POETRY.

On the occasion of Her Majesty's recent visit to Woburn Abbey, the following loyal ode was sung by a choir stationed outside the building, in the evening, after the Royal party had dined:—

Tune—"*God save the Queen.*"

God bless the Royal pair,
This is our midnight prayer,
God save the Queen;
Now stars their vigils keep,
Now night winds round us sweep,
And now the world's asleep,
God bless the Queen.

Day's pageant now's away,
Yet loyal hearts still stay,
Prolong the strain;
Guard, Lord, the Royal pair,
Thy mercies let them share,
From every harm and care,
God save the twain!

The Royal parents bless,
Their child—our young Princess—
Do thou defend;
And when life's day is done—
Its course in glory run—
O may their mortal sun
In brightness end.

Now let the welkin ring,
While Woburn minstrels sing
Their loyal theme;
May Britain's sons prolong
Our Woburn Park night-song,
And shout the anthem strong,
God save the Queen!

A PICTURE.—By C. C. Eastman.

The farmer sat in his easy chair,
Smoking his pipe of clay,
While his hale old wife, with busy care,
Was clearing the dinner away,
A sweet little girl, with fine blue eyes,
On its grand-da's knee was catching flies.

The old man placed his hand on her head,
With a tear on his wrinkled face,
He thought how often her mother, dead,
Had sat in the self same place,
As the tear stole down from his half shut eye,
"Don't smoke," said the child, "how it makes you cry."

The house-dog stretched on the floor,
Where the sun, after noon, used to steal,
The busy old wife, by the open door,
Was turning the spinning wheel—
And the old brass clock, on the mantle tree,
Had plodded along to almost three.

Still the farmer sat in his easy chair,
While close to his heaving breast
The moistened brow and the head so fair
Of his sweet grand-child were prest,—
His head, bent down, on her soft hair lay,
Fast asleep were they both on that summer day!

THE NEW MINISTRY.

A London correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce, under date of the 3d September, furnishes the following sketch of the persons who were then spoken of as likely to form the new British Cabinet:—

First Lord of the Treasury—Sir Robert Peel.—This name is too well known to require particular notice. He is the eldest son of the celebrated cotton spinner. He has held various offices, and was Premier in 1835.

Leader of the Ministry in the House of Lords—The Duke of Wellington.—His Grace is also well known—the hero of a hundred fights, and the conqueror of Napoleon. He holds no office, but of course has a seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.—The son of the celebrated Sir John Copley, the American painter, and was himself born at Boston, Massachusetts. He is particularly obnoxious to the Irish, having, in a speech in the House of Lords, stigmatized them as "Aliens in language—in religion—and in blood." His Lordship has been three times Lord Chancellor of England.

Lord President of the Council—Lord Wharncliffe.—His Lordship is better known as Mr. Stuart Wortley, who was a very industrious working man in the House of Commons during the Liverpool and Canning administrations. He is very distinguished for his humanity as a Judge, being Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Yorkshire. His son moved the amendment in the House of Commons to the address on the speech, and defeated Lord Morpeth in the late contest for the West Riding of the County of Yorkshire. The office is a sinecure.

Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham.—His Grace is not a very distinguished intellectual character, but he holds vast possessions, and is the self-elected champion of the Corn Laws. When Marquis of Chandos, he introduced the celebrated amendment in the Reform Bill to allow tenants at will to vote for members of Parliament. His Grace is—"the last of the Plantaganets."

Secretary of State for the Home Department—Sir James Graham.—This is the ci-devant radical, and formerly First Lord of the Admiralty under Earl Grey and the Whigs. He is much hated by his opponents, and more feared than trusted by his friends. His ancestry were distinguished border freebooters. His abilities are unquestionable, and he is in close personal alliance with Lord Stanley. He ratted from the Whigs at the same time that his Lordship seceded.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—The Earl of Aberdeen. His Lordship first distinguished himself as Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburgh during the troublous times of Napoleon. He has held the office previously—is highly classical—and is the "Athenian Aberdeen" of the poet Byron. His Lordship is a great and especial favourite of the Duke of Wellington—is much respected by Foreign Powers—and is deemed a statesman possessing great decision of character.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Lord Stanley.—The eldest son of the Earl of Derby, originally attached to the Whigs, and has held the offices, under them, of Secretary to Ireland and Secretary to the Colonies. He is very inveterate against O'Connell and his former friends—possesses extraordinary abilities—and is the best debater in the House of Commons. He is a man of violent political passions, and has the reputation of doing himself and his party the most deadly injury. It is this conviction which has induced Mr. O'Connell to brand him with the title of "Scorpion Stanley."

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Goulbourne.—This gentleman is one of the members for the University of Cambridge, and has held the same office in the Wellington administration. His abilities are any thing but first rate, but whatever they are they will be terribly tested.

First Lord of the Admiralty—the Earl of Haddington. But little is known of his Lordship, save that he is a violent partisan, and when he held the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, under the brief Peel administration in 1835, he appeared at the theatre with an orange flag unfurled over his box.

President of the Board of Control—Lord Ellenborough. His Lordship has previously managed the Indian affairs, which are confined to this department. He holds a patent office for life of ten thousand a year, is the eldest son of the celebrated Mr. Law, afterwards a Judge, and was robbed of his wife some years back—who was a very beautiful woman—by Prince Swartenbourg. His Lordship is a great dandy.

Paymaster of the Forces—Sir Edward Knatchbull. Until 1835 he was only known as a country gentleman, of large estate and little mind, at which time he was made a Privy Councillor by Sir Robert Peel. He has had the misfortune to have two brothers transported for picking pockets.

President of the Board of Trade—Earl of Ripon. Formerly Mr. Robinson, a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and subsequently Lord Goderich, the premier. He is a man of such moderate abilities, that it is a matter of peculiar surprise how he could have held such stations.

Secretary of War—Sir Henry Hardinge, Baronet. A gallant General of the Peninsula War, of considerable abilities, and a private friend of the Duke of Wellington. He was the second to his Grace in the celebrated duel with Earl Winchelsea. Sir Henry was Secretary for Ireland, called out Dan O'Connell, and has the reputation of being a regular fire-eater.

The above are the names, I believe, of all the gentlemen who will form the Cabinet, and therefore I have pointedly drawn your attention to what they have been and what they are. The following are those not in the Cabinet.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord de Gray. A very amiable and moderate Conservative, and a bosom friend of the premier.

Secretary for Ireland—Lord Elliott. A son of Earl St. German's. Clever, but untried.

Master General of the Ordnance—Sir George Murray. This is the only member of the Administration who advocates a fixed duty upon corn.—The General contested Manchester at the late election.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Sir Edward Sugden. The greatest equity lawyer of his day. He has held the office before, and is the architect of his own greatness, being the son of a barber.

Attorney General of England—Sir Frederick Pollock. A very distinguished common law counsel and the son of a saddler. He held the same office in 1835. Sir Frederick's defence of the Chartist traitors, Frost, Jones, and Williams, gained him great credit.

Solicitor General ditto—Sir William Follet. He held the same office in 1835, and is at the very head of the bar for practice. He is the son of an attorney.

Attorney General of Ireland—Mr. Blackburn. A liberal Conservative, but much denounced by O'Connell. Was first appointed to this office by the Whigs under the Marquis of Anglesea.

Solicitor General ditto—Mr. Sergeant Jackson. A very violent Orangeman, of great ability and success at the Irish bar.

Queen's Sergeant—Mr. Litton. An eminent member of the Irish bar, of moderate politics.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Grenville Somerset. A brother to the Duke of Beaufort and a very talented and business member in committees in the House of Commons. He is Recorder for Monmouth.

Commissioner of Woods and Forests—Earl of Lincoln. The eldest son of that fiery Tory the Duke of Newcastle, so celebrated for his declaration that he had a right to do what he liked with his own. His son is not very brilliant—only a shade above the father in mind.

Lord Chamberlain—Duke of Rutland. A mere farmer, and without abilities to be that with advantage. He is quite good enough to hold a white wand—being himself a mere stick.

Vice Chamberlain—Lord Ernest Bruce. A son of the Earl of Elgin, and unknown to fame.

Joint Secretaries of the Treasury—Sir Thomas Freemantle and Mr. Sidney Herbert. History is equally silent as to the merit of these gentlemen.

Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Viscount Canning. The son of the late wit, orator, statesman, and prime minister, Mr. Canning. His Lordship has prominent abilities.

Under Secretary for the Colonies—Mr. Hope. A son of the wealthy Dutch merchant, and author of "Anastatius." An untried man.

Under Secretary for the Home Department—Lord Claude Hamilton. Not to be found in any previous ministry, and not familiar to the public.

Master of the Mint and Vice President of the Board of Trade—Mr. W. E. Gladstone. The great West India planter. A man of extensive mental powers.

Postmaster General—Lord Lowther—with a Peerage. Son of the Earl of Lonsdale, and a thorough Tory hack of little mind.

The Household will consist of

Lord Steward—Earl of Liverpool.
Master of the Horse—Earl of Jersey.
Master of the Buck Hounds—Earl of Rosslyn.
Mistress of the Robes—Duchess of Buccleugh.

Such are the appointments yet made, and nothing can be said against them, as they are merely characteristic of party arrangements.

(From the London Nautical Magazine for Sept.)

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

[We have read with much interest the recent account of Captain Ross' proceedings, and we admire the resolution and fortitude with which he encountered and overcame the formidable dangers and difficulties which opposed his progress, and which had, apparently, completely stopped both the French and American ships. Great and glorious as have been the military achievements of the British Navy, they will not be looked upon by posterity with more admiration than the extensive discoveries which have distinguished it in the present age.—Science and civilization, and British power, have been promoted as effectually, and as permanently, by the discoveries of Cook, and Parry, and Ross, and many others, as by the heroic deeds of Howe, and St. Vincent, and Nelson, and their glorious companions. The Admiralty have always most liberally and most patriotically encouraged those voyages of discovery; and in so doing they have consulted the honor of the nation, and honor is the most valuable of all national possessions.]

The Erebus and Terror discovery ships sailed from England about eighteen months ago, under the command of Captain James Clark Ross, and Com. Crozier, their main and ostensible object being to ascertain the true position of the South Magnetic Pole, and the exploration of the Antarctic Regions, of which a very imperfect knowledge has hitherto been obtained; but a series of magnetic observations were also directed to be made at different stations on their route, and the first of which being at Madeira, they put in there and stopped several days. Thence they proceeded to St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, at which places they fitted up observatories, and left officers of sufficient scientific acquirements to superintend them.

Kerguelen Island was the next spot they visited, where, and at Sabrina, further observations on the magnet were made, and they arrived safe at Hobarton, Van Diemen Land, about the middle of last August. There Captain Ross met his old friend, Sir John Franklin, the Governor, from whom he received every possible attention and assistance, and there also having erected and fitted up an observatory, they proceeded on their voyage about the 26th of October, that being the date of their last letters, at which time they were on the eve of their departure.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Ross, of H. M. Ship Erebus, dated at Hobarton, Van Dieman Land, 7th April, 1841.

"Under all circumstances, it appeared to me that it would conduce more to the advancement of that branch of science, for which this expedition has been more specially sent forth, as well as for the extension of our geographical knowledge of the Antarctic Regions, to endeavour to penetrate to the southward, on about the 170th degree of east longitude, by which the isodynamic oval, and the point exactly between the two foci of greater magnetic intensity might be passed over and determined, and directly between the tracks of the Russian navigator, Bellingshausen, and our own Captain James Cook, and after entering the Antarctic circle, to steer south-westerly towards the Pole, rather than attempt to approach it directly from the north on the unsuccessful footsteps of my predecessors."

"Accordingly on leaving Auckland Islands, on the 12th of December, we proceeded to the southward, touching for a few days at Campbell Island, for magnetic purposes, and, after passing amongst many icebergs to the southward of 63° latitude, we made the pack-edge, and entered the Antarctic circle on the 1st of January, 1841."

"This pack presented none of those formidable characters which I had been led to expect from the accounts of the Americans and French; but the circumstances were sufficiently unfavourable to deter me from entering it at this time, and a gale from the northward interrupted our operations for three or four days."

"On the 5th of January, we again made the pack, about 100 miles to the eastward; in latitude 66° 45 S.; and longitude 174° 16 E.; and although the wind was blowing directly on it, with a high sea running, we succeeded in entering it without either of the ships sustaining any injury; and, after penetrating a few miles, we were enabled to make our way to the southward, with comparative ease and safety."

"On the following three or four days, our progress was rendered more difficult and tedious, by thick fogs, light winds, a heavy swell, and almost constant snow-showers; but a strong *water sky*, to the south-east, which was seen at every interval of clear weather, encouraged us to persevere in that direction, and, on the morning of the 9th after sailing more than 200 miles through this pack, we gained a perfectly clear sea, and bore away south-east toward the Magnetic Pole."

"On the morning of the 12th of January, when in latitude 70° 41 S., and longitude 172° 39, land was discovered, at the distance, as it was afterwards proved, of nearly a hundred miles, directly in the course we were steering, and therefore between us and the Pole."

"Although this circumstance was viewed at the time with considerable regret, as being likely to defeat one of the more important objects of the expedition, yet it restored to England the honor of the discovery of the southernmost known land, which had been nobly won, and for more than twenty years possessed, by Russia."

"Continuing our course towards this land for many hours, we seemed scarcely to approach it, it rose in lofty mountainous peaks, of from 9000 to 12,000 feet in height, perfectly covered with eternal snow; the glaciers that descended from the mountain summit projected many miles into the ocean, and presented a perpendicular face of lofty cliffs. As we neared the land, some exposed patches of rock appeared; and steering towards a small bay, for the purpose of effecting a landing, we found the shore so thickly lined for some miles with bergs and back ice, and a heavy swell dashing against it, we were obliged to abandon our purpose, and steer towards a more promising looking point to the south, off which we observed several small islands; and, on the morning of the 12th, I landed, accompanied by Commander Crozier and a number of the officers of each ship, and took possession of the country in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria."

"The island on which we landed is composed wholly of igneous rocks, numerous specimens of which, with other imbedded minerals, were procured: it is in latitude 71° 56 S. and longitude 171° 7 E."

"Observing that the east coast of the main land trended to the southward, whilst the north shore took a north-westerly direction, I was led to hope that by penetrating to the south as far as practicable it might be possible to pass beyond the Magnetic Pole, which our combined observations placed in 76 deg. nearly; and thence, by steering westward, complete its circum-navigation. We accordingly pursued our course along this magnificent land, and on the 23d of January, we reached 74 deg. 15 S., the highest southern latitude that had ever been attained by any preceding navigators, and that by our own countryman, Captain J. Weddell."

"Although greatly impeded by strong southerly gales, thick fogs, constant snow storms, we continued the examination of the coast to the southward, and on the 27th we again landed on an island, in latitude 76 deg. 8 min. S., and longitude 168 deg. 12 min. E., composed, as on the former occasion, entirely of igneous rocks."

"Still steering to the southward, early the next morning a mountain of 12,400 feet above the level of the sea, was seen emitting flame and smoke in splendid profusion."

"This magnificent volcano received the name of Mount Erebus. It is in latitude 77 deg. 32 S., and long. 167 deg. 0 E."

"An extinct crater, to the eastward of Mount Erebus, of somewhat less elevation, was called Mount Terror."

"The main land preserved its southerly trending, and we continued to follow it until, in the afternoon, when close in with the land, our further progress in that direction was prevented by a barrier of ice, stretching away from a projecting cape of the coast, directly to the E. S. E."

"This extraordinary barrier presented a perpendicular face of at least 150 feet, rising, of course, far above the mast-heads of our ships, and completely concealing from our view every thing beyond it, except only the tops of a range of very lofty mountains, in a S. S. E. direction, and in latitude 79° S."

"Pursuing the examination of this splendid barrier to the eastward, we reached the latitude of 78° 4 S., the highest we were at any time able to attain, on the 2d of February; and having, on the 9th, traced its continuity to the longitude of 190° 23, in latitude 78° S., a distance of more than 300 miles, our further progress was prevented by a heavy pack, pressed closely against the barrier; and the narrow lane of water, by means of which we had penetrated thus far, became so completely covered by rapidly forming ice, that nothing but the strong breeze with which we were favoured enabled us to retrace our steps. When at a distance of less than half a mile from its lofty icy cliffs, we had soundings with 318 fathoms, on a bed of soft blue mud.

"With a temperature of 20° below the freezing point, we found the ice to form so rapidly on the surface, that any further examination of the barrier in so extremely severe a period of the season being impracticable, we stood away to the westward, for the purpose of making another attempt to approach the Magnetic Pole, and again reached its latitude, 76° S., on the 15th of February, and although we found that much of the heavy ice had drifted away since our former attempt, and its place, in a great measure, supplied by recent ice, yet, we made some way through it, and got a few miles nearer to that Pole than we had before been able to accomplish, when the heavy pack again frustrated all our efforts, completely filling the space of fifteen or sixteen miles between us and the shore. We were this time in latitude 76° 12 S., and longitude 164°, the dip being 88° 10, and variation 109° 24 E. We were, of course, 160 miles from the Magnetic Pole.

"Had it been possible to have approached any part of this coast; and to have found a place of security for the ships, we might have travelled this short distance over the land, but this proved to be utterly impracticable, and although our hopes of complete attainment have not been realized, it is some satisfaction to feel assured, that we have approached the Magnetic Pole more nearly by some hundreds of miles than any of our predecessors, and from the multitude of observations that have been made in both ships, and in so many different directions from it, its position can be determined with nearly as much accuracy, as if we had actually reached the spot.

"It had ever been an object of anxious desire with us to find a harbour for the ships, so as to enable us to make simultaneous observations with the numerous observations that would be at work on the important term day of the 28th of February, as well for other scientific purposes, but every part of the coast where indentations appeared, and where harbours on other shores usually occur, we found so perfectly filled with perennial ice of many hundred feet in thickness, that all our endeavours to find a place of shelter for our vessels, were quite unavailing.

"Having now completed all that it appeared to me possible to accomplish in so high a latitude, at so advanced a period of the season, and desirous to obtain as much information as possible of the extent and form of the coast we had discovered, as also to guide, in some measure, our future operations, I bore away on the 18th of February for the north part of this land, and which by favour of a strong southerly gale, we reached on the morning of the 21st.

"We again endeavoured to effect a landing on this part of the coast, and were again defeated in our attempt by the heavy pack which extended for many miles from the shore, and rendered it impossible.

"For several days we continued to examine the coast to the westward, tracing the pack edge along, until on the 25th of February we found the land abruptly terminate in latitude 70° 40 S., and longitude 165° E., trending considerably to the southward of west, and presenting to our view an immense space occupied by the newly formed ice, and so covered by recent snow, as to present the appearance of one unbroken mass, and defying every attempt to penetrate it.

"The great southern land we have discovered, and whose continuity we have traced from nearly 70th to the 79th degree of latitude, I am desirous to distinguish by the name of our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria."

London Royal Exchange.—The foundation for the new Royal Exchange having been completed, tenders were lately invited for the building. Within the period appointed, September 4, tenders were received from fourteen of the principal builders of London, each of whom, according to request, named two prices for the mason work, one to be executed in the best Portland stone, and the other in Magnesian lime stone. The lowest offer was by Thomas Jackson, which was £115,000, if executed in Portland stone, and £124,700, if in Magnesian lime stone. The highest of the fourteen offers was £135,500, and 138,500. The whole work is to be completed by midsummer, 1844. Arrangements have been already made with various public companies, and other tenants, who will occupy apartments in the new building at a rental exceeding £10,000.

From the Fredericton Sentinel, Sept. 25.

While at Oromocto on business during the present week, we had an opportunity of witnessing an agricultural operation called *Breast Ploughing* by which the sod is stripped from the surface of the ground, and subsequently converted into a manure by burning. The process we believe is common in some parts of England, but is quite new in this Province. A stiff iron plate with three sides square, and the front pointed has a handle inserted, making it to resemble a shovel; across the extreme end of this handle, a strong piece of wood is nailed, about eighteen inches in length. The man who uses this implement, has a piece of board secured on the front of each thigh, against which the cross piece of the handle rests. He then inserts this plough as it is called under the sward about two inches, and pushing it before him cuts off the sod, turning it over as he proceeds. A harrow is then passed over, it is raked into heaps, and afterwards burnt, and the ashes being spread equally over the surface, is ploughed in ready for the following spring; and the ground is thus well prepared for the cultivation of wheat, turnips, or potatoes.

It was on the farm of John Hazen, Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Sunbury that we saw this operation performed, who tried it for the first time last year; and with abundant success. Mr. Hazen is of opinion that on inferior lands, this is the best method that can be adopted to prepare them for the culture of grain. It appears to us, however, that the plate alluded to could be easily attached to a frame, resembling the common plough, and by means of a horse, or an ox, could be rendered in this way much more efficient, while the expense would be greatly reduced.

We are glad to find that Mr. Hazen is turning his attention to the cultivation of turnips, a description of vegetable well adapted for the feeding of stock, but which is most unaccountably neglected in this Province. Not only has it this advantage; but when potatoes or grain have failed, turnips may be planted with safety as late as the middle of July, whether the season may have been wet or dry.

Tavern Regulations.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of Saint John, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1841:—

Ordered, That the following Rules and Regulations be established for the government of Tavern Keepers in the County of Saint John.

1st.—Every Tavern Keeper shall cause to be put up, and kept over his door, or on some conspicuous place outside of his house, a Board with his *Christian* and *Surname* at full length, and the words "Licensed Tavern" legibly painted thereon, under the Penalty of *forty shillings*.

2d.—Every Tavern Keeper shall at all times keep, and, when required, furnish Travellers with necessary refreshment, bedding and accommodation; and, in addition to the liquors usually provided, shall also furnish, if required, Tea and Coffee, with Sugar and Milk, and also good Malt, Spruce or Ginger Beer, or Cider, under the Penalty of *ten shillings* for every default.

3d.—Every Tavern Keeper shall have sufficient Stable room for the accommodation of at least four Horses, with a proper place of security for the Property, Sleighs, Sleds, Carriages, and other Vehicles of Travellers, and shall at all times keep a sufficient supply of good Hay and Oats, with a competent person to take care of, feed and groom Horses, under a Penalty of *twenty shillings* for every default.

4th—No Tavern Keeper shall suffer disorderly Persons to remain drinking or tippling in or about his House or Premises, under a Penalty of *forty shillings* for every offence.

5th.—No Constable or Tavern Keeper shall be taken as a Security for a person to whom License shall be granted.

6th.—Every Tavern Keeper shall cause a copy of these Regulations to be posted up, conspicuously, in his Public Room, and there continued, under the Penalty of *forty shillings*.

By order of the Sessions.

JAMES PETERS, Jun.,
Clerk of the Peace.

To Merchants, Bakers and Farmers.

PETER JOHNSTON & SONS have erected a Mill on the Ashburn, about three miles from the City, for the purpose of manufacturing the different kinds of *Flour, Oatmeal and Pot Barley*; and have also erected a Kiln, and all other conveniences necessary for prosecuting the business in all its departments; and having had long experience in the above line, and being determined to bestow the utmost attention for the interest of those who may employ them, on the most reasonable terms, they hope to obtain a share of public patronage.

For further particulars, application may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allan, Portland bridge, to Alexander Robertson, Peters' Wharf, or at the Mill. Feb. 13, 1841.

Victoria Book Store,

North side of Market Square, St. John.

JUST received at the above establishment, an extensive supply of the most approved Works in every department of Literature; a general assortment of Stationery, including every requisite for business or private use; Musical Instruments and Instruction Books, Pictures, Prints, and Frames; Drawing Materials, of superior quality; Desks, Work and Dressing Boxes; Fishing Tackle, and a great variety of Fancy Articles. To enumerate the above Stock in detail, would require an extensive catalogue, but the following general heads are drawn up for the information of the public:—

LITERATURE.—The Works of Johnson, Hume, Scott, Goldsmith, Addison, Bacon, Adam, Potter, the British Classics, the Works of the Poets, the principal Travels and Voyages, History, Chambers's Peoples' Editions of Standard Works, Wilson's Border Tales, and many others.

INSTRUCTION.—Chambers's Educational Course, (now publishing,) consisting of a series of Books on the improved system of elementary instruction in Grammar, Science, Literature and History, adapted from the infant to the adult capacity; Pinnock's Catechisms, Johnson's and Walker's Dictionaries—the best editions of all the School Books of Murray, Mavor, Pinnock, Davis, Guy, Lennie, Bonnycastle, Gray, Thomson; Jackson's Book Keeping, Greek, Latin, and French Grammars, &c. &c.

RELIGIOUS.—Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and Hymn Books, Prayer Books, Family Prayers, Hannay's Concordance, and the Works of Baxter, Butler, Brown, Chalmers, Scottish Christian Herald, Dwight, Erskine, Edwards, Hall, Horne, Henry, Haweis, Knox, Paley, Robinson, Stackhouse, Taylor, Watson, and Watts; Catholic Bibles, Testaments, a variety of Prayer Books and other Catholic Works.

JUVENILE BOOKS for Presents or Prizes, from the smallest to the most finished, in the greatest abundance.

STATIONERY.—Foolscap, Pott, Post, Letter and Note Paper; Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Slates, Blank and Ruled Paper Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Account Books in various bindings, Portfolios, Blotters, &c.; Maps and Charts.

DRAWING MATERIALS.—Colours by Ackerman and Reeves, in boxes and by the single cake; Camel Hair Brushes, Black Lead Pencils by Airey, Brookman & Langdon and Crabbe, from triple H. to double B.; Drawing Paper, Bristol Board, Drawing Books and an abundance of copies for learners, Sketch Books and Cases, Pictures, Prints and Picture Frames, Rosewood and Mahogany DESKS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Portable Travelling Writing Desks.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and Instruction Books for the Violin, Flute and Piano Forte; Violin Bows, Bridges, Strings, Resin, &c.

FISHING RODS, Reels, Lines, Casting Lines, Bait and Fly Hooks, Gut, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES in that variety generally expected in such an establishment.

The whole of the above Stock is from the best British markets, and purchased on terms that insure cheapness and superiority of quality to purchasers at the Victoria Book Store.

MATHEMATICS.

R. MATTHEWSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that he will give private instruction in the following branches of Mathematical Science, viz.: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Fluxions, &c. including the higher Algebraic Equations, Indeterminate Problems, Diaphantine Analysis, the application of Algebra to Geometry; of Plane Trigonometry to the measurement of Heights and Distances; of Spherical Trigonometry to Geography and Astronomy; of the Differential and Integral Calculus to the maxima and minima of quantities, the determination of the lengths of curves, areas of surface, capacities of solids, and the calculation of Logarithms, Sines, Tangents, &c.

R. M. from former experience and success as a teacher of the Mathematics, flatters himself he will give general satisfaction to such as may entrust him with their instruction. He accustoms the student to familiar illustrations, logical reasoning, and as often as possible practical applications, which render this sublime and interesting study rather an amusement than a task, exercise and improve the judgment, gratify and expand the mind, stimulate its energies with an ardour after the investigation of truth, and rouse its curiosity to explore the mysterious wonders of nature in the fertile regions of science.

Further particulars known by application at the City Hotel, King street, where specimens and testimonials may be seen.

St. John, 28th August, 1841.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from their store in Ward street, to the Fire proof Building owned by Mr. D. J. M'Laughlin, in Nelson street, where their business is carried on as usual.

Aug. 28. CRANE & M'GRATH.

AERATED WATERS.

J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c. begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John and its vicinity, that he has lately erected a NEW PATENT ENGINE, for manufacturing Aerated Soda and Seidlitz Water, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Sarsaparilla, &c.,—which, from the great power and superior action of the Machinery, will be produced in the highest state of perfection; and may be had from the Fountain, which is well supplied with ICE,—or put up in strong glass bottles, and sent to any part of the City free of expense.

St. John, June 26, 1841.

Splendid Silk HATS,

LONDON AND FRENCH STYLE,

Manufactured with light Beaver bodies.

J. MAGEE, Beaver and Silk Hat Manufacturer, most respectfully returns his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his arrival in Saint John, and announces that he has completed his Hat Factory upon the newest and most approved system, where the above business will be carried on with spirit and good taste; and having formed communications in London and New-York, he will have forwarded to him the *best materials* and *newest fashions*, from both Cities, as soon as introduced. Gentlemen who may feel disposed to encourage Domestic Manufacture, are requested to visit the establishment, and inspect Magee's *Black and Drab Superfine HATS; low Broad Brims;* Children's Fancy Hats; Ladies' Riding Hats; Field Officers' Cocked Hats, made to the newest regulation.

TAKE NOTICE.—*Magee's* Hat Manufactory, *Golden Ball; and* Store, *South side of King-street.*

☞Hats repaired and altered to fashion.☜

Saint John, July 17, 1841.

To Tailors.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Trade that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of T. OLIVER'S Report of Fashions, as also his *self varying Shoulder Measure System*—the most simple and best adapted to fit the human form of any other yet offered. Persons wishing can receive the *Fashions* or *System*, with or without instructions.

Terms—System of Cutting without instructions, ... £2 0 0
Ditto with instructions, . £3 0 0
Report of Fashions . . £0 15 0

Can be sent to any part of the Province.

JAMES REYNOLDS,
Opposite Mr. Vernon's Brick Building.
Aug. 14. *Germain Street.*

Armstrong & Christy

Have received per late arrivals:

5 TONS Liverpool SOAP; 11 cwt. No. 1 London Blue Starch; bales English Cotton Warps, kegs No. 1 White Lead; barrels and casks Day & Martin's Blacking; crates CUTLERY, containing Knives and Forks, Dessert do. jack and pen knives, large and small scissors, hand-saw files, &c.; packages 'Griffon' Scythes bags Corks; boxes Tobacco Pipes; chests fine Congo and Hyson TEA; kegs s'fine Mustard; do. Ground Ginger (English); tierces Rice, Coffee, Tobacco, hhds. Loaf Sugar, a few doz. superior Mushroom Ketchup, &c. which, with their stock on hand of Oils, Paints, Glass, Putty, Nails, Indigo, Dye Stuffs, Corn, Corn Meal, Wheat and Rye Flour, and a very general assortment of GROCERIES & DRY GOODS, are offered at lowest rates for Cash or approved payments.

☞T. Barlow & Co.'s PLOUGHS constantly on hand. *May 29.*

IRON PUMPS.

FOR sale by the subscriber,—2 Iron PUMPS, 20 feet long; 10 tons best OAKUM.

Aug. 7. CRANE & M'GRATH.

OAK SHIP TIMBER.

DAILY expected by a vessel from Norfolk,—A Cargo of SHIP TIMBER, of very superior quality, consisting of Transom, Apron, Stern post, Rudder and Plank Stock Pieces, Breast hooks, &c. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

May 6.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

A General Outfitting Establishment.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

For the New London Clothing Warehouse, per ships Perthshire, Emerald, Rebecca, British Queen, Avon, and Abeona:

57 CASES and bales best and most fashionable assortment of CLOTHING ever offered to the public, consisting of
Gentlemen's Frock and Dress COATS;
VESTS, in silk, satin, silk velvets, valencias, silk and cotton toilanets, quiltings, &c.
PANTALOONS, in cloths, buckskins, doe skins, cassimeres, fancy tweeds, cantoons, gambroons, &c.
2000 pairs plain and fancy moleskin, beaverteen, and grand drill Trowsers and Jackets;
750 gent's. and youths' blue, black, and olive Cloth Jackets;
5 cases Gloves, silk and satin Stocks, Braces, Shirt Collars, Fronts, &c.
1 do. India Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;
7 do. Cloth CAPS, well ast'd.;
1 do. Children's Beaver Hats, very fancy;
1000 gents'. Silk and Beaver HATS;
Hhds. and cases glazed and japanned Hats and Caps; 1 case Travelling Bags;
2000 pairs gents' and youths' best Walking and Dress BOOTS and SHOES;
300 pairs fancy Wellington, Clarence, Operas, Albert, and Albertonian BOOTS, of doe-skin, calf, morocco, and patent leather, of *latest Parisian Fashions;*
250 Macintosh, Tagliona, and Chesterfield Coats and Capes, in camlet, lama, super ditto, woollen cloths;
Fishing Boots and Stockings, Leggings and Overhauls, in sateen, camlets, and fustians, direct from the patentee: no other genuine;
17 packages wove and knit lambs-wool, worsted and cotton Hosiery, consisting of Pants, singlets, hose, and half hose;
200 doz. Regatta Stripes and Shirts; white linen and cotton do. with linen fronts, collars, and wrists; 1 case Travelling Bags,
2 bales TamO'Shanter and Glengarry Bonnets,
2 do. Scotch Plaidings. 1 do. silk and cotton Umbrellas, 20 doz. hair & flock Mattresses
General assortment of SEAMEN'S OUTFITS, consisting of Pilot, Beaver, Flushing, and Duck Jackets, Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, red and blue serge and flannel Shirts and Drawers, canvas Hammocks and Bags, Blankets and Counterpanes, monkey and reefing Jackets,
20 bales well assorted Made Clothing, put up expressly for sale by the package, well adapted for Town or Country trade, costing from £45 to £50, sterling, to which the subscriber calls the attention of dealers.

N. B.—The attention of the Public generally is particularly called to the above stock, which will be found on inspection one of the largest, cheapest, and best selections ever offered in this market.

June 5. S. GARDNER.

THE
WONDERS OF CASH,

With all its influence and effects may be seen at

HAGUE & ALLEN'S
NOTED CHEAP
Liverpool Clothing Store,
No. 3, Merritt's Brick Buildings,
WATER-STREET.

T. HAGUE & CO. of the British and American Clothing Hall, Liverpool, beg leave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the great sacrifice made upon Goods in England, from Bankrupts' Sales and *Insolvent Estates*, their Mr. Hague, being on the spot, and in the habit of attending all the principal manufacturing markets, has availed himself of an opportunity of watching the sales of the different stocks belonging to the many respectable manufacturers who unfortunately have been obliged to bring their business to a close; and from their extensive business in Liverpool, together with that in Saint John, and not being limited for that wonder-working article, Cash, they have been enabled to buy several

Bankrupts' Stocks

of Superfine CLOTHS, in every colour and quality; Rich SATINS; Velvets; Valencias; Quiltings; and other Vestings; with fashionable TROUSERINGS, of every description—and have caused the same to be made up (*under their own inspection*,) into Gentlemen's CLOTHING, in the first style of fashion, the whole being cut by a first rate London artist;—which have just arrived per ships *Emerald* and *Alexander Edmond*, and are now on sale.

T. Hague & Co. do not think it requisite to enter into any minute explanation to convince the Public of the advantages an establishment possesses that has always a buyer in the market, and ready to take every opportunity of purchasing their Goods under the most favourable terms. Is it likely that persons who are obliged to appoint Agents to make their purchases in England, or who visit it at a great expense, can possibly make up their Clothing within Twenty per Cent. of those who make up every garment at their own establishment, and purchase every article for the purpose from the manufacturers themselves, or, as in this case, from Thirty to Forty per Cent. less than the manufacturers' prices?

N. B.—A large quantity of M'Intosh CAPES and COATS, *warranted;* Silk and Stuff HATS, which will be sold cheap.

☞ *For Cash only and no Abatement.* ☜

Saint John, 15th May, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED

by the subscribers:—

20 TUBS prime Cumberland BUTTER; 150 brls. prime Quebec PORK;
20 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR;
1200 COCOA NUTS.

For sale by CRANE & M'GRATH.
St. John, Aug. 7, 1841.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, and Jewellery.

The subscriber has received per barque "Blackness," and other late arrivals from London, an assortment of—

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES.

Also—A choice selection of Jewellery, consisting of—Ladies and Gentlemen's *finger Rings*, set with real *Emerald, Opal*, &c.; sets Amethyst and Topaz *Ear Rings* and *Brooches;* Gold, Coral, Red and White Cornelian Top and Drop Ear Rings; Gold Keys, Lockets and Eyeframes; Gold, Mosaic Gold, & Mourning Brooches, Gold and Silver Watch Guards; Silver sets Knife, Fork and Spoon, in Cases; Cornelian Hearts & Necklaces; Desk Seals; Silver Whistles, with Coral; Silver Eyeframes, Pin Cases, Pin Cushions, Baskets, Scissors, Tongue Scrapers, Stilettoes and Pen Knives; Silver, German Silver, and Steel white, blue and green SPECTACLES:—Which together with his former Stock will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

WM. HUTCHINSON,
13th July. *Coffee House Corner.*

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed his Watch, Clock and Jewellery Establishment, to his new stand in that House lately occupied by Mrs. Hendricks, *corner of King & Cross Streets, begs to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and varied assortment of* Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Plate, &c. *just received per Ships* Eagle, Mearns, *and* British Queen, *from London, Liverpool and Greenock, consisting of—*

LADIES' and Gents. Patent Lever and Lepine Watches in gold and Silver cases, capp'd and jewell'd; Vertical ditto in ditto; Plain Vertical ditto; a large collection of Eight day and Spring Clocks, suitable for offices and halls; Ladies' and Gents. solid fine Gold and Gold plated Stone and Pearl set Finger RINGS; plain ditto; Fancy gold Snaps; Camyo and other Brooches, set in fine gold; Gold Lockets and Vinegaretts; Gents. bosom chain Pins; solid gold and gold plated Seals and Keys; fine gold top and drop, fancy and plain Ear-rings; Filagree ditto; silver plated bread Trays, Cake Dishes; Cruet Stands with 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 cut glass bottles; Cream Ewers, richly gilt inside; Egg stands, cups and spoons to match; Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays and Snuffers; sterling silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard *SPOONS;* Sugar Tongs; Tweezers, Tooth Picks, fine silver and Silver plated Pencil Cases; solid and plated gold and silver Watch Guards; Thimbles, Fob chains, German silver Chains in variety, Pickle Forks, Butter Knives, sterling silver Snuff Boxes, wood do; 4, 3, and 2 tuned Music Boxes; Sextants; Quadrants, Compasses, Parallel Rulers, day and night Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Ladies' tortoise shell and horn Card Cases. And a variety of small but useful articles, which together with his former stock he offers for sale wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.

JAMES AGNEW,
Watchmaker, &c.
Corner of King and Cross Streets.

FOR SALE,—2 superior Two Days' Ship's *Chronometers*, on moderate terms.

J. A. begs further to state that he continues to repair and adjust ships' and pocket Chronometers. Watches and Clocks of every description; also, Astronomical and Philosophical Instruments, in the most correct manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Engraving on Stone and Metals done to order. *St. John, May 16, 1840.*

HARDWARE STORE.

C. R. JARVIS

HAS removed his HARDWARE STORE to the Brick Building, lately occupied by Messrs. Ratchford & Brothers, (next door to Mr. N. S. Demill,) on the lower or south west side of the Market Square, where he offers for sale at the lowest market prices, either at Wholesale or Retail, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of—
BRASS WARE, of all descriptions;
All kinds of HARDWARE for Household Furniture, and Household use;
A large assortment CARPENTERS' TOOLS;
Every kind of HARDWARE and TOOLS, used by Ship Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Blacksmiths, Masons, Coopers, and other Mechanics; FARMERS' UTENSILS, &c.
A large assortment of DOOR-LOCKS, HINGES; Boat, Horse, Ox, Wrought and Cut NAILS, SPIKES; Table Knives and Forks; Pocket, Jack, Pen and Butchers' KNIVES.
FILES of all kinds; Fish Hooks; White Rope, Lines and Twines; patent Counter-Scales; 4 cases GUNS, assorted from 20s. upwards; PISTOLS, Shot, Powder, Percussion Caps, Cross-cut, Hand and Whip SAWS; TIN; RIVETS; late improved COFFEE POTS; COFFEE MILLS; Tea Boards; Brushes of all kinds; Cast, Spring and Blister STEEL; Borax; Plough Plates; Plough Moulds; Smiths' Anvils and Vices; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Wire Cloth; Waggon and Cart Boxes; Putty, Glue, Box-Spurs, &c. &c.; forming one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks of Hardware in the City.

St. John, 18th September, 1841.—3m.

Roman Cement, on Consignment.

200 BRLS. Roman Cement, for sale by the subscribers at very reduced prices.

Sept. 18.—6w. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

COALS, COAL TAR & SALT.

Daily expected by the ship *Mozambique:*

300 TONS Liverpool COALS, 100 barrels COAL TAR, 100 p'kgs British manufactured Goods, (all staple)

Also—per *Andover:*

200 tons best ORREL COALS; 200 tons Liverpool SALT.—All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates, for approved payment.

Sept. 18.—6w. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber, desirous of closing his business, offers his present Stock of Dry Goods at very reduced prices.

Also, *to rent until the* 1st *of May next*—the STORE in Sands' Fire Proof Brick Building, (Prince William street,) at present occupied by the subscriber. Possession given on the 1st of November, or earlier if required.

Sept. 4. THOMAS SMITH.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per ship *Montrose*, from Liverpool:

250 BOXES SOAP and CANDLES,
10 bales NAVY CANVAS,
10 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes,
5 tons OAKUM; 50 brls. COAL TAR;

All of which he offers for sale at the lowest market rates, while landing at Hatfield's wharf.

7th August. J. WISHART.

INDIA HOUSE.

Wholesale & Retail

Tea, Wine, and general Grocery Establishment.

THE public are respectfully informed that the above establishment is now opened, and the subscriber is confident, from the quality of the Goods which he is determined to keep constantly on hand, and from the advantage he has in purchasing in the best English, Scotch, and Irish markets, that a trial is only wanting to insure a liberal patronage. The TEAS have been purchased personally in London since the great reduction, and their superior strength and flavour will no doubt give general satisfaction.

Private families will find it greatly to their advantage getting their supplies at this establishment, as nothing will be sold that will not be warranted of the best description and as cheap as any other house in the city. Every attention will be paid to customers and the smallest purchases gratefully acknowledged.

Dock-street, June 26. JOHN M'CONKEY.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Are now receiving by the "Emerald" and other late arrivals from England,—

50 TONS Banks' best IRON, ass't. sizes.
70 ditto Common ditto ditto,
100 kegs best WHITE LEAD,
200 ditto X ditto ditto,
150 ditto coloured PAINTS, assorted—Green, Yellow, Blue, Red, Brown and Black,
20 casks raw and boiled Linseed OIL,
2 tons PUTTY, in bladders,
280 kegs GUNPOWDER, 15 smiths' bellows,
24 smiths' ANVILS, 24 ditto VICES,
60 casks NAILS, ass'd. sizes and kinds,
54 packages of IRONMONGERY, of various kinds, put up expressly for this market.
10,000 feet WINDOW GLASS, ass'd. sizes.

North Market Wharf, 8th May, 1840.

Ex Oromocto, from Clyde:

1 BALE BUCKSKINS;
1 do. Tweeds, Doeskins, & Moleskins;
1 ditto DRILLS, LASTINGS, &c.
4 cases Mousselin de Laine & printed Dresses
3 strong iron PLOUGHS, warranted complete, with extra socks, soles and boards to each;
6 sets PLOUGH METTLES;
2 *Cobbett* STOVES;
1 patent CABIBOOSE, complete;
4 Shop STOVES;
6 *Drogher* Stoves, with Pots on top and Ovens at back;
2 COOKING STOVES, complete;
3 do. do. for ship's use;
24 HAUSE PIPES and RINGS, to suit vessels of 100 to 500 tons;
6 CRAB WINCHES; 48 tons PIG IRON;

MUNRO, WALLACE & CO.
June 26, 1841. [News.]

IRON.

Just received, per British Queen, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscriber:—

40 TONS Assorted Round Common IRON, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch,
10 tons Flat Refined, from 3½ x 3¾ inch, to 1½ x ⅜, assorted,
30 tons Round Refined, assorted,—Also
600 bars assorted Copper, from 5-8, to 1⅜ inch.

The Iron is the best Staffordshire.

JAMES SMITH, Ship-builder,
Jan. 16, 1841. *Courtenay Bay.*

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per ships *Canton* and *Lady Flora Hastings* from Liverpool, and *British Queen* and *Rebecca* from London, an extensive and general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season—consisting of:—

BLUE, black and coloured Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy stripe and figured DOESKINS;
Fancy GAMBROONS and TWEEDS;
Plain and printed Mousselin de Laines;
Do. do. Orleans and Saxonies;
Indiana and Cashmere SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
China and Zephyr Crape ditto;
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS;
LACES, HOSIERY and GLOVES;
NETS, BLONDS and QUILLINGS;
Worked MUSLIN COLLARS;
Figured and plain SATINS and Lutestrings;
Figured VELVETS;
Plain and figured Gauze and Satin RIBBONS;
A few very rich Satin VESTINGS;
Grey, white and printed COTTONS;
CHECKS, STRIPES and HOMESPUNS;
TICKS, OSNABURGS and DIAPERS;
LINENS, LAWNS and MUSLINS;
Canvas, Padding and Ducks;
Plain and twilled REGATTA STRIPES;
Moleskins, Cantoons, and Drills;
A large assortment of Gents.' Beaver, Silk, and Gossamer HATS, and Cloth CAPS;
A great variety of Boys' and Children's Cloth & Fancy SUMMER CAPS;
An extensive Stock of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes of every description;

☞The whole of which have been selected by J. F. in the British markets, and will be sold at un precedented low prices, *for Cash only.*

North side Market Square, June 26, 1841.

Canvas, Cordage, Coals, &c.

The subscribers are now landing ex Victoria, from the Clyde:—

200 BOLTS OSNABURGHS and brown SHEETINGS;
200 bolts bleached }
150 do. brown } CANVAS;
300 do. Gourock }
150 coils CORDAGE and BOLT ROPE;
HAWSERS, 4 inches to 8½ inches;
HOUSELINE, HAMBERLINE, RATLINE, SPUNYARN, &c. &c.
7 tons OAKUM; 27 tons IRON, assorted;
15 bales WRAPPING PAPER;
10 cases THREADS, assorted;
DRY GOODS, consisting of Jim Crow HATS; Caps, assorted; Orleans and Saxonies; Silks; SLOPS; HOSIERY; and a variety of other articles.

—ALSO—

100 tons best Scotch COALS;

Daily expected from London:—

70 kegs Canister and Blasting POWDER.

For sale low by
June 5. MUNRO, WALLACE & CO.

BRANDY, WINE, &c.

The subscriber has received, per "Perthshire" from Glasgow:

20 PIPES BRANDY, (*Martell's best*,) 40 hhds. do., 5 pipes GENEVA,
10 hhds. GENEVA,
30 pipes and hhds. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Teneriffe WINE, 11 puns. WHISKEY,
10 hhds. Refined SUGAR,
100 doz. London PORTER, 100 ditto ALE,
300 gross Beer CORKS. The whole will be sold low, while landing, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS PARKS,
May 8. *Dock-street.*

Cordage, Canvas, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals the following Goods—

200 COILS "Jackson's" CORDAGE, from 2 yarn spunyarn to 7 inch standing rigging;
180 bolts Gourock *CANVAS;*
260 bags *SPIKES;*
15 Chain *CABLES*, from ⅝ to 1 5-8 inch;
12 Anchors, 5 to 23 cwt.; 5 tons best OAKUM;
1 ton *Sheathing Paper*, 50 brls. Coal TAR,
20 kegs Nails, 200 lb. each;
8 casks CUTLERY, well assorted;
2 bales *BUNTING* and *Ships' COLOURS;*
10 bales Calicoes, &c. 3 bales Cotton Warp,
Sheet Lead, 4, 5, and 6 lb.

Which, with his general assortment of Goods already on hand, he offers for sale on reasonable terms. *JAMES ROBERTSON*,
May 29. Nelson-street.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale low for Cash or approved paper, the following articles:—

60 PIPES and Hogsheads Madeira, Port, and Sherry WINES,—(Blackburn's and other Brands);
90 dozen bottled WINES, including Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, &c.
Hogsheads GENEVA and RUM;
74 cases HOLLANDS;
1 quarter cask French BRANDY, colouring;
4 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
40 coils WHITE ROPE;
30 bags SPIKES; 15 bags NAILS;
30 bolts boiled and bleached CANVAS;
1 ton composition SPIKES and Butt Bolts;
65 pieces Grey and White COTTON;
10 do. OSNABURG;
17 do. MOLESKIN; 6 do. DUCK;
Blue Warp, Cotton Wick, Wrapping Paper, Broad CLOTH, RUGS, Log Lines, Hand Lines, Roping Twines, Union Jacks, Ensigns, Ships' Scrapers, Shovels, chests Tea, Molasses, Sugar, Scythes, Sickles, Glass, Mustard, Whiting, Candles, SOAP, Tobacco PIPES, and a variety of other articles.

☞All persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander, Barry & Co.*, or *John Alexander*, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. JOHN ALEXANDER,
June 26. Nelson-street Alley.

NEW GOODS.

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

BALES Printed and Unbleached COTTONS,
Cases Mouseline 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.

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, Bed 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.

Ex 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.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received by the ships "Sophia", "British Queen" and "Westmorland"—

A LARGE and elegant assortment of London GOODS, comprising Fashionable MILLINERY and Fancy GOODS; also, a great variety of Silk, Straw, Tuscan, Rutland, Dunstable, and Devon BONNETS; all of which will be opened in the ensuing week. Also, a beautiful assortment of MANTILLAS, of the latest fashions and newest patterns; VELVET, SATINS, CHINE, &c. GRO DE NAPS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, and OSTRICH FEATHERS.

☞ The subscriber would call the attention of the public generally to the above assortment of GOODS, and he feels confident that purchasers will be pleased with the selection, as much care has been taken to suit this market.

DANIEL ANSLEY,
May 29. *Prince William 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.

ARMSTRONG & CHRISTY

DULY sensible of, and truly grateful for, the very liberal patronage and handsome support received since their commencement in business, have pleasure in announcing to their friends and customers, that they continue their General Business in the Old Stand, *head of King-street*, where they have on hand, *Wholesale and Retail*, their usual well selected stock of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS, suitable for *Town and Country Customers and Dealers*, and they purpose keeping constantly on hand a *still more extensive* Stock, comprising the different articles necessary in the above line—Wheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal; Pickled and Dried Fish; Soap and Tobacco; Molasses, SUGARS, and TEAS, black and green—to which they invite *particular attention*, as they consider an enumeration of articles unnecessary. They would add, that as they purpose in future to do business more on the *ready money* principle, those who have Cash to lay out, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

Retailers supplied on advantageous terms.

St. John, 22d May, 1841.