POETRY.

SABBATH MORNING.

By the author of "Corn Law Rhymes."

Rise, young mechanic! Idle darkness leaves
The dingy town, and cloudless morning glows:
Oh, rise, and worship Him who spins and weaves
Into the petals of the hedge side rose
Day's golden beams and all embracing air!
Rise, for the morn of Sabbath riseth fair!
The clouds expect thee—rise, the stone-chat hops
Among the mosses of thy granite chair:
Go, tell the plover on the mountain tops,
That we have cherished nests, and hidden wings,—
Wings? Aye, like those on which the seraph flings
His sun bright speed from star to star abroad:
And we have music, like the whisperings
Of streams in heaven: our *labour* is an ode
Of sweet, sad praise to him who loves the right.
And cannot He, who spins the beauteous light,
And weaves the air into the wild flower's hues,
Give to thy soul the mountain torrent's might,
Or fill thy veins with sun beams, and diffuse
Over thy thoughts the green wood's melody?
Yea, this and more He can and will for thee,
If thou wilt read, engraven on the skies
And restless waves, "That sloth is misery;
And that our worth from our necessities
Flows, as the rivers from his clouds descends!"

MISCELLANY.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—Dr. Lardner, in a late lecture on steam navigation, observes, that one of the grandest projects which had ever occupied the human mind was at present in the progress of actual accomplishment. He meant that of constructing a great highway for steam intercourse between New-York and London—between the capital of the New World and that of the Old. Part of that highway was in the process of formation. It consisted of several stages; that of the rail road from London to Birmingham—that from Birmingham to Liverpool—and the steam intercourse with Dublin; but there was another stage, that from Dublin to Valentia, which had as yet hardly been thought of. Ireland was a country which, with all her political disadvantages, was blessed by nature with a vast number of physical advantages, and, amongst the rest, he might reckon a vast number of excellent harbours. No country in the world could boast of so many fine and spacious ports, bays and roadsteads.—She has many harbours on her west coast which would serve admirably as stations for steam conveyance across the Atlantic; but Valentia had been selected as the extreme westerly point suitable for that purpose. It was a fine anchoring ground by an island of that name on the coast of Munster. The distance from Dublin to this point was under 200 miles, which might be traversed in about eight hours. The nearest point of the Continent of North America to this point of Ireland was St. John's, in Newfoundland. The distance between the two was about 1900 miles—thence to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, there would be another run of 550 miles—and from that to New-York would not exceed the admissable range; but touching at Halifax would be desirable for the sake of passengers.—The only difficulty would be as to the run from Valentia to St. John's; and the voyage from Dublin to Bordeaux and back, a distance of between 1600 and 1700 miles, with the same stock of coals, came very near this distance. It must be observed that westerly winds blew almost all the year round across the Atlantic. They were produced by the trade winds, being the compensating cause that restored the balance which these served to destroy, according to that beautiful principle in nature, which always provides a remedy for any derangement in the deranging cause itself. As a last resource, however, should the distance between Valentia and St. John's prove too great, they might make the Azores a stage between. So that there remained no doubt of the practicability of a steam intercourse with the United States. As to the project, however, which was announced in the newspapers, of making the voyage directly from New-York to Liverpool, it was, he had no hesitation in saying, perfectly chimerical, and they might as well talk of making a voyage from New York or Liverpool to the Moon. The vessels which would ultimately be found the best adapted for the voyage between this country and the United States would be those of eight hundred tons, which would carry machines of 200 horses power, and would be able to stow 400 tons of coals. To supply a ten horse power daily required an expenditure of a ton of coals; and consequently 200 horse power would require 20 tons of coals daily; but if the vessel carried 400 tons of coals only, it would not be practicable to undertake a voyage which would require the whole of that quantity. They must make an allowance of 100 tons for contingencies. Thus in reckoning the average length of the voyage which might be undertaken by such a vessel, we might safely calculate upon 300 tons of coals, which would be sufficient for fifteen days; and it might fairly be concluded, that any project which calculated upon making longer voyages than 15 days without taking in a fresh supply of coals, in the present state of the steamboat, must be considered chimerical. Now the average rate of speed of the Mediterranean packets was 170 miles per day; and the utmost limit of a steam voyage might be taken at 2550 miles; but even that could not be reckoned upon.

MR. EMERSON TENNENT, M. P.

Time after time have I been struck with the extraordinary instances of a retentive memory, afforded by the ease and accuracy with which members repeat long speeches which they had previously learned by heart; but the most striking instance of this kind I ever witnessed—and I question if there be a parallel to it in the history of parliamentary debates—was in the case of Mr. Emerson Tennent, the member for Belfast. This gentleman, on the occasion of Mr. O'Connell's motion for a repeal of the Union, in 1834, actually repeated a speech against the measure, without the least hesitation in a single instance, or the slightest mistake, which occupied him three hours and a half in the delivery; and what renders the effort still more surprising, it was a speech which was full of minute calculations and figures. He mentioned the circumstance to some of his friends at the time, and was so confident of the trustworthiness of his memory, that he sent the manuscript of his speech to the newspapers before he delivered it.—*From Random records of the House of Commons.*

NAPOLEON'S HAT.—This great captain's hat, was recently sold in France, at Public Auction, and after warm bidding, was knocked down at 1,950f.

A bottle was picked up on the Island of Bermuda, in December, containing a memorandum, dated "Packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdridge, from Liverpool, for New-York, lat. 42 05, long. 53, October 15th, 1835."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

From the "Legislative Reporter."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON, *Friday, February 26.*

CONCLUSION OF THE DEBATE ON SHUTTING UP THE LOBBY.

Mr. Crane said, that when the question was first brought before the house, for removing the railing, he was one of those that voted for it. It was contemplated in the commencement of the session, to fit out the lobby, for the accommodation of His Majesty's Council, and to have strangers admitted by ticket. However, it was not determined on, and they came to a conclusion to let it be as it was until the recess: but members began to complain of inconvenience, and it was thought proper to remove the railing. He wished the people to know what perhaps was not generally known, that in all the Colonial Assemblies, there was an exclusive place for His Majesty's Council, where no person was admitted but by ticket, which was the case in Nova Scotia also; and he was informed that in the United States of America, there was in the Congress an exclusive place for members of other Legislatures, where people of rank were admitted by ticket. There was great inconvenience suffered—the member for St. John complained of a current of air whenever the door was opened, and he knew the mover of the petition was one of the advocates for taking down the railing. He made a long speech, and told how Mr. Blatch's sticks, with crooks at the ends of them, raised 15 per cent. they were so useful for hooking members when they acted contrary to the wishes of their constituents. However, the house came to the conclusion that it was necessary to make the alteration, and he presumed the community would not set up their wishes in opposition to the representatives of the people. With respect to accommodation, he would go to as great lengths as any man, to afford it to those who took an interest in the Debates. With regard to the petition, the mover of it told that it was for accommodating the public—but did not say where. He should have gone further, and told them that it was within the walls of that house. The Parliamentary rule is, that the people are to be excluded. The meaning and design of a standing order is that in virtue of it, the member says, —"Mr. Speaker, I inform you that there are strangers present." We are always supposed to be alone in our debates.

Mr. End said, that all Parliaments recognized a Reporter, and that the public, or one of them were always present.

Mr. Speaker thought the petition might be received without any compromise of the rule or dignity of the house; but it was a new case, and a petition like it never came before the House of Commons.

Mr. Clinch, in supporting the prayer of the petition, said, that the petitioners had a right to be heard. The inconvenience arising from the railing was very strongly urged—but for his part he had never suffered any such thing from them. He was happy to see the people listening to the debates, and taking an interest in what was going on; and he thought members might put up with the inconvenience, and let the people have the lobby as usual. He hoped it would be put up, and give the community the accommodation which they always had. It ought to be done in some way, either by making another gallery, another room, or another house. He would the very last man that would exclude the people.

Col. Wyer said, the railing was not taken away to exclude the people, but to remove an inconvenience suffered by the members; however, it was a fact, that the mover of the petition was one of the most anxious men to make the alteration.

Mr. Gilbert thought the people had a right to come to the lobby. They had been doing so for fifty years, and he thought that removing the railings was a very hasty measure. He had never suffered any inconvenience, and it always gave him pleasure to see the people in the lobby.

Mr. Weldon said when the railing was taken away there was no opposition to it, but there were a few members absent. It was a great inconvenience, and the hon. member who brought in the petition was in favor of the measure, and told them how Mr. Blatch's crooked sticks had raised in value, being so useful to persons in the lobby for hooking the members when their measures were unpopular. The question was not to exclude the people, but to afford convenience to the Legislature. The public were not excluded—the gallery was still free to all. But there ought to be more convenience for both branches of the Legislature, and the business was retarded for want of it. If the doors were to be opened it was better to have the House of Assembly elsewhere.

Mr. Miles had heard it stated that there was no opposition to the motion for taking down the railing, but the member for Charlotte opposed it, and offered to change seats with the member who complained of inconvenience. He (Mr. M.) was not in the habit of speaking much, but however, the measure was carried by a majority, and he would not now consent to put it up. If there was any inconvenience suffered by the members it had been so for many years, and he had felt the draft of the door very often. However, as it was taken down let be so for the session.

Mr. Robinson would say a word on the subject. It was he moved the resolution for taking down the railing, and he conceived it to be his duty to say so, to take the bonus on himself. It was said by some hon. members—and he would confirm the statement—that there were threats to break the door. The people said they were coming in there for forty years, and that such a long possession gave them a legal claim, and he, (Mr. R.) was told so by a legal gentleman. Is it not time then for the representatives of the people to assume a firm position. The whole and sole right of coming into that house belongs exclusively to members. It was competent for them to make a standing order at any time, and the people in the gallery must go out, or if not they would soon find another strong house to hold them. They say the lobby was built at the expense of the province, and that they have a right to come in,—but so was the whole house built at the expense of the Province. When the House of Assembly was first built the number of members was not near so much as present. There had been a great increase in the representation, and consequently a house that would be convenient enough forty or fifty years ago, would be too small at the present time. When he came there last winter—the first time that he had the honor of a seat in the House—he suffered great inconvenience. It was then agreed to make some alteration by removing the railing, and a committee was appointed for that purpose, but was put off until the recess, and when he came the present session nothing had been done, and they had so many Joint Stock Companies to attend to, there was no time to make any alterations in the house. The people in the lobby were not only listening to the debates, but they were debating the question themselves, and forcing members to listen to them. He would oppose the petition,—they did not come before the house in a proper way. They say they have a just right, and that the lobby was built for them. He hoped the house would not make a special rule to receive the petition.

Mr. Brown would make an observation. It was said by the learned member for Kent that there was no opposition to the measure,—but he opposed it and urged that it should not be altered during the present session, which would soon be over. He had even stated that if the members on the other side of the house were incommoded, that other members would change places with them. The measure, however, was carried by a majority, but as some members were suffering inconvenience we (said Mr. B.) did not express our opinions. However, the thing is done, but not with a view to exclude the people. He was disposed to support the prayer of the petition, because it came as fairly before them as the petition for a Reporter, and as we recognize a Reporter we can not exclude the people. It was well known that in some Colonial Legislatures there was a provision for a Reporter. Is it not inconsistent in us to say that the people, whose servents we are, should be excluded. With regard to the parliamentary rule, it was a dead letter, never acted upon. He did not think the railing ought to be put up this session. As for the threat to break the door, he would take no notice of it. Mr. Brown made some remarks on Mr End's inconsistency in bringing in the petition, whereas he was one of the members that voted for taking down the railing. Mr. Brown also alluded to Mr. Blatch's hooks and crooks.

Mr. Woodward was understood to say that he was willing to give accommodation to the people, but there was something said about admitting some people into the lobby by tickets, and he would oppose such a measure.

Mr. Stewart made some observations not distinctly heard in the gallery.

Mr. End thought it was necessary for him to redeem his character from the charge of inconsistency made upon it. Mr. E. was understood by our Reporter to state that he mentioned last year 40 years ago the lobby was for the exclusive use of the members of the Council. He was always in favor of having a separate place for people of rank, and he sometimes saw in the gallery a person putting in his white face between two black ones. However, there was not a word said about excluding the people when the necessity of removing the rails was decided upon, and for that reason he hoped the member for Charlotte could not easily prove his charge of inconsistency, by saying that he (Mr. E.) now advocated what he opposed the other day. He trusted that during his career in that house he had always been straight forward and consistent. Mr. End here explained what he said on a former occasion about Mr. Blatch's whips and crooks to the end of them.

Mr. Crane thought the mover of the petition did not introduce it fairly, or give a proper explanation of its contents. The member for Gloucester did not say that the prayer of the petition was for accommodation in that house, which would be an infringement of parliamentary rules since parliaments had first been known.

Mr. Speaker said the petition had been read in an audible tone by the member for Gloucester, and very fairly introduced.

Col. Allen said, the Member for Gloucester in presenting the petition observed a good deal of mental reservation;—it was done in a very vague, indefinite, and unsatisfactory manner. He, (Col. A.) had not been asked to present the petition; but although he had not, he would not oppose it. He thought his learned colleague had a right to complain, and he participated in his feelings. The petition was not fairly introduced, but however, it might lie on the table.

Mr. End hoped the House knew the circumstances under which he had presented the petition when he first introduced it. The hon. member on his left asked what it was about, and he (Mr. E.) told him candidly, that there was a greater desire to investigate the petition than he had ever seen in the houses; and when it was found that it prayed for accommodation for the people, there was a standing order moved immediately; and if members knew what it was, what ground was there for the charge of mental reservation,—he did not care a farthing for such a charge. With regard to mental reservation, he despised it, he had never been brought up to it, and he was astonished at such a want of courtesy in a military man. There was no improper language in the petition, far from it.

Mr. Chandler made some further observations, saying, that he had voted for taking down the rails, and the question was now—would the petition be received.

The question was taken on the propriety of receiving the petition, and negatived by an overwhelming majority.—*Yeas:* Messrs. End, Brown, and Connell.—*Nays:* Messrs. Morehouse, Palmer, Chandler, Stewart, Ford, Hannington, Woodward, Partelow, Weldon, Robinson, J. M. Wilmot, Burns, Allen, Hayward, Miles, Slason, M'Leod, L. A. Wilmot, Wyer, Clinch, Hill, Freeze, Rankin, Crane, and Gilbert.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CHUBB—

Sir: I perceive that "*Fair Play,*" in your last paper is touched to the marrow by the assertions in my communication, and I have to crave your indulgence again, for the double purpose of giving further information, and of replying to that gentleman. It is with reluctance that I encroach upon your columns; as I am aware that you must have a press of business, at least during the sitting of the Legislature, and I shall not give you the trouble of *stuffing* the communication full of Italics—being satisfied that matters of fact do not require to be strained up to so high a pitch to be understood by plain people. It appears, Sir, that I am correct in the assertion as to the mode of getting up and signing the petition. I am satisfied of this from two circumstances; first, it is not disputed by 'Fair Play,' and secondly, I have had conversation with respectable individuals who signed them, who assured me that they were handed to them as emanating from the individuals alluded to, and that they had signed them not being particularly interested, and they being quite indifferent as to the result. I wish 'Fair Play' would inform the public why the petitions were introduced to the Legislature as emanating from Joshua Upham, Henry Leonard, and — Smiley. Was it because those gentlemen got them up, or are they so perfectly acquainted with the alteration, as to be satisfied they were doing the public justice? It may be the case that they are so satisfied, but I can tell them that a part of the public at least are of opinion that the subject or prayer of the petitions have not had due consideration. Now, Sir, as those respectable gentlemen are indirectly accused of indifference or hypocrisy, it is but right they should hear of it, and have an opportunity of setting the matter right; and as very few remarks from them, explanatory of the necessity and great advantage to be derived from the alteration, will fully satisfy the public, with myself, that they are in possession of ample information, and have personal knowledge of the subject matter of their petitions.

That the public should be thankful to the enterprising gentlemen for the accommodation afforded them by the erection of Norton bridge, must be admitted on all hands; and I believe but few, if any, would object to a liberal grant to assist in making or improving the road from it to the main post road; and if this had been the purport of their prayer, it would not have met with any opposition—but let the main or post road be as established on the north-west side of the river. I have not made any objection to a road to and from the bridge, nor have I any wish to oppose any improvement in the country, but my little influence shall be devoted to preventing the prayer of those petitions being complied with, until 'Fair Play,' or some more disinterested person, shall convince me I am in error. At present, I am fully of the opinion that it is unnecessary, that the expence must be heavy, and that it will require Legislative aid for a number of years, and all for the difference of a distance of about one seventh of five or six miles. One of the proprietors of the bridge, when on the new line, said (as is stated to me by one of the proprietors,) that if two hundred pounds could not be obtained, it was of no use, or that the road would not be made. Also, a late Supervisor has given his opinion that five hundred pounds would be required to complete the contemplated line, and there is one bridge to be built on the line, which will cause more expense than the repairs of the present line for twenty years.

Now, Sir, the seventh of seventy miles, could it be saved, would be well worth the attention of the public, and would justify the expense of a few hundred pounds; but who would "secret that little thing called conscience," and assert that the one seventh of so short a distance, is of so much importance as to cause so great an expenditure, especially when the present line is a good one, and with a trifling alteration and expense, in conjunction with the statute labour and voluntary contributions expended on the road from the Ferry to Groom's, might be made a very good and satisfactory line. I shall now confine myself a little to the observations of 'Fair Play.' After the preamble, he asks what route was expected to be pursued? &c. I answer, the most practicable one after crossing the bridge; but, Sir, if the Legislature have pledged themselves to alter the established line, and grant a large sum of money to aid individual enterprise, without benefiting the public, they are in honour bound to comply with the prayer of the petitions, but not otherwise. In the third paragraph, he says he is not disposed to follow me through all my invectives against three hundred and odd individuals; now I am not disposed to admit, (notwithstanding his construction,) that I intended to be understood as evincing any invective, and, Sir, 'Fair Play' will not contradict me when I assert that the petitions were got up by persons directly interested, that petitions are too generally signed without due consideration, &c. If the petitions alluded to are peculiarly virtuous, and free from any charge of this kind, let him say so. I believe that petitions, very evil in their tendency, may be carried into remote settlements by influential persons, and a great number of individuals may be innocently gulled by misrepresentations, and induced to lend their names; and this may all be accomplished without attending one temperance society meeting, or once entering a shipyard. I did not charge the enterprising individuals who had advanced a large sum at a truly great hazard with any improper motive.—I am satisfied that the object in view was very commendable—that of private speculation, and it is also very consistent in any individual who has expended money on public affairs, to ask relief from the public, (particularly when they find their scheme is tottering,) but they should be consistent in their request; a sum of money might be granted, but an old established line should not be abandoned to satisfy a few disappointed individuals; neither did I intend to reproach the Commissioners, they are unknown to me. But, Sir, I had it from undoubted authority that the Gentlemen, (Commissioners, or whoever else they might be,) that attempted to make the alteration, found out, while on the soil, that instead of altering, they were making a new line, which, coupled with the objection of the proprietors, put them under the necessity of leaving their work unfinished for that time—what has been done since I am not aware of. In the fourth paragraph he commences an attempt to answer the questions put by me; but what information do we gather. Much the same as we derive from the Yankee Almanack, when giving us conjectures as to how the weather will be at certain times; we may look for rain, snow, and fair weather; if it happens so, he is correct, if not we must put up with the disappointment. His answer amounts to this, and nothing more, that is, "it is supposed," and "some say."

Under the next head is the accommodation to the public, &c. If Fair Play had not evaded the question by an indirect answer, it would have been necessary for me to have been more particular. But I know that more than four individual proprietors, which is all I have seen, are directly opposed to the proceedings, and will lawfully contend against any infringements upon their rights. I will allow that the purchase of privilege will be but a small item in the expence. But Fair Play has, (although he can suppose and is informed as to the other particulars,) avoided giving us his opinion as to the amount required to make the road.

Now for the third answer—here again he has followed up the same principle of answering; he says he can only say, or in other words, it is all he can say, and he believes it to be the case that all hills are avoided, &c., and that it is *almost* (put this word in Italics, if you please, as it is sometimes construed to mean one-half,) upon a straight line, and so near a level, that hills are scarcely to be perceived. Now, Sir, will any person who has ever travelled that part of the country between the Hammond river Bridge and Norton Bridge, assert that there is any six miles of it in its natural state, that will admit of a straight line of road, so perfectly level, that the hills are scarcely perceivable. Will Fair Play answer a simple question or two—Is not the road in rear of Mr. Hendricks' cottage higher than any part of the road on the other side of the river, and cannot he perceive from his own dwelling, that there is a rising ground from the level of the bridge to the road in rear of the cottage; if those questions are answered in the negative, then some part of his argument are good. I have already alluded to the road below Hampton Ferry, but then he again brings in a great difference in the distance. The fourth question is replied to in the same style, "he can only say," and "he does not know," but leaves it to the public to say; and then puts an all-important question,—whether there is more to fear from a good road than a bad one? Now, Sir, one would really suppose that Fair Play had been for a long time dabbling in the Law, and had learned to quibble, or that he had been in the service, and had some experience in the way of manœuvring, as you may perceive he will not come up the point. The next question as to the public being satisfied, he says he shall leave the public to answer. But in the next breath he tells you he can only say, "that as far as his knowledge goes, they are all well satisfied, thankful," &c. for the great attention and perseverance in determining the best route, perfectly level, quite straight, and on an excellent soil.—And then, Sir, the difference of one-seventh of six miles, at the expence of a few hundred pounds. Why, really Sir, Theophilus is staggered at all this information—certainly he must be blind, and cannot see things as they really are. Upon the whole I am inclined to be liberal, and wish to be correct in my statement, and have not the least objection to the making of a good road from the bridge to Groom's—but let the advocates for it be consistent and correct; let them divest themselves of the desire of monopoly, and then, Sir, I believe a generous public will as far as is consistent promote their views. If the proprietors wish to establish a market town at the Bridge, I should advise a greater inducement than has been held out, to encourage mechanics and traders to establish themselves in business there. Have they an idea that their speculation would be a source of profit if a road is made to it—then Sir, let them dispose of their building lots at something less than one hundred pounds, and probably they may find purchasers; and have sufficient funds to spare to make this line of road, which is so level, so straight, and on so good a soil, without burdening the public with a heavy and unnecessary expence. I must apologise for the length of this communication, and pledge myself if I should again trouble you, I shall endeavour to be much shorter. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Hampton, Feb. 17. THEOPHILUS.

P. S.—Fair Play is hereby informed that Theophilus has in his possession, a small casket that once contained a few of Morrison's Pills, which have emigrated, and that he has kept that little thing called conscience in this pill box, always faithful to its duty.

Edward A. Smith,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON,
BEGS to intimate to his friends and the public that he intends practising the different branches of his Profession in this City.
N. B.—E. A. S. has paid particular attention to the diseases and operations of the EYE.
☞ Residence and Dispensary in Prince William Street, adjoining the Warehouse of Messrs. STREET & RANNEY.
Saint John, September 5th, 1835.

Public Accommodation.
THE Subscriber is desirous of notifying the Public that he is provided with a comfortable STAGE, and a good SPAN OF HORSES, which, with a careful driver, may be obtained by persons wishing to travel to Fredericton, St. Andrews, and elsewhere.
Punctuality and despatch may be relied on, and every exertion made for the comfort and convenience of travellers.
N. B.—Terms moderate.
THOMAS THOMPSON,
30th January. *Carleton.*

White Pine Timber & Staves.
THE subscribers offer for sale, deliverable at Quebec:—
2000 tons White Pine TIMBER;
50M. Standard STAVES;
50M. White Oak West India ditto;
150M. Red do. do.
150M. Barrel White Oak do.
The above Lumber is all of the first description. The timber is perfectly sound, straight, and long, averaging 60 feet per stick, and can be delivered in shipping order as early the ensuing Spring, as the navigation will permit.
Persons desirous of purchasing the above or any part thereof, will plerse make early application to BARLOWS & KETCHUM.
January 2d.

Deals and Timber.
THE subscribers offer for Sale, a Cargo of 9 inch BRIGHT DEALS—on *Gilbert's* wharf,—and at Chamcook and Magaguadavic, Three Cargoes Bright DEALS—principally 11 inch, and some of 12 to 18 inches.
One Cargo excellent WHITE PINE TIMBER—averaging 17 inches. Prices and terms moderate. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
16th January.

CHAIRS.
Just received per schooner 'Catharine M'Gill,' FROM BOSTON:
12 DARK Cane-seat CHAIRS,
10 large raised-seat Rocking ditto,
12 fancy top Chairs—Scrowl Fronts,
18 ditto, without Scrowls,
6 common ditto, half size, mortice tops,
12 common ditto, 24 Tremont pattern, extra,
2 dark Dish Stools. IN STORE:
10 barrels Country BEEF,
10 ditto do. PORK, 75 CHEESE,
56 Beef Tongues.
Dec. 5th. *LOCKHART & CRANE.*

WESTMORLAND BEEF.
THE subscribers have received a few Barrels of BEEF, from Westmorland, which can be recommended as being of first quality.
Nov. 7. BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

Ginger Beer Bottles.
400 DOZEN Ginger Beer BOTTLES, just received per ship *Elizabeth,* may be had by the Dozen, or otherwise.
Feb. 6. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

GRAND LAKE SCREENED **COALS.**
600 CHALDRONS of best Screened Salmon River COALS,—for sale by [June 13.] T. L. NICHOLSON.

RICE, FLOUR, COFFEE, &c.
Received per Schr. Catherine from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers—
8 TIERCES Rice; 10 barrels and 10 half barrels Philadelphia superfine Flour;
40 ditto Corn Meal; 10 bags Indian Meal, for
10 barrels superior Apples; [family use;
1 tierce and 1 barrel Beans;
Barrels Pitch and Tar; Bags Coffee,
Boxes and half boxes Muscatel Raisins,
Sets Measures; Buckets, with Covers;
Barrel Covers; Brooms, Brushes, & Seives.
In Store—Pilot and Navy BREAD.
FAULKE & HOWARD,
Feb. 6. No. 16, South Market Wharf.

Winter Goods.
Just received ex ship Bee, and now opening, a large and excellent assortment of GOODS *suitable for the season, consisting principally of:*
ROSE and Point Blankets,
Red and white, plain and twilled Flannel,
White Kersey; ⅞ and 6-4 Green Baize,
Superfine black, blue, and colored CLOTH;
Superfine colored BUCKSKIN;
Superfine black & col. Cassimere & Kersey;
Petersham, Pilot Cloth, Plaids, Shaloon,
Black and colored MERINO;
Do. do. BOMBAZETTS;
Brown and bleached Cottons; Beaverteens;
Cotton Ticks; assorted HOSIERY;
A large and excellent assortment of Printed CALICOES;
And a great variety of other articles;—for sale by
Jan. 23. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

30th January, 1836.
Received per Barque LOUISA, *from Liverpool:*
CASES and Boxes of CUTLERY, containing—
Ivory Table and Dessert Knives, balance handles, (without forks.)
Ivory Table and Dessert do. do. sets 51 pieces,
Ivory Carvers, with patent Knife Sharpener on Fork,
Ivory Carvers for Game,
Sets green bone and cocoa handle Table and Dessert Knives and Forks;
Cases of Elliott's superior RAZORS; and
An assortment of Rogers' Pen and Pocket KNIVES, &c &c.
W. D. W. HUBBARD.
☞Forty Shares in the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Stock, for sale.

FLOUR AND BUTTER.
THE subscribers offer for sale:—Fine and Superfine FLOUR; and a few firkins of excellent Cumberland BUTTER.
Jan. 30. BLAKSLEE & ESTEY.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &c.
The Subscriber has received, and offers for Sale—
50 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, 60 ditto Rye ditto,
120 Barrels Corn Meal, bags COFFEE,
50 ditto Pilot and Navy BREAD,
Barrels Crackers, &c. &c.
For sale low for Cash.
Feb. 13. EDMUND A. PRICE.

FLOUR, BRAN, AND CORN MEAL.
SUPERFINE FLOUR; Fine FLOUR; Middlings Flour; BRAN, and Corn Meal. Fresh from the *Portland Mills,* for sale in St. John Street, for cash only, by
St. John, May 10. H. GILBERT.

FRESH NEW RAISINS.
150 BOXES and half boxes fine new Bunch RAISINS;
20 bags green COFFEE; 4 boxes Lemons;
4 bales Cotton BATTING,—now landing, and for sale by WM. HAMMOND.
November 20.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.
300 BARRELS Philadelphia Fine FLOUR,
30 half-barrels do. do. (*superior brands.*)
250 brls, Quebec Fine FLOUR;
500 do. Philadelphia RYE FLOUR,
487 do. Corn MEAL, 100 do. Navy BREAD, (*all late shipments;*)
100 quintals CODFISH, for table use;
60 do. POLLOCK;
100 boxes smoked Herrings;
3000 bushels Liverpool SALT;
80 bags blown Salt;—with an assortment of GROCERIES.
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN, *North Market Wharf.*
St. John, 26th December, 1835.

Dry and Pickled Fish.
100 BRLS. No. 2 Fall MACKEREL; 150 do. No. 3 ditto ditto;
60 barrels No. 1 Canso HERRINGS;
100 ditto ALEWIVES;
130 quintals CODFISH; 90 do. POLLOCK;
For sale by E. W. GREENWOOD,
Dec. 12. *No. 9, South M. Wharf.*

RICE, TOBACCO, &c.
Just received per schooner Little Mary, *from Boston—*
4 HALF Tierces Rice, Bags green Coffee, 5 kegs Tobacco,
Brass hanging LAMPS and Lamp Glasses,
3 dozen Molasses Gates.
Per Halcyon, from New-York:
20 barrels Winter APPLES,
5 dozen Brush Brooms,
10 boxes Best RAISINS,
1 cask Dried CURRANTS;—for sale by DANIEL C. PERKINS.
South Market Wharf, Nov. 14.

FOR SALE:
100 BLUE and olive Monkey Jackets, 60 do. Pea ditto, 100 pair blue and olive Flushing Trowsers, 100 ditto stout Moleskin ditto, 150 do. long kersey, baize and serge Drawers, 20 dozen red and blue Flannel Shirts, 10 ditto white and spotted Guernsey Frocks, 15 do. regatta Shirts—full fronts, 15 do. striped Cotton Shirts, 76 rolling collar Velvet Vests, 36 do. Valentia ditto, 50 do. silk bound Toillinet ditto, 48 Swansdown ditto, 24 superior blue cloth Jackets and Trowsers, 1 dozen superior lined Moleskin ditto, 10 do. striped do, 8 dozen superior yarn Hose, 70 dozen Shaving Boxes and Brushes, 60 pieces dark Calicos, 20 do. Grey Cotton, 20 doz. children's fancy Belts and Buckles, 25 ditto horn and German steel Braid Combs, 8 do. silk lined Bohemian Caps, 20 do. Scotch ditto, 4 do. Seal skin ditto, 18 mahogany and metal framed Looking Glasses, 100 gross Lamp Wick, 9 dozen fawn Caps, 10 dozen No. 6 Wool Cards, 10 boxes Cavendish Tobacco, 20 do. 8x10 Glass, 100 bundles Cotton Warp, 4 crates Crockery, 60 bushels white Beans, 40 do. Table Salt, 10 barrels superior Brown Sugar, 10 ditto silver skin Onions, 600 lbs. cast and blister Steel—from ½ to 1½ inch, Seal and Cod Oil, Cotton Batting, and a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware.
CHARLES CROOKSHANK.
December 19th, 1835.

October 10*th*, 1835.
THOMAS S. ESTEY has received per late arrivals from *London* and *Liverpool,* a general assortment of *BRITISH MERCHANDISE,* suitable for the season, which he offers for sale at low prices.

JAMES HOLMAN
Has received per ship Barlow, from London:
AN assortment of FURS, including a great variety of Ladies' and Children's Muffs, Boas and Pelerines, among which are Squirrel, Lynx, Chinchili, Sable, Bohemian Martin, and Fox.
Cases of Hosiery and Gloves, including every variety suitable for the season.
Trunks of Shoes—Ladies and Children's, assorted—suitable for the approaching season.
Boys' Cloth Caps, a good and cheap assortment.
☞ The remainder of his Fall Supply daily expected from Liverpool.
St. John, 26th September, 1835.

AXES AND PAILS.
Cheap for Cash—
25 DOZEN best cast Steel AXES, warranted; and 50 Dozen PAILS.
Received per schooners *Post Boy,* from Lubec, and *Temperance,* from Hartford, for sale by ANGUS M'KENZIE, or Messrs. BLAKSLEE & ESTEY, at their store, head of the North Market Wharf. *October 17th.*

OIL, PEAS, &c.
Just received per Henry, from Liverpool:
6 PIPES boiled and raw Linseed OIL,
100 bags superior PEAS,
6 bales Cotton TWIST,
3 bales White and Red FLANNEL,
12 tons stoved SALT, &c. &c.
Which will be sold on liberal terms while landing. JOHN M. WILMOT.
10th October.

Ladies' Shoe Store.
The subscribers have just received per ship Elizabeth, Capt. Scott, from Liverpool, an additional supply of 150 *dozen of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls, Boys, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES—comprising as follows—*
LADIES' best Prunella Adelaide BOOTS,
Ditto ditto ditto to button ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Walking Shoes.
Ditto ditto ditto Slippers & ties.
Girls' Prunella and Valencia Adelaide Boots;
Ditto ditto Walking Shoes, Slippers, and Ties;
Ladies' Russia Kid Walking Shoes—ditto;
Ditto Seal skin ditto ditto;
Girls stout Russia Kid Walking Shoes;
Ditto fine ditto—Slippers and Ties;
Ditto stout Seal skin Walking Shoes;
Ditto fine ditto Slippers and Ties;
Boys fine Calf skin Shoes;
Ditto strong Seal skin Shoes;
Ditto ditto Boots;
Ditto fine Seal skin SHOES—with straps;
Girls ditto ditto ditto;
Children's strong Leather Shoes;
Ditto ditto Seal skin ditto;
Ditto fine ditto; ditto, with straps;
Ditto ditto Russia Kid ditto;
Ditto ditto Morocco Shoes, assorted;
Ditto Prunella Shoes and Slippers;
Women's strong Leather Walking Shoes;
A variety of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes;
Forty dozen men's and women's webb house Slippers, &c. &c.
For sale at their usual very low prices for cash. L. & S. K. FOSTER,
23d January. *King street.*

CUTLERY, etc.
Just received ex ships Elizabeth and Louisa, from Liverpool, an additional Stock of the finest Cutlery and Brittania Metal Ware, with various other useful Goods of superior quality, viz.—
IVORY Guard, and Game Carvers; patent Knife Sharpeners, Steels, &c; self-tip guard and game Stag Carvers, patent Knife Sharpener; Buck, Cocoa, and black tip ditto ditto; Setts, 24 pieces black and fancy handled Dinner Knives and four-pronged Forks; Sets, black tipped and common ditto ditto; Oyster knives; Bread ditto; Butchers' ditto, and Sheath ditto; Spanish spring Knives; Sportsmen's Knives; Desk Knives; cards fine Knives and best steel Scissors, in great variety; pocket Knives, with timber scribe; seamen's Knives, and 2 blade ditto; cases of Razors, single and double, of superior quality; superior Razor Strops, and Paste for ditto; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, neatly fitted; patent Cork Screws; Gothic ditto; common ditto; plated Table FORKS and Fish SLICES; Ivory Egg Spoons; Mustard do.; Brittania Metal Tea, and Coffee Pots; Percolaters, Cream Jugs, with covers; Sugar Basins; Mustards, Peppers, Soup Ladles, Toddy ditto; Sauce ditto; Tea and Table Spoons; hot water Jugs, with covers; Toast Racks; Candlesticks; Snuffer Trays and Snuffers; Snuff Boxes; copper Powder Flasks and Chargers.
ALSO,
A fresh supply of Files, Rasps, Saws, Edge Tools, Scotch Screw Augurs, Joiner's Tools, Planes, Plane Irons; Mason's and Plasterer's Trowels; Mincing Knives and Meat Choppers, Mill Saws, cross-cut Saws, pit Saws, and Veneering ditto. *Also*—200 Circular SAWS, of best cast steel, assorted, from 12 to 40 inches diameter—with spindles for fitting them up.
All of the above can be faithfully recommended, and warranted of the first quality, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices at the store of the subscriber. EDWARD DRURY.
St. John street, January 23.

Earthenware, China & Glass.
The Subscriber has received per ship St. Andrew, and Edmond, from Liverpool:
87 PACKAGES, comprising a general assortment of Breakfast, Dinner, Tea and Toilette Setts; Chimney Ornaments, &c.
10 Casks GLASSWARE, consisting of Cut and Plain Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, &c. ALSO—
A few Crates assorted EARTHENWARE, fit for country use;—cheap for cash.
Nov. 21. *HENRY BUXTON.*

Barlows & Ketchum
Have received per brig Edwin, and barque Woodman, from Liverpool:
6 BALES white and unbleached Cottons, 4 ditto Fancy PRINTS,
2 Bales Merinos and Stuffs, 1 case Sarsnets,
2 Bales Red and White FLANNELS,
1 ditto Counterpanes—assorted,
2 ditto ready-made CLOTHING,
1 Case—containing Printed Merino, Tartan and scarlet Shawls, printed Cotton ditto, fancy Cravats, Cambric Handkerchiefs assorted, an assortment of Muslins, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.
1 Case, containing an assortment Cot. Reels,
1 ditto Furniture Prints, 1 ditto Umbrellas,
1 ditto Clothes and Hair Brushes,
2 Bales Mattresses, 1 case LINENS,
1 case Paper and Account Books,
2 hogsheads refined LOAF SUGAR,
1 Bale Raven's Duck, cases Gents. HATS,
2 Bales Strelitz Osnaburgs,
1 Case Gloves and Vestings,
1 Case Bunting and Ship's Colors,
10 Crates well assorted Earthenware,
Sheet and Pig Lead, Sheet and Block Tin,
100 boxes SOAP,
20 Pipes superior Irish WHISKY,
1 Package Hardware, ½ Ton Zinc.
AT THE WAREHOUSE—20 Pipes, Hogsheads & Quarter-casks Teneriffe White WINE.
All of which will be sold very low.
December 5th, 1835.

DOHERTY & BURGOYNE
Have received per 'Barlow,' from London:
CHINCHILLI, Squirrel, Lynx, Fitch and Sable Muffs and Boas; Sable Pelerines; Swansdown Ruffs and Stocks; Opera and Sable Ruffs; Fur Caps; fur-topped and fleecy Gloves; ladies', gents. and children's Lambswool ditto; Comforts and worsted Pelerines; worsted, lambswool and merino Hose; ladies', gents. and children's kid and beaver Gloves; silk Mits, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, black and colored Gro de Nap, silk Velvet, Saxony Cloths, silk Camblets, Scotch Plaids; Thibet, rockspun and Huddersfield Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Shawl Dresses, Imitation ditto, blond and queen's gauze Dresses, rich blond gauze Veils and Handkerchiefs; zephyr, parmetto and Lestock Handkerchiefs; Bobbinets, Laces and Edgings, lace Veils, checked and printed silk Handkerchiefs; Valentia, swansdown and Florentine Vests; India Rubber Braces and Garters, leather Belts, cotton Reels and Balls, worsted Lace and Braid, Mosaic gold and plated Thimbles, silk Purses, cork and hair Soles, &c. &c.
Dock Street, 26th Sept. 1835.

India Rubber Shoes.
The Subscriber has just received, and offer for sale, Wholesale or Retail:—
8 CASES of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's India Rubber SHOES, of superior quality.
Also, per INA, *from London:*
A general assortment of FINDINGS for Boot and Shoe Makers.
G. J. PINE,
Bragg's Building, No. 2, Cross street.
Saint John, October 17, 1835.

New-Brunswick ALE.
St. John, 8th November, 1834.
THE Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the Public, that they have on hand at their BREWERY, in *Brussels Street,*
OCTOBER ALE & BEER,
of a superior quality—in Wood and Bottles.
KELTIE & YOUNGER.
N. B.—2,000 Bushels good BARLEY wanted—for which the highest price will be given.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Subscriber has just received from London, a supply of Ladies' and Children's PRUNELLA and LEATHER
BOOTS & SHOES,
of the first quality;
And begs leave to say, that the *Ladies' Work* is of a very superior quality, both as to workmanship and material
May 16th, 1834. G. JURY PINE.

BARLOWS & KETCHUM
Have received per schrs. Dolphin, from Boston, and Consolation, from Philadelphia:
12 BALES Feathers, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 80 ditto Corn Meal,
Which will be sold on reasonable terms.
November 21st, 1835.

PORK.
A FEW Barrels of IRISH and COUNTRY *PORK* are offered for sale, low for cash.
Oct. 17. *SAMUEL GOULD.*

STRONG
Rum, Sugar and Molasses.
18 PUNS. and 1 hogshead Strong RUM; 14 hogsheads, 3 tierces, and 9½ barrels Bright SUGAR;
52 puncheons choice Retailing MOLASSES.
Now landing from brig *Clorinda,* and for sale by
October 3. SAMUEL GOULD.

FLOUR & MEAL.
SUPERFINE, Fine, and Rye FLOUR, and CORN MEAL,—per schr. *Mary Jane,* from Philadelphia, for sale by
Sept. 19. BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

APPLES & ONIONS,
Per brig Halcyon, from New York:—
10 BRLS. prime APPLES, 10 do. ONIONS,—
For sale by DANIEL C. PERKINS.
Oct. 3.

Flour, Corn Meal, Pitch, and Tar.
Just received per schr. *Cordelia,* from Philapelphia:
30 BARRELS RYE FLOUR, 35 ditto CORN MEAL,
30 half ditto Superfine Flour,
40 barrels PITCH and TAR.
Per schooner Boxer, from Boston:
A few dozen best American SCYTHES,
Barrels Dried Apples, 6 doz. best Brooms,
5 dozen Painted PAILS,
20 sets Wooden Measures.
Per Brig Halcyon, from New-York:
20 Half barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR,
30 barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD,
30 half barrels and kegs best Butter Crackers,
10 dozen best BROOMS; 5 do. brush ditto;
2 tierces White BEANS—For sale by
DANIEL C. PERKINS,
27th June. *No. 5, South Market Wharf.*

NEW STORE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced business on the North side of King street, three doors from the Store of Messrs. E. Barlow & Sons, where he intends to keep constantly on hand and for sale, at lowest cash prices, a general assortment of *DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,* suitable for both City and Country customers.
Persons favoring the Subscriber with their custom will receive satisfactory attention.
May 9. RAYMOND M'CREADY.

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER
BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has resumed his former business in the store lately occupied by Miss E. WILLIAMSON, in Prince William street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of London, Liverpool, and Manchester Goods.
Nov. 14. JOHN D. MACINTYRE.

MORE NEW GOODS.
DOHERTY & BURGOYNE
Have received by the late arrivals an extensive assortment of Fall Goods, among which are:
CHENILLE Shawls and Handkerchiefs; rich filled centre Shawls; Thibet and rockspun ditto; double and single fold Merinos; figured, plain, and embossed Satins; plain and embossed Sarsnets; Pelisse Cloths; plain and twilled printed Cottons; Brown Holland; Irish Linens; figured Gro de Nap; figured, plain, & Brunswick Blond; blond Laces, Quillings, and Edgings; figured and colored Nets; blond and net dress Caps; Chantilly Veils; Table Cloths, Crapes, Umbrellas, Pelerines.
Dock Street, 7th November, 1835.

FALL GOODS.
The Subscriber has received per ship Saint Andrew, from Liverpool—
AN assortment of Fall Goods, suitable for the season, consisting of the following articles: Dark fancy printed Cottons, Checks and Scotch Homespuns, 3-4 and 6-4 black and colored Merinos, French and Scotch Cambrics, damask Table Linens; book, jaconet, mull and check Muslins; black and purple Velvets, printed ditto, 8-4 and 9-4 Blankets, white and red Flannels, twilled ditto, black and colored kid Gloves, Berlin lined and fur top ditto, men's ditto, black worsted Hose, Thibet Handkerchiefs and Shawls, filled centre ditto, satin and crape Handkerchiefs, damask Aprons, black Lace Veils, green and black blond gauze ditto, 1 case ladies' Dress Caps, a fine assortment of Muffs, Boas, and Ruffs, Ladies' fancy silk Neckerchiefs, men's fancy ditto, pocket ditto, plated Thimbles, silver ditto, gilt watch Guards and Keys, plated Spectacles, Ornaments, Hooks and Eyes, ivory and back Combs, &c.—with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be sold low for Cash.
Nov. 7. THOMAS CROZIER.

WINTER GOODS,
per 'Charlotte'.
THE Subscriber has received by the above vessel, an addition to his former stock of Winter Goods, consisting of:—
Blue, black, brown, olive, and drab BROAD-CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; blue, brown, rifle green, and olive PETERSHAMS; blue and brown Pilot Cloths; red, blue, yellow, white, and green FLANNELS: Bombazetts, Bombazines, Blankets, woollen and worsted Stockings and Socks, Comforters, Muffle Shawls, Woollen Gloves, a great variety of Thibet Wool, filled centre, silk, rockspun, worsted and cotton Shawls; Gros de Naples; dark twilled & plain Calicoes; fancy dark Challietts, French Ginghams, Irish Linens, bleached and unbleached Cottons, ladies' and gents' fancy silk Handkerchiefs, Opera Boas, a large assortment of Cotton Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Gent's Beaver Hats, boys' worsted Caps, &c.
Also, on Hand:
2 cases double and single barrelled percussion GUNS.
☞Another shipment of Goods daily expected per next arrival from Liverpool.
EDWARD DOHERTY.
Market square, Dec. 12.

A new Article.
BARLOWS & KETCHUM
Have received per barques Granville and Elizabeth Bentley from Liverpool—
BARS of PATENT METAL, [illegible], 1¼, 1½ inch; and 6 and 7 inch SPIKES.
This Metal on being heated, will work to any shape required, and is much better than copper for driving, as well as being stronger. They respectfully invite ship-builders and the public generally to examine this metal, which will be sold low. *31st October.*

FLOUR, BREAD, SUGAR, &c.
The Subscriber offers for sale at his Store No. 18, South Market Wharf:
50 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR; 25 ditto Navy Bread;
20 ditto Muscovado Sugar;
367 boxes Smoked Herrings;
6 hogsheads Madeira WINE;
35 boxes Liverpool SOAP; —ALSO—
2000 lbs. Poland Starch.
35 pieces Superfine black, blue, brown, olive and mixed Broad CLOTHS;
60 pieces printed Antwerps, (a new article for gentlemen's Pantaloons);
100 pieces Printed Cottons;
20 dozen Umbrellas, assorted sizes;
37 ditto India Rubber Braces;
15 pieces striped Drill;
12 dozen colored Damask Table Covers;
2 cases Dunstable, Devonshire and fancy Bonnets.
Which, with a variety of other articles, he will dispose of on low terms for prompt payment. CHARLES H. GROOCOCK.
N. B.—STORAGE TO LET—Apply as above. May 23, 1835.