

the sound legal knowledge, of the late Recorder of this City, his friend ROBERT PARKER, Esq. And though the subject might be familiar to him, yet having lately been called to the Bench, it now devolved upon him for the first time, to render aid, and to revive in their memory a recollection of their high responsibility. Man, he said, being of a social nature, the well being of society, requires the existence of law, as a rule of action, and to regulate conduct. The Law of God, is the only perfect Law, because it proceeded from perfection. Man being imperfect and degenerate, all the laws devised by him are necessarily imperfect, and yet the administration of the law is frequently more imperfect than the law itself. Laws have been handed down from time immemorial, they are a part of the Constitution, so much, and so justly loved by every British subject. With the lapse of ages, and by successive acts they have so accumulated as to render the study of them a great labour, and the knowledge of them a deep science. To simplify, and faithfully to administer them should be the object of the Ministers of Justice.

He stated that the Sheriff's Calendar, contained the names of two persons only, charged with petit larceny, and with regard to such Bills of Indictment might be brought before them, we understood him to say, that the evidence should be such as to satisfy their minds of the guilt of the accused, to warrant them in finding a true bill.

He rejected the hitherto received opinion, that when discharged from attendance on Court, the functions of the Grand Jurors cease, and said that the Laws of the Province considered them to be in office, until the next Grand Jury be sworn in. He did not, however, specify the nature of their duty in the interim, nor the manner in which they should be performed. He said that with only two or three exceptions, one only of which cases he detailed out, the secrecy which the Grand Jurors' oath imposes is perpetually binding. The exception he mentioned, was in the case of a witness giving testimony before a petit Jury, upon the trial, and differing materially from, or contradicting the testimony he had previously given before the Grand Jury. In this case it would become their duty to make it known to the Court, that the correct witness might be put upon his trial for perjury.

His Worship the Mayor, said, that he had furnished him with notes of various matters, to which he would now direct their attention. The presentations of the last Grand Jury, had been duly attended to by the Court, and would be laid before them for their information. Upwards of 200 tavern licences had been issued in this City, during the last year, and although the authority for issuing licences in the City was vested solely in the Mayor, and although the emoluments of his office, and also that of the Common Clerk, would be proportionally reduced by lessening the number of licences, yet he was anxiously desirous of a recommendation to that effect from the present Grand Jury, and also an expression of their opinion as to the price at which Licences should be issued both in the City, and neighbouring Parish of Portland.

In connexion with this, he urged a strict enquiry and examination on the subject of disorderly houses, and a presentation of such as might come to their knowledge. He expatiated at length upon the evils produced by disorderly houses, as haunts and nurseries of vice and crime, and considered the great number of tavern licences that are issued, as tending to promote intemperance, and as furnishing an opportunity of maintaining disorderly houses under the colour of a legal sanction.

An act has been passed at the late Session of the Legislature, which has raised the amount by which the crime of petit larceny was limited, from the value of twenty shillings at which it formerly stood, to forty shillings at which it now stands. The law passed at a former Session for the more speedy trial of persons charged with common assaults, has operated so greatly to lessen the number of offences of that description, and during the year the fines which have been imposed upon that class of offenders, have amounted to forty pounds, which has been paid into the hands of the overseers of the poor. He said the poor accounts were in a very satisfactory state, and that only a comparatively small amount would be required to be assessed for the ensuing year. He spoke very favourably of the faithful and economical manner, in which Mr. Angus McKenzie, one of the Overseers of the poor had discharged the arduous and very difficult duties of that office, and added, that relief should be given in such manner as to discountenance systematic begging, and to promote exertion in individuals, and that due discrimination should be used, so as to afford aid to those only who are proper objects of charity. That complaints would arise he had no doubt, for those persons who apply to the Overseers, however ill founded their claim, if they do not obtain their object, will generally complain.

In conclusion he strongly expressed a wish, that there should be a general concurrence of the Ministers of the Gospel, of Magistrates, Grand Jurors, and Citizens of every office and grade, to suppress vice and immorality of every kind; and to promote religion, morality, and good order.—City Gazette.

The Court closed this day. The following is a list of Criminals tried at this Court, with their respective sentences:—

Jane Ruth was indicted for stealing a pair of Candelsticks, the property of Mr. John Knollin—found Guilty. Sentence, one month's imprisonment in the common Gaol, and to be kept to hard labour. She was also indicted for stealing a pair of Tongs, the property of John T. Murray, Esq. from the hall of his house—found Guilty, and sentenced to one Month's further imprisonment, and hard labour as before.

Jane Roofs alias Ross, was indicted for stealing one piece of Printed Cotton, the property of Mr. Robert McIntyre, from the counter of his store—found Guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and hard labour.

Thomas Patchell was indicted for an aggravated assault and Battery on Ann McAlister—found Guilty—but not sentenced, when this was put to press.

The following Gentlemen, were sworn in as Magistrates for the City and County of St. John, on Tuesday last, before His Worship the Mayor, viz:—

HENRY GILBERT, HUGH JOHNSTON, JAMES HENDRICKS, ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, Esqrs. NOAH DISBROW, and ROBERT PAYNE.

"BRIN GO BRACK"—The Anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, was celebrated as usual, by "Brin's Sons," in this City, on Wednesday last. "Earle, air, and ocean" having been "plundered of their sweets," a most sumptuous and substantial Dinner was provided at Masonic Hall, where about sixty Gentlemen were seated to enjoy an evening of conviviality and festivity.—The good humour and hilarity so characteristic of the Country, prevailed, if possible, in a greater degree than usual; and seemed to be heartily enjoyed by the most respectable Guests who were present. R. E. ARSTRONG, Esquire, President of the St. Patrick's Society, presided on the occasion, and was ably supported by S. G. HAMILTON, Esquire, Vice-President, as Croupier.—In addition to the regular Toasts from the Chair, many Volunteers, and a number of interesting songs, added much to the genuine Irish feeling that prevailed during the evening.

TOASTS.

1. The memory of St. Patrick—St. Patrick's Day.
2. The King—God bless him—God save the King.
3. Lord Hill and the army—Go where Glory waits thee.
4. Lord Melville and the Navy—Rule Britannia.
5. His Grace the Duke of Wellington and His Majesty's Ministers—Wellington's name.
6. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland—the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Home, sweet home.
7. His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, our absent Lieut. Governor—Sir Howard's March.
8. His Honor the President—Bannocks o' barley Meal.
9. His Excellency Governor General Sir James Esq.—Sir James Campbell's March.
10. His Honor Michael Wallace, Esquire, and the Province of Nova Scotia—March.

people, and 295,000 slaves.—A newspaper, called "The Free Press," has lately been commenced by the free colored population.—Information from a highly respectable source has reached the Island, that His Majesty's Government have under their serious consideration the practicability of purchasing the slave property in the West-Indies. To effect this object, the proposition is to find all duties arising from Colonial produce, for 6 years, and to make up the defalcation of the revenue by other means; and they have calculated that the 800,000 negroes, attached to properties in the W. Indies, will, at a valuation of £50 sterling, enable them to pay that sum off at the end of five years; and the amount of taxation for the six years, will be sufficient to pay the same valuation for domestic slaves belonging to towns, &c.—The Jamaica Courier of the 3d February, says: "Our mercantile readers will observe, with gratification, that our Governor has passed the Customs Salary Bill. The double duties must, of course, immediately cease, as the necessary order, doubtless, has been issued to the Customs officers." This Act (says the St. Andrews Herald,) levies a tonnage duty of 4s. 2d. Jamaica currency (3s. 14d. N. B. currency) on vessels arriving at that Island, to meet the payment of the salaries of the Customs House officers.—Major General Sir John Kean, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor and Commander of the Forces, arrived at Port Royal, in the Planet, from Portsmouth, on the 2d February.

HAVTI.—It appears by late advices, that the Spaniards lay claim to one half of the Island. This information came to hand, in the first instance, by His Majesty's ship Ramon, (arrived at Jamaica,) which touched at Port-au-Prince on the 25th January, "where she found the Castilian Spanish frigate, whose mission was to demand the restoration of the Spanish part of Hayti, which was indignantly refused by President Boyer. The Spaniards threaten to take possession of their old territory; and a general officer was on board the frigate, intended as the Governor."—The country having been independent for thirty years, lately agreed to pay to France a large sum for the recognition of its independence, its submission has excited the cupidity of Spain, and she has justly claimed to indemnify. Whether coercive measures will actually be resorted to by the imbecile Ferdinand, remains yet to be seen.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

Head-Quarters, Fredericton, 15th March, 1830.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Andrew Crookshank, Captain in the 2d Battalion Saint John City Militia, vice Sandall, who retires with his rank.

By Command, GEORGE SHORE, Adj. General.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

William Boyd Kinnear, Esquire, Recorder of the City of Saint John.

Henry Symmer, Esquire, to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates, for the City and County of St. John.

Timothy R. Wetmore and Nathaniel H. De Veber, Esquires, to be Trustees of the Queen's County Grammar School.

BY AUTHORITY.

An Act to continue an Act for the better extinguishing of Fires that may happen within the City of Saint John, and to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to the same.

Passed 5th March, 1830.

1. BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled, "An Act for the better Extinguishing of Fires, that may happen within the City of Saint John, and to repeal all the Acts, now in force relating to the same," be and the same is hereby continued for the term of five years.

An Act further to continue an Act for the more effectual punishment of persons, who shall be guilty of the Trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John.

Passed 8th March, 1830.

1. BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the Fifth-ninth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intitled, "An Act for the more effectual punishment of persons who shall be guilty of the Trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John," be and the same is hereby continued for the term of Five years.

An Act to regulate the Assize of Bread in the Parish of Portland.

Passed 8th March, 1830.

1. BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the Town or Parish of Portland, shall, at all times be the same as in the City of Saint John, and shall be published in one of the Newspapers of the said City, in the same manner as the Assize of Bread is published, for the said City of Saint John; and the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, at any General Sessions, or at any Special Sessions, to be held for that purpose, are hereby authorised and empowered to make such rules and regulations respecting the same, and the sale thereof, within the Town or Parish of Portland, as they may think fit, to be deemed just and expedient; and to enforce such Rules and Regulations, under such Fines and Forfeitures as they shall think fit. Provided always, that no fine or penalty, for any offence, shall exceed the sum of Forty Shillings; which Fine and penalty may be recovered by Information, before any Justice of the Peace for the said City and County, and levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and if there shall be an overplus of such distress and sale, after paying costs, the same shall be returned to the offender; and the fine so recovered shall be applied, one moiety thereof, to the person complaining, and the other moiety, towards the support of the Poor, of the said Town or Parish.

We are happy to learn that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Nova-Scotia intends to visit this part of his extensive Diocese during the present Spring. His Lordship is about to sail for the Bermudas early in the next month, and soon after his return thence may be expected in New-Brunswick. The Clergy have not, we believe, yet received any official notification; but we presume that a regular Visitation and confirmation throughout the Province, are contemplated by His Lordship.

[From the St. Andrews Herald, March 16.]

A writer on the Colonial Trade in the New York Albion, of the 6th instant, under the signature of Antimonopolist, advances some strange arguments against continuing the present system of Colonial intercourse. He states that at New York, Pork is \$9 per barrel, and at Quebec \$12 and that orders were executing for pork for the Newfoundland Market, to be forwarded by way of Liverpool or Halifax. We can inform this writer that neither New York or Quebec Pork is suitable for the Newfoundland market, the Pork available for that market, is the Boston Bone Middlings and clear, the prices of which are, \$12 to \$14, and Pork can be brought either from New-York or Boston, and deposited in the King's Warehouse here, for Thirty Cents per barrel, surely that is not a ruinous expense. From hence it can be sent to Newfoundland by the numerous vessels which frequent this port. We shall not follow "Antimonopolist" in his other reasonings. The fisherman who fit out their vessels at Saint Andrews, are supplied from the King's Warehouse, with pork, flour, boots, shoes, &c. duty free. Whilst on this subject we cannot refrain from again making some remarks on the policy of our Legislature in laying a duty of four-fifths of a penny per pound on Dead Meats, particularly when no drawback is granted on them when salted and exported. Parliament in its wisdom gave us this valuable branch of business, so that Newfoundland and other places might be supplied from the Free Warehousing ports in these Colonies. It is true that St. Andrews, by the privileges of its island

navigation, has advantages over other Warehousing Ports in the lower Colonies, in the importation of Dead Meats, by virtue of the Act of Parliament, but it is a very reasonable Branch of trade would centre here, that the whole export trade should be cut off? And such is the effect of the duty on Dead Meats, as it amounts to 12s. 6d. per barrel.—It is therefore cheaper to import salted meat from the United States, and Warehouse it. There was nothing wanting to make St. Andrews, as a market for Beef and Pork, equal to Boston, but that the Colonial Legislature should not contravert the wise and liberal measures of the British Government. Every intelligent reader, we are sure, will see the force of our remarks, and admit that a valuable branch of business has been destroyed by bad Legislation.—A few words more, and we will close the subject.—We draw above half our supplies of provisions from the U. States, and yet we are taxed six shillings and eight pence per 100lbs. on dead meats, and seven shillings per head on oxen! And for what? It is said to encourage the Farmers, just as the heavy duty on iron encourages the manufacturers of the United States, as we shall show in another article. Had the Legislature only taxed the meat consumed in the Province, although very important, we might not have complained, but to tax an Export, is more suited to days long gone by, than for the enlightened age which we live.

A writer in an American paper, "The Banner of the Constitution," on the subject of Iron Manufactures, shows the impolicy of the Tariff in that country in a very glaring light. We can scarcely, therefore, wonder much at the narrow policy of the proceedings of our own Legislature, when we so gross errors in that of a country possessing great talents and long experience. Our own Legislature, it is true, has taxed a necessary of life to protect the Farmer. The "United States" Congress taxed Iron, almost a necessary of life, to protect [we are sick of the term] the Iron Master. The result in both countries is injurious to their true interests. By taxing necessities of life here, we raise the rate of wages, therefore we injure the farmer, [for few have much surplus produce to dispose of] and every body else suffers. In the United States, every branch of manufacture suffers by the high duty on Iron, and consequently in a certain ratio, the whole community. Fortunately for our neighbours, the Tariff only exacted a light duty on hardware, therefore Iron instead of being imported in bars or sheets, is imported in manufactured articles, viz. Frying Pans, &c. and consequently the iron master of the United States gains nothing, but the tariff operates as an absolute bounty to the British Hardware Manufacturer. Some will then say, then why not increase the duty on hardware? the answer is at hand, then it would be smuggled, and the same is the effect here, the necessities of life are smuggled, and the Legislature, both here as in the United States, have neither made nor can make, any provisions that will have the effect of preventing it. This much the Legislature here has effected, it has ruined the Export Trade in provisions placed in the Province, and benefited the Foreigner, whom, probably it was intended to injure; he packs and finds the salt for provisions, which otherwise must have been packed and salted here.

The writer in the "Banner of the Constitution," proves that a gross of bed screws can be imported into the United States, from England, for 53 cents less than the iron suitable to make them from! and a pound of knitting needles for less than a pound of wire!

Wheel tire can be imported for \$43 01 per ton, which cannot be manufactured in the United States under \$90! The duty on Sheet Iron is \$87 50 per ton, and a ton of Frying Pans in England only costs \$58 81. The price of a ton of sheet iron in the United States, is \$200! The writer enumerates other articles, but we have followed him far enough to show the folly and ruinous consequences of Legislating in false principles.

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, in St. Andrews Church, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. RICHARD MILLER, to Miss ANNE TALLANT.

Also by the same, Mr. DOUGLAS MITCHELL, to Miss ANN GOSDOL.

DIED.

On Monday, Mrs. JANE, wife of Mr. Francis McCaffrey, in the 28th year of her age.

At Sackville, N. B. on the 23d February, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. SUSAN CRANE, consort of William Crane, Esquire, and eldest daughter of Thomas Roach, Esq. of Cumberland, in the 34th year of her age, deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, and by all who were acquainted with her.

At Montreal, the Rev. M. C. LESAUENIER, one of the Priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in that City. Born in the year 1758 in the Diocese of Containne, Province of Normandy, in Old France; he studied in the University of Caen in 1773, and two years afterwards proceeded to Paris, where he studied divinity, and became a licentiate of the celebrated Sorbonne. In 1782, he entered into the Society of St. Sulpitius, and the year following was sent to Toulouse. At the beginning of the French Revolution, he retired into the Island of Jersey, from whence he went over to England, and in 1793, arrived in Montreal, where he fulfilled the duties of his profession, during about thirty-five years, until his death.

At his father's House, Torrs, near Kircubright, Mr. John Macgregor, late Civil Engineer on the Rideau Canal, and author of "Three Years in Canada," &c.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Monday, brig Bebbian, Harding, Boston, 2 days—J. & H. Kinnear, assorted cargo.

Schooner Mary, Hargreaves, Trinidad, 30—Love & Grocock, sugar and molasses.

Tuesday, brig Kathleen, Coppin, Barbice, 27—W. McCann, rum, sugar, &c.

Wednesday, brig Alexis, Campbell, Barbice, 30—E. DeW. Hargreaves, rum, sugar, &c.

This morning, brig Penelope, Drayfield, Trinidad, 30—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Ship Carlton, Collier, Boston, 2 days—J. & H. Kinnear, ballast.

Ship Bethiah, Harding, Boston—grindstones, &c.

Ward Chipman, Taylor, Jamaica—assorted cargo.

Schooner Youngblood, Halifax—curtains and sails, &c.

Dispatch, Spruit, Barbadoes—lumber and fish.

Compter, M-Laren, New-York—plaster, &c.

Margaret Ann, Marshall, do. do.

On Sunday Morning last, in a thick fog, and the wind blowing hard from the Southward, the brig Tweed of this Port Capt. Hamm, went on the East ledge Point Ledge, and after repeated attempts to get her off, being immovable, the Captain and crew left her. We understood she has since been got off, and one of the owners and some other persons have gone down to ascertain what state she is in.

The Kathleen left at Barbice, brigantine Superior, Lawrence, and brig Superior, both of this port, from the Coast of Africa—the latter had just arrived.

Brig Myra, Crowell, hence, for Philadelphia, arrived at Newport, on the 6th inst.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Armstrong of the schooner William, which sailed from Quebec on the 15th Nov. last for Demerara:—"We had a narrow escape from pirates off the Island of St. Paul. This sheet would not contain the pirates' men, and the crew, in consequence of which I intend writing you when we get to Barbadoes. We may thank a snow storm for having escaped with our lives."

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of MERRITT & VANHORNE, terminates by mutual consent this day. All persons therefore having demands against the said Firm, will render the same for adjustment and payment; and those indebted thereunto, are requested to make immediate payment.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT, G. VANHORNE.

St. John, N. B. March 10, 1830.

WANTED.

TWO active LADS, of good moral character and steady habits, (none other need apply) as Apprentices to the Sail-Making Business.—Reference may be had at the Courier Office.

6th March, 1830.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, now out of employ, would be glad of a situation in a Mercantile Store, or in some Public Office. Inquire at the Courier Office.

February 6, 1830.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

(EX KATHLEEN.)

40 PUNCHONS RUM, proof 22;

7 Hhds. SUGAR;

6 Tierces SUGAR;

25 Punchons MOLASSES.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, THE BRIGANTINE, KATHLEEN.

WM. McCANNON, Water-street.

For SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, THE BRIG ALEXIS, 154 Tons

per Register—is now ready to commence loading, and may be had on very reasonable terms, if applied for immediately.

March 20. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FLOUR, CORN, &c.

By the Brig Bethiah, the Subscribers have received the following GOODS, which are offered for Sale at lowest prices in the Market:—

76 BARRELS Superfine Howard-street and Fredericksburgh FLOUR;

59 BARRELS RICHMOND FINE DO.

40 DUT MIDDINGS DO.

10 HALFO SUPERFINE DO.

103 BARRELS NAVY BREAD;

197 DUT CORN MEAL;

20 Kegs 16 heads first quality TOBACCO,

20 DUT 4d to 20d. CUT NAILS;

5 Tierces RICE; 25 BARRELS TAR;

15 BARRELS PITCH; 25 DO. ONIONS;

2000 Bunches Onions;

5 BARRELS Baldwin's APPLES;

20 DUT Russets;

24 Bags WHITE CORN;

3 Single HORSE WAGGONS;

1 BOX CIGARS.

March 20. J. & H. KINNEAR.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Just received per schr. John & Mary, from Trinidad, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers:

15 HOGSHEADS and SUGAR;

12 BARRELS SUGAR;

30 Casks superior MOLASSES.

March 20. LOWE & GROOCKOCK.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

Just received per Brig ALEXIS, and for Sale Cheap, as landing:—

36 PUNCHONS HIGH PROOF RUM;

50 PUNCHONS MOLASSES;

6 Hogsheads SUGAR;

10 BARRELS DUT.

March 20. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

TOBACCO, RICE, and CHAIRS.

Just received, per schr. Cooper, from N. York:

20 K EGGS TOBACCO, 16's—first quality;

15 DO. 16's; 15 DO. 15's; 15 DO. 14's;

5 Boxes Ladies' Twist Dito;

5 Do. Cavendish Dito;

A few Tierces and half ditto RICE; a Lot of CHAIRS; and a quantity of CORN BROOMS—just received per Bethiah, and for sale very low, by

March 20. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale, and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of

FREE STONE, adapted to the various purposes for which that article is used in building.

Also—HEARTHSTONES; Plain and Ornamental MANTLE PIECES; HEAD and TOMB STONES, which will be neatly lettered to order.

LikeWISE—LUMBER, in large or small quantities, and sawed LATHS, in lots to suit purchasers, both well seasoned.

All orders from the Country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

N. B.—Plans, Specifications, and Estimates of proposed Buildings, will be furnished at the shortest notice, on application as above. March 20, 1830.

TO LET.

From the first day of May next:—

THE TWO upper Floors of that superior Brick House, opposite the Bank of New-Brunswick, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Hammonds, with Garden, Out-houses, &c. being calculated for two families; they will be let either separate or together.

Also—The STORE in Dock-street, now occupied by the Subscriber. Enquire of

March 20. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

TO LET,

THE BUILDING belonging to the Subscriber, on the South M. Wharf, now in the occupation of Mr. JACOB NOYES, and others, consisting of two front Stores on the Lower Flat, and two large and commodious Lofts on the second and third flats.—Possession given on the 1st of May next.

JOHN M. WILMOT.

20th March, 1830.

LOST—Between the Public House of Mr. De L Mill, Hampton, and Mr. Bees's, on or about the 1st inst., a Barrel of a Rifle Gun. The finder will receive a liberal reward, by leaving it at the house of Mr. S. DeForest, King-street, St. John. March 30, 1830.

DANCING SCHOOL BALL!

MRS. SMITH respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, that her second School Ball will take place at the Masonic Hall on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next.

* * Tickets of admission 7s. 6d. each, (which will admit a lady and gentleman,) to be had at Mr. W. Scammell's, Mr. G. Scammell's, Mr. Reynolds's, and Mr. M. Millan's Book Stores, of Mrs. Smith, at the Academy, and at the Masonic Hall.

N. B.—After school the spectators are respectfully invited to participate in the amusements of the evening. March 20.

SNUFF!! SNUFF!!!

Just received per Schooner Cooper, from New York—A small quantity of

LORILLARD'S Macebaccy.

TOAST, and SNUFF.

RAPPEE

NOAH DISBROW, JR.

Saint John, March 13.

FLOUR and CORN.

Just received, by the schr. Cooper, from New-York, and for sale by the Subscribers:—

300 BARRELS Superfine Flour,

25 DO. Middlings do.

50 DO. RYE do.

46 DO. Pilot and Navy BREAD,

10 Tierces RICE, and

600 Bushels Northern Yellow Corn,

D. HATFIELD & SON.