POETRY.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

TO MARY.

The noble poet, Byron, lov'd that name,
Fain would I praise it, though my muse be lame,
In thee young maid may all the virtues grow,
May heaven on thee its choicest gifts bestow.
Sweet tender rose-bud of life's opening spring,
May no chill nipping frosts on hoary wing,
On thy expanding bosom ever light;
To steal its fragrance or its beauty blight;
May no cold, bitter, rude, untimely storm,
Blast, whither or destroy thy lovely form;
May on thee gently fall the summer shower,
And summer suns beam on thy full blown flower.
But ah! I'm forced to tell thee with a sigh,
That every flower must fade and droop and die—
Since here, dear Mary, there's no fix'd abode.
Strive, early strive, to make thy peace with God;
His Son who suffered on th' accursed tree,
In winning accents says, O come to me;
Devote to him the morning of thy days—
In sacred anthems chaunt thy Maker's praise,
Who safe preserved thee in this vale of tears,
Through all the dangers of thine infant years—
For aught thou know'st, some guardian spirit near
To thee is present, though he don't appear,
A swift-wing'd seraph, of the angelic throng,
May fold his wings and listen to thy song;
Hence heavenward soar, and all majestic rise,
And swift as light'ning cleave the spangl'd skies,
Address the adoring hosts around the throne,
And shout with joy, we worship not alone;
In fervent prayer, his mercies great implore,
His works admire, his glorious name adore,
Keep his commandments with especial care,
Shun all temptations—each bewitching snare,
Each virtue practice—of all vice beware;
Thy parents honour, teachers high revere—
To them the all important task is given,
To form the mind, and point the way to heaven;
And so shall happiness and peace always,
Attend thee through a length of happy days,
And when thy bright unclouded sun goes down,
Thy rich reward a glorious heavenly crown.

St. John, May 18, 1840. J. W.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, May 19.

THE GREAT ARCTIC PROBLEM SOLVED.

The long mooted geographical problem of a North West Passage to the Pacific Ocean from the Atlantic, is at length solved: there *is* such a passage. The honor of this discovery belongs to Messrs. Dease & Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1837, and again in 1838, they attempted to complete the exploration of the Northern shore of this Continent, by descending Coppermine River, which empties into the Arctic Ocean —in longitude about 110 West, and from its mouth proceeding Eastward until they should arrive at the Westernmost point reached by explorers from the Atlantic. In both years they skirted along a great extent of coast, though much impaded by ice, but failed to accomplish the grand object of their pursuit. Now at length their perseverance has been rewarded. They have ascertained that Boothia is an island, and that it is separated from the main land by a strait from 3 to 10 miles wide, which connects the Gulf of Boothia, (partially explored by the Fury and Hecla,) with the Arctic Ocean, in about lat. 68 33, and long. 98 10. The centre passage from the mouth of Coppermine River to the Atlantic, (extending near 50 degrees of longitude,) lies to the Southward of lat. 69. But we will not detain our readers from their narrative. After descending Coppermine River, with their party, they reached Cape Franklin on the night of 20th July last, and rounded Cape Alexander on the 23th, in doing which, they encountered great peril from the violent head wind and drifting ice. The narrative proceeds as follows:

From Cape Alexander, situate in lat. 68 deg. 56 min. North, long. 106 deg. 40 min. W., to another remarkable point in lat. 68 deg. 33 min. N., long. 98 deg. 10 min. W., the Arctic coast may be comprised in one spacious bay, stretching as far South as lat. 67 deg. 40 min., before it turns off abruptly northward to the last mentioned position. This vast sweep, of which but an inconsiderable portion was seen by Mr. Simpson last year, is indented by an endless succession of minor bays, separated from one another by long narrow projecting points of land, enclosing an incalculable number of islands.

From this description it will be evident that our route was an extremely intricate one, and the duties of the survey most harrassing; but, whilst perplexed beyond measure in finding our way through these labyrinths, we derived great advantage from the protection afforded by the islands from the crushing force of the seaward ice, and the weather was generally clear. In fact, the most serious detention caused by ice on this part of the voyage, was from the 1st to the 5th of August, on a point that jutted out beyond the insular chain. White Bear Point, as it was called, lies in lat. 68 deg. 7 min, 85 sec. N., long. 103 deg. 36 min. 45 sec. W., variation 54 deg. 45 min. E. These bays and masses of islands present a distinct succession of geological features which can be best illustrated by our series of specimens of the rocks that compose this wild and barren coast. Vestiges of Esquimaux, mostly old, were met with wherever we landed. They appear to subsist in single families, or very small parties, and to travel inland, for the deer hunt in the month of June, not returning to their sealing Islands till the ice sets fast in October. A river twice the size of the Coppermine, which falls into the lat. 68 deg. 2 min. N., lon. 104 deg. 15 min. W., is much resorted to by rein deer and musk oxen in the summer season.

Finding the coast, as already remarked, trending northerly from the bottom of the great bay, we expected nothing less than to be carried round Cape Felix of Capt. James Ross, contrary to the conjecture hazarded by Mr. Simpson in his narrative of last year's journey. On the evening of the 10th August, however, (at the point already given,) we suddenly opened a strait running in to the southward of east, where the rapid rush of the tide scarcely left a doubt of the existence of an open sea leading to the mouth of Back's Great Fish River. This strait is ten miles wide at either extremity, but contracts to three in the centre. Even that narrow channel is much encroached upon by high shingle islands, but there is deep water in the middle throughout.

The 12th of August was signalized by the most terrific thunder storm we have ever witnessed in these regions. Next day it blew roughly from the westward, with a very dense cold fog, but we ran rapidly south-east, passed Point Richardson and Point Ogle of Sir George Back, and continued on till the darkness of the night and the increasing gale drove us ashore beyond Point Pechell. The storm shifted to the north-east, and lasted till the 16th, when we directed our course with flags flying to the Montreal Island. On its northern side our people, guided by Mackay, soon found a deposit made among the rocks by some of Sir George Back's party, but, as Mackay seemed to think, without that Officer's knowledge. It contained two bags of pemican and a quantity of cocoa and chocolate, all perfectly rotten, besides an old tin vasculum, and two or three other trivial articles, of which we took possession as memorials of our having breakfasted on the identical spot where the tent of our gallant though less successful precursor stood on his return from Point Ogle to the Great Fish River that very day five years before.

The arduous duty we had, in 1836, undertaken to perform, was thus fully accomplished; and the length and difficulty of the route back to the Coppermine, would have amply justified our immediate return. We had all suffered more or less from the want of fuel, and the deprivation of warm food, and the prospects grew more cheerless as the cold weather stole on apace; but having already ascertained the separation of Boothia from the American continent, on the western side of the Great Fish River, we determined not to desist till we had settled its relation thereto on the eastern side also. A fog which had come on, dispersed towards evening, and unfolded a full view of the picturesque shores of the estuary. Far to the southward Victoria Headland stood forth so clearly defined, that we instantly recognized it by Sir George Back's exquisite drawing. Cape Beaufort we almost seemed to touch, and with the telescope we were able to discern a continuous line of highland as far round as north-east, about two points more northerley than Cape Hay, the extreme eastern point seen by Sir George Back.

The traverse to the furthest visible land occupied six hours' unremitting labour at the oar, and the sun was rising on the 17th, when we scaled the bluff and singularly shaped Rocky Cape, to which our course had been directed. It stands in latitude 68 deg. 3 min. 56 sec. N. long. 94 deg. 35 min. W. The azimuth compass, by Jones, settled exactly in the true meridian, and agreed with two others, by the same maker, placed on the ground. From our proximity to the magnetic pole, the compass had latterly been of little or no use; but this was of the less consequence, as the astronomical observations were very frequent. The dip of the needle, which at Thunder Cove, (12th August) was 89 deg. 29 min. 35 sec. had here decreased to 89 deg. 16 min. 40 sec. N. This bold promontory, where we lay wind-bound till the 19th, was named Cape Britannia, in remembrance of our glorious country. On the beetling rock that sheltered our encampment from the sea, and forms the most conspicuous object on all this part of the coast, we erected a conical pile of ponderous stones, 11 feet high, that, if not pulled down by the natives, may defy the rage of a thousand storms. In it was placed a sealed bottle, containing a sketch of our proceedings, and possession was taken of our extensive discoveries in the name of Victoria I. amidst the firing of guns, and the enthusiastic cheers of the whole party.

On the 19th, the gale shifted from N. E. to E. S. E. and after crossing a fine bay, due east, with no small toil and danger, the coast bent away north east, which enabled us to effect a run of forty miles. Next day the wind resumed its former direction, and after pulling against it all the morning among the shoals and breakers, and gaining only three miles, we were obliged to take refuge in the mouth of a small river.

From a limestone ridge, about a league inland, we obtained a view of some very remote blue land in the north-east quarter, in all probability one of the southern promontories of Boothia. Two considerable islands lay far in the offing, and others, high and distant, stretched from E. to E. N. E.

Our view of the low main shore was confined to five miles in an easterly direction, after which it appeared to turn off greatly to the right. We could, therefore, scarcely doubt our having arrived at that large gulf uniformly described by the Esquimaux as containing many islands, and with numerous indentations stretching down southward till it approaches within forty miles of Repulse and Wager Bays. The exploration of such a gulf, which was the main object of the Terror's ill-starred voyage, would necessarily demand the whole time and energies of another expedition, having a starting or retreating point much nearer to the scene of operations than Great Bear Lake; and it was quite evident to us that any further foolhardy perseverance could only lead to the loss of the great object already attained, together with that of the whole party. We must here be allowed to express our admiration of Sir John Ross's extraordinary escape from this neighbourhood, after the protracted endurance of our ships, unparalleled in arctic storedry. The mouth of the stream, which bounded the last career of our admirable little boats, and received their name, lies in lat. 68. deg. 28 min. 27 sec. N., long. 97 deg. 3 min. W.; variation of the compass, 16 deg. 20 min. W. The strong wind that had forbidden our advance, gave wings to our retreat.

The same night, the 20th of August, we landed once more at Cape Britannia, and next morning we crossed the inland direct to Point Pechel, with a heavy sea. On the 22d we explored a long narrow bay on the west side of Point Ogle, which extends to the 68th parallel of latitude. The north wind blew roughly, with sharp frost, and next day we got no farther than Richardson. Thence we crossed over on the 24th, to what had from the continent appeared like two islands, but which we rightly conjectured to form part of the southern shore of Boothia, or, to speak with greater precision, of that land on which stands Cape Felix of Capt. James Ross. This shore we had the satisfaction of tracing for about sixty miles till it turned up to the north, in lat. 68 deg. 41 min. 16 sec. N., lon. 93 deg. 22 min. W. Only fifty-seven miles from Ross's Pillar, the dip of the needle was 89 deg. 28 min. 45 sec. N., the magnetic pole bearing N. N. E., distance ninety miles. The variation, as shown by the azimuth compass and the horizontal bar needle, was 45 deg. east. The objects seen on this coast are easily enumerated—a low uninteresting limestone tract, ghounding nevertheless in reindeer, musk oxen, and old native encampments. To the westward a good deal of ice appeared, and vast numbers of snow-geese passed high overhead in long triangular flights, bound for milder skies.

Whilst engaged in taking observations, our men constructed another durable memorial of our discoveries, which was saluted in the usual manner. Then, recrossing the strait on the 25th, we resumed for some time our outward route, only keeping more along the seaward verge of the islands, so as to shape a straighter course.

The weather, from being threatening and unsettled, soon became unequivocally severe. On the 29th of August, a snow-storm began, that lasted for seven days, during four days of which we were fixed to a single spot by the violence of the N. W. gales; while the frost was so keen, that the pools among the rocks on which we lay became solid enough to bear a up man. A more moderate interval succeeded this fierce outbreak. Quitting the continent again, at the large river already mentioned, we struck N. N. W., for an extensive island, twenty-two miles off, which we coasted N. W. for twenty miles; and, shortly before sunset, on the 6th of September, stood out thence due N. for the nearest point of Victoria Land, which proved equally distant. We have never seen any thing more brilliant than the phosphoric gleaming of the waves when darkness set in. The boats seemed to cleave a flood of molten silver; and the spray, dashed from their bows before the fresh breeze, fell back like showers of diamonds into the deep. It was a cold night, and when we at last made the land, cliffs, faced with eternal ice, obliged us to run on for a couple of leagues before we could take the shore with safety. The coast of Victoria Land, which we explored for upwards of 150 miles, is incomparably the boldest we have met with in these seas. Often, near the shore, no bottom could be found with thirty-five fathoms of line—and the cerulean blue color of the water every where indicated a profound depth. There are several noble bays, the largest of which, N.W. of Cape Alexander, is twenty miles wide, and equally deep, backed by snow-clad mountains. It attains to 69 deg. 40 min. N., the highest latitude of this voyage. At length we reached the extreme point seen by Mr. Simpson from Cape Franklin in 1838, where the coast of this large country begins again to trend northward of west, Cape Barrow lying by computation S. S. W., distant fifty miles. On the 10th Sept., we crossed this magnificent strait, with a strong E. S. E. or side-wind, and a rough sea, in which our gallant boats, old and worn out as they were, acquitted themselves beyond our most sanguine hopes. Our return from Cape Barrow was miserably retarded by furious N. W. winds, and severe stress of weather. Winter permanently set in on the 15th Sept.; and next day, to the undisguised joy of the whole party, we re entered the Coppermine River, after by far the longest voyage ever performed in boats on the Polar Sea. Leaving one of our little craft, together with the remains of the pemican, (which, through age and long exposure was become quite mouldy,) and various other articles, as a prize to the first Esquimaux who may visit the Bloody Fall, we ascended the river with our double crew in four days, abandoned our tents, and every thing but absolute necessaries, crossed the barren grounds, up to the knees in snow, having unluckily left our snow-shoes on the coast, and safely reached Fort Confidence at dusk on the 24th. The fisheries had failed sooner than ever, and we had good reason to congratulate ourselves on not being doomed to pass a third winter within the Arctic Circle.

After settling with the Indians, liberally rewarding the most deserving, and supplying all with ammunition gratuitously, we took our departure on the evening of the 26th, in two inland batteaux: one belonged to the expedition, the other came from Fort Simpson, sixteen days before our arrival.

Our passage of Great Bear Lake was most boisterous and inclement. In crossing the body of the Lake, and other considerable traverses, our boats, with every thing in them, and the clothes on our backs became converted into shapeless masses and concretions of ice. It was high time for us to escape from Great Bear Lake, for the temperature, which was at 4 deg. below zero, when we landed at the head of the river, on the evening of the 4th of Oct., fell 10 deg. lower in the course of the night, and the next day we descended the rapid stream in the very midst of the driving ice. On entering the Mackenzie we experienced a temporary mitigation of this excessive cold; but we should most assuredly have stuck fast above Fort Norman, had not the northern gales again rose in their strength, and while they shattered and dispersed the rapidly forming ice, enabled us to stand the current under close-reefed sails. At noon, on the 14th of Oct., after forcing our way, with no small risk, through the torrent of ice forced out by the rivers of the mountains, we reached this place, [Fort Simpson,] and were cordially welcomed by our valuable friend, Chief Trader M'Pherson, who had for some time given up all hopes of our arrival.

Most of our people are still afflicted with acute pains and swellings in the limbs, caused by cold and exposure; and we are assured by Mr. M'Pherson, that he has never known or heard of so early or vigorous a commencement of winter in Mackenzie's River. On the other hand, so fine a spring as that of 1839 seldom visits these frozen regions: and to this favoring circumstance, under Providence, ought our signal success to be partly ascribed.

October 30.—The state of the ice at length enables us to despatch couriers to Slave Lake. In the meantime, Gov. Simpson's highly valued letter of the 17th of June, which unfortunately missed us in our way hither, has cast up over land. We rejoice in having anticipated the Russian expedition, and secured to our country and the Company the indisputable honor of discovering the North-west Passage, which has been an object of search to all maritime nations for three centuries. When our expedition was planned at Norway house, in 1836, it was confidently expected that Sir George Back would have achieved the survey of the Gulf of Boothia with the Terror's boats, and that our meeting at the mouth of the Great Fish River, would have left no blank in the geography of northern America. That officer's failure, the exhaustion of our men and means, and the necessity of a new wintering ground, render a fresh expedition indispensable for the examination of the Gulf of Boothia, the district of which to the Strait of the Fury and Hecla, according to the Esquimaux accounts, cannot be less than 400 or 500 miles. It only remains for us to recommend to your approbation the plan proposed by Mr. Simpson, to perfect this interesting service; which, as he had no wish to avail himself of the leave of absence granted, he is prepared to follow up whenever the limited means required are placed at his disposal.

We have the honour to be your most obedient humble servants,

PETER W. DEASE.
THOMAS SIMPSON.

To the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, London.

AWFUL STORM.—On Saturday, the 9th instant, about noon, a most frightful storm visited this place and the surrounding country. The hail came down at first in small bodies and rapidly increasing in size, until it fell in masses almost as large as a man's fist. The largest one we saw measured was nine inches and a half in circumference, but we heard of one which was picked up nearly twice as large. It destroyed the greater part of the growing crops and gardens within its range, pelted down nearly all the fruit, and broke perhaps from 20,000 to 30,000 panes of glass in this town alone. Pigeons flying in the air were knocked down dead, poultry was killed; the ground is covered with fallen vegetation, the leaves and branches of trees. We have heard of no person being hurt.—*Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.*

TORNADO IN MISSOURI.—A most violent tornado, accompanied with hail, occurred in the western part of Washington county, Mo. a few days since. Every thing, even the log cabins of the inhabitants, was torn up and scattered; one little boy who was playing near his father's house, was taken up and thrown against a tree with so much violence that his brains were dashed out.—*N.O. Bee, May* 11.

CHEAP
BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,
Stationery
AND FANCY STORE.

J. P. COLDWELL, having removed from Prince William Street to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Crozier, Chipman's Hill, between Mrs. Millar's and Mr. Summers', begs to announce that he has just received a new supply of BOOKS; also Letter and Foolscap Papers, Catholic Prayer Books and other works, juvenile Publications, Account Books of all sizes, Fancy Articles, *Gillhat's* Pens, Envelopes, Wafers, Quills, Coloured Engravings, Drawing Materials, Dissected Maps, Rosewood Work-Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Backgammon TABLES, Chessmen, Dominoes, &c. Pen Knives, Scissors, with an assortment of JEWELLERY, &c. &c. which he is determined to sell cheap for Cash.

☞ In the Stock of Books are over Five Hundred NOVELS, selected from the latest publications and popular Authors.

*** DEALERS will be supplied, as usual, at wholesale prices.

Chipman's Hill, (opposite the Burnt District,) 9th May, 1840.

IRON, PAINTS, OIL, &c.

E. L. JARVIS & CO. have received by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Hull:—

1000 KEGS Nos. 1 & 2 White Lead.
400 do. Green, Yellow, Red, Blue, and Brown PAINTS,
30 hhds Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
3 tons PUTTY—in bladders,
30 casks PIPE CLAY and PARIS WHITING
60 tons *Banks'* best and common IRON.
ON HAND,
A very general assortment of IRONMONGERY; and further supplies daily expected.

BRICK STORE, *South Market Wharf,* 9th *May,* 1840.

WHEAT, CORN FLOUR,
Bread and Staves.

3000 BUSH. Prime Maryland WHEAT
1250 Ditto Yellow CORN,
300 Bundles superfine Baltimore FLOUR,
100,000 Spanish CIGARS; 25 brls. Pilot Bread
50 Brls. Butter, Water, Sugar and Soda CRACKERS; 5,000 White Oak Staves.

The above cargo ex Brigantine "Wm. Boothby" just arrived from Baltimore for sale by
JAMES E. CHIPMAN,
May 16. *Johnston's Wharf.*

FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

The subscriber has just received per schooner "Woodlands," from Philadelphia—

80 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR,
Rye-FLOUR; Corn MEAL.

The above will be found of the best quality, and will be sold at lowest market prices, by
Carleton, May 16.—3 JOHN COOK.

SUGAR and TREACLE.

Just received ex barque Sarah from Liverpool:

40 PUNCHEONS TREACLE;
30 Hhds. Prime SUGAR;
For Sale by JAMES KIRK.
May 16, 1840.—5t

IRON.—70 Tons of Round and Square IRON, *Assorted Sizes, for Sale very low, on liberal terms.* [*May* 16.] *JOHN KERR & CO*

SOAP.—250 boxes SOAP, now landing ex *Duncan* from Liverpool, for sale by
April 25—4i. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

SUGAR, TOBACCO, &c.

Landing ex brig Joseph Hamm and schr. Ion:

30 HHDS. very bright Porto Rico Sugar,
24 kegs (16 hands) Manufactured TOBACCO; 47 half-kegs do. do. do.
10,000 SPANISH CIGARS.—On sale by
9th May, 1840. W. H. ROBINSON, Jr.

BRANDY, &c.

Per Ship CLUTHA from Greenock.

52 HHDS. BRANDY, (Martell's);
11 ditto GENEVA;
31 Pipes, Hhds. & Qr. Casks PORT, SHERRY and MADEIRA WINES;
15 Casks ALE; 8 ditto London PORTER;
5 Hhds. Refined SUGAR;
10 Gross Wine Bottles; 20,000 CIGARS;
With the Stock on hand will be sold low for cash or approved paper.
Dock-st. May 2, 1840. THOS. PARKS.

NEW GOODS.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH

Have received by the Glasgow from Glasgow, Brothers from Liverpool, and Eagle and British Queen from London—a select assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS, comprising—

RICH Embroidered and plain Velvet Capes,
A splendid assortment of SHAWLS, of the newest designs,
Plain and figured Satins; Ditto ditto Silks,
Plain, Black, and Coloured Challie DRESSES,
Rich Satin Striped and Printed ditto,
Berlin Satins; Mousline de Laines,
Printed Saxonys; Bombazines; Orleans Cloth,
Plain and figured Sarsnetts; CARPETINGS,
Hearth Rugs; Ginghams; Calicoes,
Chintz Furnitures; Linen & Cotton Bed Ticks,
Window Hollands; Linen & Cotton Sheetings,
Linen Diapers; Damask Table Cloths,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; PARASOLS,
Table Covers; German Oil Cloth,
Cambric and Lawn Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Damask Napkins; Lace Caps,
Lace and Muslin Capes and Collars,
Thread Laces; Edgings and Insertions; Lace Veils; JEWELLERY; Ribbons,
Cambric Edgings and Insertions,
Collar Velvets; fancy Handkerchiefs & Scarfs,
Muslin and Cambric Dresses; Flannels,
Jaconet, Cambric, and cross-barred Muslins,
Swiss Mull, Bishop Lawns; Merinos,
Grey & White Cottons; Rolled Jaconets, &c.
ALSO,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Moleskins, Fancy Drills, Cassinets, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, Silk Serge, Satin and Ducape Stocks; Silk, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers, Silesias, Braces, Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, &c. &c.; a large assortment of Gossamer and Beaver Hats; gentlemen's, youths' and boys' CLOTH CAPS.

Prince William-street, St. John, 2d *May,* 1840.

DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

Per "John Ker," from Greenock:—

67 BALES, containing grey & white Shirtings, Prints, Moleskins, Tweeds, Cotton and Linen TICK, Broad CLOTHS, Trouser Stuffs, &c. &c.
20 Tons Cordage assorted,
208 Bolts Canvass, No 1 to 7,
230 Bars patent METAL, 5-8 to 1 1 8 inch,
14 Cwt. Composition Spikes, 7, 8 & 9 inch,
50 Barrels Prime Mess PORK,
30 Bales superior BACON; 20 boxes PIPES,
11 Bales and 2 boxes PAPER,
23 Bales blue and white Cotton Twist, &c. &c.
now landing and for sale at a moderate advance by
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
St. John, May 16, 1840.

Sugar, Pork, Candles, &c.

Received per recent arrivals from Halifax and Boston:—

41 HHDS. and 10 brls. Superior PORTO RICO SUGAR,
10 brls. and 20 half do. Water, Sugar and Soda Biscuit; 20 ditto American Vinegar,
55 do. Canada and Nova-Scotia PORK,
40 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
120 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
300 do. Soap; 19 do. SEGARS, (good;)
200 do. Raisins; 100 do. Prunes. (10 lb. each;)
50 do 8x10 Glass, (100 feet each;)
20 dozen CORN BROOMS,
8 packages DRY GOODS, consisting of brown and white Cottons, Calico, Dimity, Ginghams, Plaids, Victoria Dresses, Chinelle Shawls, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Union Linen, Regatta Shirtings, Merinos, Striped Cotton, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hose and Gloves, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Stair Carpeting, Red Shirts and a great variety of other articles.
1 PIANO FORTE, (second hand.)
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
May 16, 1840. *South Market Wharf.*

OATS! OATS!

JUST received, a further supply of Archangel OATS, which are offered at a reduced price, if applied for immediately.
March 28, 1840. R. RANKIN & CO

LOWER END
SOUTH MARKET WHARF.

WM. M'DONAGH informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a well selected Stock of LIQUORS, GROCERIES, Irish PORK, Mould and Dipt CANDLES, &c. which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.
☞ SHIP CHANDLERY.
St. John, January 11, 1840.

RECEIVED

Ex ships 'Eagle,' 'Pleiades,' 'Duncan,' and 'British Queen':

250 TONS Common and Refined IRON, from ¼ to 3 inch round, and ¼ to 4 inch square—with assorted sizes of flat,
7500 Bath Brick; 10 hogsheads Lamp Black,
150 casks Roman Cement; 25 tierces Whiting,
25 barrels Yellow OCHRE; 30 do. Red ditto,
200 kegs No. 1 White LEAD,
15 casks Boiled and Raw OIL,
5 casks, containing Joiners', Bench & Moulding PLANES, comprising an excellent assortment; 10 cwt. Curled HAIR,
50 cwt. Cut Shoe Bills—in ¼ cwt. bags,
5 cwt. Copper and Brass ditto,
4 casks Screws, assorted; 1 bale Shoe Thread,
5 casks Locks, Hinges, &c.
1 cask Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, &c.
1 case, containing Roan Skins, Binders' and Lamb Skins, with a good assortment of Shoemakers' Findings.
1 case Russia Dressing Cases, Mechi's Strops, &c.
ALSO,
A six-tuned superior MUSICAL BOX.
All of the above Goods will be sold low.
May 9. THOMAS M'AVITY & CO.

Victoria Book Store.

By late Arrivals—

CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL for 1840; Ditto Educational Course;
SCHOOL BOOKS—in great variety;
Writing Papers, assorted; Wrapping ditto, do.
QUILLS and STEEL PENS,
Writing Inks, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, &c.
A few copies of the *Great Western's* LETTER BAG, by the author of *Sam Slick.*
V. H. NELSON & CO.
4th April, 1840. (*Obs. & Gaz.*)

SCALE WEIGHTS, STOVES,
GRATES, GRIDDLES, STAVES, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex "*John Ker,*" from Greenock:

60 SCALE WEIGHTS, 56 lb. ea. adjusted,
25 ditto ditto, 28 ditto, do.
40 ditto ditto, 1, 2, 3½, 7 & 4 ditto, do.
12 Canada STOVES, 20 to 30 inches,
1 Cooking ditto, complete,
12 very handsome full register GRATES,
164 GRIDDLES, and 264 SPIDERS, ass'd.
Also, ex "*Pearl*" and "*Wm. Boothby*" from Norfolk:
30,000 first quality white oak Barrels STAVES.
All of which will be sold low for *good* payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL
St. John, May 23, 1840.

SPLENDID
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received at the *New London Clothing and Fancy Warehouse,* No. 16, King-Street, his London and Parisian Fashions for 1840.

ALSO—An extensive and elegant supply of Extra-Superfine and Fine west of England BROADCLOTHS & KERSEYMERES, warranted wool dyed.

Prince Albert's Stripe; Victoria Imperial Stripe and Queen's Own, (of the very latest design and fashion) for Gentlemen's Pantaloons.
London Dress Coats from £2 to £6,
do. do. Pantaloons, 10s. to 50s.
do. do. Vests, 3s. to 55s.

Together with Drawers, Regatta Shirts, Suspenders, Silk and Cotton Kerchiefs, Lama, Velvet, Silk Fringed and Satin Bordered Shawls and Kerchiefs; Printed CALICOES, (new designs) White and Grey Shirtings and Sheeting, Table Linens, Moleskins, Gent's. Superfine London Black Silk HATS, and other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash.

The usual allowances on purchases made to Travelling Merchants and country dealers.

☞ Look out for No. 16 King-street—No Second price asked.
May 9. N. W. BUSTEED.

SHOE STORE.

SPRING SUPPLY
OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just received per Ships *Columbus,* from Liverpool, *Glasgow,* from Glasgow, and *Eagle,* from London, a full supply of New and Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, *comprising:*

Ladies' fancy col'd and black "VICTORIA", Adelaide, and new side-lace PRUNELLA BOOTS, of every quality and price;
Ditto black double-soled Prunella Boots, galoched, and of a variety of patterns;
Ditto Victoria, Queen's, Brighton, Adelaide and Ulverston SLIPPERS,—*all of which are of the newest fashions;*
Do. Prunella, Russia Kid and Seal WALKING SHOES;
Do. *very low priced* Shoes & Slippers of all kinds,
Girls' black and colored Prunella Boots;
Ditto Russia Kid and Seal Skin do.;
Ditto Prunella, Kid and Seal Slippers and Ties of all qualities;
Youths' stout Boots, Bootees, and Buskins;
Boys' strong Leather Boots and Shoes of all kinds;
Children's Boots and Shoes of every colour, description, and quality that can be mentioned;
Gentlemen's PUMPS, SHOES & SLIPPERS;
WEB SHOES of several qualities;
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.
S. K. FOSTER.
☞ 60 very superior London-made TRUNKS, of all sizes, for sale. 11*th April.*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed from their late Store, on the South Market Wharf, to Sands' Brick Buildings, Water-street, and have now landing per '*Brothers*' and '*Duncan*', from Liverpool, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of—

⅜, 7-16, ½, ⅝, and 15-16 inch CHAINS;
Small ANCHORS, from 2 cwt. to 11 cwt.;
15 hogsheads BRANDY;
10 boxes best Poland STARCH;
100 boxes Mould & Dipt Candles, 6 to 12 per lb.
100 boxes YELLOW SOAP;
100 dozen BED CORDS. IN STORE:
3 Tierces TIMOTHY SEED;
2 Barrels RED CLOVER SEED.

Other Importations daily expected by '*John Kerr*' from Greenock, and '*British Queen*' from London.
ADAM & DAVIDSON.
April 25, 1840.

Spring Importations at the WOOLLEN
CLOTH MART
CONSISTING OF:

CASES Extra Superfine CLOTHS, colours Wool dyed, Blacks, Invisible Greens, Rifle Greens, Blues, Browns, &c.
Do. Superfine ditto Blacks, Blues, Invisible Greens, Olives, &c.
Do. Buckskin STRIPES, an extensive assortment of colours and patterns.
Do. Black *Cassimeres,* wool and cloth dyed.
Do. Patent Tweeds, various colors & patterns.
Do. Albert, Peel, and Melbourne STRIPES.
Bales Sattinetts, Antwerps, &c., printed & plain.
Do. Buffalo CLOTHS in Drab, Olives, &c.
Do. Printed Drab *CASSIMERES,* summer patterns.
Do. Cotton Warp (water twist) blue & white,
Do. MOLESKINS, printed and plain.
Do. Shirting Cottons, Grey Cottons, &c.
Do. Silesias in various colours, printed and plain.
—ALSO—
Bales of Prints, Shirting Stripes, Summer Slops, Blue Jackets, Threads and Sewing Silks, Paddings, Winter Slops, and a few pieces of Scarlet and Drab Cloth, Drab suitable for Carriage and Pew Linings. JOHN RHODES.
St. John, April 25, 1840.

CORDAGE, SPIKES, &c.

Received per barque *Brothers:*

154 COILS CORDAGE—assorted;
40 bags SPIKES;
9 mats White Rope; 112 boxes CANDLES;
80 bundles OAKUM; 1 bale Merchandize;
2 pieces BRANDY; 5 do. GIN;
Which will be sold low from the Wharf by
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
April 18. SANDS' ARCADE.

ALE.

On Consignment ex schooner 'Marmion' from Halifax:

40 HOGSHEADS ALE, of excellent quality—Just received and for sale at a low rate. Samples at the office of
April 4. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

IRON, SPIKES, &c.

Received ex ship '*Elizabeth,*' Sinclair, Master, from Liverpool—

55 TONS common and refin'd IRON, round, flat and square, assorted sizes.
45 bars round and square ditto, from 2½ to 4 inches, refined.
20 bundles PLOUGH PLATING;
75 bags diamond-head Spikes, 4 to 10 inches;
5 boxes *Thompson's* Screw AUGURS;
1 ditto HAMMERS;
3 casks HARDWARE, assorted.
Which will be sold at a moderate advance.
March 28. THOS. McAVITY & CO.

SUGAR.—30 hhds. fine bright Porto Rico—for sale by [May 16.] W. H. STREET.

POTS, CAMP-OVENS, &c.

The Subscriber is landing ex Barque Clutha, from Glasgow:

600 POTS, assorted, from one-half to 25 gallons;
270 OVENS and COVERS, from 10 to 17 in.;
210 Steak Pans, with handles, from 10 to 16 in.;
6 BOILERS, from 30 to 40 gallons;
100 TEA-KETTLES, from 0 to 4;
40 Half-Register GRATES, from 24 to 36 in.;
20 Whole do. ditto, from 32 to 40 in;
20 do. do. ditto, *Bronzed,* from 32 to 40 inches.
April 25—6i. WILLIAM CARVILL.

GENEVA, INDIGO, &c.

Landing ex "British Queen" from London—

3 CASES Madras INDIGO; 5 hogsheads GENEVA; 5 hhds. SHERRY,
40 boxes CANDLES.
May 2d, 1840. *ADAM & DAVIDSON.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

Just received per Sovereign, from Hull, to be sold from the vessel:

1800 KEGS White LEAD;
25 do. Spanish Brown Paint,
25 ditto Imperial Green ditto,
25 ditto Imperial Green Paint, 14 lbs. each,
25 ditto Yellow Paint; 25 do. Venetian Red do.
20 Hhds. Putty, in Bladders,
30 Hhds. and half hhds. Boiled Linseed Oil,
30 Hhds. and half hhds. Raw ditto.
11 Casks Paris White,
7 Casks PIPE CLAY, in squares,
With a quantity of Vegetable SOAP,
Patent Palm do.; patent Palm Candles, &c.
Also—130 tons STEAM COAL.
18th April. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

Geneva, Wines, Brown Stout,
ALE, &c. &c.

Landing ex British Queen frm London, and Integrity from Liverpool—

14 HHDS. GENEVA; 25 pipes and hhds. *Blackburn's* Madeira, Port, and Sherry WINES;
17 casks *Taylor & Co.'s* Pale ALE,
38 cases and casks *Barclay's* Brown STOUT
50 boxes White and Blue Starch,
3 bags PEPPER and 2 chests INDIGO,
18 tons CORDAGE, assorted,
18 tons Refined IRON, assorted,
200 bolts CANVAS,
3 bales—containing Lead Lines, Log Lines, Deep-sea Lines, Sail Twines, Roping do. Bed Cords, &c.
1 box—containing Ensigns and Union Jacks,
88 boxes DIPT CANDLES.
Which will be sold low by
May 2. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED—Rich Ermine Trimmed Colored Silk Velvet Shawls, Indiana Scarfs and Shawls, Fancy Gauze Kerchiefs and Scarfs, Embroidered Sewing Silk, Kerchiefs and Scarfs, Blond Gauze Squares, Sewed Muslin Collars and Cuffs, Challie Aprons, Black and White Blond Lace, Lace Gloves and Mitts, Printed Saxony, &c. &c. JOHN BOWES,
March 7. *Germain Street.*

Liverpool Salt.

12,000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT, for sale by
JOHN W. SMITH,
March 14, 1840. *Portland.*

March 14, 1840.

Received per Ship Flora, from Liverpool—

15 CWT. Blister Steel; 2 do. L. do, do
10 Ditto Cast Steel assorted, from ¼ to 1½ Square,
3 Do. ditto FLAT; 7 do. curled Hair,
10 Pieces Hair Seating, 18 to 24 inches,
1 Case Cross-cut Saws, 5, 5½ and 6 feet,
1 Do. superior Mill Saws, 5, 5½, 6 & 7 feet,
2 Casks assorted CUTLERY,
2 Do. containing FILES, assorted,
1 Do. containing Kent and Sh