

POETRY.

(From the Dublin Literary Gazette.)

THE DEITY.

Thy way is in the sea, and thy paths in the great waters; and thy footsteps are not known. Why hidest thou thy face from me?"

PSALMS.

TELL me, ye seas that boundless roll, Ye ocean caves profound; Hold ye creation's mighty soul A captive, prison-bound? Are ye the dread abode Of him the present God?

Horse murmured Ocean's heaving breast, "He dwells not in our crystal caves— He walks not on our pathless waves: For him they flow, for him they rest: His they are, and are to be, 'Till Time o'ertrike Eternity!"

Tell me thou fiercely rushing wind, Ye cloudy hills on high: Hold ye creation's Sovereign Mind A captive in the sky? Sits he in your dark abode, The thunder-crowned God?

Lord spoke the voices of the storm— "No home hath here creation's King! He rides the wind on fiery wing: The thunders fear his dread right arm; For him they speak—for him are still; They own and work the Godhead's will!"

Answer me, thou life-teeming earth, And ye bright worlds above, Who sang creation's dawning birth— Hold ye the Lord of Light and Love! And are your burning rays His glory's shadowed blaze?

Forth shouted earth—forth sang each star, "Not here the great Jehovah's throne— Not here abides the Mighty One! We sing his praise from pole to pole, But hold not here creation's soul."

Mysterious Power! and unconfined, By earth or heaven's decree; Ah! how may mortals, frail and blind, Uplift their hope to thee? Thick darkness robed thee round, Where may'st thou, Lord, be found?

Then answered He, the Unseen Mind,—"Go, mortal! span infinitude, Oh, grasp the sunbeam's blazing flood; Oh! stay the seas, or chain the wind; They own, they work their Maker's will; Repent, adore, and be thou still!"

(From the London Spectator.)

DR. LANG'S RELIGION AND EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

(Second Notice.)

BOSTON SABBATH AND HOTEL.

I never saw the Sabbath better observed anywhere. I never saw a portion of the population of any city turn out to attend divine service in some place or other. As a specimen of the manners of the place, I shall only add, that I lodged during my stay at the Marlboro' House, a highly-respectable hotel, conducted on strict Temperance, or rather Abstinence principles. The breakfast-hour was seven o'clock. At half-past six the bell was rung every morning for family worship; which consisted of singing, reading the Scriptures, and extempore prayer. On these occasions, the boarders, as persons residing at an hotel are usually styled in America, are expected to attend; and one morning I counted as many as fifty in two large rooms that were thrown into one for the occasion. The landlord of the hotel always conducts the singing himself; and if no clergyman is present, the other parts of the service also. We have no such hotels in Scotland.

DEGENERATION.

I was grieved to see the first church erected by the Pilgrims, rather the modern edifice which occupies its site, transformed into a Unitarian place of worship; and on meeting in the city with a highly-respectable merchant of that denomination, who I was told, was a lineal descendant of the famous Rogers the martyr, who was burned alive at Smithfield, I could not help thinking at the moment, from the striking contrast which the circumstance presented, that if the cold and heartless system of his offspring had been held by the sainted reformer, the fire which, in the words of the old Latimer, "lighted all England," would most assuredly never have been kindled.

DR. WEBSTER AND HIS LUCKY SPELLING-BOOK.

Dr. Webster is a most interesting old man. He entered upon the great world, he told me, during the Revolutionary War. His father, whom the war had ruined, could only give his son Noah an eight-dollar bill to set him afloat, like his namesake, in the world; and from the depreciation of the currency which had taken place during the war, the bill was in reality worth only four dollars, about seventeen shillings. He was then put upon his shifts very early, and, pour gagner sa vie, he wrote a spelling-book, and stipulated with the publishers to receive half a cent, or about a farthing of our money, for each copy that should be sold. The spelling-book, he told me also, has educated twice the number of the present inhabitants of the Union; and though it has been repeatedly pirated, to evade the half cent to the author, it has maintained his family in comfort and respectability for thirty years, and afforded him during that long period literary leisure sufficient for the vast labours of his dictionary.

CONNECTICUT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Representatives appeared for the most part respectable, intelligent New England farmers; and the whole proceedings seemed to be conducted with great propriety and decorum. The subject before the House was that of arrest for debt; and the right feeling that evidently characterized the assembly on that important subject could not fail to have been gratifying in the highest degree to any honest man. The idea of imprisoning a man for debt merely, was scouted by all the speakers; the only question was whether the creditor should have the power of arrest, in so far as to oblige the debtor, whom he might suspect of unfair play, to go before a magistrate to exhibit such a statement of his affairs as would show whether he really was or was not an honest man. Sherman Baldwin, an eminent lawyer of Connecticut, took the affirmative on this question, and showed in a sober business-like and peculiarly luminous speech, which was listened to with profound attention, that if the law refused such a power, it would just be tantamount to rendering

the State a general asylum for all the fraudulent debtors and swindlers of the Union. No honest man he contended, could suffer from the power which the law already granted in the case; no creditor could be safe if it were taken away; and the character of the State moreover, would in that case suffer materially in the estimation of their whole country.

A USE OF STATE LEGISLATION.

I was much pleased at the good sense and the high moral feeling that seemed to characterize both branches of the Connecticut Legislature; and it struck me very forcibly, when sitting in the Halls of Legislation, that a Government which rested for its support on not fewer than twenty-six little Parliaments, like the one I then saw—each exercising its distinct sovereignty in its own separate territory, and silently communicating to all the rest every improvement it had effected in the science of government—as not likely to be overturned. A single successful insurrection in London or Paris would, at any time, be sufficient to overturn the Governments of Great Britain or France. But an insurrection at Washington, that might prove successful for the moment in overturning the existing Government of the United States, would be absolutely powerless all over the Union. The insurgents would have twenty-six sovereign and independent States successively, and perhaps simultaneously arrayed against them—States whose interest it is to be united, and which it would be ruinous to dismember.

PEW-RENT AND AMERICAN DELICACY.

Dr. B.'s salary is 2,000 dollars per annum. It is raised, as those of the Presbyterian clergy in America generally are, by a voluntary assessment of 6 per cent. on the original price of the pews. The law in America would, doubtless, compel the payment of such an assessment, when once agreed to, just as it does the fulfilment of any other lawful contract between man and man; but the thing is unheard of. Any man would be disgraced in society who should refuse to pay his pew-rent; any minister would lose caste, even in his own order, who should resort to such means of enforcing payment.

At the same time, it often happens that when families who have occupied a pew in a church, experience reverses of fortune, and become really unable to pay their proper rate, they are silently propped over by the church-managers, and their proportion made good from the general funds of the congregation. I was told of a church in one of the American cities, in which some of the best pews were occupied by families in reduced circumstances, who paid no pew rent at all. The preceding generation of these families had, in more favourable circumstances, been eminent supporters of the church; and it was deemed unworthy of the congregation to require them to give up the pews they had occupied in such circumstances, merely because they had become poor.

AN UTILITARIAN'S CHAIR.

During my stay in Philadelphia, I visited the library and other rooms of the American Philosophical Society, which was instituted, I believe, at the instance of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin. Franklin's own library-chair is still preserved in the Committee-room, and is always occupied by the chairman at the meetings. It is an old high-backed arm-chair, stuffed, and covered with black leather, now much tarnished. I was amused at a singular peculiarity in its construction, remarkably characteristic of its original owner. I observed that the apron of the chair, or the bar in front, reached somewhat lower than usual; and was wondering why it had been so awkwardly constructed, when the librarian, John Vaughan, Esq. a most interesting old gentleman—an octogenarian, but still a perfect devotee of literature and science, who remembers Franklin and all the other American worthies perfectly—showed me that the bottom of the chair moved upon a pivot, and that, when turned up against the back, it formed a ladder, by means of steps fixed to it beneath, to enable the philosopher to reach the higher shelves of his library, without being incommoded with an additional and somewhat inelegant piece of furniture in the room.

CLERICAL CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian churches in America have no pulpits, properly so called. They have merely a platform and a reading-desk. This arrangement is certainly much more favourable for oratorical effect; but I never got used to it. The clergy, with very few exceptions, wear neither gowns nor bands. I disliked this, I confess; but what I disliked still more, was to see some of the younger clergy officiating with black silk cravats, so that the clergyman was not distinguishable in attire from a haberdasher's shop-boy. This was a great deal too Republican for all my ideas of propriety.

AN ODD ENDOWMENT.

The Dutch Church in the city of New York has a splendid endowment, the bequest of Myneer Haberdinck, an honest Dutch shoemaker, who flourished in New York about a century ago. Myneer Haberdinck was a man of frugal habits; and his wife, the Vrouw Haberdinck, was equally economical. As there were no savings banks however in these primitive times, the worthy Dutchman ordered a hollow globe of cast-iron to be made for him in Holland, with a small aperture sufficient to admit a small piece of money. In this domestic bank, Myneer Haberdinck and his wife regularly deposited their savings; and when it refused to admit a single silver more, the stout Dutchman took a sledge-hammer and broke the bank, and with a part of the money purchased a small farm of eight acres, near the little town of New York, which was then in the market. This farm he afterwards bequeathed to the Dutch Church in New York, making his wife's sister his residuary legatee. The little farm is now in the centre of the modern city, and constitutes a property worth from two to three millions of dollars. This property is held in trust for the church by the Consistory; and grants from it are regularly made for the erection of additional churches of the Dutch Reformed. The representatives of the residuary legatee however, have lately endeavoured to establish their title to the greater part of the property, under the English statute of mortmain, which incapacitates a church from inheriting real estate to an amount greater than £500 sterling per annum. The suit was instituted in the Court of Errors in New York; but was decided in favour of the church, on the ground of ninety years' possession, by a majority of 22 to 17. All the

old and experienced judges however, gave their written opinion in favour of the claimants, who have since carried their claim into the Supreme Court of the United States.

The reader from these quotations may form a judgment of the curious and solid information that he will meet with in Dr. Lang's volume. He will also encounter some tinge of the odious theologian, conveyed in that unctuous bitterness which divines indulge in when judging of sects they deem beyond the pale. There are also one or two passages of a still more questionable kind.—We were surprised to find in Dr. Lang's pages a grave record like the following, of

SPECIAL INTERFERENCE.

The Reverend Mr. Hallock, the Secretary of the Society I have just mentioned, was in the habit of walking out in the evening with his wife, and visiting every house in the particular district of the city he selected for his tour, with a parcel of tracts. In one of these tours he happened to enter the house of a player in the Bowery Theatre; and finding the player's wife at home, he told her that he was engaged in distributing tracts in the neighbourhood, and that although he was a-wa-ward, from her manner of life, that she could not be in the habit of thinking seriously on her eternal welfare, his conscience would not allow him to pass her by; and he hoped therefore, she would not take it amiss if he earnestly recommended to her to read the tract he had come to offer her, and to make it the subject of her serious meditation. The actress, for such she was, replied that she had often thought seriously on her manner of life, and had even resolved to forsake it entirely very shortly. As her husband however had an engagement in the Bowery Theatre on the Monday evening of the following week, and as she was also engaged for the same evening, she had resolved, after that engagement was over, to give up the stage. Mr. Hallock made no reply. In the course of the week however, the actress called at his house, to tell him she could bear her manner of life no longer. She felt that she was dishonouring God, and contracting great guilt; and she had therefore resolved to give up the stage immediately. In these circumstances, she desired Mr. Hallock's advice as to what course she should pursue in regard to her engagement for the following Monday. Mr. Hallock told her he could give her no advice upon the subject; but that if her determination was the result of principle, and of conscientious feelings of duty, she might safely leave the issue with God, as he would bring about her deliverance by some means which it was impossible to foresee.—With this advice the actress returned home; and on the Saturday night, or rather the Sabbath morning thereafter, the Bowery Theatre was burnt to the ground!

From the American Star, Sept. 1.

SIR JOHN HARVEY AND GEN. SCOTT.

One of our neighbours on a recent visit to Upper Canada, happened to meet with a distinguished British Officer of the late war, on his way to Queenston, to make some arrangements preparatory to the great meeting which was to devise measures for the reconstruction of Brock's monument. There was something peculiarly earnest in the strain of his remarks deprecating the conduct of those on either side of the border, who would stir up strife between the two countries. He was a native of the Emerald Isle, had been in many a hard fought battle, and had risen from the ranks to a station of high command. His views of the relations between Canada and the United States were not only just and wise, but noble and generous, and ought to be every where circulated. I have made an attempt to embody them, preserving as much as possible the style and language of the speaker—"Sir," said he, "hitherto Generals have been rewarded by their countrymen and honored by mankind for gaining victories over their enemies by the sword. And the greater the destruction of an army, the greater, usually, has been the praise bestowed upon the conqueror. It has been my lot to be present at the fall of some thousands of my fellow-men upon the field of battle; and deep and durable were the melancholy impressions made upon my mind. Yet I am one of those who admit that conquerors may entitle themselves to be ranked among the benefactors of mankind; my, it gratifies me to see statues raised to their memories.

But there are no other means than victory in battle whereby the soldier may entitle himself to the applause of mankind?—aplause unmingled with grief for their gallant dead, or sympathy for sorrowing widows and orphans, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, overwhelmed by their affliction for their loss?

I have already read the correspondence between Major Gen. Scott and Sir John Harvey, and if I had power to raise everlasting monuments to one American and one Briton, I would forthwith have two erected to these two generals, one in London, and one in Washington, to commemorate their wise, frank, benevolent, and true Christian conduct on that critical and important mission. And these monuments I would not have placed in church or dome, however hallowed by time or decorated by art, but under heaven's glorious arch, illumined by the sun's bright rays, and open to the view of all mankind.

While in my youth I was exposed in battle, then I had parents and brethren only to grieve had I fallen, and they needed not my assistance for their support. Were these two nations now to be involved in war, I must quit wife and children to defend my country and my friends, and should I fall, leave them to the charity of the world; thousands of us Provincials must do the same; no true heart among us would hesitate a moment to obey his country's call. How exalted in my eye do these two men now appear, who have thus stayed the plague of war with which we were so imminently threatened.

Would that the journals in America and Great Britain might repeat this voice from the woods of Upper Canada, and summon their people to the exercise of their nobler faculties in this new field of national rivalry. Let such monument be raised and thus cultivate and perpetuate "Peace on earth and good will among men." What a new and noble example for future generations!

Why not? Surely, those men deserve more from their country and the world, for having kept these nations from war—nations descended from the same ancestry, speaking the same language, professing the same religion—than either could have done by any slaughter of his kindred, however triumphant.

TRAVELLING NOW AND AS IT WAS THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

We have from time to time given instances of the rapid transit by means of rail roads, from place to place. Such instances are becoming so common that they almost cease to create astonishment, and we are prepared to expect anything to be accomplished in the way of quick travelling, no matter how Quixotic it might have appeared only a year or two ago. Being so accustomed to these accounts, we are apt to lose sight of the great revolution that has been effected, and therefore, not to appreciate sufficiently the great advantages which science and enterprise has given to us in a very short space of time. It may be well, therefore, to recur to the old modes by way of contrast; and we will take the following from a late English paper:—

In these days of rapid locomotion, when the journey from York to London is performed in ten hours, the following copy of an original hand bill, framed and glazed, in the coffee-room of Black Swan Tavern, York, may probably afford some amusement to our readers:—"York Four Days Stage Coach—Begins on Friday, the 12th of April, 1806.—All that have desire to pass from London to York, or from York to London, or any other place on that road, let them repair to the Black Swan, in Holbourn, in London, and to the Black Swan, in County street, York; at both of which places they may be received in a light coach every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, which performs the whole journey in four days (if God permit), and sets forth at five in the morning, and returns from York to Stamford in two days; and from Stamford by Huntingdon, to London in two days more; and the like stages on the return."

York is 196 miles from London, which makes an average of 19 6-10 miles an hour, all stoppages included. The regular time for making the journey from London to Liverpool, a distance of 206 miles is eleven hours, which gives 18 8-11 miles an hour as an average, including stoppages. In short, the speed—the ordinary speed—for long route ranges between eighteen and twenty miles an hour. But, there are occasions, where this speed is almost tripled, as for instance the following, which we find recorded in a late number of the Preston Pilot:—

Railway Speed.—Last Saturday evening, in consequence of the train from Lancaster not arriving at its proper time, the mail train (leaving here at twenty minutes past six) was after waiting a little beyond its time, despatched. The Lancaster train arrived shortly after, and as there were some passengers for London, an engine was attached, and the whole sent off (Fraser being the guard) in expectation of arriving at Parkside before the London train had passed. This was accomplished by extraordinary speed, the distance, which is twenty-two miles, being run over in twenty-five minutes.

This was only a "sprint-race" certainly, but it shews what can be done, when required. The speed maintained for 24 minutes was equal to 52 4 5 miles in the hour.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

The "Olive Branch," of the 23d ult. published at Monroe, La., contains the account of a fatal and bloody rencounter which lately occurred at Bayou Mason, in the Parish of Carroll. The particulars were given to the Editor of the Olive Branch by a gentleman from Lake Providence.

It appears that suspicion had long been entertained of a secret association of robbers on Island No. 92 in the Mississippi. The whole country was rife with accounts of their depredations.—After the murder of a Mr. Webb, on Bayou Mayson, it became the determination of the people to use every means for their extermination.

One of the clan, a man by the name of Laverty was known to be at the house of Garrett P. Rollins, on the Bayou, and was extensively known as a negro thief. Mr. Wm. A. Cloman deputy sheriff of Carroll, determined to arrest him, and for that purpose started, in company with three others in pursuit. On arriving near the house they separated, Cloman and one of the men going in front, and the other two to the back part. Laverty in the mean time, had been informed that there was a warrant out for him and when he spied Cloman and his companion near the house, he snatched up a double barreled gun and rushed to the door. Cloman commanded him to surrender. He then asked Cloman if he intended to shoot him. Cloman replied that unless he surrendered he most certainly would. At this instant they both raised their guns and so nearly together that the difference could hardly be distinguished. Cloman was shot with a double barrel shot gun, and fell dead on the spot, one buck shot entering his throat, another his chin, and twelve just below his nose. Laverty was shot with two rifle balls both entering the left side, one just below the nipple, and the other about two inches to the right, a little above. He did not fall but clasped his gun with desperate firmness, and attempted to cock the other barrel. He was then fired on by Cloman's companion, who missing him, rushed forward and knocked him down with the butt of his gun. At this instant one of the men who had gone to the back part of the house came up, and placing the muzzle of his gun against Laverty's head, fired, scattering his brains over the yard. The neighbours soon assembled, under a great deal of excitement, a hole was dug in the earth, and Laverty, boots shoes, hat and all, were pitched in and covered up.

The Sea Serpent.—Not long since the Boston Daily Advertiser announced a new appearance of this marine monster, about whose existence the world is so naturally incredulous. A French captain has just related to us a remarkable circumstance, which he has himself witnessed, and his recital exhibits a degree of cautious reserve which is well calculated to shake the obstinacy of the most sceptical. We shall preface his narrative by the remark that the sea serpent has been recently alleged to have been seen at different points along the whole line of the American coast. Capt. D'Abour, commander of the Ville de Rochefort, makes the following statement:—

"On the 21st of April 1840, while we were in 24 degrees 13 minutes N. latitude, and 89 degrees 52 minutes W. longitude, (calculated from the meridian of Paris,) in the Gulf of Mexico, we were running under a light breeze from E. N. E. with beautiful weather. In a few hours we distinguished something like a long chain of rocks, falling off by a gentle inclination at the two extremities, and elevated at the middle by only a few feet over the level of the sea. Against this object the sea broke softly. As we approached we remarked that its different parts changed their position and even their form, and we became perfectly certain that it was not a reef. A little later, we distinguished by the assistance of a telescope a long chain of enormous rings, resembling a number of barrels linked together, and in form very like the back of a silk-worm. It was a three quarter view of the object which we had at first obtained. As the ship approached, these appearances became more distinct, and we presently saw the extremity of an enormous tail, longitudinally di-

vided into two sections, white and black. The tail appeared to wind itself up, and rose on a part of the object itself. Then at the other extremity, we saw a membrane rise to the height of about two metres from the water, and inclining itself at a considerable angle upon the mass (without leaving it however) and this led me to conjecture that the monster before us was provided with an apparatus for the purpose of respiration, like the lampreys. At last we perceived something like an antenna rising from the water, to the great height of nearly eight metres terminated by a crescent of at least five metres from one extremity to the other.

We could not approach sufficiently near to acquire any very positive idea as to what we had seen; but every thing led us to believe that it was an enormous serpent of at least one hundred metres in length.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—Emigration of "Latter Day Saints."—The New York packet ship North America, Captain Pabner, sailed on Tuesday last, with 19 cabin passengers and 200 in the steerage. The whole of the steerage passengers belong to a sect called the "Latter Day Saints," and are bound for Quincy, in the State of Illinois, on the borders of the Mississippi, where a settlement has been provided for them by one of their sect, who has purchased a large tract of ground in Michigan. We understand that upwards of 2000 more are in treaty to embark early next spring for the same locality. A great portion of those who sailed in the N. America are members of the total abstinence Society, and are from Leicestershire and Herefordshire. They were shipped by the respectable house of Fitzhugh and C. Grimshaw of this town.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to inform the Public that he has just fitted up a number of CARRIAGES

DOUBLE and SINGLE in complete order, and which will be ready at the shortest notice, for persons in pursuit of either business or pleasure.

He further wishes to intimate, that in future he will not keep any accounts with persons hiring his HORSES or CARRIAGES, except such persons are among his particular customers and noted for good pay when called on. As it is a fact well known that HORSES cannot be supported without the expenditure of money, Mr. S. will therefore expect cash down from those who may hire his, from this time forward. He hopes that his friends will not think hard of him for this arrangement, as he cannot pursue any other course with safety; and it is one which is adopted in every other place.

WILLIAM SEGEE, Fredericton, Aug. 22, 1840.

Valuable Island Lots, for SALE

On Tuesday the 16th February, 1841, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Room over Mr. Hatheway's Store, in Fredericton, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following Valuable Island Properties, being part of the Real Estate of the late PETER FRASER, Esquire, viz:—

FOUR LOTS on Sugar Island, containing 10 acres each, opposite the residence of Mrs. Manson. Thirty eight Lots on the Madam Keswick Island, containing 4 1 2 acres each, including the Little Keswick Island.

Also—A College Lot, containing 12 acres, situate on the College Hill, on the South side of the Road leading past the College, subject to a rent of Twelve Shillings per annum. The rent can be redeemed, and the purchaser obtain a title or fee simple on payment to the College of Ten Pounds.

Terms:—25 per cent. on the day of Sale; the remainder in 4, 8, and 12 months, upon the purchaser giving unexceptionable security for the payment, with interest.

B. ROBINSON, Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1840. Executor.

The following Properties will also be sold at an early period after the above; Persons wishing to purchase any part thereof, are recommended to examine the premises, and make application to the undersigned at St. John, or to D. L. ROBINSON, Esq. Barrister, in Fredericton, 1300 acres near the Mouth of the Restook.

The Farm at the Woodstock Ferry, containing 850 acres of excellent Land, with Stock, &c. The Island at Woodstock, known as Griffith's Island, containing 63 acres, with 200 acres on the bank of the River opposite.

120 acres on Long Island, in the Parish of Prince William, being the principal part of said Island.

The whole of the above may be classed with the richest land in the Province, and is well worthy the attention of the public

CHEAP CASH STORE. The Subscriber having taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Burt, would notify the Public that he has commenced business upon his own account and would be particularly thankful to his friends for their patronage. He intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS.

Which he will dispose of on as low terms as they can be had in the place; and trusts by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS G. BROWN, Fredericton, June 26, 1840.

FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale Five Lots and half Lots of LAND

on the OROMOCTO ISLAND, in the Parish of Manguerville, being LOTS No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 40, and one half of Lot No. 10.

In case the above LAND is not disposed of by PRIVATE SALE, before the first day of January next, it will then be offered at

Public Auction at McLEAN'S TAVERN, in Manguerville. ISRAEL MERRITT August 23, 1840.

Cheese. 2300 LBS. of Superior CHEESE just received, and for sale by SPAFFORD BARKER.

Fredericton, October 30, 1840. 4w

Everitt & Seely 2143 CAPS

Various descriptions, viz:—Gentlemen's Youtths', and Bebes' South Sea Seal, Otter, Neutria, Sable, Musquash, black and grey Lamb Skin, Plush, Sealute, and Cloth; 95 pair FUR GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, assorted. Also, per "Somuel," from Liverpool: A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youtths', and Children's WaterprooF HATS; Which, together with a large lot of Hats on hand both of English and their own manufacture, will be sold wholesale and retail on liberal terms. East side Market Square, St. John, N. B. September 12, 1840.