GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 27.

Lord Brougham, having understood from the Marquis of Normanby that there was to be no return relative to the Canadian prisoners, said he did not wish to give rise to any discussion, but only to press upon her Majesty's ministers a regard to justice and humanity in the treatment of those prisoners. Although many of them were persons who had moved in a respectable sphere of life, and were well educated, they were associated with housebreakers and thieves, they wore the prison dress, had their hair cut close, and were in all respects treated as common felons, although they had only been guilty of a political offence. Surely this was a remnant of the barbarism of by-gone ages, when there was no distinction made between ordinary felonies and political offences. He did not mean to have it understood that the treatment of the prisoners was the result of any active interference, but only according to the ordinary course; he was sure it needed only to be noticed to be redressed. The noble and learned lord then went on to say, that he sincerely hoped that the powerful necessity of a war with America would be avoided. He would not counsel the government, nor would their lordships sanction any course contrary to public honour; but, on the other hand, no apprehension need be entertained in consequence of the high warlike reputation which we had acquired all over the world by the valour of our heroes both by sea and land; no apprehension need be entertained that it would be derogatory to our honour to concede as much as possible for the maintenance of the inestimable blessings of peace. This was the principle upon which the government ought to act in every case, and above all in respect to the unhappy differences between this country and America. There was one consolation on this subject, which was that we were undeniably, clearly and manifestly in the wrong; and giving up when we were in the wrong never could harm us.

The Marquis of Normanby said, that in reference to the first part of the noble and learned lord's observations, he was perfectly right. Those prisoners were not regularly in his department. They had been transferred to the convict ships, as all other convicts coming from that part of the world were, there having been no doubt of the legality of their trials. He had received a communication respecting them to-day, but he should make further inquiries on the subject. In reference to the other part of the noble and learned lord's speech, he had no observation to offer on that.

Lord Brougham wished to know whether the noble marquis had any objection to state whether he heard anything from the Mauritius or not? He understood the emancipation of the slaves had been rejected by the council there, by a majority of one. His noble friend, who preceded the noble marquis in his present office, had stated, a few months ago, that if the emancipation were rejected by the council, an order had been sent by her Majesty's government to the local government there, ordering the slaves to be emancipated.

The Marquis of Normanby said no information had been received at present, but the provisional order had gone out, and he had no doubt the local government would act upon it.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In *The Times* of Thursday last appeared a proposition for the settlement of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States, of so extraordinary a character as to demand a few observations. It is proposed that Great Britain shall cede to the United States that portion of New Brunswick west of the city of St. John, along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, until it meets the frontier of Maine at the River St. Croix, including the whole of "Charlotte County," extending north to the military post on the St. John River, and thence to follow that line along the highlands from Mars-hill, which we claim to be the true one. This, it is said, would be better for both parties, because it would secure to England the whole of the disputed territory, and keep unbroken the communication between Fredericton and Quebec, while Maine would acquire a fine country, to which she has never yet dreamed of putting forth a pretension. Certainly, Maine, grasping as she is, and ready to acquire territory by any means, never has dared to ask so much; she would be well aware that such a proposal would be too monstrous to be listened to for one moment. In the first place, all the harbours on the Bay of Fundy would be yielded to Maine, and possession of the islands of Campo Bello and Grand Manan would not only give her the entire of the fisheries but complete command of the coast. It so happens that all the villages on the St. John are on the west side of the river, as well as Fredericton, the seat of Government. It would be ridiculous to yield Fredericton, with all the public buildings and extensive barracks, to the Americans, for the purpose of securing a road from it to Quebec. The great road from St. John to Fredericton is also on the west side of the river. The distance between these places is 65 miles by land and 84 by water, and there are such physical obstacles on the east side as will for ever prevent a road being established there, independently of the increased distance.

The portion of New Brunswick proposed to be given away contains a very respectable proportion of the whole population of the province. Charlotte County alone numbered in 1834 no less than 15,852 inhabitants. That county manufactures more lumber than any other in the province. The amount sawed in 1835 was estimated at £124,343, and it has much increased since.

St. Andrews is the capital of Charlotte County, and owns about 15,000 tons of shipping. To the inquirer into comparative national statistics it may be observed, that the imports of St. Andrews in 1834 fell little short of those imported into all England in 1534, the latter being only £117,000, and the former £110,000. Besides St. Andrews, there are also the ports of St. Stephen and St. George, in Charlotte County, each owning shipping, among which there are a number of whalers.

A very considerable part of the city of St. John would be given up, including several batteries, and the complete command of the harbour, while a population of not less than 40,000 as loyal subjects as breathe under the British flag would be coolly handed over to the tender mercies of their Yankee neighbours, in return for the relinquishment of an unrighteous claim to a few hundred square miles of the uninhabited wilderness.

Much more could be said, but I think there is enough. In short, making St. John the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine would be precisely similar, and have a very similar effect to making the River Thames the boundary between England and France.

A New-Brunswicker in London.

From the London Morning Herald, March 29.

If England be cursed at this moment with the most selfish and incapable ministry that ever misdirected her energies, she may, at all events boast of her North American colonists, as of a race of men, in whom the old British spirit would seem to be indomitable. The late insurrectionary movements in Canada were followed by a display on the part of the loyalists, of the most chivalrous devotion to the interests and prerogatives of the English crown; and, according to the latest accounts, the preparations for war against England, which not the State of Maine alone, but the federal government has entered upon, have been met in Nova Scotia by the most enthusiastic determination to uphold at all hazards, the honour and interests of Great Britain. The legislature of Nova Scotia (as soon as the movements of the Governor of Maine were made known) met, in the presence of crowds of the inhabitants—resolved itself into a committee of defence—placed at the disposal of the commander-in-chief, eight thousand volunteers, together with one hundred thousand pounds; and then, the legislative body, and the assembled multitude united in "three times three cheers for the brave inhabitants of New-Brunswick, and three times three cheers for the Queen of England."

Unless these men shall be betrayed by our despicable whig rulers, they may be pronounced invincible.

The sacrifices which our North American colonists have recently submitted to, in order to vindicate the honour of England, and to maintain the connection with the mother country, demand on our part, a revisal of the whole system of our colonial government.

England, in the produce of her own soil, and in the produce of her colonies—partaking as these do, of every variety of soil and of climate—possesses the means of absolute or nearly absolute independence on every other nation in the world. Tea may soon be procured from our East India possessions, instead of from China. With a little care cotton, in sufficient abundance for our vast trade in that commodity, might be produced in the same regions. The power of injuring the trade of England, in which the ultra-democratic party in the United States now rejoices, would, in that case pass away for ever;—whilst, by carefully fostering the resources of our North American provinces, a mighty power might speedily be called into existence, capable at any moment, even without aid from England, of baffling the most energetic efforts of the federal government to dismember the British empire.

Sound policy dictates that the manufactured products of England, which may be required throughout the North American continent should be consigned to the towns scattered throughout our North American colonies—not to towns in the United States. A mighty *transit* trade might easily be created in Nova Scotia and the Canadas;—for, unquestionably, the demand for British manufactured goods would continue to a great extent in the United States, even after the cessation of a demand on the part of England for American cotton. If the cotton-growers of the southern states should lose the custom of England, the federal union would, almost of necessity, be dissolved; and with the dissolution of the federal union would come a change in the whole of the industrial arrangements that now prevail throughout the North American republic. The commerce with England has created all the large towns in the federal union: the commerce with England has created their moneyed aristocracy. If, however, England were able to draw the requisite supplies of raw cotton from her own colonies, the moneyed aristocracy, and the great towns of the United States would sink together. The notion, indeed, prevails, that, in the event of such a commercial revolution, the United States would become a great manufacturing country; and we admit that but for the character of the prevailing political influences, such, undoubtedly, might be the result. In the event of the subversion of the trade with England, the extreme democratic party throughout the federal union would absorb the whole powers of government; and the views of the democratic party point much more strongly towards a division of the territory of the states, than towards the extension of a commercial or manufacturing system. We believe, in short, that a dissolution of the federal union would turn nearly the whole industrial energy of the North American republic to agriculture; and that in the long run, the demand throughout that republic, for British manufactures would not be found to lessen. Let the amount of that demand, however, be assumed to be large or small, still the transmission of our manufactured products to *marts* in our North American colonies would add incalculably to the wealth and importance of our fellow subjects in those regions.

Let us not forget, moreover that no inconsiderable portion of the enterprise, and of the commercial activity which prevails throughout the United States is to be referred to the influence of loans supplied by England. If, however, our home and colonial trades were sufficiently protected, every portion of British capital might easily find profitable investment in connection with the employment of colonial or domestic industry. The modern system of foreign loans, amongst its many disastrous effects, creates in the breasts of an influential class of British subjects, a dangerous interest in the prosperity of foreign—and, eventually it may be, of hostile states. Of the 10,000,000 of dollars recently placed at the disposal of Mr. Van Buren for the purpose of carrying on war with England, if war shall ultimately be agreed on,—of that large sum, it might be interesting and instructive to ascertain what portion represents the fruits of loans negotiated at our Stock Exchange!

The London Observer of the 31st of March says:—"We have been assured, on authority, on which we may place reliance, that proposals have been sent out by the Great Western, which left Bristol, on this day week for New York, for the adjustment of the Boundary question. The contents of the despatches have, it is said, the full concurrence of our government, and meet also the views of Mr. Stevenson, U. S. Minister."

Downing-street, March 30.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the following Officers to be Companions of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.:—Colonel J. F. Love, commanding 73d Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, commanding 83d Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel J. Eden, unattached, Deputy Adjutant General, Canada; Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Taylor, particular service.

London, April 1.—A deputation, consisting of the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rev. Doctor Short, Rev. A. M. Campbell, and Mr. J. Watson, had an interview with the Marquis of Normanby on Saturday at the Colonial Office. Same day, Mr. Perley, of New-Brunswick, and Mr. Gillespie, also had an interview with his Lordship.

Chatham Dockyard.—No less than 27 of the best shipwrights in this dock-yard have recently left their employment; and we believe that many of them have been engaged for the service of the Emperor of Russia.

Deal.—Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, took leave of his friends yesterday, and proceeded to Portsmouth, to join the *Inconstant*, and assume his Command-in-Chief on the West India station.

The *Winchester*, 52, was commissioned on Friday at Chatham, by Captain John Parker, for Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey; she will be the first ship of her class fitted with the new armament; her broadside will be 872 lb.

The *Cornwallis*, 74, is to contiune the broad pendant of the first class, until the arrival out of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B., though it is strongly rumored that the station will be a separate command as formerly, and that a Rear Admiral will have the North American one.

After the next month the mails to Halifax are to be taken by steamers, twice a month, from Liverpool, by contract.—*West of England Conservative, April* 3.

It is utterly untrue that any troops have been ordered into the manufacturing districts. The only movement has been of the usual routine description at this season of the year.—*Globe.*

Marriage of the Duchess of Kent and Lord Melbourne.—The preliminaries of the marriage of Lord Melbourne and the Duchess of Kent, are, it is said, finally settled! The union is expected to take place in June. The Duchess of Kent will be 53 on the 17th August, Lord Melbourne 60 on the 15th instant.—*Globe, April* 3.

Preparations have commenced at Marlborough House, for the reception of the queen dowager, who is expected to return to England early in the ensuing month.

Colonel Wyndham has sent out a commission to Canada to purchase an estate of 10,000 acres, and intends furnishing the same assistance to persons desirous of emigrating from his estates to Australia and Canada, as was given by the late Earl of Egremont.

The revised pension list has made its appearance and the entire sum to be annually provided for out of the list amounts to £130,635.

The substitution of a fixed salary of £135 a year for mail coach guards, in lieu of all fees and perquisites from passengers, is now extended generally to this country, and a departure from the regulation, by accepting any present or gratuity whatever, will subject the party to dismissal.—*Limerick Chron.*

Mr. John Robinson, timber merchant, has given the Roman Catholics a piece of ground, situate on the High Common, and near the Bishop of Ripon's new palace at Ripon. A clergyman of the established church, at Ripon, has recently been preaching in an intolerant spirit against the Roman Catholics and behold the result!

Offers are being made to shipowners in Newcastle, to build vessels at Richibucto in North America, at £5 per ton, and subject to the approval of competent judges; and as inducement, it is offered to freight the vessels to England with timber, at 40s. per load.—*Hull Advertiser.*

The Corn Law.—So much nonsense is poured out from all quarters about the effect of the repeal of the corn laws, that, were we to dedicate the whole magazine to the subject we should not have space sufficient for an answer. We shall therefore make only one statement, which will surprise those who expect an inundation of foreign corn. Taking the annual consumption of all kinds of grain in the United Kingdom at 50,000,000 qrs. and allowing each vessel to make two voyages a year, the whole registered shipping of England, Scotland and Ireland, could not import in three years one year's supply. So that, though we could get grain abroad for nothing, we must still grow it here, because it would be impossible to import the large quantity consumed.—*Tait's Magazine.*

Lord Norbury's Murder.—*Temptation to perjury.*—The murder of Lord Norbury is yet undiscovered, notwithstanding that upwards of £4000 has been offered as a reward, and £100 a year for life, to any person who may give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the parties implicated.—An Englishman named John Fleming, a deserter from the 97th Regt. was sentenced to seven years transportation at Maryborough, on Saturday, having been convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury in charging a person named Abraham Walton with the above crime. At the Carlow assizes on Friday, John Sullivan was indicted for being a common vagrant without any lawful means of support, and Mr. Tuckey, a stipendiary magistrate, proved that this person had come to him and declared that he knew all about the murder of Lord Norbury: that upon the day it occurred he had been in the house of a man named ——, a tenant of his lordship, when another tenant then under ejectment, named Jordan, came in and said "the job was done." He (Mr. Tuckey) had forwarded the statement to government; but upon investigation it proved a complete fabrication. Sullivan had been quite unable to identify Jordan, and broke down in other particulars, upon which he was committed to gaol. The fellow was found guilty, and transported for seven years.

A letter from Magdeburg of the 7th March, states that 500 persons of the Lutheran persuasion in that province, and other parts of the Prussian dominions, intend to emigrate to North America in the month of May.

The draining of the great lake of Haarlem which has been so often projected, has at length been decided upon by the States General of Holland, by a majority of 45 to 6. The expense of this work is estimated at eight millions of florins.

London, April 6.—The Revenue Tables for the quarter and the year are published in the *Sun*, and we congratulate our readers on the very favourable character. The increase on the year, as compared to the year ending April 1838, is £2,142,366. The increase in the present quarter as compared to the corresponding quarter of last year, is £565,243. The increase of the Customs is for the year £1,053,179, for the quarter £349,899. Nothing is a better test of the well-being of the people than the Excise Revenue, and this has increased in the year £334,002, and in the quarter £135,658. Stamps have increased £143,101, in the year, but have decreased £7,941 on the quarter. The taxes yield in the present year £73,577, more than last, and the present quarter £45,864, more than the corresponding quarter of last year. The whole increase of the Post-office Revenue in the year is £25,275, and of this £23,000 accrues in the present quarter.

REMOVAL.

Straw Hat Making & Millinery.

THE MISSES FEARERBY respectfully inform the Public that they have removed from their late residence, to Horsfield-street, two doors from the Methodist Chapel, where they intend to continue the above branches in all their respective varieties. In returning sincere thanks to their friends for past favours, they solicit their future patronage, and pledge themselves to execute all orders with promptness and in the most fashionable manner.

N. B.—Two Apprentices wanted immediately; and a person who is well acquainted with the Straw Bonnet Business, may find constant employment, by applying as above. May 11.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, May 11, 1839.

The English Mail, which arrived on Sunday morning, brought us London papers to the 4th of April. We have since received Liverpool papers of the 6th, and the Halifax *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last furnishes us with extracts from the London *Sun* of the same date. The settlement of the Boundary Line between the State of Maine and this Province continued to be the subject of much remark in the English papers. The preposterous proposition of the *Times*, we are pleased to observe, was immediately met by a communication from "*A New-Brunswicker in London*", (Mr. Perley, of this city, we believe.) But notwithstanding the light which the New-Brunswicker has thrown upon the subject, the *Times*, we find, continues pertinaciously to adhere to its previous opinion. Some propositions for ascertaining or defining the Line appear to have been forwarded to Washington, by the Home Government, in the *Great Western*; but the precise nature of these proposals is not yet publicly known.

The Steamer *Liverpool* was to leave England on the 20th of April, for New York, where, it is expected, she arrived in the early part of this week. She leaves New York on Saturday next, the 18th instant, on her return to Liverpool.

☞Postscript.—By the arrival, this morning, of the schooner *James Clarke*, we have been put in possession of Boston papers of Wednesday last.—They contain Liverpool dates to the 8th April. The price of Cotton appears to have declined a little in the English market.

The average price of wheat in England, having fallen to 72s. 6d. the import duty has risen to 2s 6d per quarter, at which it will probably remain for a few weeks.

The ministerial papers appear to entertain no misgivings as to the result of Lord John Russell's appeal to the House on the 15th, and the Tory journals in like manner seem to anticipate nothing from it favorable to their party. The Spectator, intimates pretty strongly, that Sir Robert Peel and the leading Tories in the House will vote in favor of ministers on the question—or at all events will not vote against them. They are not yet ready to assume the government, the Spectator says; and Lord Roden's motion in the upper house is spoken of as a political blunder, for which the Tories do not thank him. The Times has distinctly declared its opinion that the vote on the 15th is not regarded by the Conservatives as one of importance—thereby hinting to the rank-and-file of the party that they need not be very particular in attending when the question is taken.

Touching the Boundary Question, the Times quotes the "official organ" of the Government, in the republication of an article on that subject, in which it is said that the Government can have no objection to a decision of the question, on a survey of the territory in dispute, and the striking of the boundary line according to the treaty of 1783. But it adds that it is useless to appoint a commissioner, without a *clear preliminary understanding between the two governments as to the principles by which the inquiry is to be regulated*, and that the proposition would be forwarded to the Government of the United States by the next packet.

The Times remarks that the ministry mean to say that the whole question is to be re-opened; there is to be a new survey, new commissioners, and another arbitration if the commissioners do not agree—which it thinks is very likely to prove correct. And it then quotes another paragraph from the article by the "Government writer," proposing, in case of necessity, an *interchange of territory*, or the *payment of a sum*, to be fixed as the value of the tract, the possession of which is *essential* to the British Government, if it appear that her claim to it cannot be supported by equitable proof. The Times says, the proposal to take up the whole subject *de novo* is not new, but was made by the *American* Minister to Lord Palmerston some time ago, and his Lordship forgot to communicate it to his colleagues!

Steam Ferry Boat.—The engine for the Boat building by Messrs. Olive, at Carleton, to ply across our harbour, has arrived in the ship *Ward*, from Liverpool. The Boat, being ready for launching, will be put in operation with all convenient speed.

Mechanics' Institute.—*Astronomy.*—The second Lecture upon this sublime Science, by the Rev. Mr. Andrew, was delivered on Monday evening last, before a crowded audience of Ladies and Gentlemen, and was illustrated by two large diagrams of the heavens, prepared by the talented Gentleman at considerable labour,—the whole giving great satisfaction to his highly respectable auditory.

At the general meeting of the Stockholders of the City Bank, held on Friday the 3d instant, it was resolved that the capital stock of that Bank should be merged in the Bank of New-Brunswick, which, we learn, has since been done in accordance with the resolution.—*Observer.*

Bank of New-Brunswick.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Thomas Barlow, John Boyd, R. W. Crookshank, L. H. DeVeber, Robert F. Hazen, Charles Hazen,* Hon. Hugh Johnston, Thomas Leavitt,* Nehemiah Merritt,* William H. Scovil, Charles C. Stewart,* John Walker,† and Frederick A. Wiggins, Esquires.

Those marked thus (*) were Directors of the City Bank,—and thus marked (†) a new Director.

At a meeting of the Directors on Tuesday morning, upon resignation of Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, (late President of the City Bank,) was unanimously elected President.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held on Tuesday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—Charles Ward, Hugh Mackay, Ralph M. Jarvis, John Wishart, Henry Gilbert, John M. Wilmot, Stephen Wiggins, James Whitney, Gilbert T. Ray, Ambrose S. Perkins, William Hammond, John Kerr, and Lewis Burns, Esquires.—And at a meeting of the Directors the next morning, Henry Gilbert, Esquire, was elected President, vice Charles Ward, Esquire, who declined.

Messrs. Mackay, Ray, Gilbert, Hammond, Kerr, and Burns, are new Directors: the two first named of these Gentlemen were Directors of the City Bank.

We understand that it was decided in Council held at Government House yesterday, that "the Timber lately cut upon the Disputed Territory, shall, under the peculiar circumstances, be allowed to go to market on the payment of a duty of eight shillings per ton, or upon good and sufficient securities for the payment of that duty within six months."—*Fredericton Sentinel, May* 4.

From the Royal Gazette, May 8.

We understand that the Lieutenant Governor has received by the April Mail, despatches from the Secretary of State, conveying to His Excellency the most entire approval on the part of Her Majesty's Government, of all his measures and views, in connexion with the recent disputes with the State of Maine.

Provincial Appointments.—Charles P. Wetmore, Benjamin Wolhaupter, William J. Bedell, Lemuel A. Wilmot, and Thomas Gill, Esqrs. and Moses Pickard, and Thomas Murray, to be Commissioners of the Alms House in Fredericton.

The Hon. Harris Hatch to be added to the list of Commissioners for Packets between Saint Andrews, Campo Bello, and Grand Manan.

James Munson, to be Keeper of the Light House on Cape Enrage.

James Gore, to be Vaccinating Surgeon at Saint Andrews, County of Charlotte.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 4th May, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel John Allen, of the York County Militia, to be Quarter Master General to the Militia Forces of the Province, vice Major Gallagher, resigned.

The following promotions having been omitted to be sent to the Royal Gazette Office for publication at the proper time, are now inserted for the information of the parties concerned.

City Rifle Battalion.—1st Lieut. Edward W. Greenwood to be Captain, vice Crookshank, unattached, dated 24th Feb. 1839; 2d Lieut. David M'Millan, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Greenwood, promoted, 24th Feb. 1839; 2d Lieut. James Nethery, to be 1st Lieut. vice Hooper, discontinued, 25th do.; Duncan Robertson, Gent. to be 2d Lieutenant, vice M'Millan, 24th do.; George F. Smith, Gent. to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Nethery, 25th do.

By command. George Shore, A. G. M.

A very numerous meeting of the Mechanics took place at Chatham on the 19th ult. to adopt measures to congratulate the Hon. Joseph Cunard, upon his return to Miramichi. Committees were appointed to draw up an Address to express the high sense entertained of him, as an enterprising merchant, the obligations they are under for the patronage he has at all times bestowed on Domestic Manufactures—and, as one of the firm of Samuel Cunard & Co., for the stupendous undertaking with Government, for the conveyance of the Mails between Great Britain and the North American Colonies, by steam. On the 1st instant, the different Trades moved in procession, headed by the Amateur Band, to the residence of that Honorable and popular Gentleman, who was in readiness to receive their address, to which he made an appropriate reply.—*Royal Gazette.*

From the Halifax Recorder, May 4.

Downing Street, 2d April, 1839.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your Despatch of the 27th February last, No. 11, reporting the proceedings of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, with reference to the recent encroachments of the State of Maine on the Territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States.

Having laid this Despatch before the Queen, Her Majesty has commanded me to express the satisfaction with which She has received this additional proof of the attachment of the Legislature and People of Nova Scotia to Her Person and Government, and of their sense of the importance of promoting the union of all parts of the British Empire. Her Majesty, however, trusts, that no occasion may arise for subjecting Her faithful Subjects in Nova-Scotia to the fatigues and dangers which they have so promptly offered to undertake. I have the honor to be, &c. &c. NORMANBY.

Lt. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Another Delegation.—The Prince Edward Island House of Assembly on the 6th ult. voted £500 to defray the expenses of a delegation from that body to England, in the event of its being required before the close of the session, to represent the necessities and wishes of that colony to the Home Government.—*Halifax Recorder.*

London Journals of the 3d ultimo announce that Lord Brougham, and Mr. Leader, M. P. have arrived at Paris, but the purpose of their visit to that City is not stated. It strikes us, however, that those distinguished personages have left England only to hold a conference—like snakes in the grass—with Mr. Papineau in the Metropolis of France.—*Ib.*

Halifax, May 8.—Arrived on Sunday last, Her Majesty's Ships *Pique*, *Andromache* and *Wanderer*, from Jamaica, in 18 days' passage, with the 8th Regt. under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ball. The disembarkation took place on Monday afternoon. The corps appeared in a very healthy state.—*Royal Gazette.*

Her Majesty's Steamer Medea, which arrived on Sunday was fired into between Havanah and Jamaica by a French man-of-war brig. One man, unfortunately, was killed, and several wounded by the discharge. The facts of this most untoward occurrence appear to be as follow:—The Medea passed and spoke the Frenchman at the fall of the evening; shortly after passing, the Commodore, who was on board, recollecting that the Brig might not have heard of the ratification of peace with Mexico, thought it well to give the information. The Medea altered her course, and went after the Brig for this purpose. To the latter this movement appeared suspicious; when the vessels had neared each other, the Frenchman, without any preliminaries, blazed away at, as he thought, the hostile Mexican. The people on board the Steamer were astounded by this reception,—her heavy guns were brought to bear, and a few minutes would have sufficed to give an awful answer, but the Commanding Officer forebore; the Frenchman made an apology, which was accepted, and so the matter appears to have ended.—*Novascotian.*

A meeting of the Hotel subscribers took place at the Exchange last evening, when the proceedings of the Committee were detailed. Two sites were mentioned as being under consideration, but from the explanations given, it is most probable that the Garden known as "Fairbanks' Garden" will be the place on which the Hotel will be erected.—*Times.*

Quebec, April 26.—A proclamation has been issued by His Excellency the Governor General, declaring that Martial Law shall cease in the District of St. Francis from the 16th inst. It has been in force there since the 16th November last.

We understand that Baron Frateliu was liberated on Saturday. The only political prisoner now remaining in the jail of this city is Mr. C. Hunter, Advocate.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Bytown Gazette states that the estimated value of the timber prepared on the Ottawa and its tributary streams may be rated at £200,000

The same paper says that the amount of tolls levied on the Rideau Canal for the last three years are as follows:—1836, £2,851; 1837, £4,196; 1838, £5,295.

Montreal Markets, May 1.

We this day resume our periodical notices of the state of the markets. The supplies of produce, flour, ashes, &c from Upper Canada have continued to flow down in pretty copious streams since the navigation.—There has been, however, no active business done as yet, and what has been done is chiefly in preparation We give the following quotations of some of the more important of our products in the present state of the market.

Flour—Large quantities are coming to market, and rates are excessively dull. It is nominally held at $9 for superfine, and 8½ for fine.

Provisions—The receipts of Pork from above, which, however, have not been large, have made no impression on prices; and Prime stands at $19, Prime Mess at $20 and $21, and Mess at $26. Beef is extremely scarce, and would bring $14 and $15 for Prime Mess—very trifling quantities having arrived.

UPPER CANADA.

We learn from the Kingston Chronicle that the House of Assembly has at last come to a decision on the long agitated question of the Clergy Reserves, by passing a bill providing for their division among all denominations of Christians recognized by law. The Bill was to go up to the Council on the 25th of April.

Sir George Arthur has issued a circular, strongly condemning the practice of firing into American steamboats, &c. and directing the local authorities to be vigilant in preventing such disgraceful occurrences.

Engineers are now engaged surveying the Welland Canal, with a view to make it a ship canal.—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

His Excellency Colonel Reid, C. B., the newly-appointed Governor of Bermuda, arrived at Saint George's on the 11th ult. in the Barque *Barlow*, of St. John, Capt. Spence, 51 days from Portsmouth.

Sir Stephen R. Chapman, who for a number of years has administered the Government of Bermuda with very general satisfaction to the inhabitants, was to sail for New-York about the 20th ult. in the Barque *Ospray*—which vessel had been generously tendered to His Excellency, for that purpose, by the Hon. Henry G. Hunt, of Bermuda.

The Government of Trinidad has devolved upon Colonel Mein, of the 74th Regiment, who was the senior Military Officer in the Island on the death of the late Governor, Sir G. Hill.

Fire at Fort Fairfield.—The guard house and the store house of the Maine Land Agent's party at Fort Fairfield, on the Aroostook, together with most of their contents, consisting in part of 125 barrels of pork, about 300 barrels of bread, a few boxes of ammunition, amounting to near $10,000, were destroyed by fire on the 22d ult.

Boundary Question in Parliament.—The incidental conversations which have arisen in the British Parliament, on the Boundary Question, as reported in the late papers, do not throw much light on the prospect of the adjustment of the matter in controversy. The strong general declaration of Lord Brougham that the British Government in their claim are clearly and manifestly in the wrong, does not amount to much. Such is undoubtedly the opinion of every person acquainted with the facts involved in the question, who is not so situated as to feel politically bound to maintain an opposite opinion. So far is Lord Brougham from being so situated, that it is doubtless more in conformity with his present policy to embarrass, than to further the views of the Ministry. The language of Mr. C. Buller is perhaps entitled to even less weight. He concluded a speech marked by some gross blunders, by declaring that "whatever might be the claim of the Americans, the claim set up by the British Government was the most preposterous and absurd that ever was heard of in British diplomacy." He afterwards said that his reason for making this declaration was that if there were any hope of an amicable adjustment of the Question, the British negotiators must make some claim more consonent with justice, and he qualified his declaration by adding that he thought the American claim as untenable as the British.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

From the Washington Globe of April 29.

Reports have been received at the War Office, which state that perfect tranquillity prevails on the New-York portion of the border. On the Vermont border there is some excitement, and there have been occasional burnings, limited to a few barns, but not 'extensive conflagrations and bloodshed,' as reported in several of the papers. Very little doubt is entertained that in almost every instance the burnings were perpetrated by the refugees within our own border; but the fire at Ogdensburgh is found to have been the result of accident. From the measures which have been taken by Colonel Worth on the Vermont portion of the frontier, similar to those adopted on the New-York border, we have every reason to hope for the like favourable results. The Colonel suggested to a committee of gentlemen, appointed by the authorities of Highgate to investigate the recent burnings, the policy of seeking an interview with a corresponding body on the opposite side, to which they promptly acceded, and they were furnished by Col. Worth with letters to Col. Williams, commanding the Canadian frontier in that quarter; and from the high standing of this officer, we have every assurance he will give his cordial support to the measure.

The officer who was sent to Prescott, in Upper Canada, for the purpose of making known to the commander of Her Majesty's forces at that place the facts in relation to the outrages committed by the troops at Prescott on the steam-boat '*United States*,' reports, that on his interview with Colonel Young, the commanding officer, the Colonel informed him that, as soon as information had reached him of this unpleasant affair, he had caused an investigation to be made in regard to it, and that the examination was still in progress;—but all that had been learned was, that the firing on the occasion had proceeded from a crowd on the wharf, by persons unknown, belonging to the militia, the only description of troops stationed at Prescott; that every exertion would be made to discover the offenders, and exemplary punishment inflicted upon them; and that the act was in violation of his instructions, of law, and order. He deeply regretted the occurrence, and promised that every exertion on his part should be made to prevent similar acts.

Passenger in the John from Liverpool—Mr. J. P. Coldwell.

☞ Dr. Bartlett's sixth Lecture on Phrenology will be given at the usual place this evening, at 8 o'clock.

As many persons seem to think Phrenology affords no criterion for judging of character, and of course that Phrenologists can pronounce with no more certainty upon the peculiarities of persons with whom they are not acquainted, by an examination of the head, than any observing individual can by looking in the face—Dr. B. proposes, this evening, to test the subject in a manner that must satisfy all. He will submit to be blindfolded, and in that situation examine the heads of such persons as the audience may nominate.

Saint John Savings' Bank.

D. Jordan, Esq. Cashier.

Office hours—from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.

Deposited in April,	£312	13	0
Withdrawn in do,	406	1	1

Acting Trustee for May, John R. Partelow, Esq.

MARRIED.

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. R. Wilson, A. M., Mr. Thomas Paschal to Miss Janet Jarvie Graham, both of Portland.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. James M'Kinley, to Miss Mary Ellison.

On the 2d inst. by the same, Mr. John Barron, to Miss Catherine Conley, all of the Parish of Portland.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Andrew, Mr. James Rolston, to Miss Margaret M'Caver, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Wilmot, (N. S.) on the 30th ult. by the Rev. George Johnson, Mr. William H. Harrison, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John Slocomb, Esq. of Nova-Scotia.

At St. Stephen's, on the 18th ult. by the Rev. S. Busby, John Porter, Esq. to Miss Ann Whitney.

At Halifax, on the 1st inst, by the Rev. John Scott, James Dewolf Fraser, Esq. of Windsor, to Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Charles R. Prescott, of Cornwallis.

DIED,

At nine o'clock on Monday morning, the 6th inst. after a very severe illness of eleven days, Mrs. Margaret Whipple, wife of A. W. Whipple, Esquire, and daughter of W. E. N. Deveber, Esquire, aged 20 years. Mrs. W. bore her illness with the most pious fortitude, and died as she had lived, a sincere christian. She was a most affectionate and kind wife, a dutiful daughter, and a talented and accomplished woman. Her loss will be irreparable to her bereaved husband and friends.

At Yarmouth, on 27th April, Miner Huntington, Esq. aged 76.

At Bath, (England,) on the 28th March, aged 74 years, Mrs. Coffin, the widow of the late General Coffin, of this Province—respected, lamented and beloved by a numerous family and circle of acquaintances.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—arrived,

Saturday—Ship Mersey, Mather, Hull, 45 days—Mackay, Brothers & Co. coals, &c.

Sunday—Ship Orbit, Robinson, Liverpool, 35—Jas. Kirk, merchandize.

Monday—Ship Abeona, Grant, Liverpool, 45—Milby & Thomas, salt and coals.—Spoke in lat. 42 30, long. 56, ship Emerald, Eills, hence, for Liverpool, 7 days out.

Atlantic, Hardenbrook, Greenock, 33—Owens & Duncan, merchandize.

Amy, Crowell, Penzance, 36—Mackay, Brothers & Co. ballast.

Brig Sarah Jane, Robotham, New-York, 4—Crookshank & Walker, ballast.

Tuesday—Brig Lerwick, Currie, Liverpool, 34—W. Tisdale, merchandise.

Schr. Britannia, Smith, Halifax—Master, assorted cargo.

Wednesday—Schr. Brilliant, Mitchell, Philadelphia, 9—S. Wiggins & Son, flour.

Friday—Ship Meteor, Brown, Hull, 42—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Idea, Pennington, Dublin, 33—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Brig Hibernia, Feneron, Kinsale, 32—to order, ballast—113 passengers.

John, Butters, Liverpool, 33—Isaac Ketchum, merchandise.

Westmorland, Smith, Liverpool, 41—N. S. Demill, merchandise.—On the 19th ult. lost topmasts, fore-yard, and mainmast head, in a heavy squall from S. W.

Schr. Mary Jane, Spencer, St. Kitts, 20—B. Gale, molasses.

This morning—Schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Barberry, Letteny, Annapolis, staves.
Paragon, Wright, Digby, fish, staves, and eggs.
Mary Jane, Gatcomb, Grand Manan, deals.
Adventure, Sheffner, Annapolis, staves.
Friends, Morgan, Campo Bello, ballast.
Sunday—Meteor, Clark, St. Andrews, passengers.
Caledonia, Harrison, Mace's Bay, timber.
William Henry, Thomson, Leproe, lumber.
Favorite, Helms, St. George, deals.
Mink, Trafton, Musquash, deals.
Olive Branch, Breen, St. Andrews, lathwood.
Monday—Independence, Steves, Hillsboro, deals.
Lark, Stiles, Hopewell, deals.
Pilgrim, Hatfield, Parrsboro, deals.
Albion, Garrick, Shepody, hay and deals.
Sophia, Chute, Annapolis, staves and deals.
Matilda, Flagg, Grand Manan, ballast.
Sarah, Malcolm, Digby, staves and boards.
Welcome Return, Kay, Campo Bello, ballast.
Minetty, Gilliatt, Annapolis, staves.
Tuesday—Ploughboy, Ferris, St. Andrews, lumber.
Nova-Scotia, Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, Leavitt, Digby, passengers.
Wednesday—Diligence, Martin, Mispeck, deals.
Deborah, Grady, Tynemouth, deals.
Rainbow, Vaughan, St. Martins, ballast.
Grace, Lockhart, Cornwallis, potatoes and oats.
Thursday—Dove, Gilliatt, Annapolis, hay.
Hero, Bellmore, Dipper Harbour, ballast.
Nova-Scotia, Reed, Digby, passengers and cattle.
Hare, Turnbull, Digby, staves and eggs.
Maid of the Mist, Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.
Friday—Meteor, Clark, Windsor, passengers.
Swan, Dunham, from a Fishing Voyage, fish.
Barbara, Wright, Digby, fish.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

4th—Albion, Huggins, Cork.
Matthew King, Hamilton, Cork.
6th—Providence, Wilson, Hull.
9th—Alexander Edmond, Strang, London.
Beverley, Brewer, London.
10th—Idea, Pennington, Dublin.

CLEARED,

Ship Magnificent, Whitty, Liverpool, timber.
Renfrewshire, Hutchinson, Glasgow, timber.
Hannah Kerr, Bacon, Liverpool, timber.
British Queen, Dudne, Liverpool, timber.
Chester, Lawson, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Eliza Ann, Butler, Belfast, deals.
Essequibo, Lamont, Greenock, timber.
Emerald, Beckwith, Black River, (Jamaica,) fish and lumber.
Sir Allan MacNab, Bingay, Saint Kitts, fish and lumber.
Schr. Britannia, Smith, Halifax, salt.
Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, pig iron, &c.
Caroline, M'Graw, Halifax, salt.
Union Jack, Norris, Boston, pig iron.
Sarah, Larkin, Halifax, salt.
Russell, Nickerson, Halifax, salt.
Friend, Norris, Parrsboro, flour, corn, &c.
Mercy Jane, Cook, Montego Bay, (Jamaica,) fish and lumber.
Brilliant, Mitchell, Philadelphia, plaster.

Sailed, on Thursday evening, H. M. S. Cleopatra, Capt. Lushington, for Halifax.

Shipwreck.—The schooner Amethyst, E. Larkin, master, on her passage from Boston to this port, was upset in a squall early on the morning of Friday the 3d instant, and two persons, Mr. Henry Wood, and a Mr. Smith, were lost. The other passengers and crew, ten in number, were taken off the wreck at 11 A. M. of the same day, by the American schr. Compeer, Capt. Lincoln, and landed at Ellsworth, (Maine); from the inhabitants of which place, as well as from Capt. Lincoln and his crew, the unfortunate sufferers received every possible care and attention.

Spoken, 23d ult. lat 43 42, long. 49 40, barque Lord John Russell, 8 days from St. John for London.

Brig Lincoln, Ricker, hence, at Philadelphia, 5th instant.—Schr. Delaware, Waite, at Portland, on the 7th.

British ship Europe, from Liverpool, ashore below New-York, it is thought will not be got off.

Arrived at Cork, 21st March, schr. Arab, Pickance, St. John; 24th, barque Albion, Johnson, do.; 26th, brig La Plata, Perkins, do.—At Belfast, 22d, schr. Rover, Spence, do.—At Greenock, 22d, ship Ellen Bryson, Hegarty, do.

Sailed from Belfast, 26th March, ship Prudence, Phillips, for Saint John.—Cork, 26th, Champlain, Dunn, St. Andrews; April 1st, Pearl, Fletcher, New Orleans.—Hull, 29th March, Warrior, Seivright, Quebec.

Miramichi, May 7.—*First Arrival.*—We were much gratified yesterday morning to see a schooner working her way up. There are four square-rigged vessels in the river, waiting for a fair wind. It will be seen by our shipping list that one (the James Dennison, 30 days from Exeter,) has been reported.

Quebec, April 27.—We have no arrivals yet from sea. The river is clear of ice, and it is not probable that any impediment will be met with by vessels coming up. The wind has been favorable for two or three days past, and arrivals are hourly expected.—*Transcript.*

The schr. True Friend, Godier, cleared at Montreal last week for St. John, and is now on her way down the river by wind.—*Gazette, 22d April.*

SAINT JOHN HOTEL COMPANY.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John Hotel Company will take place on Monday the 13th instant, at the Hotel, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the present year; when other business of importance will be laid before them.

THOMAS NISBET,
St. John, May 8, 1839. *President.*

☞NOTICE.☜

THE regular Monthly Meeting of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute for May, will be held at the Rooms of the Institute in Germain-street, on Monday the 13th instant, at eight o'clock P. M. S. J. SCOVIL,
May 4th, 1839. *R. Sec'y.*

A REGULAR Monthly Meeting of HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 301, under the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, will be held at their Lodge Room in Church-st. on Tuesday evening next, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock. By Order of the W. M.
May 11. JAS. NETHERY, Secretary.

MR. WHITNEY has removed to Mr. Flaglor's House, in Germain-street, immediately opposite the residence of Wm. Scovil, Esq. where he may be consulted as usual, from 9 till 5 o'clock each day, in the various departments of DENTISTRY. *St. John, 11th May*, 1839.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have taken the brick FIRE PROOF Building, newly erected by D. Hatfield, Esq. in Saint John-street, fronting on the South West Corner of the Market-square, where they will carry on business as heretofore, as *Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.*
11th May—3w. JOHN KERR & CO.

☞NOTICE.☜

ALL Persons still indebted to the Estate of Dr. Thomas Paddock, late of this City, deceased, are particularly requested to call and pay the same with as little delay as practicable, either at the Counting Room of John V. Thurgar, Esq. or to
MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*

FOR SALE—by immediate application.

A Handsome and substantial GIG. Also to Let, with immediate possession—An excellent Dry Goods STORE, with Counting Room attached, and a very large and commodious Loft, fronting on Duke and Water streets.
Apply as above. 11th May, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of

PICKUP & SWEET,

respectfully notify their friends and the public generally, that they have taken a Store in Ward Street, near the South Market Wharf, where they will constantly keep on hand Wheat and Rye Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, and a good assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, suitable for either Country or Town Customers, and trust by attention to business and moderate charges to obtain a share of public patronage.
WILLIAM D. PICKUP,
JAMES R. SWEET.
Saint John, May 11, 1839.—3m.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber gratefully returns thanks to the public generally for the preference which they have given him in his office as a Marshal of the City. He would refer persons unacquainted with him to those who have favoured him with their business as to the punctuality of the payment of any monies which he may have collected from time to time; and he also promises to continue that punctuality, and, by so doing, to merit a greater share of business. He has commenced Boarding at Mr. S. G. Deforest's, *New-Brunswick House*, where he may be seen; or, if papers are left at No. 6, King-street, they will be punctually attended to.
May 11. JAMES STOCKFORD.

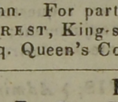
TIMBER FOR SALE.

248 TONS 17 inch PINE TIMBER, 100 tons 18 inch ditto,
251 tons 14½ to 15 ditto, ditto,
771 do. 13½ do. BIRCH TIMBER,
75 do. 11 do. Norway Pine ditto,
240 do. Spruce Timber.
Apply to J. & H. KINNEAR.
May 7, 1839.

Deals and Boards for sale.

300 M. Feet Deals, now on the Wharf, and in shipping order;
130 M. Feet Shipping BOARDS, also on the Wharf. GEO. E. FRINK.
May 11th, 1839.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

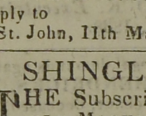


A VESSEL of 100 to 125 tons burthen, and for which prompt payment will be made. For particulars apply to
May 11. JAMES KIRK.

TO LEASE—*for a term of years*—

LOT No. 890, on the corner of Mecklenburgh and Wentworth-streets, in the City of Saint John. For particulars, inquire of Mr. S. Deforest, King-street, or of William Foshay, Esq. Queen's County. May 11.—4†

FOR SALE,



That well known Property in Gagetown, formerly owned and occupied by James Blizzard, and at present tenanted by James Mays, as a Public Establishment.—The premises are admirably situated for business of any kind; and a Wharf having recently been erected on the property, next the public landing, will add much to its former advantageous situation.
Apply to JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, 11th May, 1839.

SHINGLE MACHINES.

THE Subscriber manufactures Shingle Machines of a superior quality and of a most approved construction, which he will warrant to be inferior to none now in use in the Province. Having had many years' experience in various descriptions of machinery, particularly the Shingle Machine, he feels confident that those made by him, will, on trial, give very general satisfaction.

Refer to a machine now in operation at the works of the *Saint John Mills and Canal Company*, where application can be made to
I. G. JOHNSON.
Union Point, Falls of the St. John, 11th May, 1839.—3¶
[Sentinel, 3 months.]

Morris' Peptic Pills,

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Complaints of the Liver, Kidnies, &c.; to correct the evil effects of Smoking; agreeable laxative for persons going to sea.

N. B.—This Medicine is purely Vegetable, containing no particle of Mercurial preparation or any description of mineral whatever.

WORMS! LIVING WORMS!

LIVING Worms are not so easily detached from their places in the bowels, as when dead; there is an astonishing *instinct of place*—if one may so term it—in these creatures, by which they are induced to adhere the more tenaciously to their feeding ground when they find themselves attacked by medicine. Sometimes a wily Esculian, by coaxing them with good things, such as molasses for instance, which above all they dearly love; by plying them with this seducing bait until they become pampered and obese, the dexterous vermicide often wheedles them away from their pastures—from their dark biding places into open air, when he immediately despatches them without mercy. But of the many plans and remedies, it is not in the power of ignorant persons to decide upon the best. It gives the proprietor of the Peptic Pills great pleasure in communicating to anxious parents a most astonishing fact that has occurred within the last few days, and communicated to him by a respectable person of Halifax, a widowed mother, whose only daughter, a child of eleven years of age, is the subject of the circumstance in question, and the unimpeachable character of whose parent places the statement beyond a reach of doubt. Upon the authority, therefore, of Mrs. Moser, daughter of Mr. Dalbenty, deceased, and widow of Capt. Moser, late of Lunenburg, N. S. I am freely permitted to inform the public, that, about a fortnight ago, Mrs. M. gave to her daughter at night, two of the Peptic Pills, which brought away on the following day two very large Worms, which to use her own words, "frightened her to look at," that she immediately acquired confidence in the medicine, and a few days ago she administered as before, two others at night, and on the following day she was horrified upon seeing one living mass of Worms, (not less than One Thousand she supposes,) dislodged by the second dose of the Medicine.
F. W. MORRIS, M. D.

☞ This new and invaluable MEDICINE, which has been so liberally patronized in Nova Scotia, and very extensively so in this Province during the last winter, can cordially be recommended to all persons afflicted with any of the above complaints; and we are in possession of receipts, and can produce them if required, which warrant this commendation.

To prevent any deception, they are sold only by the following Agents:—
W. L. Avery, Bookseller, Prince William Street, St. John; W. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; R. Chesnut, Fredericton.
GEORGE HARDY.
General Agent for F. W. Morris, M. D. Graduate of Edinburgh University.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

Per "Sophia," from London:

MRS. MILLAR has received her Spring assortment of Pattern Bonnets, Dress Caps, TURBANS, COLLARS, Collarets &c. &c. to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of Saint John, by whom she has been so liberally patronised.

Also—A choice assortment of FLOWERS, suitable for the season. May 11.

HAT & FUR STORE, KING STREET.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment—26 Cases and 6 hhds. Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Boy's Black and Drab HATS, of every description; CLOTH CAPS, Hat Cases, &c. &c. which are offered *Wholesale* or *Retail*, at low prices.
*** Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS.
St. John, 7th May.—3. G. & E. SEARS.

WHOLESALE CLOTH MART.

PER LATE ARRIVALS—

CASES wool and cloth dyed Superfine Black CLOTHS,
Cases Invisible Green, Browns, Olives, &c.
" Blacks, superfine wool dyed,
" Blues, do. do.
" Blue and Black CASSIMERES,
" Black and Fancy coloured BUCKSKINS,
Bales of Peel and Melbourne Stripes,
" assorted colours QUEEN'S OWN, a new article,
" Blue, Black, Mix'd, and Brown Doeskin Stripes,
" Printed Cassimeres, various colours and qualities,
" Printed ANTWERPS—colour Blue and Black Mix'd.
" " SATINETTS, various colours,
" " and plain CASSINETS, do.
" " MOLESKINS, do.
" " CALICOS,
" Bleached and Grey COTTONS,
" Saxony FLANNELS.
ALSO—Cotton Warp, water twist; Red Padding, Summer Slops, Blue Jackets, Silesians, plain and printed; Threads, from 25 to 36 various colours; Sewing Silks, Twist, Cases of HATS;—with various other Goods, all of which are offered for sale on liberal terms.
May 11, 1839. JOHN RHODES.

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. *WAREHOUSE*, 11th May, 1839.

Now landing ex ships Orbit and John, from Liverpool:

Sheffield & Wolverhampton Goods, *viz.:*
20 PIECES Hair Seating, 18 to 20 inch; 16 cwt. Curled Hair,
5 cases Pit Saws, Hand Saws, Mill Saws;
5 casks Joiners' and Coopers' Tools,
2 ditto Masons' Tools,
14 casks and cases, containing a large and general assortment of CUTLERY;
306 stone Iron WIRE, assorted, No. 1 to 20;
2 casks Saddlery, Shot Belts, &c.
26 bundles Blister STEEL.
THOMAS M'AVITY & CO.

Wines, Brandy, & Geneva.

Just received ex ships "Mozambique" and "Atlantic" from Glasgow—
50 HHDS. best Martell's Brandy, 2 do. Pale ditto.
10 Hogsheads GENEVA,
60 Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. Casks of Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe WINES;
1 Puncheon Malt WHISKY;
20 Barrels ALE and PORTER;
WINE BOTTLES and Ginger Beer CORKS; together with the usual stock on hand, will be sold low for satisfactory payments.
THOMAS PARKS.
Dock Street, St. John, 11th May, 1839.

New Spring Goods.

The Subscribers have received ex "Sophia," from London and "John" from Liverpool, a new and splendid assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, among which are—
100 PIECES CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—fashionable colours,
100 ps. fashionable Stripes, &c. for Pantaloons,
1000 " Prints; 200 do. Furniture Prints,
100 " Regatta Stripes; 50 do. Bed Tick,
50 " Red, White, and Yellow FLANNELS,
100 " Stripes and Checks; 100 do. Ginghams,
50 " fashionable Merinos; 50 do. do. Moreens,
25 " Saxony Cloth; 20 do. Carpeting,
4 doz. Hearth Rugs; 200 do. Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
50 pieces Irish Linen, Osnaburgs, &c.
Duck, Canvas, Ribbons, Silks, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Stays, Nett, Laces, Muslins, Edgings and Insertion, fringe worked Capes and Collars, Stocks, in great variety, Braces, Threads, Reels, Cotton Balls, Victoria Boxes, Work Boxes, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Oil Cloth for Tables and Floors, Moleskin; Book, Jaconet, Mull and Checked Muslins; Bishop's Lawn, Camlet, Satinett, &c. &c.; Earthenware in Crates; Hollow Ware, Brown Ware, a general assortment of Groceries, &c. &c. &c. all of which have been selected with care, and are offered at very low prices for *Cash* only. They respectfully invite their customers to call and examine. E. FARLEY & CO.
Prince William Street, May 11, 1839.

PORT, Madeira, SHERRY, BRANDY, Geneva, Rum, &c.

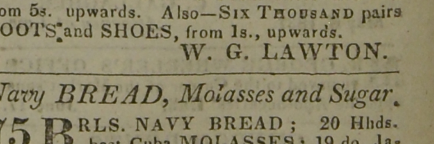
Landing ex "Sophia," from London:

PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks choice Old PORT;
Butts, Hogsheads, and Qr. Casks Brown, Pale, and Dark golden Old SHERRY;
Pipes East India MADEIRA;
Pipes Hhds. and Quarter Casks MADEIRA—(*Blackburn's Brand*);
Pipes and Hhds. Madeira—(*Houghton's brand,*)
Hhds. Calcavelhos, Lisbon, Sauterne;
Pipes and Hogsheads Dark and Pale BRANDY, (*approved brands*);
Hogsheads best Scheidam GIN;
Puncheons very old Jamaica RUM;
Hogsheads London B. S. PORTER;
Hhds. London PALE ALE;
CLARETS, La Rose, Latour, Chatena Margaux, Haut Brion.—*And for sale by*
WILLIAM P. RANNEY.

In addition to the above, the Subscriber offers for sale at his Establishment in Prince William-street, an extensive and well selected Stock of:

Port, Sherry, Madeira, Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, &c.—and a large variety of Bottled WINES, comprising—E. I. Madeira, L. P. Madeira, L. M. MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, Champagne, Burgundy, Stock, Hermitage, CLARET, Barsac, Sauterne, Bucellas, Marsalla, TENERIFFE, Catalonia, CHERRY BRANDY, &c. &c.
London Bottled PORTER;
90 Packages—Congo, Souchong, Gunpowder, Hyson, Twankay TEAS; *of the Clifton's cargo.*
Refined SUGAR—in Casks and Tierces;
20 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT;
Also—Expected by the "*Hebe*" from London, a further supply and a choice assortment of Continental WINES, in Bottle.
Agency and Commission Business transacted as heretofore.
May 11, 1839. W. P. RANNEY.

11th May, 1839.



JUST received per *Sophia*, from London, and *British Queen*, from Liverpool:—One Thousand Gentlemen's Fashionable HATS, from 5s. upwards. Also—Six Thousand pairs BOOTS and SHOES, from 1s., upwards.
W. G. LAWTON.

Navy BREAD, Molasses and Sugar.

75 BRLS. NAVY BREAD; 20 Hhds. best Cuba MOLASSES; 19 do. Jamaica SUGAR—for sale by
11th May—2i. S. L. LUGRIN.

BACON, HERRINGS, &c.

1¼ TON prime BACON; 400 boxes Smoked HERRINGS;
80 bags Fine SALT.—Lately received and for sale low by THOMAS HANFORD.
11th May, 1839.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or giving any value whatever for four several Notes of Hand given by the Subscriber to *Patrick Morracy*—the first for £10, due 1st May, 1839, on which several payments amounting to £6 5s. are endorsed; the second for £25, due 1st November, 1839; the third for £25, due 1st November, 1840; the fourth for £10, due 1st November, 1841—as the Subscriber has not received value for the same and is determined to resist the payment thereof.
11th May, 1839.—1p JOHN HOLDER.