

formation from them, relative to the conduct of their late, or their present, parish officers, and also as to the conduct of such persons as the Magistrates might think proper to summon. This was democracy, the better for the country. It was no innovation on the constitution of this country. It merely went to confirm more fully the power already possessed by the Magistrates, and to provide for its better exercise. The appointment of parish officers under this bill would not depend upon the people at large. The Magistrate solely was to nominate them. He would merely summon the people, in order to enquire into the conduct of the parties, and would then appoint those whom he himself should deem most eligible. As to the Grand Jury nominating the officers, that might perhaps be an advantageous regulation. Such a mode existed in the sister Province of Nova-Scotia, and he (Mr. B.) believed it worked well there. But there was no necessity for adopting that plan in this Province. As to the assertion of the hon. member for Westmorland, that this bill would cause annual elections, which would be the means of preventing due diligence in carrying on parish affairs, (he Mr. B.) begged leave to say that it would have a very opposite tendency. The bill would exactly produce the very measures so highly recommended by the hon. member. The Magistrate deputed for the purpose would enquire into the conduct of the officers of the last year. If their conduct was found to have been good and praiseworthy, he would immediately nominate them for the next year. If they had not done their duty while in office, any household would have a right to rise up and oppose his nomination for another year. (He Mr. B.) could not see any thing like democracy in this mode of proceeding. He could not apprehend the evil consequences from it, which had been predicted.

Mr. Partelow, had had the honour to sit in that House four years, and had never before witnessed so much discussion on the introduction of a bill. It was the general practice of the House to discuss the merits of a bill when it was before a committee of the whole House. If its nature was extravagant, it would then be thrown out; if it was a proper enactment, it would of course be passed. The hon. member had been rather unfortunate in this session in being obliged to oppose so many bills and petitions, but his only reason for doing so was, their very extraordinary nature. This bill was peculiarly extraordinary. It tended to alter the constitution of the country, and by so doing, actually to sever the province from the mother country. Such a bill would so infringe the constitution, as to lead the way for a general alteration of it: for the adoption of one wholly different from the present, would be a declaration of independence, similar to that of the United States, and consequently for a separation of the province from its parent country.

Mr. S. Humbert thought that a debate frequently necessary when a bill or petition was introduced, as such debate tended greatly to illustrate the nature of such bill or petition. As to the nature of this bill, he would observe, that if it was at any time evident an evil existed, and a remedy was requisite, if an effectual mode could be adopted to remedy this evil, he (Mr. H.) thought it was of little consequence in what form the remedy was proposed, provided it was a good one. He was aware that the persons who held the Americans in contempt. He, however, did not. He was born among them, and gloried in boasting such an original. Public opinion was now altered with regard to the inhabitants of the U. States. The mother country had long since lost the idea of their being no better than Indian savages. In London—in that great metropolis of the United Kingdom, the Americans are getting into repute. They were now esteemed there as men of persevering enterprise, and ingenuity. The American institutions were many of them admirable, and worthy of imitation. The Americans always disclaimed their public business promptly and speedily. The people of this country could not do it; and yet they contended for democratic principles. As to the question of democracy or monarchy—democratical or monarchical institutions, he (Mr. H.) thought that a little of both was best. Too much of either was mischievous. He would support the reception of the bill.—Bill received, and read first time by its title at the Clerk's table.

Upon Mr. S. Humbert presenting a petition from William Cross, praying for remission for loss sustained in building the college at Fredericton, some opposition was offered by some of the Members, on the ground of the said college having already been so great an expense to the Province, and of its being in possession of ample means for defraying all its own expenses; and also, on the ground that the petition had no right to come before the House, but ought to apply to the Contractors for relief. The hon. member of the Petition, observed, that the relief he prayed for was not claimed as a matter of right, but sought as a matter of mere mercy and justice, and therefore entitled to the consideration of the House.—Mr. Simonds, in the course of his observations, took occasion to inform the house, that altho' from the first endowment of the College, he had had the honour of being a member of its council, yet for a long time past he had not been summoned to attend any of the sittings of the Council, neither could he by any exertions obtain information respecting the funds of the college. He (Mr. S.) therefore stated, that if he did not speedily obtain such information, he was his intention to apply to His Majesty's Council for obtaining such information. He should therefore propose an address from that house to His Honor the President and the Council, requesting them to order that accounts of all the funds of the college, and of their application, for the last 7 or 8 years. If such application to His Majesty's Council should fail of the desired effect, he hoped the house would devise some other means of ascertaining whether a proper use was made of the college funds.—The petition was negatived.

Mr. S. Humbert, by leave, presented a Petition from John Ward, Esq. and others, Inhabitants of the City of St. John, praying that they might be regulated by the fees of Attorneys and others, in the Supreme Court, and other Courts in this Province, and also to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas; which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Monday, February 14.

Mr. Simonds moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the conviction and punishment of criminals who refuse to plead when arraigned, and for the trial of those who challenge more than 20 jurymen."

Mr. Chandler had understood that it was the intention of another branch of the Legislature, on the recommendation of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to send down a bill for the repeal of such useless parts of the criminal law, and for the consolidation of those laws. If such a bill, however, should not come down, he (Mr. C.) would certainly agree with the hon. member from St. John. In the mean time, it would perhaps be well to ascertain whether such a bill was preparing above.

Mr. Simonds thought it better not to wait for such a bill. If it should come down, then that which he had proposed might be dropped.—Leave granted.

Mr. Partelow gave notice, that, as the English Mail had arrived, and as it was most probable that it by dispatches of importance had been received by His Honor the President, if no notice on the subject should be received from His Honor before Friday next, he (Mr. P.) should on that day move, that the Civil List be immediately brought under the consideration of the House.

Mr. Chandler informed the House, that the Committee appointed to examine what Laws had expired or were near expiring, had done so; and by leave, he read their report to the House. After which.

Mr. S. Humbert begged leave to call the attention of the House to a very odious law which had disgraced the Statute Book. He should move for leave to bring in a bill, to repeal an Act for preventing certain persons therein described from serving as Representatives in the House of Assembly. This act, the hon. member observed, presents all Clergymen who dared to give a single word of advice to any individual, even though it might be in a dying hour, from serving their country as Members of the House. He should therefore move, as a dying state for its repeal.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Harris Hatch, Esq. and others, Inhabitants of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth that the copper currency now in circulation in the

Province is of a depreciated quality and far exceeding its real value, and that great loss has been sustained thereby, and praying that a Law may pass to remedy the evil, by providing for the importation of a copper coinage from Great Britain, and that the same, as well as the copper coin of Nova Scotia may be made a legal tender for a limited amount; which he read.—Ordered, That the said petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

LAW OF LIBEL, NO. 4.

In a criminal prosecution for a Libel, the object of the Law being to punish the offence against the Public, the character of the person libelled is not called in question. It is not the falsity of the Libel that constitutes the offence, but its tendency to produce a breach of the peace. Hence the truth can never be allowed as a justification. On the contrary, the law considers that a party guilty of the charge, he will be more likely to seek revenge, and therefore establishes the maxim that "the greater the truth, the greater the libel." But though the truth cannot justify the publication of a libel, it was likely to produce public mischief, it may materially affect the punishment; for the Court will, after the trial, admit affidavits of any circumstance in relation to the defendant, and even the affidavits of the defendant himself.

In cases where the Libel does not reflect upon the character of an individual, the absurdity of allowing the truth to be a justification will be still more apparent. Suppose a person of a malicious disposition to publish concerning a respectable individual in the community, that he was afflicted with some mortifying personal deformity, and, on this account, to hold him up to ridicule; does not any one see that the truth of the statement, though it might be true, is a most wretched life to be made unhappy by repeated publications of this kind merely because they are true?

A Printer in London published in his paper, that a number of Jews, residing in a coal-district, had committed a murder on a Jewish woman and her child, because the father of the child was a Christian. At this mob took fire, and a riot ensued. What should we think of the wisdom of those who would allow the Printer of this Libel to come into Court and say, that it was true he had published the paper charged to be a Libel; it was true that a violent breach of the peace had ensued; it was true that property had been destroyed, and even lives lost, which he foresaw would be the probable consequence, but that he was not punishable by the laws, because the contents of the paper which had produced all this public and private mischief, were true?

The case of libel against religion and morality are still more pertinent to my present purpose. Suppose a man to maintain in a public paper, that the Christian Religion is not true, or that to take a false oath is a virtuous action; could it be tolerated that the truth of such libels should be discussed in Court? I think, therefore, it is clear, upon the plainest reason and policy, that in a criminal prosecution for a libel, the truth ought not to be a justification.

In the civil action, where the party libelled seeks to recover damages, the truth is a defence. Here the party is a victim, and the case is quite altered. Here the party is a victim, and the case is quite altered. Here the party is a victim, and the case is quite altered.

And thus I think we may conclude with Lord Coke, as far as we have enquired into the fundamental principles of the Law, that "the law is the perfection of reason."

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To the Editor of the British Colonist.

Sir,—You do not treat Probabilities fairly. You have admirable talents for representation, but in this case they shall not avail you. Under colour of defending Ten Jurors, you kindly charge them with "a wilful violation of their oaths." To have been guilty of perjury, they must have refused to give a verdict according to evidence. In what part of the second essay of Probabilities, he never even imagined they were guilty. To have been guilty of perjury, they must have refused to give a verdict according to evidence. In what part of the second essay of Probabilities, he never even imagined they were guilty. To have been guilty of perjury, they must have refused to give a verdict according to evidence. In what part of the second essay of Probabilities, he never even imagined they were guilty.

You interpose your inimitable arguments with learned nonsense about syllogisms, premises, and conclusions, to intimidate, I presume, that you are acquainted with the science of reasoning.—And you even declare your veneration of the laws. This is the trap which you set to catch the ignorant.—This fair appearance of character you hope to vend without suspicion.—Your first argument is, "that if a verdict had been found against you, the costs and penalties ought not to have exceeded the damages—that no damages were sustained—and therefore if you had been fined or imprisoned it would not have been strict justice!" This mighty "syllogism" is founded in error, and therefore proves nothing. You cannot but know that the prosecution was not a civil one, and that the object of it was not to recover damages, but to punish a wilful breach of the laws.—Your argument from analogy are worthy of little regard. Yet if your hypothetical case should stand against the Clergy should ever become a real one, though it might not be very desirable for the Clergy themselves to take any steps towards a prosecution, I believe that no friend to Religion would wish to see the persons concerned in such a libel escape due punishment.

Towards the latter part of your brilliant observations you give us a fine specimen of your talents. I see not how you can be absolved from the charge of wilful misrepresentation. You cannot but know that it is utterly untrue to say that Probabilities impugned the honesty of men because they dared to differ from him in opinion—and you cannot but know that it is equally untrue to say that he charged the Jury with a wilful violation of their oaths. And if you have that knowledge, without which you are not fit to be an Editor, you must also know that the second essay of Probabilities was not libellous—though, to serve a particular purpose, which it would not do you much honour to mention, you are pleased to call it "a libel with a vengeance." If I had not discovered your object in making those misrepresentations, I should have left Probabilities to defend himself. I am not disposed to prolong the existence of this "state story," and will cease to answer you just as soon as you cease to persist the truth.

T. St. John, Feb. 8.

Mr. CHUBB.—An Old Citizen in the Courier of Saturday last states that a travelling Doctor, named Doctor Gouard, by which it appears that that individual has succeeded in imposing upon the credulity of several individuals in this City, so as to get possession of property to the amount of \$1200 dollars or upwards, and that he has thrown himself out of the reach of our Laws. The address used by Dr. Gouard in managing this affair would show that he is not a novice in such transactions—he has, it would appear, besides his knowledge of English Law, that of the Law of the United States, and that of the Law of the Province of New Brunswick. It seems that part of this Property with some other articles of Furniture belonging to Dr. Gouard, was discovered to be the property of a respectable individual, and as such was held over, until the usual time allowed in such cases, before it was sold.—In the mean time, a Madame Perrot so called, and a prominent character in the establishment of the said travelling Doctor, had been discovered, and as such was held over, until the usual time allowed in such cases, before it was sold.—In the mean time, a Madame Perrot so called, and a prominent character in the establishment of the said travelling Doctor, had been discovered, and as such was held over, until the usual time allowed in such cases, before it was sold.

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were merely the tools of a designing faction, who were bent upon overturning the Constitution and erecting a Republic in its stead. The Ex-Ministers were taken from the petit Luxembourg privately, in a carriage drawn by post-horses, and were safely lodged in Vincennes before their departure. It was known, that some of the National Guard, they said, "there had not been proper confidence placed in them, and therefore they could no longer be of use"—but when it was explained to them, that removing the Ministers in the way it had been done, was solely to prevent bloodshed, for had the mob been aware of the moment of that event, thousands of lives might have been lost.—This explanation gave satisfaction, and order was immediately restored.

You may judge of the magnitude of the danger apprehended by the Government, by the military force employed and in readiness at the shortest notice.—There were Thirty-five Thousand National Guards actually on duty.—Twenty five Thousand more ready to turn out.—Twenty five Thousand more in reserve, wearing their uniform in their shops.—Fifteen Thousand troops of the line on duty—and nearly Thirty Thousand in the environs of Paris.—The National Guards of the Banlieue were all ready, and some of them guarded the skirts of Paris in their respective neighbourhoods, all good and true men,—and as long as the National Guards could remain determined to support the Government, all must be well. But alas! "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

The day before yesterday the students of the three great Schools in Paris, thought proper to affix Proclamations all over the City, declaratory of their discontent at the present order of things. That in July they were promised a popular throne with Republican institutions, which had not been fulfilled.—They protested against the present Chamber of Deputies as being illegally constituted—and finally they refused to accept the thanks of that Chamber!! So! who is not a man to be trifled with, went to the Polytechnic school, which may be considered the leading one, and, sur le champ, put nearly a hundred of the students in arrest, and ordered a Court Martial to assemble the next day, to try the principal leaders, the result is not yet known.—Soul desired them to attend to their studies only, and not interfere with the legislation of the Country; and concluding by depending the whole school till further orders.—You are aware this is military school.

This morning another school, for Constantinople, Lafayette has resigned, and though a doating egotist and no hero, yet he was the fittest person in all France to be at the head of the National Guards. He was a complete General Log—too full of vanity at finding himself in such a distinguished position, but totally incapable of doing any mischief. His place has been already filled by Lieut.-Gen. Le Comte de Lobau, of whom, as yet, I know but little.—Some of the commanding officers of regiments of the National Guard have, it is said, given in their resignations, and many other of all ranks it is supposed will do the same, which may lead to further trouble, and then who can foresee the horrors that may ensue.

It is a curious circumstance, that almost all the people in power at present, are old friends of Napoleon, namely: Lafayette, Sebastiani, Soult, &c. Yet though there is no doubt a Buonapartist party throughout France, yet the cry for a Republic is so much more formidable, that the people in office are obliged to act in favour of the present government to prevent that party from gaining the point. The drums are beating and the National Guards are assembling—I suppose on account of some tumult excited by those turbulent students.

I have this moment returned from searching after news—All is quiet, but a double guard has been all day at the Chamber of Deputies. Two battalions of the National Guards are now gone to the Bourse—and a triple guard has been stationed the whole morning at the Chamber of Peers. It is now supposed that the students will attempt something out of revenge. War is talked of as the only means for doing away this national agitation.

It is supposed there will not be a British subject in Paris in four months.

The revenue of Lower Canada, for the last year, is estimated at \$1,200,000.

A shock of an Earthquake has been recently experienced at Montreal, and it was not an old volcano in the mountain was about to open again.

On Tuesday afternoon a man by the name of John Johnston, who resides in the stone house built by the late Mr. Ewing on the Marsh Road, went into the woods at the top of the hill, behind the house, to procure some firewood, and accidentally happened to find the body of a female infant, there lying dead, and principally covered with the snows which had fallen. It had on a striped cap and a rock made of cloth which had been worn, and the face was on the head, a napkin also was upon it, and it was wrapped in a white flannel mantle, and had the appearance of being seven or eight days old. Appearances indicated that the body had been laid there previous to the falling of any snow, as when lifted up, the ground under it was bare, and the moss adhered to the mantle. Some blood had been oozing out of the mouth.

On Wednesday a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body. Verdict: Wilful Murder against some person unknown. There did not appear in evidence any clue by which suspicion could attach to any particular person.—Gazette.

IN THE EXCHEQUER.

Hillary Term, 1st William IV.

THE KING vs. THOMAS GARDINER.—Ex-officio Information for a Libel on the Administration of Justice in this Province.

The Defendant, Thomas Gardiner, having been found guilty on the above information, at the St. John January Circuit, appeared at the bar of the Court on Wednesday last to receive sentence, when John Simcoe Saunders and Daniel Ludlow Robinson, Esqrs. as his Counsel, offered affidavits in mitigation, which were put in and read. An affidavit was also put in by the Attorney General on the part of the Prosecution, in which he stated that previous to this prosecution being commenced, he had requested Mr. Gardiner to give up the author of the libel, assuring him that he could not be troubled if he did so; which Mr. Gardiner positively refused to do, saying he would "abide the event," or words to that effect.

J. S. Saunders, Esq. then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant in a very excellent speech of some length, stating the manner in which the Defendant had been involved in this difficulty, his embarrassed circumstances, and the ruinous consequences in the event of his being imprisoned. He quoted many authorities to show of how much greater malignity the libel was, which prosecutions had been instituted in England, and this in comparison was of a trifling nature, and not deserving notice.

After the Attorney General replied, the Court took time to consider, and ordered the Defendant to appear again at the bar on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Saturday.—The defendant appearing, the Attorney General moved the sentence of the Court, which His Honor Judge Chipman, proceeded to pass. In doing so, his Honor observed, that no man who read the piece signed "Hampton," could for a moment doubt that it was a libel; that if any particular instance of misconduct had been adduced, there might have been some excuse, but that this piece contained calumny by wholesale.

—That such violent appeals to the passions of the people were not fit for the columns of a newspaper; that it might induce many who, perhaps, were in embarrassed circumstances, to turn their bitter reflections on the administration of justice, and in time lead to actual violence.—To prevent a repetition, it was necessary that the law should be stated. The defendant's conduct evinced a readiness that the defendant's circumstances, however, of the Defendant's circumstances, and imprisonment would deprive him of his situation as organist, and also of his pupils, the Court had determined to abstain from severity, and impose as lenient a punishment as the nature of the case would admit.

His Honor then sentenced the Defendant to pay a fine to our Lord the King of thirty pounds, and to find sureties to be of good behaviour for two years, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, and to stand committed until the fine was paid and the sureties found.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are unavoidably deferred this week. We would crave the indulgence of our friends for the omission of their favours, at present, as the debates in the House of Assembly extend to such a length as to occupy nearly the whole of our columns usually devoted to other matter.

INTIMATIONS.

* * * There will be Divine Service in the Scots' Church, to-morrow, as usual.—And an evening Discourse will be delivered at Six o'clock by the Rev. JAMES SOUTER, A. M. lately appointed by the Scottish Colonial Missionary Society, to the Church of St. James's, Newcastle, Miramichi.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 8th inst. by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. JOHN BOOTH, to Miss CATHERINE MACQUE, both of this city. In the Parish of Sussex, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. ELLIOT SPROUL, of Wilmet, Nova-Scotia, to Miss ELLEN CRIPPS, of the former place.—Also, at the same time, Mr. BELDING SPROUL, of Sussex, to Miss DEIDAMIA SPROUL, of Wilmet.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED, This morning, Mr. Two Sons, Young Halifax, (via Yarmouth and Digby) 41 days.—V. Thurgis, pack, &c., CLEARED.

Ship William Booth, Linchey, Belfast, timber. Schrs. Triumvirate, Marlin, Halifax, rum.

The Brig Recovery, from St. Thomas, arrived at St. Andrews, yesterday.

Arrivals from hence at Liverpool.—Duncan, John & Mary, Lady Hannah Ellis, Anna, Edward Kent, Bowen, Frederick, Jane, and Emerald.—At Newry, Mary, and Wilmet.—At Bristol, Tanivy, and Hugh Johnston.—At Deal, New.—At Dublin, Veronica.

The Mary, of London, lately from the Bay of Bumbay, was totally destroyed by fire, at Coleraine, on the 17th Dec. The Hope, Sanfey, hence, ran on the rocks in going into Teignmouth, and bled, and was got off.

The Anne, Brown, hence, to Galway, sank on a reef of rocks in Westport Bay, 13th Dec. and was abandoned by the crew. She afterwards drifted to the eastward.

BRITISH AMERICAN SOCIETY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Society, will be held at the Coffee-House on Monday Evening next, at 6 o'clock.

By order of the President, G. D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Feb. 19, 1831.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THE first number of the above Periodical, to be published at Halifax on the third Wednesday in every month, will be issued on the 15th day of February. The work will contain 96 pages—price Six Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. EDMUND WARD, Halifax, February 3, 1831.

MAIL STAGE.

Between Saint John and Fredericton, BY THE NEREPSIS.

THE Subscriber intends to run a Stage on the Nerepsis Road, between St. John and Fredericton—leaving St. John on Monday at 11 o'clock, and Fredericton at eleven on Wednesday.—Apply at the Post-Office, or to the Subscriber, in Portland. JAMES BRADLEY, February 19, 1831.

SUGAR AND CANDLES.

JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE, 50 B BARRELS first quality Java SUGAR, 50 B Boxes Mould CANDLES.

February 19, 1831. J. & H. KINNEAR, St. J.

CANDLES.

100 BOXES DIPT CANDLES, NEW SIZES; Just received per schr. Two Sons, from Halifax.

A few Boxes Boston Mould CANDLES; Ditto ditto SPERM ditto.

For Sale at lowest rates by J. & H. KINNEAR, HATCHFORD.

FEAS.

The Subscribers have just received—20 CHESTS CONGOU, 6 do. BOHEA, 1 Box GUNPOWDER, 6 do. superior SOUCHONG.

Which will be sold very cheap for money or short credit.

Feb. 12, 1831. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

ON SALE—By the Subscriber: 100 B BARRELS Superior FLOUR, 90 Barrels RYE Ditto, 2 Pipes Cognac BRANDY, Jamaica and Windward Island RUM, Congo TEAS; Mould & Dipt CANDLES, Barrels clear shear, No. 1, and Bone Middlings American PORK.

Warren's Liquid and Paste BLACKING, Cotton Warps, Cloths, &c. &c. All at very low prices for approved payment. Feb. 12, 1831. JOHN KERR.

20 CHESTS TEA, for Sale.—Apply to R. KELTIE, King-street. Saint John, N. B. 12th Feb. 1831.

CIDER.

JUST received Ex Schr. Britania, from Annapolis, N. S.—on sale by the subscriber, either in Barrels or Hogsheads. THOMAS S. WARNE, King-Street, Feb. 12.

A SERVANT WANTED.

An active Young MAN, qualified to wait at table, market, &c. Satisfactory credentials of character and sobriety will be required.—Enquire at the Courier Office. Feb. 12.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter: The Brig St. CATHERINE, lying at the Subscriber's wharf, ready to receive a Cargo on board, and in complete order. For further particulars, apply to N. MERRITT, Jan. 29, 1831.—64

FOR SALE.

THREE-FOURTHS of the fine sloop AMANDA, register 75 tons, built last year expressly for the river trade, for which she is in every way well adapted—with an abundant outfit of the best materials. She can be run for a considerable time at a very trifling expense. For satisfactory payment the above will be sold on very liberal terms. Feb. 5. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

TO BE LET.

From the first day of May, 1831.—THE HOUSE in Princess-street, opposite the residence of Mr. C. Hutchins, and adjoining the property of Mr. Andrew Hutchins. Apply to WILLIAM HUGHSON, Feb. 12.

TO LET.

THE Premises occupied by the Subscriber and others, situated in St. John-street—viz: A STORE fronting on St. John's 26 by 23 feet, street, in which there are various useful articles of furniture. An unfinished Store in rear of the same, 25 by 88 feet. A Ditto, immediately above, 35 by 46 feet. A Ditto, 35 by 50 feet, in which there is a well finished Warehouse, with shelving and other furniture complete, and attached to which there is an Attic Floor, well adapted for a Sail Loft.

The above may be let together, forming a handsome establishment, or may be divided, as each Store and Floor have separate entrances; with the joint use of a valuable Hoisting Machine. 1st Feb. 1831. SAMUEL STEPHEN.