DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the Saint Andrews Standard, Sept. 3.

VISIT OF THE LORD BISHOP.

On Saturday evening last, the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia arrived at St. Andrews, accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, and on Sunday morning held a Confirmation at All Saint's Church, when that holy ordinance was administered to upwards of sixty persons. The Bishop preached a most impressive Sermon, taking his text from the 6th Heb. part of 2d verse, and after the Confirmation delivered a most feeling and affecting exhortation to those whom he had confirmed. In the afternoon Archdeacon Coster preached an excellent Sermon, from John 16th chap. 24th v. and in the evening the Bishop again preached from 6th Gal. 10th v. His Lordship in a most impressive manner called the attention of the Congregation to the past and present state of the Church, exhorting them to afford all that assistance which their means would permit to meet those exertions which are making in the Parent State in favour of the Colonial Church. His Lordship then adverted to the views of the Church Society of this Archdeaconry, most ably claiming, on its behalf, the cordial support of his hearers, but most particularly exhorting the young, especially those who had on former occasions received at his hands the rite of Confirmation, and that interesting little Christian band who on that day had solemnly and publicly renewed their baptismal vow, and enlisted and enrolled themselves as members of the Church, to be zealous in well doing, and to exert all their endeavours in the cause of religion, and of that society which has been formed for the support of the Church, and disseminating her doctrines.

On Monday the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of this Parish, presented His Lordship with the following Address:—

To the Honorable and Right Rev. Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia.

The Address of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte and Province of New-Brunswick.

May it please Your Lordship,—

We, the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Saint Andrews, feel much pleasure in congratulating your Lordship on your safe arrival amongst us, and beg to assure you of our continued respect and affection.

It is unnecessary we hope, after the intimate knowledge which your Lordship has had of this Parish for the last fifteen years, during which we have had the advantage of your fatherly superintendance, to profess that sincere attachment which we feel for your ecclesiastical establishment and our gratitude to the venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for so long enabling us, under the Divine Blessing, to worship God in the Church of our fathers.

Your Lordship's visitations are at all times looked forward to by us with sincere pleasure, but on this occasion, your presence is peculiarly grateful, so long a period having elapsed since we last had the gratification of hearing and attending to your paternal exhortation and counsel.

Your Lordship's unwearied labours, however, during your absence in England, in promoting the interests and general utility of the ColonialChurch, have afforded us much consolation, and we feel humbly and heartily thankful to God for having, in his providence, blessed those labours and enabled your Lordship so successfully to plead the cause of our truly venerable society.

The rapid progress which has been made in the establishment of a fund for the endowment and support of Colonial Bishoprics is hailed by us as an event pregnant with much advantage; constant episcopal superintendance, tending so materially to increase the utility of our establishment, by stimulating all, both clergy and laiety, in the discharge of their several duties, and by binding all closer in the ties of affection and esteem.

In conclusion, we beg to assure your Lordship that, whenever it may please God's providence, to place this Archdeaconry under separate episcopal superintendance, while we shall rejoice at an event which may lessen your Lordship's labours in the evening of life, we shall sincerely lament the dissolution of a connection which has so long, so happily and usefully subsisted between us, and shall ever pray to our Heavenly Father to bless you here and bestow on you a Crown of Righteousness hereafter.

On behalf of the Corporation,
JEROME ALLEY, D. D., *Rector.*
Saint Andrews, 30th August, 1841.

To which his Lordship was pleased to make the following Reply:—

My Rev. Brother, and my Christian Friends,—

I return you my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations upon my arrival in this interesting portion of my present charge, as well as for your continued attachment for many years. This is the more valuable as it has had no diminution through a long and intimate connexion.

Your gratitude to that venerable society by whose christian benevolence our Church was first planted, and has since been sustained, even through many difficulties, in this portion of the world, affords evidence that you duly appreciate the blessings which that pious association has been the favoured instrument of extending to your fathers, to yourselves and to your children.

The increased labours and remarkable success of that venerable Society at the present time must be subjects for gratitude and praise, to all who have love for our holy Zion, and I am sure your prayers will be added to those of many thousands of your brethren in all quarters of the world, that the work committed to her may be greatly blest by the Divine Head of the Church. Nor can you be wrong in the importance you attach to the remarkable progress which has already been made, under the heavenly blessing, in laying a foundation for a large increase to the number of Colonial Bishops, whose presence is essential to the fullness of the Church wherever God may permit it to be carried. We may hope that this progress will accelerate the appointment of a Bishop for the special charge of this extensive and rapidly increasing archdeaconry; and although an interruption of the happy intercourse which has long subsisted between us, cannot fail to give me pain, as it must separate me from many who are very dear to me in the Lord, every selfish feeling must yield to the great benefit which will thus be conferred on this portion of the flock of Christ. You have need of much more attention than it is possible you can receive while this Diocese continues so extensive as it is at present, and my prayer is, that such attention may soon be afforded to you, and with every blessing from the great Shepherd of the Flock.

In return for the affectionate wishes you have expressed, and for the assurance of your prayers, I repeat my warmest gratitude. I can never cease to feel a lively interest in your present and your future welfare. My prayers will be continued that you may be richly blest with every temporal and spiritual good, and that all may be made to minister to the everlasting peace and joy and glory, of yourselves, and of all who are dear to you.

JOHN NOVASCOTIA.

To the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Saint Andrews.
August, 30th, 1841.

Shediac.—We have much pleasure in announcing that the contract is entered into for the erection of a Scottish Church at Shediac, upon a scale adapted to the wants of the inhabitants; and the prospect is that in a very few months Presbyterians will have it in their power to worship the Supreme Being according to the dictates of their own consciences; and we trust that the deprivations which they have undergone for many years in Spiritual comforts, will be counterbalanced by the talents and zeal of the pastor who may be appointed to watch over the well-being of their souls. The liberality of Mr. Linen, the donor of the land for the site of the Kirk, Burial Ground, and Minister's residence, with the liberality and perseverance of Alexander Wright, Esq., aided by James Robertson and James Long, Esqrs., and several others, cannot be too highly appreciated. The site embraces a view of the harbour and nearly the whole village, and whilst it appears destined to gather the heretofore wandering flock, it will add greatly to the beauty of the place.—Several very handsome dwelling houses are also being erected near the spot.

But amidst these gratifying improvements we regret the recklessness of disposition manifested by some adventurers who are supposed to have no root in the soil. It is but little over two years since those several extensive robberies were committed upon the property of Doctor Theal, and but a few weeks have passed since the Mills of Captain Halcrow were burned to the ground; and now the shop of Mr. Moses Welling lies in ashes. Mr. Welling, who is a trader on a small scale, has lost nearly his all and it bears very heavy upon him. A small dwelling house unoccupied, also belonging to Mr. W. was fired on the same night that his store was burned, but from the slowness of the progress of ignition, the interior was only partially consumed when discovered. It is hoped that the perpetrators of these deeds may be detected and duly punished.—*St. John Observer.*

(*From the Halifax Novascotian, September* 9.)

New Brunswick.—An attempt is making, at the present time, to play off a very extraordinary ruse upon the people of New Brunswick, which should be exposed, and laughed at, by every body having an interest in the spread of sound principles of Colonial Government. It is well known to most of our readers, that the old mode of ruling, by the minority, in defiance of the often expressed wishes of a majority of the Representative Branch, upon almost every important point of domestic policy, obtained in New Brunswick down to the close of Sir Archibald Campbell's Administration. Until his departure the extraordinary spectacle was presented, of an Executive always at war with the popular Branch—defending every abuse—adhering to every anti-British anomaly—refusing information—defaming and setting at defiance those in whom the people seemed to have most confidence—and hoarding or squandering an enormous Casual Revenue, the remains of which, when finally paid over, amounted to about £130,000. This, it will be remembered, was the state of things in the good old times. Let the facts be treasured, and dwelt upon, by the people of New Brunswick—aye, and by their neighbours, who, by their conduct and bearing, under the circumstances in which they are now placed, will judge of their political foresight and sagacity. This picture, then, of the good old times having been maturely studied, let us turn for a moment to another, of rather a later date.

By the indefatigable exertions of a body of intelligent and public spirited men, led by Charles Simonds, (than whom, notwithstanding the abuse which is heaped upon him at times, there does not exist a politician whose course has been more consistently independent in all these Colonies,) one absurdity after another was brushed away, and guard after guard erected for the security of popular rights. These men had to fight for what they gained inch by inch—they won nothing without a struggle; and those who have grown familiar with the pelting of pitiless storms of defamatory invective, which have at times distinguished our party warfare, may form some idea of the pleasures which brightened their path. By slow degrees the Judges were withdrawn from the Council, and elevated to a sphere above the excitement of politics, and above the suspicions they engender—the old Council, which, like ours, monopolized Executive power, while forming the second Branch of the Legislature, was, like ours, divided, and the advisers of the Governor drawn from both Branches—an arrangement was made with the British Government, by which the Revenues withheld were paid over, in return for a Civil List;—and last, though not least, the Governor, who had lent his entire influence to prevent these changes, and who refused to perfect them, by passing a Bill, framed at the Colonial Office, was withdrawn, and Sir John Harvey was sent out in his stead.

So far, then, an immense change was wrought, and the political institutions and affairs of our Sister Province were, to some extent, assimilated to a British model. Much remained to be done; but an advance was made in a few years, which gave to New Brunswick an elevation of character, and a degree of repose that contrasted strongly with her former tranquil acquiescence, in the exercise of arbitrary powers, and with the period which succeeded, of sharp and angry conflict between the Representative Branch and the Executive. An active public opinion was formed—the people were instructed in their rights and duties, and taught their own strength—and the New Brunswick of 1836 was no more like the New Brunswick of 1830, than the Harbour of St. John, with its diminished waters, and dirty looking mud flats, is like the same Harbour, when the spring tide of the Bay has hidden its deformities and increased its volume.

We have said, that much remained to do. We will explain our meaning. Sir John Harvey succeeded to an unpopular Governor—the people were consequently prepared to be pleased, and everything in his character and reputation was calculated to heighten the favourable impression created by the peculiar circumstances of his advent. To a high military reputation, and the eclat of a successful night attack, which saved Upper Canada for a time, Sir John added a pleasing affability of manners—a frankness and accessibility—and a confident reliance upon the good sense and right feeling of the people he was sent to govern. He called around him the leaders of the old opposition—retaining some of the ablest of their opponents, and commenced his administration with the support of the majority of the Assembly, a majority which sustained him to the last. So far, then, one great object of government was attained, by the avoidance of collision between the Assembly and the Executive—but there was another risk, which the imperfect system established offered no security against, a risk of collision with the people themselves. Responsible Government was only partially introduced into New Brunswick,—the system was never proclaimed, understood, and acted upon, as in this Province. In Nova Scotia, the Members of the Executive Council went upon the hustings, and boldly announced to the people, that, if not elected, they should resign,—they as boldly threw themselves upon the confidence of the Representative Branch, and avowed their determination, the moment that confidence were withdrawn, to advise the Governor to dissolve, or to resign. In New Brunswick, nothing of this kind was done. So far as our memory serves, no declarations or pledges to this effect were given. It is true that, after Lord John Russell's memorable despatch came out, Sir John Harvey circulated among the functionaries to whom it was intended to apply, a very significant Circular Memorandum, but it is by no means clear that the Executive Councillors of New Brunswick were acting under a sense of the stringent responsibility, which, in this Province has been avowed and gloried in, at every step taken by the new administration. They were elected without any condition, and it is just possible that, feeling a little too secure, they have been led into some errors, and extravagant expenditures, which would have been better avoided.

Those who argue, from any supposed failure of Responsible Government, as it has been called, in New Brunswick, that it must fail here, are thus declaiming in utter ignorance of the facts. Though much progress was made, the new principles were not developed, understood, and acted upon, as they have been in Nova Scotia, and, therefore, even admitting that evil has been done, it by no means follows, that, with a bad example and its inevitable consequences before us, we shall make the same mistakes.

The sins charged upon the advisers of Sir John Harvey, and the Assembly by which they were sustained, are wasteful extravagance in the expenditure of the public money. We are inclined to believe that there is some ground for the accusation, and we are reminded of an observation, made in debate, in 1838, when the salaries of New Brunswick were quoted as a reason why ours should be raised, "that the next party movement that would be made in that Province, would proceed upon a charge of legislative extravagance." Coming suddenly into the receipt of a large and flourishing revenue, with a balance of £130,000 in hand, it is possible that the House, supposing there was no end to their resources, may have spent their money too freely—if they have, we hope the people of New Brunswick will punish them, by turning the members out, and setting a good example to their successors. On this point, we do not pretend to express an opinion, for we have not examined the figures very carefully; but, assuming the charge to be well founded, we have no idea that the guilty ought to, or can, be screened from the indignant condemnation of the people. One thing is clear, that a practice introduced into New Brunswick, that of appointing members of the Assembly to expend large sums of money upon the great roads, cannot for a moment be defended. There may have been no abuse—but it is impossible that such a system can be upheld without suspicion; and, on this point, we think the policy of the late administration is open to a charge of excessive deference to the popular Branch, which, if not meant for corruption, might fairly lay it open to an imputation of purchasing support by an ingenious appropriation of the public money.—One thing, however, must not be lost sight of, that, during the last six years, more liberal expenditures have been made upon the Roads, and a greater extent of admirable public improvements completed, than could be exhibited in ten years by any previous administration.

But, admitting that all that has been said against the present House and Government is true, let us examine the remedy which the precious state quacks, whose nostrums we are bound to expose, desire to have applied. One would suppose that, looking back upon the olden time, when the Governor's advisers were stereotyped, as it were, and contrasting the entire impunity which that system afforded, with the chance, nay, positive certainty, of bringing them to condign punishment under a British representative system, involving Executive Responsibility, the people of New Brunswick, or, at all events, the opposition, would rejoice that the new principles placed the delinquents within their power. The great body of the people, we have no doubt, do—but not so the members of the old Tory party, who hate the Representative Government, and think the present a good opportunity, under cover of the blunders and extravagance of the late administration, to bring the new principles into disrepute, and force back the Provincial intellect into the old Procrustian bed to which it was formerly confined. Three or four meetings have been held, to petition the new Governor to dissolve the Parliament; and, at some of these, sagacious resolutions have been passed, condemning the practice of members of the Executive Council holding seats in the Assembly.—This is a remedy with a witness. Let us examine the logic of these worthies.

The members of Government have misbehaved.

Therefore, the old system should be restored, that they may be elevated to a secure position, in which punishment can never reach them.

How have the Conservatives of England punished the Whigs, for not ruling the country to please them? By asking to have the Ministers removed from the House of Commons, for fear of their exercising undue influence? Certainly not, —but, by defeating Lord Morpeth on the hustings, which they could not have done, if there was no obligation upon him to go there—and by breaking up the Ministry, which they could not have done, if there was no necessity for Lord John Russell having a majority of the House of Commons. In the name of common sense, let the Conservatives of New Brunswick do the same, if they have got a good cause, and the numbers and ability to beat their opponents. If there is to be a struggle for the mastery of the ship, let it rage, and let the strong hands and vigorous intellects command and steer her, but why cut her sheets and stays, and send her drifting upon the rocks, where her hull must be damaged and the safety of the combatants endangered. We know of nothing that has so shaken our confidence in the average intellect and sagacity of the people of New Brunswick, as the passage, by any set of men, having the slightest knowledge of Colonial politics, of these two or three stupid resolutions. We cherish the belief that even the movers and seconders will be ashamed of them, upon reflection, and when they find themselves laughed at in Canada, in Nova Scotia, and in England, by that great Colonial public, who have already decided the question, and whose judgment they will vainly endeavour to get reversed.

Let us not be misunderstood:—We care not which party is uppermost in New Brunswick,—we care only for the principles which all parties should cherish, and which are essential to the peace and good government of the Province. We always supported the old opposition party, because we believed they were right, but, if forgetful of their old pledges and promises, they have done that which cannot be defended, we would say to the people of New Brunswick, in all sincerity, "Show the gentlemen down stairs,—but don't break up the staircase by which others must ascend and descend, and which are amazingly convenient, when you want to get disagreeable people out of your house."

Sir William Colebrooke appears to be acting with commendable coolness and good sense. He receives all the addresses, but gives no intimation of his intentions—traverses the country, to acquire information,—corrects abuses, where they are palpable—patronizes and promotes all useful Institutions and improvements, about which there can be no mistake; and will probably meet the old House, and judge for himself of its character, before prematurely putting the country to the cost of a general Election.

From the New-York Herald, Sept. 11.

The trial of McLeod will come up at Utica, before the State Court of Oyer and Terminer, which opens on Monday, 27th instant, Chief Justice Neilson, (of this State,) presiding. Willis Hall, the State Attorney General, conducts the prosecution; and Joshua Spencer, the United States Attorney General for the Western District, appears for the prisoner. It is now said that evidence will be brought forward that will be sufficient to convict McLeod of the charges made against him. Heretofore he has generally been esteemed innocent, but if witnesses are brought up, imbued with the spirit of the Niagara borderers, it is very possible that they may swear to facts sufficient to compel a jury to convict him. The Canadian border is full of inflammable materials, on both sides of the line, and in such a state of excitement it is hardly possible to tell what a cloud of excited witnesses from that quarter may swear—or a jury of Utica, surrounded by similar influences, may return as their verdict. National and political feelings, as hot as the condensed steam of a boiler, prevail all around Utica, back to Erie and Ontario, and the very alarms which have been recently sounded seem to prove the increase, instead of the decrease of such materials.

Now, in the chapter of events, only look at the position both countries are placed in should McLeod be convicted?

The State Government has committed itself to carry out the decision of the Court, and to execute McLeod for murder. The General Government assumes a different position, and this position we believe all the foreign ministers at Washington support, and declare to be the public law of Europe. The Russian government has no great friendship for England, yet the Russian minister here, and his government at home, justify the conduct of England, because it corresponds with the public law of Europe. Such a view we believe the French and other ministers take—and such a view has been presented by that pure patriot and fearless American Statesman, John Q. Adams.

In this position of things it is very evident that should McLeod be convicted, the British Government will select that affair on which to open the quarrel with us, rather than the North Eastern Boundary matter, in which the American Government has the right on her side. On the conviction of McLeod, and his retention and punishment by this State, England would have the advantage in every point of view. All the great nations of Europe have recognised the principle on which she has acted, and no reference of the question could be made by our government to any third power, with any dignity or prospect of success.

But this is not the only difficulty in the present posture of affairs. A great political revolution has taken place in England—and that country, with her various classes of society and interests, is forced in a position similar to that which produced the revolution in 1792 in France. The Tory party has succeeded—a new ministry has taken the reins of power—and surrounded, as the old nobility are, with the elements of hunger and revolution, it may be deemed necessary to plunge into some foreign war, in order to get rid of present insurrection at home. It is true that many intelligent men, and British functionaries, too, express the opinion that our Government will find less difficulty with the Tory Ministry of England, than they would have met with from the Melbourne Cabinet—but in opposition to this opinion, we find almost the whole press of England united, and the Tory portion of it, noisy, vociferous, and clamorous that the new ministry should "chastise the Yankees for their insolence." It will be difficult for any ministry to resist the clamours of their followers on one side —and the dread of insurrection on the other—particularly when, by going to war, they can settle both at once, and lay in a stock of power and glory for future use.

In such a view of our relations, the North Eastern Boundary becomes a secondary question—and continues more unsettled than ever. In a war with the United States, they might expect to settle it at once and forever. What, then, is to be done? How do we stand? Our Government is very wisely preparing for the worst. Our forts are repairing—our garrisons strengthening—steamers are building—and the whole country wakening, as it were, from a deep sleep.

It is time to look around us with care. The next steamer may bring us farther confirmation of the views of England—and further fuel out of which to blow the flame of war—a war, too, on the ocean—a war of steam power—a war of long duration, and of terrible effects and deep destruction.

GREAT RIOT AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sept. 5.—During the night of Friday our fair city became the scene of one of the most terrific riots that ever disgraced a civilized community. The circumstances as near as I can learn them, are as follows:—On Thursday evening, the 1st instant, a slight difficulty arose between some rowdy boys in the lower part of the city, and some negroes; and in the course of the affray one of the whites was stabbed, and it is said, is since dead. This roused the passions of the men who follow the river, and who are in general of desperate character, and they determined to revenge themselves upon the negroes, by attacking the quarter in which they live. This the negroes heard of on Friday, and armed themselves for the purpose of defending their property. On the evening of that day a mob of some two thousand persons assembled near Broadway and Sixth street—where the principal portion of the negro population live—and began the riot by assailing the houses with missiles of every description. On this the negroes fired a number of muskets upon the mob, killing one or two and wounding a great number. This for a short time checked the assault; but some of the more daring procured muskets, and a six-pound cannon was by some means obtained, which was charged to the muzzle with pieces of scrap iron and other deadly implements, and fired several times by the infuriated mob directly on the houses of the negroes, causing them to fly in all directions.

At this juncture several military companies, which had been called out by the mayor, made their appearance, secured the gun, and for the time quelled the out-break. Yesterday morning the city was all excitement, and a meeting of the citizens was called by the authorities, in order to end the outrage the negro quarter was guarded all day by a strong military force, and all the coloured *men* in the city were brought here by civil officers, it was said, to prevent their being maltreated. Various measures were resorted to in order to restore the peace of the city, and it was determined to enforce a law passed in 1807, compelling the negroes to give security for their good behaviour, or to leave the city. In the evening, however, the mob again assembled, but their fury was directed against the abolitionists, and in the very face of the authorities, and in spite of the military force under arms, they tore open the office of the Emancipator, (the abolition paper,) destroyed the types, and dragged the press piece-meal to the river, for the purpose of drowning it, which they did most effectually. Thence they went to the house of a Mr. Burnet, who is well known here as a most fanatical abolitionist, and destroyed the whole interior of his house, leaving but the walls standing. They likewise endeavoured to destroy one or two churches, whose members were known to be favorable to the cause of abolition, but were prevented by the presence of the military and a strong civic force. Large numbers of the rioters are in jail, but not a tenth part of those actively engaged in this most daring riot; the authorities seem afraid to act with the decision called for by the circumstances, and men look at each other, wondering what will be the end. I am afraid that there will be new and fearful scenes of violence to-night. In all the mobs I have ever seen, whether in England or this country, I have never beheld more cool determination. Undoubtedly many of the colored people will be forced to leave the city, and it will be well if they escape with no greater evil.

A ludicrous circumstance mingles oddly with the other features of this riot. All our barbers being colored men, there are no means of getting shaved this morning, as usual, and the lamentations of the bearded are loud and grievous, the knights of the razor being penned up like sheep. —*Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

New and Popular Gift Book.—Mr. Robert Sears, No. 112 Nassau street, New-York, has in press, and will shortly publish—a beautiful book for the young, containing upwards of 400 pages, and 200 pictorial illustrations, entitled Eastern Arts and Antiquities, designed to illustrate figures and other allusions to the customs and manners of the East, which are frequently referred to in the Bible. Also, *Bible Quadrupeds*, with numerous engravings; and the third volume of the Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible.

Genteel Board and Lodging.

MRS. MOYES begs to inform her friends and the public that she has taken that commodious and pleasantly situated House near Durant's Corner, in upper Duke-street, lately occupied by Mr. Holman, where she would be happy to accommodate about twelve gentlemen with comfortable apartments and board, and pledges herself to do all in her power to make them comfortable. Terms moderate. *Sept.* 4.

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.

Tea, Sugar and Molasses.

Landing ex Margaret Trynor, from Halifax:

25 CHESTS E. I. Co's. Congo TEA,
50 hhds bright SUGAR,
20 puns. MOLASSES.
In Store—3000 bushels heavy Prince Edward Island OATS.—For sale by
Sept. 4.—3w. JARDINE & CO.

TEA.—*Now Landing*—30 chests East India Company's Fine Congo TEA.—For sale at lowest rates by
Sept. 4. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

IRON, STEEL, BACON, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale the following Goods:—

200 TONS Common IRON, assorted,
100 do. Refined do. do.
5 do. SWEDISH do. do.
15 do. Refined Round, from ¼ inch to ½ inch,
60 bundles CAST STEEL, (*Naylor & Co's.*)
20 do. German do. do., 30 do. Blister do. do.
5 dozen TEA KETTLES, ass'd from 0 to 4,
10 dozen Long Handled SPADES,
20 doz. Ballast Spades, round and square pointed,
20 bbls. IRON WIRE, assorted,
50 full register GRATES, assorted,
30 half do. do. do., 50 FRANKLINS, assorted,
50 bolts best CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 6,
5 tons, hollow ware, Pots, Pans, Ovens, &c.
20 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 26 to 34 inch,
10 Warranted ANVILS, assorted,
20 bales Irish BACON, 30 Irish HAMS,
20 bbls. Irish PORK, 60 boxes dipt CANDLES,
12 puncheons very strong Irish WHISKY,
20 rods 5 8 COPPER, 2 tons ploughshare Moulds,
20 ANCHORS, assorted, from 1 to 12 cwt.,
10 CHAIN CABLES, 3 4, 7-8, and 1 inch,
500 fathoms short-link CHAIN, 5-16, 3 8, 7 16, and 1 2 inch; 50 bags NAVY BREAD,
WILLIAM CARVILL,
Sept. 4. *Nelson-street*

Water Street, Aug. 20th, 1841.

Received per ships Elizabeth Bentley and Pet from Liverpool,—

16 Casks HARDWARE,

CONSISTING OF

LOCKS, Hinges, Screws, Nails; iron, copper, and brass WIRE; Door Springs; Stamped and Cast Brass WARE; Guns, Pistols; Augers, Squares, Bevils, &c.
Turned AXLES; Eliptic Springs;
A large assortment of Waggon Mounting; Smiths' Anvils, Bellows, Moulding Iron, Gothic Sash Iron, &c. &c.
Expected per Arethusa from London:
250 boxes London MOULD CANDLES;
1 ton STARCH; Sheet Iron, Tin, &c.
All of which will be sold, at a small advance, for satisfactory payments.
THOMAS McAVITY & CO.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per 'Elizabeth Bentley,' from Liverpool, and for sale at

W. G. LAWTON'S, Market Square,

A variety of New and FashionableGOODS, which having been personally selected by W. G. Lawton, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers—*consisting of*:

AN extensive assortment of Printed Cottons, Orleans Cloths, plain, printed and figured; Mousselin de Laine Dresses; 6-4 Merinos, black and coloured; Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, and Fancy Trowserings; Rich Satin, Cashmere, Toilinet and Quilting Vestings; Jaconet, Checked, Mull, Medium, and Book Muslins; Lace, Cotton and Kid Gloves, in great variety; Lace Mitts; black and coloured Gro de Naples; 5 8 Railway Silk Blond Net; Lisle and Blond Laces; black ditto; Gentlemen's Satin, Mode, Paramatta, Armozine, Brocaded, and Embroidered Stocks; Hosiery; white and striped Shirtings; Moleskins, plain and printed; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Floor and Gig Oil Cloths; a large assortment of Haberdashery, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.

The above, with an extensive Stock on hand of Gents. London Hats; Linen, Woollen and Cotton Goods, in great variety; Silks and Satins; Carpetings, &c. will be disposed of at the lowest price.

☞ *A large assortment of GOODS for the Fall Trade expected shortly.*
Saint John, 28th August, 1841.

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.*

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.

IRON, PORK, &c.

60 TONS Common and Refined IRON,
16 brls. prime N. S. PORK,
25 do. PITCH and TAR.
July 17. [Her.] JOHN ALEXANDER.

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.

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.

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. LoafSugar, 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.

FRENCH VINEGAR.

5000 GALLONS superior VINEGAR, just received and for sale by
Sept. 11. JAMES MALCOLM.

RUM, SUGAR, &c.—Just received and for sale at the lowest market prices—20 puns. fine flavoured RUM, of extra strength; 15 hhds. choice Porto Rico SUGAR; 5 brls. Rum Colouring. [Sept. 11.] W. H. 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 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.

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.*

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.

JOHN RHODES

HAS removed from the South Market Wharf, to the Brick Building lately erected by Mr. Melick, Market Square, and offers for sale the following GOODS, received per ship 'Emerald,' from Liverpool:—

CASES of Extra S'fine Wool-dyed Blue and Black CLOTHS,
Cases of Extra Superfine Invisible Greens, various shades,
Do. do. do. Wool black CASSIMERES,
Do. s'fine blue and col'd CASSIMERES,
Do. do. Albert Ribs, Abotsford Checks, and New Western Stripes, Plaids, &c. &c.
Do. do. Olive, Browns, Invisible Greens, and Blue Cloths,
Do do. Buckskin stripes and PLAIDS, various colours.
Do. do. Dalmatia Doeskins,
Bales of Tweeds, assorted patterns,
Do. MERINOS and SAXONYS,
Do. Saxony WHITE FLANNELS,
Do. Red and Grey Paddings.

ALSO,—

Bales of Prints, White and Grey Cottons, Plain and Printed, Moleskins, Ticks, Cotton Warp, Summer Slops, Threads, Blue Cloth Jackets, Sewing Silk and Twist, with sundry other Goods, making a complete assortment of staple articles. *Terms liberal.*
St. John, 8th May, 1840.

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 unprecedented low prices, *for Cash only.*
North side Market Square, June 26, 1841.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!

St. John Clothing Mart.

The subscriber offers for sale at his CLOTHING Establishment, (in the store lately occupied by Messrs. B. Tilton & Co. *Water-street*,) an extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Fancy Trousering, ex ships *Rebecca, Sophia, British Queen*—

4 CASES containing 80 ends superfine West of England and Yorkshire WOOLLENS in a varied assortment; 200 ready-made Dress and Frock Coats; 119 do. summer do.; 550 silk, plain and fancy Vests; 250 Moleskin Pants; 400 Cloth, Cassimere, Buck and Doeskins; 20 dozen red and blue Flannel Shirts; 10 dozen striped Regatta do.; 12 dozen white do. with Linen fronts; Gent's Stocks, Braces, and silk Bandannas; Mackintoshes; Trunks, Carpet Bags, Boots and Shoes, Beaver and silk Hats; seamens' pea and monkey Jackets, Canvass and Duck Trowsers, Oil Cloth suits, Hammocks and Mattresses, Guernsey and Duck Frocks, Pilot Caps; with other Goods—making a complete assortment for wholesale or retail purchasers.

☞ Gentlemen selecting their own Cloth and leaving their measures will be punctually attended to. F. NEILL.
St. John, June 5, 1841.

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.

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 Laines, 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.

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.

MANCHESTER

Wholesale Warehouse,

Robertson's Brick Buildings, Dock-street.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

IN the ships *British Queen* from London, *Perthshire* from Glasgow, and *Wallace* from Liverpool—an extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres; Cottons; Muslins; SAXONIES; Mousseline de Laines; Orleans CLOTHS; Challies; Indiana SHAWLS & HANDKERCHIEFS; Dunstable and Tuscan BONNETS; Ribbons, Laces, Quillings, Blonds; FRENCH FLOWERS; Beaver and Silk HATS; London SLOPS; Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES; HOSIERY; 300 bolts bleached, brown and boiled NAVY CANVAS,—and a variety of other GOODS, which the subscriber offers on the most liberal terms.
May 8. JOHN McCONKEY.

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,
200 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 CAMBOOSE, 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.]

Water-Street, 7th August, 1841.

Received per ship Montrose and brig Saint George, from Liverpool, and Rose, from London:

6 CASKS assorted HARDWARE;
7 cases containing Mill, Circular, Pit, X Cut, Hand, and Tennon SAWS;
2 casks Files and Rasps, assorted;
3 do. Joiners' Tools, assorted;
2 do. Sickles and Reaping Hooks;
100 bundles Plough Plate Iron, assorted;
200 Plough-share Moulds, *Foster's make;*
130 bundles Staffordshire Hoop Iron, ⅝ to ½ inch;
15 do. assorted Moulding Iron, for iron doors;
250 boxes Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, and 10x15;
200 brls. ROMAN CEMENT;
50 tierces Whiting, assorted sizes;
20 casks Red Ochre, do; 20 do. Yellow do. do.;
10 do. Lamp black, in ¼, ½, and 1 lb. papers;
5 tons Putty, in 7, 14, and 28 lb. bladders;
50 bolts Copper, ⅜, ⅝, 1, 1⅛, and 1¼ inch;
125 rolls Sheet Lead, 3 lb. to 8 lb;
6000 bars common and refined English IRON, assorted, round and flat;
200 bars Swedes IRON, assorted;
250 bundles SHEET IRON, assorted;
150 boxes TIN, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;
A large assortment of Common Oil, Shop, Hall, Table, and Hanging LAMPS, from 15s. to £20.
Lamp Shades and Chimneys of every description; Wicks, &c.
Which, together with their extensive Stock of Hardware, will be sold at their usual low prices.
THOS. M'AVITY & CO.

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 3¼ x 3⅜ 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.*

COALS, PIG IRON, &c.

Just received, per ships "Glasgow" and "Indus", from Clyde:—

500 TONS COALS; 200 Barrels OATMEAL;
100 Tons No. 1 PIG IRON.
ALSO—on Consignment:—
5000 Bushels SALT;
6 Puncheons Golden MOLASSES;
12 ditto WHISKY;
30 casks PORTER;
129 kegs and cans Patent *Brunswick* GREEN PAINT;
4 hogsheads and 4 quarter casks fine old London Particular Madeira WINES;
Barrels SUGAR. For sale by
April 17, 1841. R. RANKIN & CO.

FLOUR.

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

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

FLOUR & MEAL.

THE subscriber offers for sale the cargo of the schooner *Matilda*, Spaites, master, from Philadelphia, now landing at his Wharf, at low rates for Cash:—738 barrels SUPERFINE FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, and CORN MEAL,—*all fresh ground.*
Aug. 21. B. TILTON.

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.*

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, doeskins, 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 doeskin, 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.

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 Vinegarettes; 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; also, Watches and Clocks of every description; 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.