The Courier.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—Among our late files by the Acadia, we received Maltese Journals to the 5th of April, the contents of which chiefly relate to the closing official acts of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles. These are not only highly interesting in themselves, but afford striking evidence of the blessings conferred on these States by the protection of Great Britain and by the extension of her laws to the Ionians. As the numerous friends of Sir Howard Douglas in these Provinces will be gratified by an account of His Excellency's septinsular administration, and as our readers in general may consider the details in relation to these islands acceptable, we present them with the following article for the better elucidation and connexion of our extracts.

Previously to the period when the United States of the Ionian Islands were placed under the Sovereign protection of Great Britain, the class of nobles had exercised despotic powers for nearly five centuries, and the common people were ignorant, corrupt, and chained down to the most humiliating servitude. Religion, honour, personal liberty, life and property, were all in a state of dreadful oppression. The tyranny of the Signori was distinguished by low and degrading characteristics, which amply evince the barbarity of their dispositions, the meanness of their motives for action and the absolute controul they held over their serfs and slaves. Every noble had his dungeon, into which they threw, in the most arbitrary manner, not only those who had offended them, but also those who, not being noble, dared to wear a long coat instead of a jacket, a hat instead of a cap, who dared to piss their *casa* without being uncovered, or who dared to remain on the same footway should they meet their indignant lord. But these mighty men suffered in their turn under the impoverishing rule which the Venetian Government so long held over them. The produce of the olive and the vine forms the principal source of the public revenue of these States; but under the despotism of the Adriatic Republic, which outraged all the sacred rights of property, the Ionian people were compelled to sell their produce, particularly the oil of Corfu, in the markets of Venice at prices dictated by the Venetian Government. Their political existence was entirely at the mercy of these powerful neighbours, who even subjected their church to the supremacy of that of the Latins. But the most dreadful of all the calamities to which the people of these States were obliged to bow, was the unhallowed, external show of equity and law, where nothing was so prevalent as the most corrupt and venal administration of justice.

When those mighty events were in progress which nearly shook every nation in Europe to its foundation, the policy of Britain taught her the propriety, if not the necessity, of acquiring the guardianship of the Ionian Islands. It was of importance to England that her free and equitable principles should be in a state of full activity in the Mediterranean. To put these principles into operation was the paramount duty of the Lord High Commissioner; and it will readily be felt how difficult the accomplishment of that duty was, when we reflect on the interests and prejudices of that class through whose influence and instrumentality it was mainly to be brought about; but who considered themselves despoiled of their privileges, and degraded from the rank which had descended to them without interruption from the middle of the 14th century, who looked upon the foundation of their despotic power destroyed and their irresponsible and unlimited authority for ever annulled by the introduction of the British form of Government into these Islands, which rendered them essentially free. These nobles, with very few exceptions, having determined to avenge themselves for losses of such magnitude, formed themselves into a party apparently patriotic and liberal, and under this mask attempted to turn the public spirit of the people into a hatred of the British Government. The ultimate aim of this measure was to fill the Legislative Assembly with persons of their own party; and as the Senate was already chosen from among their body, they hoped to produce a common sentiment in the two Houses, sufficient to paralyze the fundamental laws lately introduced, which although calculated to ameliorate the condition of the people, were held in detestation by those whose rapacity they curbed and whose ancient despotism they destroyed. In addition to the difficulties which Sir Howard Douglas had to encounter on the outset of his Government, there were arrayed against him a faction of Ionian malcontents in London; in Malta where the liberty of the press had just been conceded, he was abused in the most scurrilous manner; and in Greece the intrigue of Russia, and the weakness and insincerity of Otho, produced equal opposition to Sir Howard's Government. But this is not all:—the existence of a conspiracy was discovered in which the Ionians were the principals, and which had in view the overthrow of Otho's kingdom, and its reduction to the state of a Russian province.

A man of genius and mind equal to such difficulties was wanted—a man of iron nerve, of inflexible will, of unsullied integrity, of unimpeachable honesty, was wanted,—who should guide the Ionian States through these perils and threatening ruin: and who should not only preserve these Islands as a dependency of the British Crown, but regenerate the Ionian people. Such a guide, preserver, and regenerator, was found in Sir Howard Douglas, "an officer of high rank, and distinguished services." It is an established fact that King Otho's throne and the tranquillity of the Grecian peninsula, are entirely owing to the sagacious, prompt and indefatigable efforts of the Lord High Commissioner, whose measures of precaution saved Greece from another sanguinary revolution.—The vigour and determination of His Excellency's Government exercised an immense influence on all our relations in the Mediterranean: its beneficial effect in the Levant rendered French interference and intrigue innocuous; and at Naples his instantaneous attention to his instructions did more with Ferdinand on the Sulphur question than all the tardy diplomacy previously employed upon it.

The promulgation of the NEW CODE OF LAWS, which were to come into operation on the first of last May, will distinguish the era of Sir Howard's Government as the birth of Ionian freedom, prosperity and happiness. The Legislative Assembly in addressing Sir Howard at the close of his administration, say:—"It is very gratifying to this House, my Lord, to learn that Her Majesty has approved of the fundamental principles of the new code and that it is recommended to the Government of these States to put them into early operation.—Through such a measure, the Ionian people will immediately feel the benefit of the new legislation, which is in perfect harmony with that of the most enlightened nations, and will at length be freed from that distorted mass of ordinances, dictated by the casual circumstances of nations foreign to us, in times of ignorance and barbarism, and forming the *Venetian Statutes*, which always made sentences ambiguous, left the rights of the citizens insecure, and rendered indispensable the arbitrary decisions of the Judges." Such a pronunciation by the people's representatives, brought about in so short a period, is sufficient evidence of the powerful abilities of the Lord High Commissioner, and of the honest devotion of his talents in the service of his Sovereign for the benign purpose of his viceroyalty. But Sir Howard did not rest satisfied with the mere fulfilment of his prescribed duties; he looked to the spirit as well as to the letter of his instructions, and wherever he found an opportunity of raising the moral condition or of advancing the personal comforts of the people, he seems never to have neglected making the best use of it. This is peculiarly striking in regard to his unwearied attention to the diffusion of knowledge. Aware that the basis of all national improvement depends on the education of the people, the Lord High Commissioner had the fortitude to throw aside the baneful prejudices of that class of English politicians to which he belongs, and throughout his administration promoted in every way the education of the Ionian people. It will be remembered that King's College has its "Douglas Medal," instituted by Sir Howard when he opened that seat of learning among ourselves; and it excites our admiration of his perseverance in the cause of literature to learn from the *Ionian Gazette* that His Excellency has caused a University and College Prize Medal to be struck, at his own expense, for the promotion of honourable competition amongst the Ionian students, and to be perpetually distributed as an order and testimony of merit. The official Gazette observes that "Sir Howard Douglas, on this occasion, gave a most signal and generous demonstration of how much he had at heart the progress of public instruction in the Ionian States; and thereby he acquired new and greater claims to the gratitude of their people." To this, it is added, that "there is not a branch of public instruction in the whole Ionian Islands which has not been much ameliorated and advanced under the administration of Sir Howard Douglas; and since his accession to the Government of the Islands, and through his efforts seconded by the Government, there have been added no less than *eighty-seven* new public schools, and upwards of *two thousand* scholars."

Although we have extended this article beyond its intended limits, yet one of Sir Howard's greatest achievements remains to be noticed, which it would be gross injustice to disregard. When His Excellency first took possession of the castle at Corfu, he immediately turned his whole attention to the depressed and disordered state of the finances. At a very remote period the revenue consisted of *decime*, (tythes or rents) which had been the property of Government from time immemorial.—These tythes on the produce of Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Ithaca, and Cerigo, were commuted for a duty on the importation of grain, amounting to fourpence three farthings on the chils of wheat, and three pence farthing on all other kinds of grain.—(The chils contain twelve cubic inches more than our standard bushel.)—This tax, together with the revenue arising from the duties on produce, yielded sufficient means to meet the public burthens, until the fourth Parliament in 1833 abolished the duty on grain, without substituting any other duty or tax in lieu of it. The Governor appealed to the fifth Parliament in 1835 for the resumption of the grain tax and for a rigid observance of economy and retrenchment, in order to prevent the accumulation of debt which was already considerable; to extricate the Treasury from its present difficulties; and to enable the Government to pay the military contribution and the services of the State. But instead of complying with this financial measure, the Assembly actually forced upon the Executive an increase of the civil list to upwards of £10,000 more than was asked for or recommended. Sir Howard repeated in the most energetic manner, similar recommendations to the next session; but the Assembly, with a false devotion to popularity, again increased the expenditure, and disregarded every genuine patriotic measure. At length the Governor's representations to the Home Government were so powerful and convincing that he was sustained by Ministers in his financial views, and Her Majesty's Government accordingly approved of the Lord High Commissioner's recommending the Ionian Parliament to revive the grain duty as the only means by which the Ionian Treasury could be enabled to pay the contribution for military protection, together with the other services and obligations of the Country. Fortunately His Excellency's success was now complete, and he had the proud satisfaction of being told by the *unanimous* voice of the Legislative Assembly that he had "exerted himself to promote all those institutions which render nations prosperous, and which give them the full enjoyment of an advanced civilization."

Thus we have the example of an enlightened statesman carrying into effectual operation the beneficent purposes which Great Britain offers to all her dependencies. We see that Sir Howard Douglas used every effort for the education of the people—he laboured to substitute a new code of laws wisely adopted to their circumstances, instead of a heap of obscure and contradictory rules forced upon them by the Venetians—he restored the finances to a healthy state—he promoted men of merit—and he gave a kindly and generous impetus to industry, to talent and to virtue, throughout the whole social edifice. For this the Assembly decreed at his departure, to place His Excellency's bust, at the public charge, in the great Hall of the Convitto Collegio at Corfu, in grateful memory of its Institutor, and as a lasting acknowledgement on the part of the Ionian People of their obligations to Sir Howard Douglas.

QUEBEC, June 7.—We are glad to hear from all parts of the country that the agricultural prospects are good—the young crops being thriving, and nearly as forward as usual at this period.

JUNE 3.—Yesterday some alarm was created by a further movement in part of the fallen rock and rubbish from the Cape, opposite to the Custom House. A Civil Engineer examined the spot, and gave his opinion that further danger was to be apprehended, to passengers, from the situation in which the fallen masses lie. The Collector of the Customs, therefore felt it his duty to remove a public office, so much frequented as the Custom House, from such a position, and has engaged the house lately occupied as the Montreal Bank, to which the several officers of the Customs will be removed in the course of the week. It may be as well to add that no danger is apprehended to the Custom House.—*Mercury.*

We learn that Lumber now commands a high price in the Quebec market, in consequence of the unusually large number of vessels in port. White Pine, it is stated, has been disposed of at 7d. per foot—an advance of nearly five per cent. on the price obtained for it last year.—*Observer.*

FROM AFRICA.—Files of Africa's Luminary to the 19th March have been received at New York. The paper of the 5th contains an account of a fight between two boats of the Termagant, British cruizer, and a Spanish slaver, supposed to be the Gabriel. Lieut. Seagrim, of the Termagant, had but twenty-two men with him, and one of his boats was a miserable dingy, very frail, and leaky. The Spaniards fired on him as he pulled near, first with ball, then with grape, and finally with musket shot, but would probably have been taken but for one unlucky discharge of grape which sunk the dingy, besides killing one man and wounding two others. This compelled the lieutenant to haul off. He had in all three killed and six wounded, himself among the latter. The Spaniard's scuppers were seen running with blood, and it was supposed that many on board were killed by the fire from the boats. The commander of the slaver was seen to prevent his men from firing on the boat while her crew were picking up the men from the dingy, and he also launched a boat for the use of the lieutenant, after the fight was over! A humane slaver!

A Bank of the United States.—The House of Representatives on Monday voted, after some discussion, by a majority of 125 to 90, for the appointment of a select committee of nine members on the subject of the currency, and "the establishment of a suitable fiscal agency capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, and rendering their custody more secure." Such a vote is a sufficient expression of the opinion of the House in favor of a National Bank, for a *fiscal agency*, for the purposes, and with the powers named, was evidently not intended to describe a sub-treasury, and of course nothing could be intended by it but a Bank. The features of the bank to be proposed must be shaped by the committee. In regard to these, although there is much room for speculation, and a great variety of plans have been proposed, and may be subjects of discussion, we conceive there is little reason to anticipate any marked deviation from the leading characteristic of the former Bank of the United States, unless it be in the extent of the capital, and the degree of restriction and limitation of its powers.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, June 12.*

In the House of Representatives on the 7th inst. Mr. Adams' motion for a repeal of the 21st rule of the House, (which prevented the presentation of petitions on the subject of slavery in the Union,) was carried by a vote of 112 to 104.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay brought forward in the form of resolutions, a sketch of the business to be acted on during the present session. These subjects are the repeal of the Sub-Treasury; incorporation of a Bank; provision for adequate revenues by duties, and a temporary loan; distribution of proceeds of public lands; appropriation bills; re-chartering Banks in District of Columbia. The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

[*Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.*]

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Since the date of our last circular, the debate which was then pending as to the admission of Foreign Sugar at a lower duty has terminated with a majority of 36 against Ministers. It is one of the longest Parliamentary discussions on record, having lasted eight days; the result augurs badly for the extension and freedom of Trade; the Ministry, however, it is believed, will not resign or dissolve Parliament before the Members have an opportunity of discussing the born question which comes before the House on the 4th June, and as it is probable Ministers will also be beat on their proposal of an 8s. duty, then it seems to be understood they will appeal to the country, and that we shall have a general election. Such excitement is not likely to have any beneficial effect on commercial pursuits, but the reverse. There is a very strong opinion that whatever party are in power, some alteration must take place in our Corn Laws, either in the shape of a fixed duty, or a reduction of the sliding scale, which will eventually be favourable to the commerce of the United States, as well as to consumers here. Meantime, there is great stagnation in trade, and money more in demand; several failures have taken place in our manufacturing districts, many of the mills working short time, and more speaking of doing so. The hands out of employment are very numerous, and as there is great distress among them, we must expect that they will speak loud and strong for the more free admission of Grain.

So far as appearances at present go, the prospect for the growing crops and an early harvest never were better—but it is still a question whether we can grow enough for our increasing population.

The *Liverpool Albion* mentions that on Thursday last a requisition to Lord Palmerston, inviting him to permit himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for Liverpool, was opened at the office of the *Liverpool Times*. It received many signatures; among which were those of several gentlemen who have heretofore been warm supporters of Lord Sandon, and some, it is added, of Mr. Cresswell also. It was afterwards laid out for signature at the Exchange and several other places.

At a meeting of Liberal electors, to the number of 1000 or 1200, in Leeds, on Tuesday, letters of resignation from Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Baines were read; and after thanks were voted to both for their services in Parliament, Mr. Joseph Hume, and Mr. William Aldam, the son of a gentleman of large property connected with the trade of the town, were proposed and agreed to as the candidates to be supported by the electors present. Mr. Aldam seems to be considered a Whig or something *less*; but in an address which he has issued, he avows himself all for Free Trade and Religious Liberty, and open to the influence of experience on the subject of the Ballot. Mr. William Beckett and Lord Jocelyn were adopted by a meeting of Conservatives as their candidates.

Mr. O'Connell, has written an "hereditary bondsmen" letter, instructing the Irish people in their duty at the present juncture. After an elaborate series of ten arguments, or rather dicta, expounding the duty of the Irish, he sums up their force thus—

"Firstly—Get Repealers wherever you can.

"Secondly—Get Radicals where you cannot get Repealers.

"Thirdly—Get Whigs where you cannot get either Repealers or Radicals.

"Fourthly—Oppose the Tories everywhere and in every thing.

"Fifthly—It is also your duty to entertain the utmost contempt for the judgment of any man, and to suspect his honesty, who shall now, by abusing the Whigs, serve and promote the interests of the Tories."

A crowd assembled on Tuesday afternoon at the entrance to the House of Commons, to witness the arrival of the huge Chartist petition with 1,300,000 signatures, which was borne by the working-men in procession. Shortly after four o'clock the procession appeared, headed by some well-known Chartist leaders. The petition was carried on the shoulders of eight sturdy men, in fustian jackets. Arrived at the iron gates, a message was sent to Mr. Thomas Duncombe, who had agreed to present it. An answer was sent down analogous to the formula within-doors, "Please to bring it up." The lobbies were crowded, several Members running to see the monstrous document. Finally it was received by Mr. Duncombe and Mr. O'Connell, who managed, with some difficulty, to roll it in.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Viscount Melbourne and several distinguished persons, attended the triennial celebration of Eton Montem yesterday; arriving at the College at eleven o'clock in the morning. The party immediately entered the school cloisters, where a chair of state was placed for the Queen. The procession of the whole of the boys, who were attired in the most costly and sumptuous dresses "of every clime and nation," then took place. At the conclusion of this ceremony, Her Majesty partook of a luncheon at the Provost's, and afterwards proceeded to Salt Hill. The usual ceremonies were gone through at the Mount; and the Royal party then returned to the Castle, and thence to town. The amount of "salt" collected exceeded £1800.

THE TRAFALGAR.—The *Trafalgar*, 120 guns, which has been eighteen years on the stocks, will be launched from Woolwich Dockyard, on Monday, 21st of June, being the anniversary of the proclamation of Her Majesty as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

Captain E. Boxer, R. N., was complimented with a public dinner at Dover on the 12th May, in consideration of the eminent services he rendered as commander of the *Pique*, frigate, during the late operations on the coast of Syria.

The numerous friends of Capt. Fayrer will be rejoiced to learn that he has received official notice of his appointment to the command of the steam frigate Forth, one of the splendid ships belonging to the West India Steam Navigation Company.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, April 20.

By the Queen steamer, having on board Sir Gordon Bremer, which left Canton on the 31st of March, and Singapore on the 10th of April, we have the following China news:—The British flag flies over the Factory at Canton, and a provisional government has been established on the part of the Chinese, and some ships were receiving teas. The frigate Calliope, and the Madagascar steamer were lying off the Factory at Canton, but the English could not with safety venture on shore. Some people belonging to the Calliope having been seized on shore, the Madagascar opened her fire on the City, and the boat of the Calliope discharging grape, killed a great number of the Chinese, and eventually the prisoners were released. The Emperor is still issuing furious edicts.

Keshen has been sent up to Pekin in irons, by order of the Emperor. It is supposed this will have a good effect, as Keshen will be enabled to open the Emperor's eyes as to the real state of affairs below.

It appears that after Captain Elliot's notice of the re-opening of the trade, nine Americans and fourteen British ships proceeded to Whampoa, but in a few days new obstacles were thrown in their way, it being intimated that the Chinese traders were all armed, as the ships of war were so near Canton, and that no trade would be carried on until they were removed. It is said that Captain Elliot was inclined to yield this point. Before, however, any arrangements could be made, the reply of the Emperor to the dispatch announcing the destruction of the Bogue forts was received, which was fierce in the extreme, and orders a war of extermination to be carried on against the English. The notices posted by the Canton authorities on the walls, announcing the opening of the trade, were pulled down, and all communication with the English ordered to be cut off.

It is evident that Captain Elliot is in a dilemma, and that the difference between the two governments are as far from a termination as ever.

Another letter says, "all the factories in Canton are occupied by our troops. The Chinese villagers render every assistance in their power to the steamer Nemesis, in removing stakes and other obstructions in the river, between Macao and Canton."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Warehouse.

THE Subscribers have received per late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, their usual Extensive Stock of Fashionable Goods, suitable for the season, consisting of—Woollen and Linen Drapery, Silks, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Laces, &c. with a choice selection of

CARPETS, and RUGS to match,

at unusually low prices for prompt payment.

PARKS & HEGAN,
May 15. *Prince William Street.*

DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs to acquaint the Public that he is opening for sale in Sands' Arcade, a splendid assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, in all 270 packages, just imported, ex ships "British Queen," "Duke of Wellington," "Lady Flora Hastings," "Rebecca," and "Voluna," and which, as they were personally purchased for ready money, will be sold for Cash, or at short credits on approved endorsed notes.

May 29. JOHN GILLIS.

New Establishment,
To open on MONDAY next, 31st May.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store in Prince William-street, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdsworth & Daniel, and then known as the *London House*, where he is now opening an Extensive and General Assortment of Fashionable GOODS, received ex ships *Sophia* and *British Queen* from London, *Voluna* from Glasgow, *Hebe*, *Woodstock*, and *Alexander Edmond*, from Liverpool,—all of which complete his assortment for the season.

IN LADIES' DRESSES there are plain and richly figured DeLaines, Challies, Circassian, Syphrogenias, Lama Cloths, Orleans de Flora, Printed Muslins of delicate shades and new styles, Roslin Checks, Grecian Laines, Alabama Lawns, Orleans Dresses;
Plain, Checked, and Earlstoun Ginghams, with a great variety of Printed Cottons;
Newest styles of Summer Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Lace and other Squares;
French and English SUMMER RIBBONS and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS;
Ladies' and Children's Dunstable, Devon, Rutland, Caledonia, Tuscan, Palmetto and Cambric BONNETS; Bonnet Shapes,
Black & col'd Gro de Naps, Ducapes, Satinetts,
Richly fig'd and plain col'd and black SATINS and Sarsnets; Chene Silks, for Dresses,
Bombazines, Crapes, and various materials for Mourning costume;
Ladies' and Children's plain and fancy Parasols;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; white and colored sateen and jean Stays;
HOSIERY and GLOVES in all their variety of silk, cotton, kid, and worsted;
Lace and Gauze VEILS; Bobbinet, wire ground, Brussels and other Laces and Edgings;
Jacconet, mull, medium, swiss, book, and fancy MUSLINS; Blonds and Cap Fronts;
Rich medium and plain Summer SHAWLS;
Plain and embroidered Velvet and Satin CAPES.
Cloaking, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Druggets,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Tab'e Cloths, Towelling, Diapers, Dowlas, and Drills,
French Linen Cambrics and Handkerchiefs, Osnaburgs, Ducks, Hollands, Bagging and Ticks,
Gent's. black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Scarfs, and pocket handkerchiefs, Stocks, shirts, and shirt fronts and collars;
Fine and s'fine Yorkshire and West of England BROAD CLOTHS in blue, black, and colors;
Rich satin, fig'd velvet, and other Vestings;
Black and fancy Cassimeres, Buckskins, Gambroons, Celtic and Eglintoun Tweeds, with a great variety of light Summer Cloths;
White and grey Shirtings and sheetings, checks, counterpanes, quilts, moreens, furniture cotton, blue, red and white Cotton Warp;
Ladies', gent's, and children's *Boots* and *Shoes*,
Gent's. *HATS*, in great variety,
A general assortment of small Wares.

☞ Any patronage bestowed on this concern will be gratefully received. Sales made at the lowest remunerating prices. *Terms Cash.*

May 29. T. S. HARDING.

Clothing, Earthenware, &c.

THE subscribers have received on consignment a quantity of London made CLOTHES, viz: Gentlemen's Dress COATS, PANTALOONS, a great variety of Fancy VESTS, Beaverteen Frock Coats, Moleskin ditto and Jackets, Swanskin Drawers, Regatta Shirts, Flannel and Baize ditto Scotch Caps, Night-caps, Pea and Monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, &c. &c.

ALSO,—

10 puncheons Irish WHISKY, 5 kegs TOBACCO, 16 hhds. 3 crates EARTHENWARE, 100 dozen 15 and 18 thread CODLINE, 50 2½ inch Herring NETS.—All of which will be sold low by THOMAS LEAVITT, & CO.

May 22. *Ward-street.*

SPRING GOODS.
CHARLES PATTON

HAS received by late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, his Spring supply of Goods, CONSISTING IN PART OF,—

Broadcloths, Buckskins, and Cassimeres, Printed and Plain Moleskins, Cotton Goods, Orleans Cloths, Saxony and Victoria do. Muslin de Laines, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in great variety, Silks and Satins, Hosiery, Tuscany and Straw Bonnets, Leghorn Hats for gentlemen, Beaver and Silk do.

Also, per ship "Avon" from Liverpool,—

A few boxes Irish Linen, part put up in 13 yard pieces for the accommodation of families; it is also the soft finish, and warranted free from Cotton. The whole of which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices. May 29.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,
Preserved Meats, &c.

The subscriber has received, per ships Rebecca, British Queen, and Westmoreland, from London:—

1 CASE *Dennesford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* Solution of Copaibia;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS,
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Daly's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Aniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Maton's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Leming's* Essence, &c. &c.
4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hannay's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Maccassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.
1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havanna Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London WHITE LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.

JOHN G. SHARP, CHEMIST,
Corner of North Market Wharf and Dock-street.
June 5, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received per ships *Victoria* and *Sister Ann* from Glasgow, and *British Queen* from London, the remainder of his Spring Supply of DRY GOODS, which will be sold low.—A great variety of Summer SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; *Materials for Summer Dresses*; and his usual supply of other articles.

Carpeting & Hearth Rugs
ready for inspection.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE.
June 5th, 1841.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE.
New Goods.

The subscriber has received ex the ships Emerald and Pekin, part of his Spring supply of British GOODS, viz.

BLACK, blue, brown and assorted colours fine and superfine BROAD CLOTHS, plain & ribbed DOESKINS, TWEEDS, Orleans Cloths for Gent.'s Summer wear; grey and white Shirtings; twilled striped Shirtings, printed Saxonies, printed Cottons, Red Ticks, Osnaburghs, Linens and Linen Shirtings; STAYS; SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS in great variety; Hosiery; Prunella Boots and Shoes; CARPETING with Rugs to match; Beaver and Gossamer HATS; Small-wares, &c.; Bonnets and Bonnet Shapes.

En the Teazer from New York:

2 cases of assorted LOOKING GLASSES—which, with his former stock of Fancy Goods, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

It being the intention of the subscriber to sell for Cash, *and Cash only*, he will, for the future, be enabled to sell much cheaper than heretofore; as a natural consequence, Goods purchased for Cash will always be much cheaper than those purchased on credit. JAMES BOWES.

King-street, May 22, 1841.

MAY 22, 1841.
New Spring Goods.

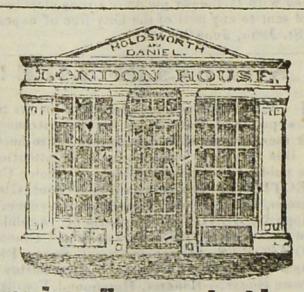
Just received, per "Pekin", from London:

41 CASES HATS, containing an assortment of every quality from the lowest to the very best;
17 Cases of BOOTS and SHOES, assorted;
30 do. of FANCY GOODS, comprising Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Netts, Laces, Blonds, Parasols, Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS, Saxonies, Orleans, Mousseline de Laines, Fancy Dresses, Challies; Crape, Thibet, and Indiana Handkerchiefs and Shawls;
Gent.'s STOCKS, in great variety;
Rich Satin VESTINGS; Braces;
India Handkerchiefs; Muslin Trimmings;
BRUSSELS CARPETING, with RUGS to match;
A lot of FLOOR CLOTHS for Halls, in 5 8, 3-4, 7-8, 4 4, 5 4, 6 4;
Which, together with a large Stock of Goods on hand, will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.

—ALSO—

Per "Emerald," from Liverpool:

A large Stock of CARPETS, in Kidderminster, Yorkshire, Venitian, Scotch and Brussels, with handsome RUGS to match;
A variety of patterns of Stair Carpeting;
Fancy Printed Druggets, in great variety;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Checked Homespun Ginghams;
Regattas and Twilled Shirtings;
Figured and Plain Orleans Cloths;
Plain and Printed Saxonies;
Plain and Printed Mousseline de Laines;
Plaid Camlets, Lastings and Shalloons;
Moleskins and Trouser Stuffs;
Red, Yellow and White Flannels;
Baize, Padding and Ticks;
A large lot of Printed Patteens for Children;
Jacconet, Book, Mull and Checked Muslins;
Handkerchiefs of all kinds;
Fancy Buttons and Trimmings;
Vestings; Stocks; Braces, &c. &c.
Which, together with a large stock of Goods on hand, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. W. G. LAWTON.



Spring Importations

Per ships "Canton" and "Emerald."

ORLEANS Cloths, Saxonys, Summer Cloths, Cartoons, Moleskins, Muslins; white, grey and printed COTTONS; Ginghams; HANDKERCHIEFS; Linings; Quilts & Counterpanes; Linens, Lawns and Hollands; Regattas; Shirting Stripes and Homespuns; COTTON WARP, &c. &c.

London Goods,
Per "Rebecca".

A large assortment of Mousselin de Laines, Orleans Cloths, Saxonies, Summer Cloths, Bombazines, Crapes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Gro de Naples, Satins, Persians, Nets, Quillings, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Broad CLOTHS, Buckskins and Kersey meres, Scarfs, Parasols and Umbrellas, &c. &c

THOMAS DANIEL.
Market Square, St. John, May 29, 1841.

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS.
Prince-William-street.

Just received, per Springfield, from Liverpool:

A LARGE and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, of the newest fashions, and direct from the Manufacturers,—consisting of—a great variety of beautiful Shawls, Capes, and Mantillas, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Challis, De Lains, Orleans Cloths, Princettas, Summer Cloths, Saxonys, Merinos, Flannels; a complete assortment of Silecias, Rolled Linings, White and Grey Cottons; an elegant assortment of Prints and Printed Dresses, of splendid patterns, Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Gloves, and Hosiery; Berlin Wools and Rug Canvas, Cotton Reels, Lace and Gauze Veils; a large assortment of Plain, Figured, and Turc Satins, Persians, Silks, &c.—Blue and White Cotton Warps.

The remainder of the Stock momentarily expected, per *British Queen*, and *Sophia*, from London, comprising one of the most elegant selections ever offered to the public. The Goods have been all selected on the spot by Mrs. Ansley, at the lowest CASH prices.—Grateful for the former attention of my friends, I respectfully solicit their present Patronage. D. ANSLEY.

May 22, 1841.

PIPE CLAY.—8 barrels of PIPE CLAY, for sale by
May 15, 1841. CRANE & M'GRATH.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received from London and Liverpool, per ships British Queen and Hebe,

BALES Printed and Unbleached COTTONS,
Cases Mousseline de Laine DRESSES,
Bales Cotton WARP,
Cases London Ready Made CLOTHING,
Cases and Bales London SLOPS,
Cases Silk, Gossamer, and Japanned HATS,
Cases Oil-skin Navy Caps, & covered Threshers,
Cases Carpet Bags and Mackintosh COATS,
Trunks Women's BOOTS and SHOES,
Bales Cod, St. Peters, and Pollock Lines,
Bales Sail TWINE,
Boxes London Wax Wick Mould CANDLES,
Boxes London SOAP,
Casks London Bottled PORTER,
Do. do. do. do. (Pints)

—ALSO,—

7 Hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
2 qr. casks very superior Pale do.—which he offers for sale at the Store in Water-street, lately occupied by Messrs. James Lockwood & Co.

June 5. S. J. SAMUEL.

London Goods, per "Mozambique."

The subscribers have received by the ship Mozambique:—

50 PACKAGES of LONDON GOODS—consisting of Silks, Satins, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Cottons, Carpetings, Slops, Woollens, &c. which are opening at their establishment on the North Wharf.

☞ The remainder of their Manchester and Leeds Goods daily expected by the barque *Andover* from Liverpool.

—ALSO—

Daily expected by the Andover:

150 tons LIVERPOOL SALT;
200 do. best ORREL COALS;
200 barrels ROMAN CEMENT;
100 do. COAL TAR;
200 coils Jackson's CORDAGE;
200 kegs PAINTS.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.
St. John, May 22, 1841. 8i

Further Supplies of BRITISH GOODS.

THE subscribers have received by the barque Andover from Liverpool, (in addition to their former importations for Spring trade,)—150 Packages BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, which have been selected by one of the firm, in the best markets, and are now opening at their store on the North Market Wharf.

June 5.—6 JAMES LOCKWOOD & Co.

NEW GOODS.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH

Have received, per 'Sophia', 'Avon', and 'Voluna', their Spring Supply, consisting of—

SILKS, Saxonies, Challies, de Laines, Parasols, silk & cotton Umbrellas, Carpetings & Rugs; ladies' and gent.'s Gloves & Hosiery; Shawls & Handkerchiefs; furniture Calicoes & Dimities; fine Linens; linen Sheetings: linen, cambric and lawn Handkerchiefs; lace Squares; VEILS and Demi-Veils; Rosslyn Plaids; thread and gimp Laces & Edgings; plain & fancy Muslins; plain & printed Cottons; shirting & sheeting do.; damask Table Cloths; Diapers. Bombazines, Crapes, STAYS, Blonds, Nets, Ribbons, Table Covers; superfine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Moleskins, linen & cotton Drills, satin & florentine Vestings, Stocks, rich ducape & satin Neck-kerchiefs; India silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, white & color'd; Braces, Gossamer Hats, cloth Caps, Silecias, rolled Jaconets, Ducks, Osnaburghs, Regatta Shirtings, Bedticks, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c.

Which, together with their Stock on hand, they offer at the lowest market prices, for Cash.

☞ BRITISH SHILLINGS taken in payment at 1s. 3d., and other British Coins in proportion.

Prince Wm. street, June 12, 1841. 6

SADDLERY,
HARNESS MOUNTING, &c.

THE Subscriber has received per late arrivals an addition to his Stock of the above Goods, which now comprises the largest and best selected assortment in the Province.

On Hand,—a great variety of single and double Harness, with plated, covered, brass or black mounting; Gentlemen's best SADDLES, with plain or swelled flaps and spring bars; Side Saddles, with plain or quilted seats; plain and round Leather Bridles, Martingales, and Cavesons; Ladies' White Bridles; Tandem, Cutting, Gig and Hunting WHIPS; Patent Sponge; Horse Boots; Travelling Trunks, Steel Box SPURS, &c.

From long experience in the business, and having a large quantity of imported materials on hand, with first rate workmen from Great Britain constantly employed, the subscriber can make any description of Harness or Saddle, equal to any ever imported into the Province, and at much less cost.

☞ A great variety of Saddles and Harness, not made to order, are constantly on hand.

Sets of Harness Mounting for the Country, correctly put up. C. C. MACDONALD,
June 12.—tf *King-street.*

GREAT ARRIVALS
OF
CHEAP GOODS
AT THE
VICTORIA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is now completing his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, among which will be found, in great variety,

CLOTHS,
KERSEYMERES,
BUCKSKINS & VESTINGS,
Plain, Printed and Figured SAXONY and ORLEANS CLOTHS;
Plain and Printed MOUSELINE DE LAINES.

A large stock of the newest styles of
SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and PARASOLS;

Prints in great variety;
with
GREY and WHITE COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, LINENS, LAWNS, &c. &c.

And will continue to be sold at very reduced prices

for Cash only.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.
Saint John, 12th June, 1841.