POETRY.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

How swift the seasons pass away,
  How various! changing ever on,
Quick as the crested billows' spray—
  They come, they glitter, then are gone!

We first the verdant spring behold,
  Then laughing rosy summer greet,
Then mellow autumn—showering gold
  To line stern winter's winding sheet.

'Tis thus with man! his little life
  Is but a changing motley scene,
Where sunshine blends with storm and strife—
  Sad memory calls it all a dream.

'Tis first the babe—a bud of time,
  Then youth's green joy and roseate bloom,
Then manhood's strength and manhood's prime,
  Then old age withering meets the tomb!

St. John, May, 1833. C. A. M.

MISCELLANY.

THE FROZEN CREW.

——"Miserable they
Who here entangled in the gathering ice,
Take their last look at the descending sun,
While full of death, and fierce with ten-fold frost,
The long, *long* night, incumbent o'er their heads—
Falls horrible."—[Thompson.

There are fearful wonders upon the ocean—wonders in the tempest and in the calm, in the tropical heat, and in the cold and frozen seas. Thousands and tens of thousands go down to the deep, and are no more seen forever. A more fearful fate has befallen a thousand sons of the ocean. Long before the idea of the existence of a new world was contemplated by Europeans, the northern seas had been traversed in every direction by the daring freebooters of the north, who often bore the title of 'The Kings of the Sea.' They had discovered Iceland, and the settlement there formed, became an asylum for the hosts of northmen, who were driven from Scandinavia, by the gradual approach of southern civilization. In time, Iceland also sent forth her colonies, and early in the tenth century effected a settlement on the coast of Greenland. It long languished for want of sufficient population. In 998, Ericke Raude, an Icelandic chieftain, fitted out an expedition of 25 gallies, at *Snaefell*, and having manned them with sufficient crews of colonists, set forth from Iceland, bound to what appeared to them to be a more congenial climate. They sailed upon the ocean fifteen days, and they saw no land. The next day brought with it a storm, and many a gallant vessel sunk in the deep. Mountains of ice covered the water as far as the eye could reach, and but few gallies of the fleet escaped destruction. The morning of the seventeenth day was clear and cloudless. The sea was calm, and far away to the north could be seen the glare of the ice-fields reflecting on the sky. The remains of the shattered fleet gathered together to pursue their voyage; but the galley of Ericke was not with them. The crew of a galley which was driven farther north than the rest, reported that as the morning broke, the huge fields of ice that had covered the ocean, were driven by the current past them, and that they beheld the galley of Ericke Raude, borne by a resistless force, and with the speed of the wind before a tremendous flake of ice. Her crew had lost all control over her—they were tossing their arms in wild agony. Scarcely a moment elapsed before it was walled in by a hundred icy mountains, and the whole mass moved forward, and was soon beyond the horizon. That the galley of the narrators of this story escaped was wonderful. It remained, however, uncontradicted, and the vessel of Ericke Raude was never more seen.

Half a century after this, a Danish colony was established on the western coast of Greenland. The crew of the vessel that carried the colonists thither in their excursion into the interior, crossed a range of hills that stretched to the northward; they had approached perhaps nearer to the pole than any succeeding adventurers. Upon looking from the summit of the hills, they beheld a vast and almost interminable field of ice, undulating in various places, and formed into a thousand grotesque shapes. They saw, not far from the shore, the figure of an icy vessel with a glittering icicle in place of a mast rising from it. Curiosity prompted them to approach, when they beheld a dismal sight. Figures of men in every attitude of woe were upon the deck, but they were icy things. One figure alone stood erect, and with folded arms leaning against the mast. A hatchet was procured and the ice split away, and the features of a chieftain were disclosed, pallid and deathly, but free from decay. This was, doubtless, the vessel, and that figure, the form of Ericke Raude. Benumbed with cold, and in the agony of despair, his crew had fallen around him. He alone had stood erect while the chill of death passed over him. The spray of the ocean and the falling sleet had frozen as it lighted upon them, and covered each figure with an icy robe which the short-lived glance of a Greenland sun had not power to remove. The Danes gazed upon the spectacle with trembling—they knew not but that the same might be their fate. They kneeled upon the deck and muttered a prayer in their native tongues for the frozen crew, then hastily left the place, for the night was fast approaching.—*N. Y. Messenger.*

British Colonial Slavery.—The acting committee of West India planters and merchants in London, have drawn up a documentary history of the orign and progress of Slavery in the West Indies, and submitted a copy of the same to each member of the British Parliament. The sum of the whole matter is, that the slave trade was urged upon the Colonies by the British government; that various attempts were made by the Colonies to check the importation of slaves, by legislation, remonstrances, &c. but that such attempts were uniformly resisted by the government of the mother country, until at length, in 1775, an order was issued by the King to the Governor of the Island, forbidding him, under pain of being removed from his office, to give his assent to any acts increasing the duty upon slaves imported into the Island.

The colonies, by the agent of Jamaica, remonstrated against the resolution of government: but the Earl of Dartmouth replied, "We cannot allow the Colonies to check or discourage in any degree a traffic so beneficial to the nation."

The same course precisely was pursued by the British Government towards the Colonies which have since been erected into Independent States. It was of course full of injustice, pregnant with the most disastrous consequences. The committee of West India planters and merchants, however, only deduced from it a single inference, viz: that if the British government would now contemplate the abolition of slavery in the West India Colonies, the loss of property occasioned thereby, ought not to fall exclusively upon the colonists, but to be shared equally by them and the other population of the British Empire.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Hydro-Oxygen Microscope.—A considerable number of scientific persons attended on Wednesday, at 21 Old Bond-st. to witness the first public display of the powers of this extraordinary optical instrument, which may be considered an improvement on the solar microscope. The great defect of the latter is, that its effectiveness depends wholly upon the unclouded presence of the sun. Its operations, the result of refraction, are suspended whenever it is deprived of the full potency of the solar beams. In our climate, therefore, but especially in winter, it can be resorted to but seldom, and never with perfect satisfaction. To obviate this inconvenience, the aid of oxygen and hydrogen gas has been resorted to, and their united stream being directed against a piece of lime, produces a light of such vivid force as effectually answers the purposes of strong solar illumination.—We need not refer to the wonderful magnifying power of the solar microscope. Most of our readers must ere this be familiar with it. Suffice it to say that it can in truth represent objects five hundred thousand times larger in size than they really are. Thus the pores of the slenderest twig and the fibres of the most delicate leaf expand into coarse net work. The internal teguments of a fly's eyes, filled with thousands of lenses, appear in the dimensions of a lady's veil—that gentleman, 'yclept the flea, swells into six feet—worms seem like boa-constrictors—while the population of a drop of goodly ditch-water presents such shapes as Teniers should have seen before he pencilled the grotesque monsters who troubled the solitude of Saint Anthony. The hydro-oxygen microscope, we need scarcely add, promises to do much more for mankind than to gratify its curiosity: it will prove an important assistant in the investigation of physical science.—*Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger.*

Interest on Money.—Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough has laid down the rule of law with regard to interest, clearly and consistently, thus: "Interest ought to be allowed only in cases where there is contract for the payment of monies on a certain day; or where there has been an express promise to pay interest; or where, from the course of dealing between the parties it may be inferred that this was their intention; or where it can be proved that the money has been used and interest has been actually made. A note of hand or promissory note does therefore, legally carry interest; tradesmens' bills, where there are no special agreement, do not.

Extraordinary Affair.—The Vienna papers relate a story of a hypocondriac, who, disgusted with life, sent a note to the public executioner, requesting the latter to call upon him. He obeyed, and on entering the room of the hypocondriac, found him seated at a table, on which was placed a bag of gold, a pair of pistols, and a rope. The money, he was told, was for the purpose of recompensing him for a service he had to require of him—the pistols, to compel him to perform it, if he would not do it voluntarily—the service, was to hang the person who had sent for him—and the rope was to be employed for that purpose: besides which, a large nail was already drove into the ceiling, to which the hypocondriac wished to be suspended. At first, the hangman, as may be supposed, was a little confused at this singular request; but recovering himself, expressed his willingness to comply with what was desired of him, and set to work making preparations, such as taking off his coat, &c. He next proceeded to pinion the arms of the insane man, which the latter willingly submitted to, knowing it a preliminary step to all executions. The executioner, however, no sooner had his arms well secured, than he alarmed the inmates of the house, and the hypocondriac was sent off to a Lunatic Asylum.

WEST-INDIA MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the Courier,

Sir,—In one of your late papers I addressed a Letter to the Editor of the *Saint Andrews' Courant*, on the glaring injustice of which he is notoriously guilty in his remarks respecting the demeanour of the West India Missionaries; and to convict him more fully in this affair of serving a party at the expense of *honor*, *probity*, *justice*, *humanity*, and *truth*—I now proceed to lay before the public a *correct statement* of the conduct of the Missionaries, and of the infatuated Planters, &c.—by which it will most evidently appear to every unprejudiced mind, that the *causes* of the late disturbances in Jamaica, *cannot*, without manifest *in-equity*, be charged in any degree upon the *unoffending Missionaries*.

For this purpose I subjoin the following "History of the Jamaica Mission," drawn up by the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, in London, and published in their Missionary notice for September last. JUSTITIA.

The Wesleyan Mission to Jamaica was commenced by the Rev. Dr. Coke, who landed at Port Royal, January 19th, 1789. At that time gross darkness covered the land; and religion, both in its power and form, was unknown. There were about nineteen churches belonging to the Establishment; but the greater number of these were seldom opened for divine service, even on the Lord's day; and when open, they were little attended by any except the Clergyman, and a few parochial officers, who were compelled to be present. There had been, besides, a few Moravian missionaries; but they had not been successful and thus were the inhabitants without hope and without God in the world.

At the Doctor's first visit he opened the Missionary door by preaching a few times in the City of Kingston; and, although on one occasion his life was endangered by a rabble of white men, he found a few who were desirous to flee from the wrath to come. These earnestly besought him to use his influence to procure a minister to instruct them; and, accordingly, after he arrived in England, he lost no time in complying with their request. Mr. Hammett landed in Jamaica at the close of that year; he was the first Wesleyan missionary appointed to labour in Jamaica.

On the arrival of Mr. Hammett, he hired a small house for preaching, and formed a class, consisting of eight persons; three of whom were whites, and the others blacks of free condition; most of whom had fled from America in consequence of the revolutionary war. In this obscure place they continued to worship God for about a year; and God so owned the labours of his servant, that in that time about a hundred had either joined the society or were admitted on trial. The place in which they preached being no longer able to contain the numbers who came to hear, a large house in the centre of the town was purchased and fitted up, so as to accommodate about fourteen hundred persons. The work of God was now brought out of its obscurity; and many evinced a strong desire for salvation.

This place was well attended; but the people were seldom allowed to worship in peace. This species of persecution was, however, all in vain; for the work not only prospered in Kingston, but soon afterwards, when the number of Missionaries was somewhat increased, they were enabled to visit several new places, where their labours were crowned with success.

The first was in the parish of St. Thomas in the East. A gentleman who was disposed to be friendly to the missionaries, invited them to preach on his estate. In a few years afterwards, the brethren from Kingston visited Morant Bay, the chief town in that parish. In that place a society was soon formed of great promise; and of those who gave themselves to God and his church there were some coloured females, who had previously lived in a state of concubinage. This practice of keeping coloured women then, as now, almost universally prevailed among the whites. These females, having been brought to God, could no longer submit to remain with their paramours; and therefore all the efforts of the latter were excited to crush those who had been the instruments of this change. The congregations were repeatedly disturbed; but still they increased more rapidly than ever; and it was soon seen that if they were to be put down, some other means must be used which would be likely to be more effectual for that purpose.

In the year 1802, an act of the legislature was sanctioned by the Governor, intituled, "An Act to prevent preaching by persons not qualified by law." Under the pretext of this enactment Mr. Williams, a Local Preacher, at Morant Bay, was cast into prison; and, shortly afterwards, Mr. Campbell, one of the Missionaries, was tried before the Assize Court in Kingston, and also sentenced to imprisonment. Mr. Fish, however, applied for a license at the Quarter Sessions in that town, and was successful.

At this time the Mission was under great restraints. The local preachers were abused, and the Leaders were not permitted to meet their classes. Mr. Campbell had been forced to leave the island in 1803, and Mr. Fish was left alone to bear the whole burden of the afflicted societies. The obnoxious act above mentioned, was, however, disallowed by His Majesty, and therefore ceased to be the law of the Island. The news of this arrived in 1804. The hopes of the missionaries once more revived; the Leaders regularly met their classes; and the local preachers resumed their labours with success.

In 1805, the missionaries, who were three in number, extended their labours. They went as far as Manchioneal, where a few were admitted on trial, and also visited the parish of St. Mary's, on the north side, where a society was formed on Tremalerworth estate, about forty miles from Kingston. This prosperity was, however, soon interrupted. The enemies of Missions were mightily chagrined at the interference of the Sovereign; and new measures were concerted to effect their purpose. On the 15th of July, 1807, an ordinance was passed by the Corporation of Kingston, entituled, "An Ordinance for preventing the profanation of religious rites, and false worshipping of God, under the pretence of preaching and teaching by illiterate, ignorant, and ill-disposed persons, and of the mischief consequent thereupon." By this enactment, "preaching, praying, and singing of psalms," after sunset, subjected the persons engaged in those exercises to a severe penalty, if free coloured persons or slaves were present.

On the evening of November 20th, 1807, Mr. Gilgrass was arrested under this act; and although he was only charged with singing a piece of sacred music a few minutes after six o'clock, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the common gaol for a calendar month. During his imprisonment, the House of Assembly, which was then sitting, embodied a clause in the Consolidated Slave Law, which subjected the Missionaries to a fine of £20 for every slave found in their congregation. The former enactment was limited to Kingston only; but this, on receiving the sanction of the Governor, became the law of the island. In addition to those restrictions imposed by law, the magistracy also arbitrarily refused licenses to the Missionaries to exercise their ministry, either to free or slaves; and thus, in 1807, all the Missionaries were silenced, the chapels were shut up, and the people of God, like those of old, were left to hang their harps on the willows, and to weep while they remembered Zion.

At this time societies had been established in Kingston, Morant Bay, Spanish Town, and St. Mary's. Application was made by the society at home to His Majesty's Government, for the purpose of getting the act disallowed, which deprived their people abroad of the ordinances of God; but it was long before this was effected. The law had been detained for a considerable time in the island before it was sent to England. At last, however, Dr. Coke received the joyful intelligence that the act had been received and disallowed by His Majesty. A draught of a bill on the subject of religious instruction was recommended to the Assembly; but they refused to adopt it; and thus those measures afforded no relief to the suffering societies.

In 1810, another attempt was made by the legislature, similar to those which had twice failed. By this, religious teachers were required to apply at the assize courts, and the Judges were empowered to examine them as to their fitness for the work; and also to withhold their licence, if they thought proper so to do. This act was only to continue in force for one year; and as it was not renewed in the session of 1811, Mr. Wiggins (who was then the only Missionary in the island) concluded that, as there was no legal impediment in his way, he might preach. Accordingly, in 1812, he opened the chapel and preached twice; but for this he was brought before the Common Council of Kingston, and sentenced to imprisonment for a calendar month.

On May 1st, 1814, Mr. Davies arrived on the island, and some hopes were entertained that he might be permitted to preach, on applying to the Court of Quarter Session. A few gentlemen of influence had engaged to support him, and the societies gave themselves to prayer on his behalf. The majority of the Magistrates proved favourable, and he obtained a license for the performance of public duties, but only between sunrise and sunset. The chapel was therefore opened on July 3d; and the members of society once more were enabled to say to each other, "Let us go up to the House of the Lord." But how mysterious are the ways of Providence! This promising Minister had scarcely entered upon his labours, when he was called to his reward. He expired October 13th, after a fever of five days' continuance; and the societies, by this afflictive stroke, were once more deprived of the means of grace, and saw the house of prayer closed against them.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Davies, Mr. Shipman arrived in the island, and applied for a license; but was refused. Mr. Burgar was also appointed in 1815, and went to Morant Bay. His first application in that place was rejected with scorn; but a second was successful: since which time there has been no magisterial opposition in that parish. He laboured there with great success; and such was the estimation in which he was held, that at his death the vestry presented his widow with £100 from the parochial funds.

It must not be imagined that although the Kingston chapel was shut up, the work of God in that city was at a stand. Mr. Wiggins was diligent in visiting the people, in meeting the classes, and in other pastoral duties: prayer-meetings were held in different parts of the city; the classes were regularly met by their Leaders; and such was the blessing of God on those means of grace, that the society increased more rapidly than it had done since its commencement.

Mr. Shipman, on his having been refused a license, resolved to wait for another opportunity. At the ensuing Quarter Sessions he renewed his application, which was again rejected; he remained another quarter, and applied again, but with no better success. Those repeated disappointments produced a very painful effect on the minds of the Leaders and members of society. They had long borne up under the expectation of seeing better days, but hope deferred made their hearts sick at last; and the Leaders' meetings were, in consequence, but thinly attended. This weighed down the minds of the preachers, but it was resolved to wait yet another quarter, and then make the last effort. Contrary to all expectation, this succeeded, and the intelligence was scarcely "believed for joy." The venerable and aged Mrs. Smith, one of the first eight members, was appointed to open the chapel gates; this she did praying, that God would never more suffer them to be closed against his worshipping people.

As there had been occasional preaching at Spanish Town for about two years before, three places of worship were now open on the Sabbath day, viz. Kingston, Spanish Town, and Morant Bay; and the work revived and prospered in all those places. In 1817, premises were purchased in Spanish Town, and a house fitted up as a chapel. In 1818, having received a reinforcement of Missionaries, they were able to enter other doors of usefulness. A new chapel was opened at Grateful Hill, in St. Thomas's in the Vale: Mr. Shipman went to the north side, and after having formed a society at Montego Bay, he purchased a large house for a chapel, having the most pleasing prospect of success. A commodious building was also purchased as a second chapel in Kingston, another at Bath, in the Morant Bay Circuit; and such were the zeal and liberality of our people, that those purchases were made without any assistance from the society at home.

The mission remained without serious interruption until the beginning of 1824. About that time parliamentary resolutions for the melioration and ultimate abolition of slavery arrived in the island. Then it appeared that old prejudices had only been smothered, but not extinguished. The Missionaries were now attacked as the agents of the African Institution, and every effort was made to blacken their character and send them from the island. In St. Ann's, the two missionaries were refused permission to exercise their ministry; and thus commenced, in that parish, a system of opposition which has been continued with but little intermission until the present time.

At that time the number of regular chapels and preaching houses throughout the island was fifteen; so greatly had the mission spread in the space of nine years. In the parish of St. Thomas in the East, in Spanish Town and Montego Bay, all was peace; but in Kingston, and St. Ann's, every effort was made to silence the preachers and shut up the chapels. There was, however, no open violence manifested at either of those places until the night of the 25th December, 1826, when an outrageous attempt was made to murder the late Mr. Ratcliffe and his family, at St. Ann's Bay. The Rector, the Rev. Mr. Bridges, on the morning of that day, preached an inflammatory discourse, to show, as he expressed it, the evil of separation from the established Church, and which insinuated, that the Missionaries had political, instead of religious, ends to serve; that their doctrines were artfully subversive of the civil institutions of the country, and dangerous in their effects on the minds of the untutored negroes around them. About midnight, the light company of the St. Ann's militia being on guard,* a party came and fired into the chapel, in which there were rooms partitioned off for the Missionary's residence, at the word of command. Seven balls were afterwards found, and one stuck fast in a column at no great distance from the peaceful inmates. Providentially however, they all escaped unhurt.

About this time the slave law was passed, the clauses of which, on the subject of religion, were restrictive of the privileges of the Missionaries, and highly injurious to the interests of the mission. The magistrates of the parish of St. Ann, taking advantage of this enactment, arrested and imprisoned Mr. Grimsdale, whose barbarous confinement in the filthy jail at St. Ann's Bay, there is every reason to believe, was the cause of his death, which took place shortly after his liberation.

Connected with the arrest of Mr. Grimsdale, it should be known, that a number of respectable free people on the Bay were indicted for praying in their houses, among whom was a lady of colour, a Miss Jarvis. At the request of Mr. Grimsdale, Messrs. Murray and Barry attended the Court on the day of trial, and addressed a few words to the Justices on the claims of our people to the protection of the laws; the trials proceeded, and a witness against Miss Jarvis proved the fact of her praying, by swearing that she said, "O Lord God!" The Jurors appeared ashamed of the proceedings, and verdicts of acquittal were returned in all the cases. By these acts, however, the hostility of the Magistrates was made apparent.

* The Jamaica militia is composed of persons of free condition, but at that time the light companies were all whites.

GREAT BARGAINS!

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Ware Room, a large assortment of Fashionable

FURNITURE,

at very reduced prices:

—COMPRISING—

MAHOGANY Pembroke, Card, Sofa, Loo, and Supper Tables; extending and other Dining Tables; flat, circular and eliptic front Chests of Drawers; Escritoirs & Book Cases; Ladies' Work Tables; Hair-cloth Sofas; Dressing Glasses; portable Writing Desks, &c. &c.

☞ All of which he will dispose of low for Cash, or at a *liberal Credit.*

March 9, 1833. THOMAS ADAMS.

DRAFTS on Boston or New-York to the amount of $2000—for sale by
9th March. J. & H. KINNEAR.

LEATHER.—250 sides Sole LEATHER; a quantity of Neats Leather; Calf & Seal Skins; Cordovan and Harness Leather.—Just received, and for sale very low by
April 27. E. De W. RATCHFORD.

BARLEY.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers:
ONE TON common hulled BARLEY.
J. & H. KINNEAR.
St. John, January 26th, 1833.

JUST RECEIVED.—50 bags OATMEAL, for sale by JOHN KERR.
April 20th, 1833.

60 SIDES superior Sole LEATHER, 10 casks GLUE,—For sale by
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
April 27.

CANDLES.

Ex brig William from Liverpool—
150 BOXES Mould and Dipt Candles; Boxes fresh Raisins and Figs; Boxes of LEMONS, and bags of NUTS.
April 20. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

PAINTS, OIL, & SHOT.

JUST received per ship *Campobello* from Liverpool:—No. 1 WHITE LEAD; Casks boiled Linseed OIL; and Patent SHOT, from *BB* to *No.* 8—for sale at lowest prices by
April 20. C. W. TISDALE.

SUGAR.—11 hhds. 8 tierces, and 28 barrels Prime SUGAR,—just landed from the *Lavinia*, for sale at Market prices.
April 20. JAMES GREGG.

JUST received per brigantine William, from Philadelphia, and for sale at lowest rates by the subscriber: Barrels of Superfine FLOUR; Half barrels ditto ditto; barrels Rye ditto; brls. Indian Meal. WILLIAM KERR,
6th April, 1833. *North M. wharf.*

WINE & TOBACCO.

Now landing and for sale—
50 KEGS very superior Negro Head TOBACCO;
5 ditto Ladies' TWIST; and
20 quarter-casks Red WINE.
April 20. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FLOUR AND CORN.

580 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR; 20 ditto fine MIDDLINGS;
200 Bushels of YELLOW CORN,
Landing ex schr. *Mercy* from *Fredericksburg*, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
27th April, 1833.

SPERMACETI OIL.

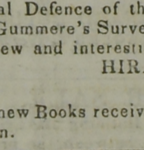
By the schr. Despatch from Halifax, the subscriber has received—
6 CASKS Winter Strained Sperm OIL; 10 Casks Pale Seal Ditto.
I. L. BEDELL.
23d March, 1833.

IMPROVED SCOTCH PLOUGHS,

For 1833.

JUST received, and for sale at the *St. John Foundry*, foot of Duke-street, M'Kennon's (of Aberdeen) improved Plough Mould Boards.
May 4. R. FOULIS.

NEW BOOKS.——Northanger Abbey, by Miss Austen, 2 vols. 12mo.—The Refugee in America, a Novel, in 2 vols. 12mo. by Mrs. Trollope.—Prince Puckler Muskau's Tour in England, Ireland, France, Germany, &c. &c.—A Rational Defence of the Gospel, by Isaac Watts.—Gummere's Surveying; and a variety of other new and interesting publications, for sale by HIRAM S. FAVOR,
May 1. *Eastport.*
☞ All new Books received immediately after publication.



VESSEL for sale—now building in Granville, Nova-Scotia—of the following dimensions: Length of Keel, 80 feet; depth of Hold, 17 feet; breadth of Beam 24 feet 8 inches.—Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. JAMES WHITNEY, St. John, N. B. or to Mr. JONES, Granville, N. S. *April 13th.*—2W

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per the Caledonia, from Liverpool, a part of his Spring supply of GOODS, among which are the following:—

CALICOES, fashionable Ginghams, Velvets, Crapes, furniture Fringe, and Lace, Morenos, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, brown and bleached SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.

The remainder he expects by the first London and Liverpool vessels.
April 13th. L. H. DEVEBER.

20th APRIL, 1833.

P. DUFF & Co.

Have received per Brig William, Captain Bennett, a choice assortment of superior BROAD and Narrow CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.—suitable for the season.—The remainder of their Spring Goods, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, are *daily expected.*

JAMES KIRK,

Has just received per Caledonia, Capt. M'Lay, from Liverpool, and offers for sale:
10,000 BUSHELS SALT; 100 boxes SOAP;
5 pipes best BRANDY;
150 kegs WHITE LEAD;
casks LINSEED OIL;
12 Chain CABLES, } assorted;
12 ANCHORS, }
CANVAS, OAKUM, IRON, &c.
St. John, April 9th, 1833.

TWINES, COTTONS, &c.

Per Charlotte Langen, from Liverpool—
1 CASK of salmon, shad & herring Twines,—also of 12 and 18 thread Cod Lines.

Likewise—2 Bales, containing grey Cottons, Ginghams, Nankeens, fashionable Swansdowns and Toilinets; and 2 Cases, containing 140 pieces Sarsnets, assorted colours; Edgings, Laces, Netts, crape and satin Handkerchiefs, printed, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold on very moderate terms. JOHN V. THURGAR.
4th May, 1833.

Oatmeal, Barley, Brandy, &c.

Just received, ex ship Campobello, and for sale by the subscriber—
63 BAGS fresh OATMEAL;
1 Ton hulled BARLEY;
3 tons Liverpool SOAP, (30lb and 60lb boxes,)
20 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, asstd. sizes,
4 pipes Cognac BRANDY, (first quality,)
20 gross Wine BOTTLES.
April 20. JOHN WALKER.

LINES, TWINES, CANVAS, &c.

Just landed from brig William, from Liverpool—
2 TIERCES Cod and Shad LINES; Deep sea LINES; Shoe THREADS; Black, blue, and white-brown Threads;
2 Bales Warrington Boiled CANVAS, Nos. 3, 5, and 6; 1 bale Bagging, 4-4 & 5-4;
1 Bale brown and black Holland; Bleached Duck and Drills, Osnaburgh, &c.
For sale very low. JAMES GREGG.
27th April.

CLOTHS & SADDLERY.

80 PIECES fine, superfine, and *extra Superfine* CLOTHS—blues, black, brown, olive, drab, Oxford mixt, and green.
5 Hogsheads assorted SADDLERY—just received from the manufactories in Britain, for sale on very liberal terms.
April 27. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

COALS, IRON, &c.

Per ship Campobello, T. Eksdale, Master, from Liverpool:—
100 TONS House COAL;
33 Chain CABLES, from ½ to 1⅜ inch; 30 ANCHORS, from 2 to 28 cwt.;
200 Bags Nails; 25 Tons IRON;
20 Rolls Sheet Lead; 11 Tons Cordage;
3 Tons Oakum; 60 Kegs Paints;
2 Casks boiled Oil; 5 tons shelled Barley;
20 Crates CROCKERY;
100 ditto Wine Bottles, &c. &c.
Just landing, and for sale by
April 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RUM & MOLASSES.

Ex brig ANN, *from Demerara, now landing*:
81 PUNCHEONS RUM;
61 do. MOLASSES.
Which will be sold low if taken off the wharf.
April 13th. *JOHN WALKER.*

RUM, SUGAR, &c.

Per Sarah-Ann, from Montego-Bay, (Jam.)
46 PUNS. RUM,
4 hhds. and 10 tierces SUGAR,
12 tons Logwood; 1 pipe superior old Madeira Wine—now landing and for sale by
April 6. *E. DeW. RATCHFORD.*

Per Sarah Ann, from Jamaica:
20 LOGS MAHOGANY;
150 SALTED HIDES.
Per Elizabeth from Halifax—
30 Chests Congou TEA. For sale by
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
April 6, 1833.

COPPER, IRON, CROCKERY, &c.

Received per Brig Jane, from Swansea:—
40 TONS English IRON, part refined—assorted sizes;
2 tons Copper, assorted sizes;
35 boxes TIN PLATE—IC and IX;
10 crates CROCKERY—well assorted;
30 chaldrons Blacksmiths' Coals—*For sale by*
August 11. GEORGE THOMSON.

FEBRUARY 2, 1833.

Per ship Eleanor, from Liverpool:
BLACK, blue, brown, claret, and slate MERINOES and BOMBASETTS;
3, 4 and 5 Sheet PASTEBOARD;
7, 8, 9, 10, and 11-4 Rose BLANKETS;
Kidderminster CARPETING, &c.
For sale by THOS. S. ESTEY & Co.
King-street, St. John, N. B.

SUGAR, VINEGAR, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale on moderate terms—
20 HHDS. Brown Sugar, } 1st quality,
26 barrels ditto, }
3 Pipes of Malt VINEGAR;
20 Small Casks PORT WINE.
27th April. *JOHN WALKER.*

JUST RECEIVED

Per brig Robert Ray, from Philadelphia:
100 BBLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR;
100 ditto Scratched ditto;
200 Barrels Rye Flour; Tierces Rice;
200 Ditto Corn Meal, Bbls. Peas and Beans,
100 Ditto Navy Bread, 30 ditto Pilot ditto,
100 Ditto Pitch, 100 ditto Tar,
20 Kegs Prime TOBACCO—16's.
Rowland's Patent MILL SAWS, &c.
May 19. *P. HATFIELD.*

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received per Eleanor from Liverpool, a general assortment of NEW GOODS—amongst which are
250 PIECES of assorted Printed Calicoes; 60 ditto Checks;
130 dozen worsted Shawls; 30 dozen fine Thibet wool, silk, rock-spun and Canton crape do.; 50 pieces fine hair-cord Ginghams; book, jaconet, cambric and tambored Muslins; blk. Bombazines; 2 cases Irish Linens; brown, black, blue and olive broad Cloths; 400 dozen cotton Handkerchiefs; Lace, Bobbinett, Edgings and Quillings; black Lace Veils; fine *Adelaide* wrought muslin Collars; 70 dozen fancy silk Handkerchiefs; fancy silk and satin Vestings; book muslin, gingham and Palmyrene Dresses, with a variety of Hosiery. ALSO:
12 cases assorted HARDWARE; 1 case of single and double-barrelled Guns; and 2 double barrelled *Domascus twist Fowling PIECES*, in cases, complete.
EDWARD DOHERTY.
Market-Square, St. John, 2d Feb. 1833.

BLANKETS, HATS, &c.

Received per Timandra, from Liverpool—
12 BALES BLANKETS; 12 cases gentlemens' superfine HATS; 5 bales Woollen CLOTHS—which, with an extensive stock of Goods on hand, suitable for the season, will be sold low for prompt payment.
Feb. 2. *LOWE & GROOCOCK.*

EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that having erected several buildings for the purpose of carrying on his business more extensively than formerly, he will be enabled, in the Spring, to supply Merchants and others with almost every article in the Earthenware line, such as Crocks, Dishes, Pans, Jars, Tiles for Kilns and Ovens, Chimney Tops, &c. &c. at a reduction of Ten per cent. on former prices.

☞ Orders left at Messrs. W. & G. HUTCHINSON'S, Market-square, St. John, will receive punctual attention. JAMES ELLIS.
Dipper Harbour, Nov. 30 1832.

DR. JAMES'S FEVER POWDERS AND ANALEPTIC PILLS.

LONDON, to-wit: } MICHAEL FITZGIBBON, of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, maketh oath and saith, That he, this Deponent, was constantly employed by the late Mr. George James, and by the present Mr. Robert George Gordon James from the 14th day of February, 1816, to the 24th day of January, 1832, a period of nearly sixteen years, in preparing and compounding the above well known Medicines, and that he is perfectly acquainted with the method of preparing and the proportions of the various articles used in making the same (without having acquired such information in a surreptitious or clandestine manner,) as the said Medicines have been made and offered to public notice during the said period: That he this Deponent is fully aware of the claims which individuals advance and hold out to the Public of their exclusive right to articles which may or may not be deserving of the Public estimation, and that attempts may be made by interested individuals to depreciate the value of the Medicines which it is his intention to offer to the world: but feeling conscious of the rectitude of his own conduct during the period in which he was employed as aforesaid, and being also aware of the futility of any attempts that may be made to disprove his perfect ability to prepare the said Medicines, he is induced, in consideration of circumstances not necessary here to detail, and without any desire to injure the said Robert George Gordon James, or any other person who may claim an interest in the sale of the Medicines originally prepared by the said Dr. James, to announce his intention of offering to the public, at a reduced price, not a pirated or pretended imitation of the medicines hitherto sold by the said Robert George Gordon James or his Agents, but Medicines of his own to be called "*Fitz-Gibbon's Fever Powders*," and "*Fitz-Gibbon's Analeptic Pills*," articles which he, this Deponent, is perfectly convinced will be found to possess all the good qualities hitherto justly ascribed to the said Dr. James's Powders and Analeptic Pills: And this Deponent further saith, that he verily believes, in taking this step, he is rendering a benefit to society, inasmuch as he shall place within the reach of the community at large, Medicines of equal value with those for which such a price has hitherto been charged to the public, as to preclude the use of them in thousands of instances, in which (if properly prepared) he believes the good effects would have been manifest. And lastly this Deponent saith, that he hath not imparted the secret of preparing the said Dr. James's Powders and Analeptic Pills to any person or persons whomsoever. *MICHAEL FITZGIBBON.*

Sworn at the Mansion House in the City of London this 16th day of March, 1832, before me,
JOHN KEY, Mayor.

This Deponent is now in Fredericton, N. Brunswick, where he intends to prepare the above-named medicines.

Medical gentlemen in all quarters of the world being already so thoroughly acquainted with the inestimable qualities of these celebrated remedies—to them any recommendation would be superfluous; but to those ignorant of their virtues, reference may be had to the medical Journals Pharmacopoeias, and other Journals of the day, from some of which are extracted the following:—

The 7th edition of the London Pharmacopoeias, speaking of Pulvis Antimonialis, says—"In justice to the celebrated Medicine, *Dr. James's Powder*, I cannot help declaring, that it appears to be both *milder and more uniform in its operation*. And although Jame's Powder may be given in as large a dose as *Sixteen Grains*, yet few practitioners will prescribe the Antimonial Powder in a dose larger than *Six Grains*." Mr. Flemming Pinkstan, Surgeon of the Havanna, East Indiaman, in a violent malignant fever with which the ship's company were afflicted between Bencoolen and China in the year 1772, gave a dose of twenty grains, and if that did not operate, he gave another of ten grains in an hour after. This second dose never failed in carrying off the Fever, and out of forty officers and sailors who were taken ill, and most of them delirious, he did not lose a single man. See also Captain Colnetts's account of the Yellow Fever, who administered ten grains every four hours.—Sold in packets at 1s. 6d. each.

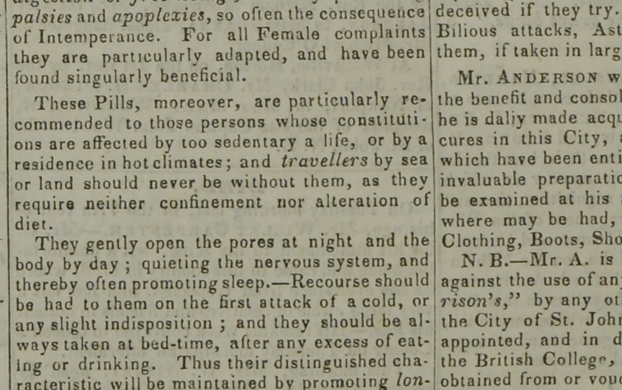
Dr. JAMES's Analeptic Pills.

These Pills are a sovereign remedy for *Rheumatisms*; and from their tendency to promote perspiration, and all the natural secretions, arises their peculiar quality of speedily removing Colds, and other complaints to which the human frame is liable, from the vicissitudes of our climate. They are admirably calculated for disorders of the *Stomach* and *Bowels*, for *Indigestion, loss of Appetite, habitual Costiveness*, troublesome *Flatulencies*, and *Cholics*; as also for *Gouty habits*, where the stomach and head are affected: Likewise for *Giddiness* or *Rheumatic pains* in the *head*; for the *sick head-ach*, as well as for *head-achs* occasioned by *indigestion* or *free-living*; thereby preventing *palsies* and *apoplexies*, so often the consequence of Intemperance. For all Female complaints they are particularly adapted, and have been found singularly beneficial.

These Pills, moreover, are particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions are affected by too sedentary a life, or by a residence in hot climates; and *travellers* by sea or land should never be without them, as they require neither confinement nor alteration of diet.

They gently open the pores at night and the body by day; quieting the nervous system, and thereby often promoting sleep.—Recourse should be had to them on the first attack of a cold, or any slight indisposition; and they should be always taken at bed-time, after any excess of eating or drinking. Thus their distinguished characteristic will be maintained by promoting *longevity*, (so remarkably exemplified in their inventor, who by the constant use of them, though a very free liver, attained the age of seventy-five,) for by assisting nature in the discharge of the animal functions, and by keeping the constitution, as it were, in continual repair, they preserve the body in health and vigor, and prevent premature decay.

Sold in boxes at 2s. 6d. each, or two boxes in one for 4/6. or six boxes in one large box may be had for 12s. each, by WILLIAM SIMPSON, Druggist, Fredericton, General Agent for the Proprietor, and by Mr. GEORGE BLATCH, Saint John.
Fredericton, December 20, 1832.



FOR INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, and all affections of the LUNGS.—The New-England Cough Syrup is a very different preparation from any other Cough Medicine ever offered to the public. It is composed entirely of vegetable substances, happily combined and peculiarly adapted to diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach. It may not be unimportant to say that the discovery of this invaluable syrup was made by an eminent Physician, who used it himself, and in his extensive practice in pulmonary affections, with astonishing effect, and its inestimable qualities became so fully established, that it was deemed important to offer it more extensively to the public. The proprietors think it quite unnecessary to publish a long list of *certificates*, of which however, they have many new and highly interesting, that may be examined if desired. They are likewise at liberty to refer to many individuals of the first respectability, who have been cured of obstinate coughs by its use—they would simply state that they have not known a single instance in which this syrup has failed of giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs, and in many instances when all other remedies had failed. Price 50 cents.

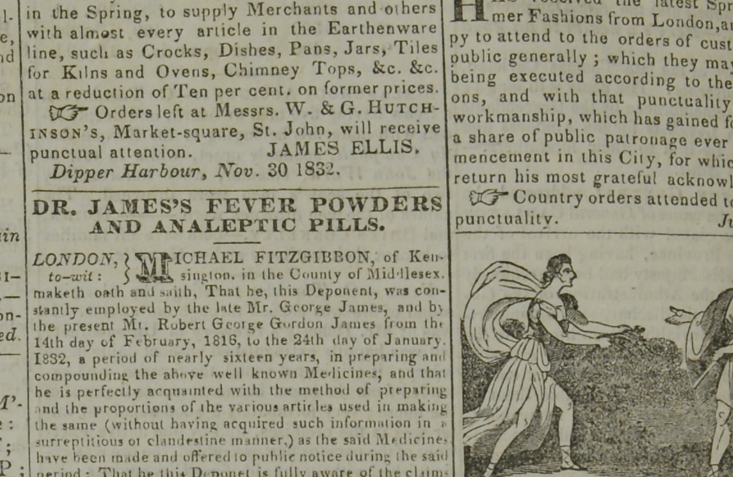
Prepared only by MOFFAT, PLUMMER & Co. wholesale Druggists, 118 State-st. Boston, Mass.; sold wholesale by them, and by DANIEL GODDARD & Co. 147 Maiden Lane, New York. Retailed by the Druggists generally throughout the United States.
☞ *WILLIAM O. SMITH, Saint John, Agent for the Proprietors.* June 9.

JOHN MURPHY,

TAILOR & HABIT MAKER,

(Nearly opposite Mr. SANDS' *Brick building, Prince William-street,)*

HAS received the latest Spring and Summer Fashions from London, and will be happy to attend to the orders of customers and the public generally; which they may depend upon being executed according to the newest fashions, and with that punctuality and superior workmanship, which has gained for him so large a share of public patronage ever since his commencement in this City, for which he desires to return his most grateful acknowledgments.
☞ Country orders attended to with his usual punctuality. *July* 28, 1832.



HEALTH SECURED BY MORISON'S PILLS.

The Vegetable Universal MEDICINE *of the* BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreux, King's Evil, and all cutaneous Eruptions—*and keeps unalterable for years in all climates*—forming at pleasure the mildest aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases.

General Observations.—Six years' use of these Medicines by the public, has proved the efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's, the Hygeist's theory, as to the cure of diseases. In no one instance have they failed when persevered in; and invalids should reflect that it is only perseverance that can root out an old established disease; but fevers of all kinds, small pox, measles, and colds, are effectually cured by them in a few days, their operation being agreeable to nature. These Pills cure all diseases, and can in no way be overdone. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has verified this, both at home and in the West-Indies. These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humours; they invariably too procure sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea—preventing all scurvy, costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild Medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial *to the mind as the body*; first calming, then curing all *mental derangements, eccentricities, nervous affections, irritableness, and restlessness, from whatever source*: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeist has found them all to proceed from acrimonious humours in the blood, and, *happily for the present and future race of mankind*, discovered a *cheap* and *universal* mode of *purifying, curing*, and *preventing*.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity, or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

For the proper understanding of the human body and its diseases, read Mr. Morison's new medical work—*Morisoniana; or, Family Adviser* of the British College of Health, lately published by Sherwood & Co. 23 Paternoster Row, which gives a full description of all diseases with correspondence and cases of cures shewing the universal good effect of *Morison's Pills*. From it may be learnod the sure way of preserving of health and curing all our diseases.

The *Vegetable Cleansing Powders* are of great assistance to patients, and facilitate the evacuation of bad humours; they soften, cleanse and detach the acrimonious phlegms; they are cooling and allay the thirst. One, two or three powders may be taken throughout the day mixed in half a wine glass of water.

Some persons imagine that one Medicine ready prepared, cannot be suitable for all cases, especially for severe diseases—they will be undeceived if they try. Cholics, Inflammations, Bilious attacks, Asthma, &c. &c. fly before them, if taken in large doses—12, 15, or 20.

Mr. ANDERSON wishes further to state, for the benefit and consolation of the afflicted, that he is daily made acquainted with extraordinary cures in this City, and also in the Country, which have been entirely produced by the above invaluable preparations; these documents can be examined at his store in St. John-street—where may be had, all sorts of Gentlemen's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

N. B.—Mr. A. is anxious to caution invalids against the use of any Medicines sold as "*Morison's*," by any other person than himself in the City of St. John, he being the only Agent appointed, and in direct communication with the British College, consequently none can be obtained from or vouched for by Messrs. Morisons, except those sold at his store in Water-street, or by Country Agents duly appointed by him. WILLIAM ANDERSON.
St. John, January 26, 1833.

CURE FOR INDIGESTION, *JAUNDICE, & LIVER COMPLAINTS.*

JEWETT'S improved vegetable Pills or German Specific, will prove a *sure remedy* for the cure of *Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Head-ache, Heart-Burn, Sour Stomach, loss of Appetite, Dizziness, weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness, and Piles.*

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following *strong proof* is given for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, *Sudbury, Vt. September* 26, 1828.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, etc. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting, exercises, and the more fashionable specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced, almost without hope, to make use of the above-named Pills, and was surprised to find their powerful and favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which for seven years, had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies. Yours, respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston, received through the Boston Post-Office, dated September 14, 1828:

Sir—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure, by means of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, etc. I applied to several physicians, and used all the medicines generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but all proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above-named Pills, and by my strictly following the directions, they gave me almost immediate relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons labouring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined in the bill of directions.

☞ Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is to be signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

Certificate of Dr. Baumlin.

The following is a Certificate from Dr. C. F. Baumlin, a Graduate in Medicine at the University of Gottingen:

The Subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of diseased Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to answer the purposes for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine. [Signed] CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN.

☞ *The above Pills are for sale by* WALKER & MACARA, *Market-Square, Saint John,* (*N. B.*) *October* 8, 1831.