POETRY.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

LINES,

ON SEEING THE LADIES AT THE SAINT JOHN SUBSCRIPTION ASSEMBLIES.

They glided through the mazy dance,
Like moonlight's beam upon the night,
And with the sweetness of their glance
Made all they looked upon seem bright:
The magic beauty of their forms
Arresting every straytul gaze,
And lighting them with feelings warm,
Like atoms in the noon-day blaze.
As on the calm the evening sea,
When music floats its soft tones over,
So falls their sweet and gentle glee
Upon the hearts which round them hover.
'Tis ever thus--loved Woman's spell
Can light our hearts with beams of gladness,
And by her beauteous eye dispel
From man's proud soul the lingering sadness;
If such her power, our duty prompts
Our sterner souls to bow before her,
And by this act of duty show
How much and fondly we adore her.

St. John, January 20, 1841. C.

ENGLISH CHURCHES.

BY MARY HOWITT.

How beautiful they stand,
Those ancient altars of our native land!
Amid the pasture fields and dark green woods,
Amid the mountain's clouds and solitudes;
By rivers broad that rush into the sea:
By little brooks that with a lisping sound,
Like playful children, run by copse and lea!
Each in its little plot of holy ground,
How beautiful they stand,
Those old grey churches of our native land!

Our lives are all turmoil:
Our souls are in a weary strife and toil,
Grasping and straining—tasking nerve and brain,
Both day and night for gain;
We have grown worldly; have made gold our god:
Have turned our hearts away from lowly things;
We seek not now the wild flowers on the sod;
We see not snowy folded angel's wings
Amid the summer skies;
For visions come not to polluted eyes!

Yet, blessed quiet fanes!
Still piety, still poetry remains,
And shall remain, whilst ever on the air
One chapel-bell calls high and low to prayer—
Whilst ever green and sunny church-yards keep
The dust of our beloved and tears are shed
From founts which in the human heart lie deep!
Something in these aspiring days we need
To keep our spirits lowly,
To set within our hearts sweet thoughts and holy

And 'tis for this they stand,
The old grey churches of our native land!
And even in the gold corrupted mart,
In the great city's heart
They stand; and chantry dome and organ sound,
And stated services of prayer and praise,
Like to the righteous ten which were not found,
For the polluted city shall upraise,
Meek faith and love sincere—
Better in time of need than shield or spear!

The Courier.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

On Friday, the 22d instant, Her Majesty's Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly waited on His Excellency with the following Answers to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, to which His Excellency returned the replies respectively annexed. These documents we copy from the Fredericton *Sentinel*, of the 23d.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, *Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick &c. &c. &c.*

The humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, in General Assembly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The happy intelligence of the birth of a Royal Princess and Heir to the Throne, diffused throughout this Province the most lively and universal joy. On this most important and auspicious event, and the restored health of Her Majesty, we gladly embrace this opportunity of cordially responding to your Excellency's congratulations. For the continued health and happiness of our gracious Sovereign, who has thus acquired an increased title to the love and affection of all her subjects, we offer our most devout aspirations.

We fully coincide in the opinion expressed by your Excellency, that the degree of commercial embarrassment which has so lately occurred in this Province, will be best remedied by the prudence and practical good sense of those, whose individual interests are concerned, and a more perfect knowledge of the causes which have given rise to the late derangement in business.

We are happy to learn, that the injury caused by the great conflagration of 1839, to the commercial capital of the Province, is in a course of being so speedily repaired, and that this is attributable in a great degree, to the provision made by the Legislature under your Excellency's special recommendation; and that the expectations formed of increased security being given to property in that rising City, have thereby been so fully realised, as well as its health and beauty materially improved.

We are deeply sensible of the blessing of the late abundant harvest, and participate in the hope so earnestly expressed by your Excellency, that the inhabitants of this Province may soon cease to be dependent on the surrounding countries for their supply of bread; which we are confident can be accomplished by the industry of its agricultural population, aided by an improved system of cultivation, and the fostering care of the Legislature; and as connected with this important subject, we shall anxiously apply our attention to any measure which may be submitted to encourage the introduction of a valuable class of immigrant settlers.

We thank your Excellency for the intimation that a copy of a Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the important subject of the communication between the upper and lower Provinces, shall be laid before us; and your Excellency may rely on our continued disposition, to concur in any appropriations which may be made, for the important object referred to in the despatch. And we look forward with much interest to the arrangements which your Excellency has been pleased to inform us are in progress, for the improvement in the conveyance, and reduction in the rates of Post Communication.

In obedience to your Excellency's recommendation, we will give our serious attention to the suggestions contained in the Report, which your Excellency has been pleased to say shall be laid before us, on the subject of the Coast and Harbour Fisheries.

We fully acknowledge the paramount importance of the subject of education, and we shall cheerfully bestow our most anxious consideration on any measure, having for its object the improvement of the system on which it is now conducted.

Encouraged by the information already obtained by the Geological exploration of certain districts of the Province, we shall willingly concur in any further assistance which may be required to develope its mineral treasure; and we look forward with interest to the Report, which your Excellency is pleased to say, shall be presented to us on the subject.

We are gratified to learn from your Excellency, that favourable reports have been received of the training of several Battalions of Militia and Artillery Companies; and it will give us great satisfaction to join in any provisions having for their object the extension of a similar benefit to the whole Militia Force of the Province.

We are fully sensible of the lively interest constantly exhibited by your Excellency in the welfare of the Province; and your Excellency may be assured, that any matter which you may be pleased to communicate to us, by message, as also the subjects of any despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which may be laid before us, shall receive that deep and respectful consideration which is justly due to the source from which they proceed.

We lament with your Excellency, that it is not yet in your Excellency's power, to communicate to us any definite arrangement of the boundary question; but we have every confidence, that this important matter will ultimately be settled in favour of British claims, without any violation of that good understanding, which it is the true interest and sincere desire of both nations to preserve.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen,

I thank you for this Address, and I receive with great pleasure the renewed assurance of your disposition cordially to co-operate with me in advancing the objects of the Session.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, *Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the people of New-Brunswick, thank your Excellency for the Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We receive with heartfelt pleasure the announcement of the restored health of our beloved Sovereign, who, possessing the strongest claims upon our duty and affection on Her own account, has acquired an increased title to our love and loyalty, by the birth of a Princess Royal, the heir to her mother's virtues and to a throne based upon the imperishable love of Her people; fulfilling under Divine Providence, the hopes which the nation at large and this Province in particular had so ardently cherished. And in thus responding to your Excellency's congratulations, we know that we reiterate the well known loyal sentiments, which have ever distinguished the Legislature and the People of New-Brunswick.

The commercial embarrassment which occurred in some parts of the Province during the past year, owing partly to the conflagration by which the city of St. John suffered so severely in 1839, and to other causes well understood, we consider as a temporary evil for which the practical knowledge of those whose individual interests are concerned, will soon find a remedy.—In the meantime we rejoice that the assistance of the Legislature, and the spirited exertions of the citizens themselves, have so much increased the security, health and beauty of the commercial capital of the Province.

In the abundance of the harvest, the blessing of Providence has indeed been liberally extended to this and our Sister Provinces, and generally to this great continent during the past season; and we join your Excellency in the expression of a fervent hope, that by due encouragement and the adoption of proper measures, the inhabitants of this fine Province may soon cease to be dependent upon other countries for their supply of bread.—A well ordered system of immigration, ensuring a steady and adequate supply of settlers and labourers, of good morals and industrious habits, would greatly conduce to this most desirable end; and we beg to assure your Excellency, that all measures proposed with a view to promote the agricultural interests of the Province, whether by direct Legislative aid and encouragement, the introduction of valuable settlers, or the survey of a part of the wild lands, shall receive our most careful consideration and attention.

We are aware that the Great Roads of communication throughout the Province have, for several years past, been rapidly improving; and we are pleased to learn that they are now admitted by travellers to be equal if not superior, to those of the surrounding countries. It is our intention to provide for the gradual improvement and final completion of the roads generally: and in so doing we shall pay particular attention to the important line of communication between Her Majesty's upper and lower Provinces, with a view of "meeting, by corresponding feelings, the exertions made by the Parent State to promote a regular and rapid intercourse with the Colonies," by means of a line of Steam Packets between England and Halifax, an establishment for which we are truly thankful.

We heartily respond to your Excellency's congratulations, upon the arrangements in progress under the directions of His Excellency the Governor General, for the improvement of the mail routes and the reduction of the rates of postage in British America.

The Report on the subject of the Coast and Harbour Fisheries, which your Excellency has promised shall be laid before us, will be received with particular interest and attentively considered; with the view of rendering that great source of wealth productive, and beneficial to the general interests of the Province.

The education of youth has ever been regarded by us, as an object of paramount importance: and we shall not only consider to make liberal provision for its advancement, but shall also most heartily co-operate with your Excellency in every measure, tending to the improvement of any part of the system under which it is at present conducted.

Diligent attention shall be given to the printed Report of the Geological exploration; and we promise such further assistance to enable your Excellency to continue this service, as on due consideration, its importance and utility may appear to us to require.

We are happy to find that the Officers selected by your Excellency to superintend the training of some of the frontier Battalions of Militia, and of the Artillery Companies, report very favorably of their general progress and attendance during the late season. Convinced that the improvement of this Constitutional arm of our strength, is of the greatest importance to the safety of the Province, we shall cheerfully make provision for the continuance of the system to such extent as may be deemed necessary.

All subjects communicated to us by message shall receive our careful attention; and we thank your Excellency for the candid invitation freely given, to bring under your notice any matters appearing to us to be essential for the advancement of the public interests; assured as we are of your Excellency's anxious desire to co-operate with us therein. And such copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, which your Excellency may be pleased to communicate, shall receive from us that degree of respectful consideration, which is due to the source from which they emanate; and to the anxious desire which is invariably manifested by our gracious Queen, to promote the interests and happiness of all classes of Her subjects in this Province.

We thank your Excellency for the assurance, that full and detailed statements of the Provincial receipts and expenditure since the last Session, are to be laid before us without delay, and are happy to learn that the Revenue is still in a satisfactory state: and your Excellency may rely upon our making provision for the expenditure, connected with the efficient administration of the government and public service, with due alacrity and liberality.

It is to us a matter of sincere regret, that the Boundary Question still continues undecided.—We are glad however to be informed, that there is reason to believe that the result of the explorations will be favorable to British interests; and that in the final decision of that important question, there will be no cause to apprehend any interruption to that good understanding with the neighbouring States, which your Excellency assures us, it is the sincere desire of both nations cordially to promote.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I receive your loyal and dutiful address with great satisfaction. The terms of it leave me no reason to doubt the continuance, during the present session, of that Legislative harmony which has hitherto so happily prevailed, and by which alone can the best interests of the Province be promoted.

(From the Nova-Scotian, January 13.)

NOVA-SCOTIA LIBRARY.—That the Colonies have so little of Native Literature is to be regretted. The field of intellectual exertion, if not so extensive as in older countries, is sufficiently wide and teeming with fruitful subjects, yet the labourers are few, and a volume a year embraces nearly all that British America contributes to the common stock from which it draws its rich supplies. There are two reasons for this: First,—the native author, who cannot attract attention beyond the Provinces, must expect to reap very little pecuniary advantage if indeed, any remuneration be obtained—and secondly, there is a feeling among Colonists, that there are few subjects, in a new country, to warrant the preparation of a volume, and that the habits and limited resources of Provincial society are unfavourable to the attainment of a high order of literary excellence. There is much weight in both these considerations, and yet, not so much as to repress all exertion. Hitherto, but few books published in the Provinces have yielded any profit, because the range of circulation has been chiefly limited to the scattered population of the Colony in which the work appeared—but the rapid and regular intercommunication between every portion of British America, is fast obviating that objection, by uniting a million and a half of people as one family, and giving them common objects, interests and associations. As respects the excitements and the resources of authorship, it is true that we labour under many disadvantages. We are without the ancient history, traditions, monuments, battle fields and ruins, among which the imagination of the European revels from year to year, and from age to age—and we want those magnificent national or private repositories of Literature, Antiquities, Science and Art, whence his mind draws incalculable stores, and from which countless facts may be gathered, with ease, for the purpose of argument or illustration. The disadvantages under which we labor, in this respect, can only be duly estimated by those who have had an opportunity of drawing the contrast. But yet, without sitting down and mourning over the comparative scantiness of encouragement and resources, a wise people should apply themselves to make the best use of what they have, and men of spirit and ability should endeavour to arise the literary character of their country, on every proper occasion, and with every means at their command. The Provinces are not so destitute of the materials for authorship as some may imagine—they have much wildly magnificent and beautiful woodland, and pastoral scenery, worthy of description,—their Natural History alone affords a fruitful and delightful field—while, from among the records of early colonization no less from the stirring events of modern History, much may be gleaned, for the composition of several volumes. If there is not in British America the endless diversity of class and race, which Europe supplies—we have a great variety, from whose peculiar characters, aims, passions and trials, an acute observer may gather abundant materials "to point a moral or adorn a tale."

But why should a Colonist be confined to the colonial field? "The world is all before him, where to choose." Shakspeare was never in Venice, Padua or Verona, and yet the scenes of some of his immortal dramas are founded in those cities. Robertson wrote the History of a continent he had never visited—and it was reserved for Irving, to adorn, with the grace of a peculiar style, English scenes and associations which Englishmen themselves had neglected. One of the best works on the British Constitution, was written by a foreigner—the best History of Ferdinand and Isabella has been written by an American. The ease and certainty with which British Americans can now transport themselves to every interesting point of both continents, are making them citizens of the world—they should begin to qualify themselves to deserve the title, by making the most of their advantages. They must endeavour to present, to strangers who come among them, some evidences of intellectual activity, operating upon the materials, such as they are, which the Provinces themselves afford; and, while, by the aid of rapid locomotion, the same scenes, associations and stores, from which the European draws, are constantly inviting their attention, they should as constantly inspire them with the wish to vindicate their right to make the most of these, and to take their stand, if nature has not denied the requisite genius and ability, in the great republic of letters.

It has occurred to many that, if something like "a Nova-Scotia Library" were commenced, in imitation of those cheap and highly popular works, which are produced at home, it might have the effect of setting a good example, by showing how much may be done, by a few active minds, from merely Colonial resources. To publish one volume would scarcely pay either author or publisher, to publish several, at stated periods, and of a uniform size and appearance, would probably yield such a reasonable remuneration, as would justify the experiment; or, at all events, save those whose highest aim is the elevation of the literary and general reputation of their country, from positive loss. This prospectus is circulated to ascertain whether or not Colonists in general, and particularly Nova-scotians, will encourage such a work. If they do, it will go on—if they do not, it will be deferred to some more advanced period, or perhaps be altogether abandoned, like other projects, which, however well intended, were not received with the warmth of feeling which they perhaps deserved.

It is proposed to publish one volume, every half year, for four years, until the Library, which it is intended, at present, to bring within the compass of eight volumes, is complete. Each book will contain about three hundred pages, beautifully printed upon fine paper, with a clear English type, and handsomely bound in fancy covers. The works to be original, and sold at the low price of 5s. each. At this price, a very extensive sale will be required to justify the completion of the whole and therefore, it is hoped that those who take an interest in the design, will not only add their own names to the list, but use active personal and friendly exertions, to give it a wide and general circulation.

Vol. 1. will embrace choice selections of "Provincial Poetry," published and original. Casting aside what is least valuable, the more chaste, elegant and impressive, productions of the Novascotian Muse, gleaned from the Periodicals, and from the MSS. with which the Editor has been or may be entrusted, will be culled, in order that our countrymen may have a volume of Poetry, that they can not only read with interest in their family circles, but present to a stranger, as an evidence of the existence here of some imagination and taste.

Vol. 2. will contain a clear and succinct "History of the Province," with statistical information of every kind, brought down to the latest moment. This work, while it will be valuable to adults and useful to travellers, may be introduced into all our Schools and Academies.

Vol. 3. "Lights and Shadows of Colonial Life." The name of the work is descriptive of its object, to those who have read Wilson's delightful volume. Provincial scenery—with the incidents, occupations, hopes and fears, of Colonial life, past and present, will afford abundant materials for this volume.

Vol. 4. will embrace the "Natural History of Nova-Scotia."

Vol. 5. "Handbook of the Lower Provinces." This work, in imitation of Murray's Handbooks, will contain every description of information which a traveller, arriving in either Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, would desire to have, and for want of which much valuable time is often spent to little advantage.

Vol. 6. will be a "Novel, the scene of which will be laid in Nova-Scotia."

Vols. 7 and 8, will also have a Colonial character, entitling them to a place in the Library, but as circumstances may possibly lead to some change of plan, with respect to these, and as the first six volumes will run over a period of three years, it is not thought advisable that they should be distinctly announced, at present.

The work will be edited by JOSEPH HOWE, assisted by several gentlemen of talent and experience—and printed and published by RICHARD NUGENT, at the Novascotian Office.

STEAMER CAROLINE.—The message and documents forwarded to the House of Representatives on the 4th inst., embracing Mr. Fox's letter of the 29th December, and Mr. Forsyth's reply of the 31st having been read, the following debate (as reported in the Madisonian) took place:

Mr. Fillmore moved that the message, with the accompanying documents, be referred to the committee of Foreign Relations, and five thousand extra copies thereof be printed.

Before taking his seat, Mr. Fillmore desired to make a remark in reference to the communication from the Minister of Great Britain, in regard to his statements about the Caroline. The boat belonged to a man in the city of Buffalo, by the name of William Wells, a peaceable citizen. It neither belonged to the patriots, nor was it under their control or authority—and what reason is there (he asked) for the appellation that is given to that boat by the Minister of Great Britain, who has called it a *piratical* vessel. He believed it to be an entire mistake. It had no connection with the patriots. The simple facts were these: Wells, during the time that the insurgents were occupying Navy Island, in the Niagara River, which Island is on the Canadian side of the River, was the owner of the boat. He applied at the Custom-house for a licence to run that boat as a ferryboat at Schlossing. The boat was duly licensed at our Custom-house, and went down the river on the day previous to its destruction, and stopped at Schlossing. It passed over once or twice, carrying passengers, that afternoon, and returned again to our own shore, and was moored at our own wharf—not within the *nominal* territory of the United States—but the undoubted territory, as much as this where we now stand. There it was left in the peaceable and quiet charge of the watch of the boat, who were wholly unarmed. The proof is, that there was but one solitary arm on the boat, and that a pocket pistol, without ammunition, and without being loaded. While the boat thus lay at our wharf, she was attacked by an armed force, which it now appears was sent from the Canadian shore for that purpose—was attacked without any warning, and one or two persons killed—the boat itself taken out into the stream above the falls, set on fire, and sent over the falls. This was the outrage—the arson that had been complained of—and this murder of one of our citizens wholly unarmed, who had his brains beat out, and was found the next morning on the wharf; and there is good reason to believe that some others went over the falls in the boat, who had been killed, or so wounded as to be unable to make their escape.

This presents something of a difficult question. By the laws of the State of New-York, this was a murder, and the person committing the murder and arson is liable to be punished by the laws of this State, and neither the Government nor the Executive of the Government has (as he could conceive of) control over the case, unless the Government of Great Britain should see fit to respond, by entering into some treaty with us, and this matter be compromised, and this individual, who is now put on his trial for murder, could in this way be pardoned, and in no other way can it be done. He was uncertain whether it could be done in this way, but this was the only way. But if the same spirit is manifested by the powers at home that seems to have been by the Minister of Great Britain, the necessary course of events must be a concussion between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Fillmore had no doubt that McLeod would be tried—he hoped he was innocent—but if guilty, he had no doubt that he would be executed, unless it was prevented by the treaty making power between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Pickens hoped there would be as little as possible said or done in this state of excited feelings. He hoped the communications would be laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. Underwood of Kentucky objected to the printing five thousand extra copies. The principles involved were of very great importance. It has been averred by the British Minister that the perpetrator of this murder, in a profound time of peace, was not amenable to the laws of our land. This is asserted on the principle of national law. Suppose we consent to this? What is necessary to bring the case within the principles of national jurisprudence? That the order should come from the supreme authority of that country, that thus sends her invading force into our territory. We had yet seen no order. Lord Palmerston has even to this very hour preserved profound silence on this subject. Now, sir, I am inclined to think, if an inferior officer, attached to the navy of Great Britain, without authority, invades our territory in time of peace, and takes life of our citizens, that such person, in every sense of the word, is a murderer, and liable to be punished as such, if we can get hold of him. He wished the Committee on Foreign Relations to give the House their opinion on this point, and to do this with a view to other measures which may possibly grow up out of this. There were other things involved in this correspondence, of very deep moment to this country; and that is the question in reference to the jurisdiction of the States and the Union; and to this point he wished the Committee on Foreign Affairs to turn their attention, and report whether the United States have any right to interfere, and whether the question is not altogether within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York. He deprecated collision between the United States and Great Britain, but if Great Britain should encroach on us, and urge us, then he hoped to see the *United States take possession of the mouths of all the rivers that have their sources in the United States.*

Mr. Davis of Indiana had watched with some degree of solicitude these questions, but what was altogether more humiliating, in his estimation, was the *crouching sycophancy* on the part of the United States towards Great Britain. What is the nature of the correspondence? You are told that your citizens are perjured outlaws, and your courts of justice are aspersed as a mere mockery. Has it come to this, that the people of this country have no rights to be defended?

The present Executive has some intimations that his course has not received the sanction of the people. If Harrison shall come up to the mark, and demand retributive justice, he shall have, in this act, at least, my humble and hearty co operation. He had heard so much about *amicable* correspondence, that his ear was wearied with it. He wished that this "land of the lion heart and eagle eye" should not crouch to Great Britain, even in the relinquishment of a single acre of land. He had such American feelings as he trusted they all had—such as urged him to say that this correspondence before the House by the British Minister was an unwarrantable and unjustifiable attack on the rights of American citizens.

Mr. Weller thought no advantage would result on the debate of the question in this shape—and having already had a sufficient exhibition of *patriotism*, moved the previous question.

Mr. Granger asked that the previous question be withdrawn to enable him to say one word. He said that the person who is involved in this controversy, and soon to be brought to his trial in Western New-York, was not to be denied the right of impartial trial, which is granted to every one in this country.

When Mr. McLeod shall be brought to his trial, he will have every advantage the law secures to him, and the trial shall be as cool and dispassionate as the trial of one of our citizens. If, on trial, he shall be found innocent, he will be acquitted—if proved guilty, will be condemned; and if condemned, will be executed—his execution being due to the supremacy of the laws in that State.

This act performed—if the British Government should hastily undertake to redress this supposed wrong, she will find in Western New-York, the same blood that was there in 1812, unbought by British gold—unbought, and only to be bought by that love of country which pervades the people, and the whole people. He had no fear that the nation would ever crouch to the British Lion. She will act calmly and dispassionately; will execute her laws; and when properly executed, the gentleman from Indiana need not fear that the General Government, or New-York will quail before the British Lion.

The question recurring on the motion to refer the correspondence to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was carried.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

Now landing ex ship British American, from London:

40 HHDS. Martell's Brandy; 45 casks Day & Martin's Blacking.
10 bales Pepper; 120 dozen Playing Cards,
15 brls. Saltpetre, Blue Vitriol and Black Lead,
30 dozen Japan Ink,
100 boxes Mould Candles—(wax wicks)
50 do. Dipt ditto; 15 do. Sperm ditto,
5 carroteels Currants; 75 boxes Smyrna Raisins,
4 bales Slop Clothing.

Ex Portland and Emerald, from Liverpool—

120 boxes Soap; 2 bales Bed Cords,
40 kegs Mustard; 40 dozen Scrubbing Brushes,
2 bales Shoe Hemp and Woollen Yarn,
2 cases *Sanderson's* Cast Steel,
12 hhds. Port Wine; 2 ditto superior Madeira,
1 do. Basket Salt; 1 cask Cutlery,
75 kegs Nails, 1 cask Tea Kettles,
3 bales Shell Almonds,
15 barrels *Martindale's* Paste Blacking.

Ex Herald from Greenock—

50 bags Barley; 7 cases Confectionery,
450 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,

IN STORE,

400 chests Souchong, Congo and Bohea TEA,
250 hhds. Molasses; 150 ditto Sugar,
200 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
30 hhds. Brandy; 40 do. and 175 cases Geneva,
50 casks Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines,
200 barrels Cumberland Pork; 40 do. Beef,
250 pieces Grey and Printed Cottons,
30 do. Broad Cloth; 10 bales Cotton Warp,
70 brls. Superfine Flour; 70 do Corn Meal.

The above, with a large assortment of other Goods, will be sold low for good payments.
31st October, 1840. WM. HAMMOND.

Ex the brig Majestic, from Baltimore,

Will be landing at Johnston's Wharf the coming week, and for Sale.

250 BBLS. Superfine Howard-st. Flour,
A few half bbls. do.
74 bbls. Middlings do
56 do. Rye do.
50 do. Corn Meal,
3000 bushels Prime Red Wheat,
A few barrels Apples; a few jars pickled Oysters, and 12,000 Barrel Staves,—Also, on hand, Four Sails, nearly new, suitable for a vessel of 600 to 700 tons,—and, hourly expected—A number of large Chains and Anchors
Dec. 26. JAMES E. CHIPMAN.

ON HAND,

And will be sold low to close Consignments:

250 PIECES Dark PRINTS, assorted;
65 do. 3-4 and 6-4 MORINOS;
30 do. Red Flannel; 25 do. White do.;
40 do. superfine blue and black CLOTHS;
31 do. Buckskins and Tweeds;
10 do. Pilot Cloths;
48 pairs 8-4 and 10-4 Rose BLANKETS;
Grey and white Cottons, Slops, &c.
2d January, 1841. T. M'AVITY & CO.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per ship *Pursuit*, from Liverpool, an assortment of Sheffield CUTLERY and HARDWARE, consisting of—
Cast steel Mill Saws, 6 to 6½ feet long;
Ditto Circular Mill Saws, from 20 to 30 inches;
Best London Spring cast-steel Hand Saws, 26 and 28 inches;
Cast-steel Firmer, Long Paring, Socket, and Stalking Chisels;
Moulding, jack, trying & smoothing PLANES,
Plated Spoke Shaves and Spirit Levels;
Squares with Levels;
Cutting and Marking Guages;
Cast-steel Drawing Knives;
Ivory-handle Table Knives and Forks;
Table Knives and Forks, with Dessert to match,
Carving Knives and Forks;
Rodgers' best Scissors, Razors (single and in cases), Pen and Whamcliffe Knives, with two and three blades;
Dixon & Son's Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Drinking Cups, Ladles and Snuff Boxes;
Block Tin Dish Covers, single or in sets;
Mortice Locks, & brass do. for Cabin doors;
Spring and Round Bolts,
Trunk Handles and Locks,
6 Marble MANTEL-PIECES,
Ships' Patent Water Closets.

The above Goods, together with the subscribers' extensive Stock of Cast-iron PLOUGHS, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES; Cooking, Close, and Cylinder STOVES; Stove Pipes, Tin Ware, Broad and Narrow Axes, Adzes, and other Edge Tools, &c. they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.

Orders for Castings of all descriptions, Smiths' Work, Wrought Iron Doors, Window Shutters, &c. done at the shortest notice.

Fenders, Fire Irons, and a variety of other Goods, daily expected.

HARRIS & ALLAN,
Dec. 26—2m *Mill Bridge.*

FLOUR & NAVY BREAD.

Now landing ex brig Globe, from Philadelphia—

1050 BARRELS RYE FLOUR and Corn MEAL—*fresh ground;*
114 brls. NAVY BREAD—*For sale low from the vessel while landing.* J. & R. REED.
Sept. 26.

LEATHER!—LEATHER!

The subscribers have just received and offer for sale for cash or approved paper:

1250 SIDES of *Gilmour & Low's* superior manufacture of *SOLE LEATHER;*
300 sides *UPPER LEATHER;*
10 dozen *CALF SKINS;*
A general assortment of LINING and BINDING SKINS;
500 pairs Men's strong Winter BOOTS;
100 pairs Men's fine BOOTS;
250 pairs Boys' and Youths' BOOTS;
300 ditto Men's and Boys' BOOTEES;
250 ditto Children's Bootees and BUSKINS;
100 ditto Women's Strong SHOES;
5 barrels SHOE-PEGS;
A few dozens real FRENCH POLISH;
300 reams WRAPPING PAPER;
50 ditto LETTER and POT PAPERS;
☞ A lot of *English* CALF SKINS, daily expected per the "Chirk Castle."
HOWARD & GRIER.
King-street, November 28.

PAPER.

The Subscribers have received per brig Fleurs, from Greenock:

1000 REAMS Brown Wrapping, assorted sizes;
500 do. Tea Paper, assorted sizes;
200 do. assorted Letter Paper;
200 do Foolscap and Pot ditto;
10 gross Cottage Ink; 5 do. Ink Powders;
2 cases assorted SCHOOL BOOKS;
A lot of Glasgow Journals.
Nov 7 JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

Apples, Cranberries, Cigars, &c. &c.

The subscribers have just received, and offer for sale—

30 BRLS. APPLES; 20 do. QUINCES;
3 barrels BEANS;
3 barrels CRANBERRIES; 5 do. NUTS,
20 dozen Brooms; 15 dozen painted Pails;
10,000 CIGARS; 2 casks *SALERATUS;*
2 tons LOGWOOD.

The above, with their usual stock of Groceries and Dry Goods, will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper. *HOWARD & GRIER.*
St John Nov 28, 1840 King street

ST. CROIX RUM—40 puncheons, just received per schr. *Emily*, for sale by
Dec. 12. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FLOUR.

THE Subscriber having erected a set of GRIST MILL MACHINERY at *Black River*, of the best English manufacture, with five run of French burr stones, is now grinding FLOUR of an excellent description from sound and sweet American WHEAT, which he will supply to Bakers and Families at the lowest market rates, for prompt payment.

A constant supply of *FLOUR, Horse Feed,* and *Bran* kept on hand at his Store, South Market Wharf. ROBERT D. WILMOT.
November 14, 1840.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

4th September, 1840.

Ex Brigantine Wasp, from Philadelphia:

133 BARRELS new Superfine FLOUR,
300 Barrels RYE FLOUR,
200 ditto CORN MEAL.
Ex Minerva, from Quebec:
250 Barrels Canada Superfine and Fine FLOUR:

All fresh ground, and in prime order, will be sold low for satisfactory payments.
J. & R. REED.

FLOUR AND CORN.

600 BARRELS WHEAT FLOUR, in bond; also, 100 brls. Rye Flour and 150 bags CORN.—For sale by the Subscriber.
Oct. 17. NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

SALTED PROVISIONS, &c.

The Subscriber has on hand:—

150 BRLS. Prime Mess Hamburg PORK, [a superior article;]
150 do. do. and Prime Hamburg Beef, do.;
A few bales well assorted Manchester GOODS, WOOLEN CLOTHS, &c. all of which he offers for sale at his Store, Johnston's Wharf, at the lowest market rates for approved payment.
Oct. 24, 1840. JOHN WISHART.

WINDOW GLASS,

10x12, 10x14, and various other sizes.

THE Subscribers have just received a Fresh supply of this article.
Sept. 19. E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Patent Felt & Sheathing Nails.

7 BALES Patent Felt, containing 2300 sheets,
8 bags 2½ inch Copper Sheathing Nails,
suitable for the sheathing of a vessel of 700 tons.
21st Nov. H., J. & D. MACKAY.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse.

London Goods.

RECEIVED PER 'BRITISH AMERICAN':

GLOVES and HOSIERY, Velvets, Satins, Bonnet Shapes, &c. &c. with a fashionable assortment of RIBBONS.
Oct. 24. *PARKS & HEGAN.*

James Lockwood & Co.

HAVE received part of their usual extensive supply of British Merchandize by the *British American*, from London, and *Emerald* from Liverpool, consisting of a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade, which will be opened in a few days in their new Brick Store, on the North Market Wharf. —ALSO—
Daily expected by the brig *Arethusa*, from Baltimore, 2000 barrels Wheat, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, &c. Likewise, by the schr. *Gentleman*, from Quebec, a lot of superior Canada PORK, which with their present Stock on hand will be sold on their usual liberal terms.
Oct. 24, 1840.—[Obs. Her. & Chron.]

PAPER HANGINGS.

Just received per schr. Constant from Philadelphia

5000 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS and Borderings to suit—of new and elegant patterns, which will be disposed of at low prices. JOHN HASTINGS.
Aug. 15, 1840. *Prince William street.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received ex ship Oromocto from Liverpool, part of his Fall Supply, viz.

FINE and Superfine CARPETINGS;
Hearth Rugs; grey and white Shirtings;
Roll'd Jaconets; Umbrellas;
Plain and printed Saxonies;
Plain and figured Merinos; Mousselin de Laine Dresses; 100 doz. Plush & Sealette Caps;
BLANKETS; SHAWLS, &c. &c.—Which will be sold very low for Cash.
☞ FURS and other GOODS daily expected.
September 12, 1840. JAMES BOWES.

Ready-Made CLOTHING.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
ON
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
AT
F. NEILL'S,
No. 1, Prince William street, and No. 4, King's Square.

JUST received per late arrivals from London: 12 Bales Superfine BROAD CLOTHS—comprising blue, black, brown and medley coloured Beaver, Pilot and Bearskin Cloth; Buckskins, Doeskins and fancy ribbed Cassimeres; READY-MADE Beaver, Pilot, Bearskin, Petersham, and Duffle Frock, Pea and Top Coats and Jackets; fine black, blue, invisible, and medley coloured Dress and Frock Coats and Jackets, from 25s. upwards; Monkey and Reefing Jackets; Beaver, Pilot, Flushing, blue and black Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Moleskin, and Homespun PANTALOONS; Beaver, Pilot, black, blue and brown Cassimere, Valentia, figured Silk, Satin and Velvet VESTS; Boys' Cloth SUITS; a large and varied assortment of red, blue and white Flannel and Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; fancy striped Shirts; white Cotton and Linen do; Breasts and Collars; Woollen Plaid, Worsted and Cotton Shawls; Silk and Cotton Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs; Plain and Figured Silk and Satin Stocks; printed, grey, and white Calicoes; Cashmere; Stuffs and Camblets; Furred, Grecian, Topped, Kid, Doeskin, and Berlin Gloves; Spanish Shape, Fur and Seal Skin Caps; Cloth and Plush ditto, from 1s. 6d. upwards; Beaver and Silk HATS, Travelling Bags and Trunks; Russian Dogskin Collars and ornamented Moccasins; a few best double and single Guns and Pistols; Shot Belts, Powder Flasks and Wash Rods.

☞ *Selling off at Cost and Charges.* ☜
St. John, November 14, 1840.

SHIPS' OUTFITS.

CHAINS Anchors, Cordage, and Canvas—forming a complete outfit for a Ship of 700 to 740 Tons.
Anchors, Cables, and small Chains—complete for a vessel of 200 Tons.
Also—A lot of MAST PIECES.
Two cases superior London ROOM PAPER
A lot of new Window FRAMES, 7½ feet high by 3 feet 3½ inches wide.
Sept. 26. WILLARD, BUCHANAN & CO.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 PUNS. fine flavoured WHISKY, per *Alexandrina* from Dublin, which will be sold low.
July 18. E. BARLOW & SONS.

EARTHENWARE, &c.

The subscriber has received per *Thetis* and *Rebecca*, from Liverpool—

93 CRATES EARTHENWARE, comprising a General Assortment of Breakfast, Dinner, Tea, and Toilet SETS, of the latest patterns. *Also*, 400 dozen Ginger Beer Bottles, and 400 Stone JUGS, 1 and 2 gallons each.
Which he offers for sale at his Shop, in Germain Street, opposite Church Street, Cheap for Cash or approved Notes.
June 6. *HENRY BUXTON.*

BRANDY, WHISKY, &c.

The Subscriber has received per British American from London, and Fleurs from Greenock:

10 PIPES and 32 hhds. Martell's best BRANDY,
5 puns. Malt Whisky; 15 casks London Porter,
2 hogsheads Refined Sugar.
ALSO ON HAND:
Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines.—The whole of which will be sold low for Cash or approved paper. THOMAS PAR