied fairly put to flight Lorenzo's very small stock of resolution and devotion; and rushing to the side, he leaped overboard, and swam towards the shore.
The long-threatened hurricane now burst upon us with the utmost fury; the rain fell in torrents, obscuring in its fall even the faint and dying twilight; and the waves, storm-lashed, broke more violently than ever upon the rocks, mingling their noise with that of the more and more frequent thunder. Dark as it was, our vigilant enemies discovered our deserters, upon whom they kept up a brisk firing, though, owing to the tossing of the waves, the fugitives presented such uncertain aims that but comparatively little execution was done upon them.
On board the Shark there remained, besides Stamar, only Peters and myself. "Well, Peters," said I, "if you are ready for a swim so am I—I only await you."
"And I, Daumont, only ask you to remain for five minutes longer. Captain," said he, approaching Stamar, "nothing but prompt resolution and bold action can save you from utter ruin. The English will be on you in an instant."
Not a word nor a gesture gave any evidence that Stamar had heard what had been said to him.
"Captain!" repeated Peters.
Still the same silence.
"No doubt," said Peters, addressing me, "the captain is planning some stroke which will complete his ruin. Upon my soul it goes very much against my inclination to desert him, for let 'em be what they may to other people, he has never been

otherwise than friendly towards me."
"Hark'ee, Peters," said I, "every instant is now very precious to us, and your extremely kind friend, the captain, does not appear to be in any especial hurry to reply to you. Will you come or not?"
"Egad! There's no help for it that I can see, here's with you."
And in another instant we were both overboard and battling with the wind-lashed billows. All the English boats being just at that time gathered together in one point, we took the contrary direction, notwithstanding the increased distance which this plan compelled us to swim. Alas! if taking this direction was the safest for us, it also caused us to recede from the point of land at which alone we could reasonably hope to meet with the poor Ermanice and her servant.
"Even while we were still struggling for our lives, I had the curiosity to glance back at Stamar. He remained standing in the same spot and in the same attitude in which we had left him; and he looked, seen as he now was from a distance, like some gigantic statue reared upon the bosom of the waters. Abandoning him to his fate, we now devoted all our attention to our own safety; and, thanks to the most obstinate and untiring exertions, we at length succeeded in making the land. Our first care was to plunge deep into the dense forest, and, after many vain searches, we found a safe and not uncomfortable asylum in the hollow trunk of an old palm tree.
Comfortable as our asylum was in itself, we soon discovered that it was situated in anything rather than a desirable neighbourhood. Close by us, in fact, was an extensive swamp, whence mosquitoes in myriads sallied forth upon us; and we had scarcely been ashore two hours, when the enormous swelling of our features and of every exposed part of our persons was such as to render us unrecognizable, at first sight, by our most intimate acquaintances. For was this the only inconvenience to which we were exposed during our temporary halt. In that climate the nights are altogether as cold as the days grow scorchingly hot, and we were completely frozen by the humid cold, against which our light linen clothing was quite inadequate to protect us. The worst violence of the tempest ceased soon after we got ashore, but as the evening deepened into night, a new and still more terrible source of dread occurred to us; we called to mind that the forests of this country were the haunts of ferocious beasts, and our only weapon was a clasp-knife between the two of us! More than once, during this most trying and terrible night, the underwood in our vicinity was violently agitated, and we could distinctly see numerous black bodies directing their path towards a stream which murmured at the distance of only a few paces from our retreat; and prolonged and melancholy cries unnumbered to us at once the vicinity and the approach of a troop of ferocious jackals.
Fortunately we were enabled to remain hidden, instead of having to sustain a desperate and hopeless warfare with the savage denizens of the forest; and our painful apprehensions on this head were at length happily dispelled by the faint and glancing pencils of light which announced to us the welcome approach of a new day.
With what delight and gratitude did we not salute the so-much-desired dawn! It was not without some commotion our march, and was a question of difficulty as to whether we should direct our footsteps towards the quiet southward, in which direction Peters was for going, or towards the north, where Stamar and the crew, supposing the former to have made his way ashore. The very idea of again meeting with so ferocious a wretch as Stamar was intolerable to my feelings; nevertheless, Peters gave excellent reasons for deeming it politic, not to say absolutely necessary, that we should do so. "In the first place," said he, "you have nothing to fear, as I shall be with you moreover, when once we get to Matance, you will be allowed to depart from us without any great opposition, seeing that the captain, if he has effectual means, of which for one do not entertain the slightest doubt, will be extremely glad to get so easily and completely rid of you. Once free, however, I would most urgently advise you to keep a still tongue about all that concerns the Shark and her late crew, at least while you remain either at Matance or at the Havanna; for Stamar has plenty of spies at both places, and the most trifling indiscretion, calculated to compromise him or any of his followers, would infallibly cost you your life. But the last, and also the best, reason why we should endeavour to meet with Stamar or the crew is this, that we are a very honest two days' journey from any inhabited place, and have not a morsel of food, while Stamar, on the other hand, has had the precaution to lay up a good provision on shore, in a place known only to himself. So, you see, that unless we make up our minds to die of hunger, or to be torn to pieces by the jackals, our only rational plan is to endeavour to find Stamar."
To reasoning so cogent what reply could I make? The only alternative that I could propose was, to return to the bay, and surrender ourselves to the English; but Peters had little trouble in convincing me that this was even a more desperate expedient than taking our chance in the forest. "If you choose," said he, "and should stand ready, we are not bound instantly, and without even the presence of a trial, we may make our minds up to return to the bay, and surrender ourselves to the English. Convinced by the arguments of honest Peters, backed as they were by our helpless and hungry condition, I at once prepared to allow him whichever he might think fit to lead. And wretched as I very wretched, was the march which we now commenced! The stings of the medicinal mosquitoes

had swollen our feet to such an extent that the soles of them were rather round than flat; and it will easily be imagined that, in such cases, every step that we took was taken in agony. In addition to the pain thus occasioned, I soon began to experience fearful shudders, from which I anticipated that I was about to be dangerously, if not fatally, attacked by the fever of the country. However, I kept my utmost endeavours to follow as closely and as swiftly as possible in the footsteps of Peters, as it was quite evident that even the most trifling delay or loitering might very considerably diminish our chance of ultimate escape. A cruel day was that! A day of almost incredible exertion, and of quite insupportable suffering. Tired by the hours that we were compelled to pass, we had to master all our courage to encounter the perpetual repetition of smearing wounds; and, in spite of all our determination, the difficulties and obstacles opposed to us frequently prove so insupportable, that we were obliged either to retrace the way we had so painfully trodden, or take circuitous paths instead of making directly in the track which the sun indicated as our proper one. And then, amid all this toiling and tangled forest, and a single cocoon—not a single bayonet. Always around us the sharp and torturing underwood in the densest and most tangled masses—always above us the seemingly endless array of majestic but barren trees!
(To be continued.)

From an American Paper.
A friend sent us a day or two since, the following verses on the death of Lady Flora Hastings, which he had cut from an English paper. We publish them with pleasure—not however, exactly according to the suggestion of our correspondent, who would have us omit one of the Stanza. In our opinion that Stanza is quite as good as the rest.
THE DEPARTURE.
Oh, bear her gently, gently on,
Mid Thames, upon thy leaving bosom,
For never on its tide were strown
The fragments of a fairer blossom.
She flourished in a bright parterre,
A maiden rose in sweetest bloom,
Unconscious that a blight was there,
Unmindful of a tempest coming.
It burst—that storm of fictions late,
It fell—that blight of envious malice,
And England weeps the woodland fate,
And mourns the guilt of England's Palace.
Ah, rarely hath such deeds been done
Where England's Royal standard hoisted,
Or England's clergy railed on,
While innocence was death defiled!

"The past: the happy soul hath flown
To him who first it being gave it,
And in the trying hour made known
The eternal love that drew to save it."
That thought our sweetest voice brings:
She, when the tempest gathered round her,
Found shelter with the King of Kings.
From every arrow poised to wound her.
Take, Scotia, take thy flower again,
And in the trying hour again, O'er her,
And raise a bold, a melting strain,
At once to triumph and to deplore her.
The trophies of her martial line,
With wings of high auspicious bloom,
Can boast no wreath like what we twine
For the cold brow of this dead maiden.
Oh, sterner far her battle field,
More rich the prize of her contending,
While triumphingly she gazed the shield
Beneath the mighty conflict bending,
Ay, bending till in death she bowed,
Her tender frame, but shrinking never
Her dark assaults quailed and cowed,
And her pure fame made bright for ever.
Then 'mid our low lamenting lay
Be heard one note of solemn gladness,
And let one flash of rapture play
Upon the care-knit brow of sadness.
Though 'done to death by stander's tongue,
No more she feels their scorn oppressing,
And, gentle lady, all thy wrongs
May work for England's weal a blessing.
Then, widowed one, whose drooping head
Hath been the mark of savage scouring,
For thee a nation's tears are shed,
Thy sorrow wakes a people's mourning:
And thine, upon thy leaving bosom,
Fraternal tenderness hath brought her,
England will teach an infant race
To lip the wrongs of Meira's daughter.
Then bear her gently, gently on,
Mid Thames, upon thy leaving bosom,
For never on its tide were strown
The fragments of a fairer blossom!"
CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH
July 10, 1839.

THE MANCHESTER WESLEYANS AND MR. O'CONNELL.
(From the London Herald.)
At a meeting of the Manchester Wesleyan Education Committee held on Monday, the 15th July, in the Swards' Room, Oldham-street—the Rev. John Rigg in the chair.
A letter addressed "To the Ministers and Officers of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies of Manchester," signed "Daniel O'Connell," having been read.
It was moved by James Wood, Esq., seconded by Geo. R. Chappell, Esq.—
1. That this committee declines to take any notice of Mr. O'Connell's letter, other than is comprised in these resolutions—
2. Because the letter contains the most false and calumnious imputations, as well upon the personal character and conduct of the late venerable John Wesley, as upon the general spirit and habits of that sect of Christians which now bears his name, and to which the members of this committee deem it an honour to belong.
3. Because the whole argument of the letter proceeds upon the most bold and palpable misrepresentations of the document to which it professes to reply.
4. Because the letter is an obvious, and, as this committee considers, a dishonest attempt to propagate by means of a controversy with the Wesleyans of Manchester, some of the most absurd though dangerous dogmas of Popery; and
5. Because Mr. O'Connell's character as a controversialist and a public man generally, but viewed more especially in reference to the oath taken by Rogge's Catholic members of parliament, disqualifies him from being considered as a fit person to release this committee from all obligation to meet his challenge, and compel, for the sake of its own reputation, to raise him even the usual courtesy of a reply.
6. That this committee takes this opportunity of re-iterating certain sentiments, which, though referred to in Mr. O'Connell's communication, yet have been also attributed to this committee by persons of great credit and influence, and claim, therefore, its respectful notice.

1. This committee denies that it has sought to procure the national support for any system established or approved by the Wesleyan body for the education of the children of Wesleyans, while it has, at the same time, deprecated the extension of that support to other religious sects. On the contrary, this committee, acting as it believes, in perfect harmony with the Wesleyan body generally, has expressly recorded its opinion that, under the existing circumstances of the country, it is inexpedient to adopt any new system of national education, and has thus declared its willingness to submit, for the present, to the disadvantage of entire exclusion from all National Educational provisions, rather than to the evils which any immediate alteration of the former system appeared to the committee to involve.

2. This committee equally denies any sympathy with those sentiments of opposition to the principles of national religious establishments, which, in prior disregard of the clear and cautious terms of their recent memorial, have been imputed to the Wesleyans of Manchester. That memorial, which the opposition to the then project of Mr. Mayes's government "on the strong grounds of conscience, and of our right to full religious liberty." It then proceeded to show how that project violated the principles of religious liberty, by its seeking to tax the Wesleyans, for the teaching and maintenance of systems of religion, which were, in common with the vast majority of their fellow countrymen, believe to be false and injurious." This committee still maintains its protest against an enactment so unchristian. But the Wesleyans of Manchester have never expressed any objection to be taxed for the teaching and maintenance of any system of religion, which can present to them the two characteristics—first, of conserving and propagating those great views of Christian truth which all orthodox Protestants unite to hold—and secondly, of commanding the general approval and sympathy of the majority of their fellow countrymen.

3. That this committee takes the earliest opportunity of recording its conviction to the perfect identity of the intentions of the projectors, in the violation of public religious feeling, and in the probability of the most mischievous results, of the system of education which has received the sanction of the House of Commons with that particular scheme against which the efforts of this committee were directed; and declares its determination in the fear of God, and in reliance upon the blessing, to persist in opposing every system of national education, which, by attempting to meet the case of all classes of religious sects, shall compromise the principles of liberty and truth, and sacrifice the interests and wishes of the really pious and sincere to the pretensions of every usurper of the name of religion for the purpose of ambition of gain.
JAMES RIGG, Chairman.

BURNETT'S DAY-BOT PREVENTIVE.—A short time since we noticed that the Physician-General of the Fleet, Sir William Burnett, had discovered an ingenious composition which would entirely supersede Ryan's Patent, and all other nostrums, in the preservation of Timber, Canvas, Cordage, and Woolen materials: the invention is now about to be brought into use under the care and management of a Joint Stock Company who are to pay Sir William for his Patent right in the article. The Prospectus states it has ever been a desideratum to all connected with the Maritime Interests of this country to obtain some means of preserving Timber, Sails, and Cordage, from Dry Rot, Mildew, and the destructive influence of the element, Sir William Burnett, Physician-General of the Navy, whose attention in the course of his public duty has been long drawn to the various, but hitherto ineffectual means resorted to for the preservation of the Ships, Sails, and Cordage of the Royal Navy, has, at length, happily discovered a compound, which unites every object sought for by the most sanguine. This discovery he has submitted, as well to the strongest individual and comparative tests by scientific gentlemen, as the severest trials under his own personal inspection, and the result leaves no doubt of its being adequate to all the desired purposes.
Of the Chemical preparation now proposed to be placed before the public, it may certainly (upon full proof) be stated that it will protect and preserve Timber, Cordage, Canvas, and similar substances from Dry Rot, Mildew, and the elements of decay arising from damp want of atmospheric circulation, exposure to weather and sea-water; against the influence of the latter of which, it is believed, that no other specific has been discovered.
Experiments the most trying in their nature, have been invariably followed by results the most satisfactory and conclusive. Specimens of prepared and unprepared Timber, and also of Canvas, Cordage, and Woolen Cloth have been subjected to the severe tests of the Fungus Pit, at Woolwich Dock Yard, and of other suitable places for various periods, under official superintendance; and, upon interspersation, the prepared were found unaltered, while the unprepared were in a state of decay.
Experiments have also been repeatedly made upon Copper and Iron Bolts with the most satisfactory results.
But the trials which Cordage, Canvas, and Woolen Cloth prepared with this compound have undergone, do not incontestably prove the superiority of this process over any other in use, and establish the fact, that Salt-water so far from hastening the decay of articles prepared under this process, or from neutralizing its effects, has, on the contrary, the quality of increasing its efficacy; a property which cannot possibly be so instrumental to the success of the Marine Interests of the country, whilst its general adaptation for use Ashore and Afloat, most commendably the patronage both of the Land and Maritime Interests, and ultimately lead to universal adoption.
This process is moreover perfectly innocuous, and cannot by possibility endanger health, either in its preparation, or in its application. All the Embers and Cellars of a Ship may, therefore, be impregnated with the solution without the slightest prejudicial effect to the crowded inmates of its close confines.
It purifies Bilge-water.
And further, this valuable preparation is comparatively unexpensive in its use.
Extensive practical trials are now going on in her Majesty's Dock Yard at Portsmouth, and trials are also proceeding in the Ordnance Department, with a view to insure for the preservation of the display of its sterling qualities, the powerful support of Government.
Various means have been proposed and tried at various times for the prevention of the destructive disease called Dry Rot, and other modes of decomposition in the woody and temperate materials of ships; some of these have proved useless, others worse than useless, and of none of them can it be affirmed that the success has been complete. Besides the means already employed in some of the processes were extremely offensive to the smell; and it is a grave omission, but one which is difficult to beget on, that they have not proved innocuous to health. What is perfectly innocuous with respect to space and thorough ventilation, may become highly deleterious between the decks of a vessel crowded with human beings; and, no process should be employed, even if it had the highest conservative effect on the ship, which could injure its living tenants.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Ex ships *Sophia* and *Helo*, from London, *Atlantic*, *gard*, *Orbit*, and *Somnal* from Liverpool & Greenock

Goods which are the following:

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Medley Cloths of every make and colour.

Black Cloths of an extraordinary fast dye, which can be strongly recommended.

A substantial and serviceable stock of Second and Third class Cloths, and Traces of all kinds to correspond, suited to the present season.

WAISTCOATING of all kinds, from the richest embroidered Satin to the lowest priced Marcellines; Bright, Black and coloured *Gros de Nars*; Plain and figured Silks, Satinets, Irish and French Poplins; Mouseline de Laine, Plain and figured Challi Dresses; Plain and fig'd Satins and Levantines for Bonnets, with Rinnos to suit; London Printed Cambrics, Muslin and Swiss Prints of the newest and most fashionable designs; Sewed Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Trench, Lisle and Gimp Edging and Laces.

News in all the different colours, breadths and qualities;

HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety;

Parasols, Ribbons, Blonds, Flowers and Caps—of those the variety is ample and comprehensive—combining beauty with utility, and novelty with economy;

WITH AN EXTENSIVE and VARIED ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, of the newest designs.

Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool, Merino and Angola Vests and Drawers; Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Collars, Shirts and Braces;

2500 Pieces Printed CALICOES; 8250 Pieces Printed DRESSES;

2000 Pieces FURNITURE, with Linings to suit;

430 Pieces Grey Cottons and Sheetings; 120 Do. Striped and Check'd Shirtings; 170 Do. Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

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

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

John, Jan 7th, 1839.

NEW GOODS,

Just received per ship *WARD* from Liverpool.

CLOTHS—

SUPERFINE Black, blue, brown, olive, and various greys.

Do. Black, blue, and fancy Cassimeres, Do. grey, &c. (cheap).

—Broad and Lined Ware—

Linen, Cotton, Drapery, one, two and three lights; Candlesticks, Candle Snuffers, Table do., Card Racks, Tapers, Bells and Instantans.

—Dress, Silks and Plaid Ware—

Table, dessert, tea, mustard, salt, and candle Spoons; table and pocket Forks; silver mounted Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Ivory hand Butter Knives, flat, do. plated Castors, Liquor Frames, &c.

—Japanned Ware—

Cash, tinder and pipe Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Bread Baskets, Ink Stands, Shop Buckets, Tea Camisters, Nursery Lamps, &c.

—Britannia Ware—

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

—Glass Ware—

Toddy Cocks, Bitters, Beer Lutes, Curran Bands, do. Pink, Knives, Cabin Hooks, 1/2 pint Glasses, Fire Irons, Tall Clocks, Coppered do., Pad do., Star Rods and eyes, Weight, Window Pulleys, &c.

—Hardware—

Large and small Saws, C. S. Hand Saws; tryng, smoothing and jack Planes; iron paste Jags, planing Trawls; rim, pad, cupboard, chest, bill, mortise, and draw Locks; silver mounted Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Ivory hand Butter Knives, flat, do. plated Castors, Liquor Frames, &c.

—Japanned Ware—

Cash, tinder and pipe Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Bread Baskets, Ink Stands, Shop Buckets, Tea Camisters, Nursery Lamps, &c.

—Britannia Ware—

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

—Glass Ware—

Toddy Cocks, Bitters, Beer Lutes, Curran Bands, do. Pink, Knives, Cabin Hooks, 1/2 pint Glasses, Fire Irons, Tall Clocks, Coppered do., Pad do., Star Rods and eyes, Weight, Window Pulleys, &c.

—Hardware—

Large and small Saws, C. S. Hand Saws; tryng, smoothing and jack Planes; iron paste Jags, planing Trawls; rim, pad, cupboard, chest, bill, mortise, and draw Locks; silver mounted Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Ivory hand Butter Knives, flat, do. plated Castors, Liquor Frames, &c.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jr.

Just received per ship *WARD* from Liverpool.

CLOTHS—

SUPERFINE Black, blue, brown, olive, and various greys.

Do. Black, blue, and fancy Cassimeres, Do. grey, &c. (cheap).

—Broad and Lined Ware—

Linen, Cotton, Drapery, one, two and three lights; Candlesticks, Candle Snuffers, Table do., Card Racks, Tapers, Bells and Instantans.

—Dress, Silks and Plaid Ware—

Table, dessert, tea, mustard, salt, and candle Spoons; table and pocket Forks; silver mounted Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Ivory hand Butter Knives, flat, do. plated Castors, Liquor Frames, &c.

—Japanned Ware—

Cash, tinder and pipe Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Bread Baskets, Ink Stands, Shop Buckets, Tea Camisters, Nursery Lamps, &c.

—Britannia Ware—

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

—Glass Ware—

Toddy Cocks, Bitters, Beer Lutes, Curran Bands, do. Pink, Knives, Cabin Hooks, 1/2 pint Glasses, Fire Irons, Tall Clocks, Coppered do., Pad do., Star Rods and eyes, Weight, Window Pulleys, &c.

—Hardware—

Large and small Saws, C. S. Hand Saws; tryng, smoothing and jack Planes; iron paste Jags, planing Trawls; rim, pad, cupboard, chest, bill, mortise, and draw Locks; silver mounted Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Ivory hand Butter Knives, flat, do. plated Castors, Liquor Frames, &c.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

Kingston, Jamaica, Montego Bay, Port Antonio, Port Royal, Spanish Town, Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. 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—11.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

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 manner to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are—Elihu Terry, James H. Wells, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, J. M. Albert, S. M. Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elihu Terry, R. B. Ward.

ELIUAH TERRY, President, JAMES G. BOLLER, 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, N. B. 1838—11.

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'Hotel; Dinner at 3 o'clock, at 20c, or 25c per week. Transient Boarders will be charged, 34 p. 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 Market will afford, for the accommodation of those Gentlemen who wish to dine at a later hour.

Gentlemen wishing entertainments at their own expense, can be accommodated with Banquet, Dinner, Dish, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c. at the Hotel, from the hands of a celebrated French Artist.

St. John, January 1, 1838.

SANDS' Remedy for Silt Rheum.

LEMO CURE, NO. 141.

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 Silt Rheum by the use of your Remedy and Syrup of Sassaaparilla. 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 Proprietor, (which will be exhibited on application) every person can see the superior efficacy of this valuable medicine on discharges from the skin, Silt Rheum, Jackson or Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Tetter and Scald Head, &c. are effectually cured by it. In using 3000 cases it has not failed in one; and in all it is warranted to cure, or the money will be refunded. Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, 109 Fulton st., corner of William, N. Y. Sold at wholesale and retail by special appointment by A. R. TAYLOR, Circulating Library, Prince 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 price very according to the pattern and finish, from 5 to £12. 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.

W. P. RANNEY, July 10, 1838.

FILES, HAEMORRHOIDS, NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAYS LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated chemist, 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 laudatory Dr. Gray'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 Files, and also extensively and effectually as a baffle remedy, 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—Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

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

Sore and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever spots.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and in soothing and relieving the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.—The common remark of those who have used it in the Files, is—"I cannot describe the relief."

THE FILES—The price is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hays' Liniment for the cure of the Files, and the bottle will be returned to the proprietor, or the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of twenty thousand sold, not one has been misapplied.

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 of Dr. Spaulding's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining such a number of testimonials, that it is becoming a household name. It is a simple and safe remedy, and is a subject of much regret, that Dr. S. has not a public that such a remedy has been so long in coming to the notice of the public. The object of Dr. Spaulding's remedy is to cure, and not to suppress the disease, and it is a subject of much regret, that Dr. S. has not a public that such a remedy has been so long in coming to the notice of the public.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR, is the greatest ornament belonging to the human face. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which renders many a young man, and sometimes even such society to avoid the seats and streets of their acquaintance.

It is a subject of much regret, that Dr. S. has not a public that such a remedy has been so long in coming to the notice of the public.

DR. SCUDDER'S GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL.

For Deafness.

THIS never failing remedy has been used many and many times with distinguished success, and is now being completely deaf have been restored to perfect hearing after using from three to ten bottles of this Acoustic Oil. It is presented as a public blessing, enabling the deaf to mingle in conversation with his children, and to reply to the inquiries of his friends, and to be a blessing to his family.

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, which horses and cattle are subject to, viz. distemper, indigestion, diarrhoea, loss of appetite, inward strains, yellow water, inflammation of the eyes, fatigue from hard exercise, &c. It carries off all gross humours, prevents hoarseness from becoming stiff or foundering, purifies and cools the blood, &c.

Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Elixer-purporting Syrup.

An agreeable, cold, and effective Remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, Colds, Pains in the Breast, Inflammation, 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 swelling down, and in rheumatism of the feet, when the bones are inflamed and sprains—it gives much relief to it; it cures weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.—A few drops on a sheep's wool applied to the neck of a horse, will with constant application, cause them to bear in two week's time.

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 swelling down, and in rheumatism of the feet, when the bones are inflamed and sprains—it gives much relief to it; it cures weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.—A few drops on a sheep's wool applied to the neck of a horse, will with constant application, cause them to bear in two week's time.

Botsford Mill Flour.

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 Dutch Red and White WHEATS, big leaves 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 Hewes, Esquire, situate on Portland Wharf, where he offers for sale a choice assortment of Pine and Spruce LUMBER, viz:

35,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS, 71,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards; 60,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank; 60,000 do. do. do. Spruce Plank; 15,000 do. 11 inch Spruce FLOORING; 35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES; 67,000 (twenty-two inch shipping ditto); 12,000 feet superior seven inch SHINGLING; 54,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, as'd.

Door and Sash stuff constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER MAVITY, August 3, 1838.

City Boot and Shoe Store.

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

He would also state, that as he is now furnished with first class workmen, and determined that every article in his line shall be made in the most perfect manner, he trusts that the public may be wanting to secure their support and patronage.

Wanted immediately, two or three Journey-men Shoemakers.

22d March, 1838.

Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Business,

is now prepared to receive Goods intended for sale, and to transact the business of Auctioneering, and the public may be pleased to entrust to his management.

S. L. LUGRIN, 10th March.

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

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S. L. LUGRIN, 10th March.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CLURCH STREET.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Cakes, choice Brandy and Wine, 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, 1838.

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

JAMES MALCOLM.

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

496 REAMS Wrapping Paper, all sizes, 25 packages Confectionary, as'd. 60 boxes best Yellow Soap; 15 do. White do.; 60 boxes SOFT SOAP, a new article in this market, peculiarly economical for family use.

20 Bags Barley; 2000 Bush Bricks; 40 lbs. Lamp Oil; 2 Barrels ROBEY'S; 20 Packages BLACKING; 12 do. Pins; 20 Dito Pipes; 1 hoghead VINEGAR.

Also, on Consignment—

10 Frenchons best MALT AQUA—All for sale at his usual low prices.

June 7.

Ladies' Fashionable Shoes.

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

—Also—

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

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

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

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

Also—a few very superior English made Iron Trussing PORTLAND CEMENT, built on from France.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER, King street.

TEA.

THE subscriber has just received per ship *Algera*, from Liverpool, amongst which are—red French and English, Spanish and Irish Patent Leather Slippers, Dress and Walking Shoes, of the latest London fashions; White and black satg and Prunella opera shoes, and Adelaide slippers; Kid, seal and Prunella slippers, Ties, and Walking shoes; black Prunella Boots of every quality and price.

—Also—

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

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

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

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

Also—a few very superior English made Iron Trussing PORTLAND CEMENT, built on from France.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER, King street.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has now landing per ship *Lava*, Captain Fletcher from Quebec.

250 BLS. Canada Fine Middlings, 35 BLS. very thick Moss PORK, Prime Pork and Beef.

—Also—

100 Boxes Window Glass, 8, 10, 10 1/2, and 10 3/4. For sale by J. T. HANFORD, June 14, 1838.

PORK, PORK, &c.

THE subscriber has just received per ship *Sir Allan* from London, amongst which are—

100 BLS. Prime Moss Irish PORK; 50 half barrels ditto; 36 lbs. Planters' ditto; a superior article, put up expressly for families; 25 casks Pambouche. Which he offers for sale at a low price, and is willing to sell at a low rate for satisfactory payments.

June 14.

HENRY S. GAULT.

Children's Boots and Shoes.

A new assortment of Children's Leather Boots and Shoes just received.

J. H. SUMMERS & CO. On Consignment.

EX *Helo*, from London—50 hogheads Fine Pot Saledom G.N.E.V.A.

50 Barrels, each 3 do. London Brown Stout, 2 Hales London Mole Slugs, 1 Case London made Ladies' Boots and Shoes, 1 Case London made Gents, 2 Cases Tabernette; 1 case Mousline de Laine, 20 pairs FINE BELGIAN, which he offers for sale at a low price, and is willing to sell at a low rate for satisfactory payments.

June 14.

HENRY S. GAULT.

Sugar, Molasses, Teas, &c.

Received and on sale by the Subscriber:

30 CASKS bright SUGARS, 30 casks CRACKED BROWN SUGARS, 20 Bags of Prime Canada PEARLS, 40 Chests Hyson, Hyson Skin, souching, congo, and Bohea TEAS;

Also—a small lot of very superior Quebec superfine FLOUR.

28th June.

J. V. THURGAR.

Iron, Tin, Castings, &c.

THE subscriber has received per ship *Elizabeth Bentley*, the following Goods, which he offers for sale at a low price, and is willing to sell at a low rate for satisfactory payments.

100 TONS No. 1. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 2. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 3. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 4. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 5. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 6. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 7. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 8. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 9. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 10. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 11. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 12. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 13. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 14. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 15. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 16. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 17. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 18. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 19. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 20. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 21. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 22. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 23. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 24. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 25. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 26. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 27. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 28. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 29. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 30. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 31. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 32. Moulded Iron, 100 TONS No. 33. 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