

BRITISH NEWS.

From the Halifax Nov. 5.

LANE FROM ENGLAND.—His Majesty's Packet Golden Hind, Lieut. Collier, arrived here last evening, bringing the Oct. 20th Mail, and Falmouth dates to the 4th and London to the 2nd of that month.

From the Halifax Nov. 5. The most important item of news which they furnish is the death of Don Pedro, thus ending the 24th Sept. after a short illness, thus ending a career of treachery and ingratitude, brightened a little perhaps by the success which attended his recent efforts to evade a misdeed of a more decided stamp; but not to be forgotten even now that death has put a period to his schemes of interest and ambition.

We have copied some items of intelligence from Spain—the papers are filled with contradictory accounts of the military operations in that country, from which but little is to be gleaned except the conviction that no very decided blow has been struck by either army.

It would appear, however, either that Rodri's abilities, or his attachment to the Queen's cause is suspected, as the celebrated General Mina has been appointed to succeed him in the command of the army of Navarre, and as General in Chief of operations. A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated Sept. 25, announces that "the Procuradores, by a Majority of 62 to 47, had adopted a clause to the effect that all the debts of Spain, whether contracted anterior or posterior to 1828, are recognized as debts of Spain."

The Queen of Belgium is again reported to be en route. One hundred thousand Austrian troops are to be formed, next autumn, in a military camp of instruction around Verona. The number of Austrian Soldiers in Italy is said to amount to 140,000. Tremendous fires are spreading with fearful rapidity in Germany, and letters have been received threatening to destroy the public buildings. The town of Chem has been destroyed by these diabolical means.

Parliament has been further prorogued until the 29th of November. There appears to be considerable pressure in the English money market—and numerous failures have been the result. Among them the house of W. & T. Raikes & Co., the senior partner of which was Governor of the Bank of England. There had been some extensive failure in Paris, among the leading Commission houses. Things are looking a little equally in the business matters on both sides of the Channel. It is a curious fact, and one we think which shows that more evil than good was apprehended from Don Pedro, that Portuguese Stocks rose immediately after the intelligence of his death reached England.

LONDON, OCT. 2. Express from Madrid.—We have just received by express from Madrid our correspondent's letter, dated in the evening of the 24th ult., stating that a courier had just arrived in that capital from Lisbon, with intelligence of Don Pedro's death, which took place on the morning of the 22d ult. The new Ministry, under the presidency of the Duke of Palmella, had been formed, and had met with general approbation. The Queen had assumed the reins of Government, and every thing was tranquil. The Chamber of Deputies had declared their session permanent, and had named a committee to treat of the marriage of the reigning Queen.

Money Market.—It transpired in the city late this afternoon that Mr. Raikes, the Governor of the Bank of England, had resigned, or which amounts to the same thing, that he had intimated to his colleagues an intention to disqualify, which of course he was permitted to do, though, as the Bank Books still remain shut for the dividend, it could not be done in the regular way by the sale of the stock. The incident was so wholly unexpected, no suspicion of the sort having previously existed, that it caused great alarm for the moment, both on the exchange and in the money-market, the general inference from it being that Mr. Raikes was deeply engaged in speculation, or involved in commercial difficulties. All that was positively known, however, during the hours of business was the fact of such disqualification having taken place. It is subsequently become known that the firm of W. & T. Raikes & Co., of which the Governor of the Bank is a partner, had suspended payment; but not, it is supposed, to any very considerable amount, as the transactions of the house, although a very old and highly respectable one, had been very limited for some time past.

Among the commercial and trading interests of London considerable anxiety prevails in consequence of the heavy failures that have occurred.—Six failures have been issued within the last few days at the Bankruptcy Courts against firms whose united debts and liabilities are estimated to amount nearly to one-quarter of a million sterling. Many other minor defalcations are anticipated. There is however a good deal going on in trade.

Much agitation has lately prevailed among the commercial circles in Paris, in consequence of the failure of three first-rate commission houses. The amount of their debts is said to be nearly 3,000,000 francs (£1,200,000). The practice of discounting commercial bills has been greatly circumscribed on that account, and fears seem to be entertained of a commercial crisis towards the close of the year.

In the *Mondeur* of Tuesday which we have received by express, with the other Paris papers of that day, we find the telegraphic despatch communicating the Madrid news of the 25th, relative to the adoption by the Chamber of Procuradores of the late article of the Count Torrens's financial project, by which it is proposed that the whole of the foreign debt shall be acknowledged.

FALMOUTH, OCT. 4. Death of Don Pedro.—Lieut. West, commander of his Majesty's steam-vessel *African*, arrived here on Thursday morning with mail and despatches from Lisbon. The *African* left the Tagus on Saturday last, and brings an account of the termination of Don Pedro's mortal career by death on Wednesday afternoon the 24th ult.—an event which, although expected by the inhabitants of Lisbon for some days previous, had cast a great gloom over that city, as the consequence of his Majesty's life was considered essential to consolidate the throne and authority of his daughter, the Queen Donna Maria.

Earl Grey in Edinburgh.—The visit of Earl Grey seems to excite great interest in the northern capital, and his reception is worthy of his distinguished services, and of the intelligent, liberal, and high-spirited people whom he is honouring and gratifying with his presence. All the honours which they can heap on Earl Grey will not be more than adequate to the services rendered by him to the people of Scotland, to whom he gave, what they had never before enjoyed, a free and representative Government. South of the Tweed he is most ever regarded as the creator of the constitution, but north of it he was its restorer.—*Liverpool Times*.

Petitions to the House of Commons.—The number of petitions on all subjects presented last session to the 25th July, amounts to 8,857. The number of petitions against the separation of Church and State was 309, with 10,263 signatures; in support of the Church of England, 2,802, with 106,539 signatures; in support of the Irish Church 188, to which 21,607 signatures were attached; and in support of the established church of Scotland 50 petitions, with 18,927 signatures. The number of petitions presented by Dissenters praying for relief was 1,125, signed by 350,000, amounting in all to upwards of £200,000—subscribed at one meeting. What a beautiful prospect for the Irish barrieters!—*Liverpool Mercury*.

The Irish "Law" Church.—The Protestant Conservative Society of Ireland have entered into subscriptions to assist the Episcopal Clergy in prosecuting the people for payment of tithes. The following leaders in the cause of "Cecreion" have already put down their names:—Earl of Wicklow, £500; Earl of Roslin, £300; Earl of Dunlop, £200; Earl of Bathowine, £100; J. H. Hamilton, Esq. Sheephill, £200; Evening Mail, £100; Rev. J. C. Martin, £50; Rev. M. O'Sullivan, £20; Wm. Rathbourn, Esq. £20; and several other lay and reverend members of the Orange Fraternity, for smaller sums, amounting in all to upwards of £200—subscribed at one meeting. What a beautiful prospect for the Irish barrieters!—*Liverpool Mercury*.

The three secretaries of State, Lord Palmerston and Duncannon, and Mr. Spring Rice, are Irishmen; so also is Lord Aylmer, Governor-General of Canada; Lord Clare, Governor of Bombay; Marquis of Sligo, Governor of Jamaica; General Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, and Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, Governor of St. Lucia. The number of distinguished Irishmen high in office is at the present day greater than ever it was in the history of that Country.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Mr. Thompson, of Darlington, concludes a letter received from him thus:—"What a blessing! for nine hundred and sixty-one days I have never allowed ale, wine, or porter, under any circumstances, to come within my lips; neither do I keep a workman but who will be strictly sober. I have only sixteen men, but for example will adopt the plan recommended by Mr. Buckingham, M. P., and pay my men on Saturday mornings.—*Preston Temperance Advocate*.

British Association.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced holding its fourth meeting at Edinburgh on Monday evening last. Sir Thos. Brisbane, this year's president, was called to the chair. The number of members is 2400, of whom about 1400 are now in Edinburgh.

Military Flouging: the 93rd Highland Regiment.—It is highly creditable to the officers and privates of the 93rd regiment, at present stationed at Canterbury, that no military flouging has occurred in the regiment since the year 1813, a period of twenty-one years; and yet only the week before last the commander-in-chief complimented the officers on the excellent discipline of the regiment.

We learn from Calais that on Thursday last, the port and industrious fellows have passed through Liverpool during the last fortnight on their way home, dreadfully fatigued and torn as to their outward appearance, but we hope carrying money enough in their pockets to enable them to live with some small approach to comfort during the winter months. It is said in some of the London papers that the immigration of rappers has been less in this than in former years, but, judging from what we have seen in Liverpool we should scarcely think so. The steam boats for several weeks have been crowded with them, and many thousands certainly have passed through our streets. Their return is a proof that the harvest is good, and we hope sincerely that their earnings may have borne some fair proportion to the richness of the crops which they have reaped. Their return to their native land is a desirable to them whilst in England, and all the more so considering their extreme poverty and the temptations which it exposes it.—*Liverpool Times*.

Launch of an Iron Steam Vessel.—A very fine steam vessel called the *Garryvone*, built entirely of iron, 120 tons burden, was launched on Saturday last from the yard of the builders, Messrs. Laird & Son, of North Birkbeck, Liverpool. She is intended to navigate the lower Shannon from Limerick to the sea.

Launches Extraordinary.—On Saturday last two Schooners were launched from the ship-building-yard of Messrs. Humble and Mierest, for our most enterprising merchant, Sir John Tobin. These beautiful vessels were both built on the same stocks, and glided off in fine style, the "Little Pen" leading, closely followed by the "Young Gipsy," with masts and rigging all standing, and elegantly bedecked with colours. It is the first instance of two vessels being launched on the same day from the same platform.—*Liverpool paper*.

The celebrated Edward Irving, the preacher, is said to be labouring under a severe pulmonary affection, brought on by his professional exertions. Certainly no man of the present age has put his lungs to a severer test.

The name by which Mr. Hume, the Member for Middlesex, is known in the naval service appears a very appropriate one.—*Review of the cutter*.

The Hon. Ada Byron.—From a *Correspondent of the York Courier*.—The daughter of the late Lord Byron is a lovely creature, now about eighteen years of age. I saw her the other day—each side of her temples was covered with many plaits of braided hair dark brown hair; her high arched brows is a perfect model for a physiognomist, and from them I have observed engraving, busts, &c. much resembles her father, the late Lord Byron. Her eyes, though not very large, are peculiarly penetrating, and her countenance beamed with great expression and intelligence; in stature she is rather above the middle size, and her person is strongly formed; the face is round, mouth small, and voice very sweet.

EXPANSIVE SEIZURE.—A very general sensation has been excited in consequence of the excise making an extensive seizure at a great distilling establishment on the Surry side of the water. It appears that the firm had for some time clandestinely worked their stills, and thereby evaded the excise duty on a great portion of the raw spirit. The excise at length received information of the fact, and having secretly obtained admission into the premises, detected the parties violating the laws. A seizure of nearly 12,000 gallons of spirit, together with the stills and other apparatus, was the consequence. The firm had endeavoured to compromise the affair by offering to pay a penalty of £20,000 but with what success is not yet known. The property seized has, however, it is said since, been allowed by the excise to be taken in bond, the firm giving security for the payment of the duty on the spirit to the amount of about £10,000. If the parties should be exchequered the penalties will amount to about £50,000.

THE CHOLERA.—A medical correspondent of an evening paper says—"The causes which especially predispose to an attack of cholera are a weakened state of the lining membrane of the stomach and alimentary canal. This state is so decidedly obtained by eating freely of cool food, that I have, from my full two-thirds of the cases which occur, believed by having recourse to this simple prescriptive remedy. The quantity taken should be exactly what the stomach will bear without inconvenience; from one quarter to one-third of an ounce during the day is sufficient. Salted meats, and other preparations into which salt enters or is dissolved, are totally different in their action to salt in a pure state. The chemical change produced on salt by heat, and its long admixture with other matter, not only entirely destroys its preservative character, but renders substances or fluids thus impregnated in every respect prejudicial. If cholera be contagious or infectious, I have, from my association, been frequently exposed to its influence, and the above is the sole preventive measure I have adopted. Permit me, incidentally, to remark how absurd it is to suppose, that eating fresh fish, fresh vegetables, or ripe fruit predisposes individuals to attacks of this horrible disease. On sound stomachs, when taken moderately, they produce a beneficial influence, which lessens the susceptibility to all disorders."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—The most affecting details of a recent eruption of Mount Vesuvius have reached us. In a former account, we stated that in August an eruption had taken place, which, on the evening of the 25th, began to subside. On the 27th, 28th, and 29th, new eruptions opened, and produced vast quantities of lava, which covered the surrounding cultivated land, having been destroyed by the fire. The eruption, which had been previously expected from the drying up of the fountain, surpassed every thing which history has transmitted to us. The first explosion destroyed the great cone situated on the top of the mountain. The abundance of inflated matter produced during the eruption, which burst through the mountain's flanks, a severe crater burst open at the top of the great cone, and inundated the plain with torrents of lava. The King and the ministers hastened to the seat of the catastrophe, to console the unfortunate victims. The village of St. Felix, where they first took refuge, had already been abandoned. The lava soon poured down upon this place, and, in the course of an hour, houses, churches, and palaces, were all destroyed. Four villages, some detached houses, country villas, vine, beautiful groves, and gardens, which a few instants before presented a magnificent scene, now resembled a sea of fire. On the 31st instant, at the time of forwarding this account, nothing but stones and cinders were ejected, and every prospect existed of the eruption being soon at a close. The place of the Prince of Attaviano, and 500 acres of his land, are utterly destroyed. The cinders fell during an entire night over Naples, and if the lava had taken that direction, there would have been an end to that city.—*French paper*.

Egyptian Cotton Manufactures.—It is now nearly forty years since the first attempt was made to introduce the cotton manufacture into Egypt; and the wisdom of the Pasha's policy may be estimated with tolerable accuracy by the result. At present most of the mills are in ruins, and immense heaps of machinery, no longer employed, are covered with rust, and mouldering to decay. Nevertheless, Egypt is haunted by a class of foreign mechanics and adventurers, who adduce the example of England, to prove to the misled Pasha that a change of machinery and management will quickly convert his mills into a lucrative source of revenue; indeed, I believe they have even gone so far as to allude to the possibility of successfully competing with Manchester and Glasgow. The Pasha, in all doubtful matters, generally embraces the most flattering side; for, in his manufacturing schemes, he appears to think nothing beyond his powers of credulity. His highness having been informed that coal is to be found in great quantities in Syria, has, in consequence, adopted the determination of making his own steam engines to drive an immense number of cotton mills.—But these are not to be set up in Egypt, which he has at length discovered, can never be converted into a manufacturing country. His recent conquests are next to taste of the bitterness of a despotism; which, in lieu of encouraging the efforts of private industry, invades the province of the manufacturer and the merchant, and is justly punished with disappointment and chagrin. No reasonable man, therefore, can apprehend any lasting benefit from the policy of ignorance in the extreme, and morally degraded to the lowest depths to which humanity can sink. The peasants are enabled to exist merely that they may labour for the government; and, while this continues to be the case, they can never excel. There is only one man in Egypt interested in the success of the manufactures.

The Europeans engaged in the mills are, for the most part, unprincipled adventurers, who find their advantage in the ignorance and dilatoriness of the Pasha. Receiving their pay, they are content to allow their machinery to rot, and to neglect the business of these mechanics, who has resided many years in the country, where he is nearly naturalized, has done much for the Pasha and his own friends in Europe, exercising the important functions of engineer and contractor greatly to the satisfaction of his employer; who has discovered the novel method of estimating the qualities of machinery by the exorbitance of its price. From what has been said on the state of the cotton manufacture in Egypt, and the insurmountable obstacles to its success, arising from the nature of the government, the climate, and the morals of the people, it will appear perfectly clear that the Pasha can never become a formidable rival, in that particular branch of industry, even to the least advanced of European nations. It is impossible, however, to regard without indignation the unhappy disposition of the prince, who, having once suffered himself to be made the dupe of designing individuals, is too proud to abandon his chimerical projects; while his unfortunate subjects, tormented by his caprice, and ground down by his despotism, are deprived of the miserable consolation of reflecting that their labour, however unproductive to themselves, is advantageous to their master. In closing my remarks on this subject, I shall venture to make one suggestion to the manufacturers of Great Britain; all yarns intended for the necessary in the European markets. The natives of Syria and Constantinople make use of a species of shirting, woven of hard twisted thread, which gives the fabric a crisp appearance. For this purpose they would consume a large quantity of British yarn, were it spun in the mule, in a contrary direction to that in general practice in

our mills; and the quantity consumed would be still more considerable were the English manufacturer to give his article twice the ordinary degree of torsion; the direction of the twist being immaterial.—*St. John's Travels*.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1834.

The English Mail for October arrived in this City on Saturday night, furnishing London dates to the 2d, and Falmouth to the 4th of the month.—The death of Don Pedro, appears to be the most important item of intelligence, which event took place on the 22d September. The young Queen Donna Maria had assumed the Government, and appointed a new Ministry. Arrangements were about to be made for her marriage.

Captain Ross had received an invitation from his Majesty to spend a few days at Windsor Castle. Captain Prescott had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, in place of Sir Thomas Cochran, deceased. Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahamas.

THE CHOLERA.—Since our last, nineteen new cases have been reported, and seven deaths, making a total of 103 cases and 47 deaths since the commencement of the disease.—These reports are highly favourable, and seem to warrant the opinion that in a few days the disease will altogether cease to exist among us.—The alarm has almost wholly subsided.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Thursday morning, November 6. Nine new cases of Asiatic Cholera were reported to the Board since Tuesday morning, three of which have been fatal; those than under treatment are doing well.

The Board are happy to add that of the new cases now reported, only two occurred within the last twenty-four hours. Since Thursday morning, seven new cases of Asiatic Cholera,—one death,—besides one death from among those then remaining. The Board feel very happy in being enabled to issue so favourable a report.

Tuesday Morning, 11th November. The Board have much pleasure in announcing, that only three new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported since Saturday morning, two of which promptly yielded to Medical treatment, and the other is doing well. Two deaths have occurred from among those then remaining. By Order of the Board of Health. J. R. PARTELOW, CLERK.

The Clerk of the Board of Health acknowledges the receipt of a communication through the Post Office, enclosing £20,—to assist the Board of Health in their humane exertions, for which he is directed to return thanks to the unknown donor, with an assurance that the amount will be applied with their best judgment.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At the Meeting of this Society on Thursday evening last, the following Gentlemen were re-elected Officers-bearers for the ensuing year:—JOHN BOYD, Esq., M. D., President. JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President. JOHN WISHART, Esq., Treasurer. PETER DUFF, Esq., Secretary.

The Members present at the Meeting unanimously adopted a resolution, to the effect, that in consequence of the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera in this city at the present time, together with the circumstance of the Festival falling on Sunday, it is both prudent and expedient that the usual Anniversary Dinner of the Society be this year dispensed with.—We believe this will be the first omission of the celebration of the anniversary of Scotia's National Day by this ancient Society, since its formation in 1769—a period of 35 years. Its omission in this instance, however, proceeds from highly laudable motives.

A violent gale of wind, accompanied with snow, was experienced at Quebec on the 20th ult., the winter roads were passable, and winter carriages generally substituted for summer ones. Several travellers had occurred the two preceding nights. Considerable portions of the roof tops were still in the ground in some of the settlements around Quebec.—About 100 sail of vessels were still in port.—The Elections in Lower Canada were going forward with much spirit. The Lower Town of Quebec had returned Messrs. Vanfelson and D'Alord; Mr. Pemberton having retired from the contest at the close of the second day. The Elections in Upper Canada were nearly closed. Mr. McKenzie, Mayor of Toronto, is returned for the 1st Riding of the County of York.

SOUP HOUSES.—We are requested by the Committee to state that they have engaged a part of the Friary in Horsefield-street, as a City Soup House, where hot Soup will be distributed daily, so long as the Board of Health may deem it necessary. To those who prefer paying for the Soup, it will be furnished at one penny per quart. We understand that 155 persons received Soup at the Hospital in Portland on Friday, and that the number increases daily. Although so short a time established, the Committee feel confident that the Soup House has been of great benefit to the poor class, and many families who were suffering the pangs of hunger, unnoticed and unknown, have received a very reasonable relief—and they are clearly of opinion that the liberal distribution of Soup, together with the late very fine weather, have tended most materially to diminish the number of Cholera cases during the past week.—*Courier*.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—We understand that JOHN V. THURGOOD, Esquire, Merchant of this City, has been appointed (by the Court of Directors in London) AGENT for the *New-Brunchwick Land Company*. While we congratulate this Gentleman on his appointment, we feel convinced that the Directors could not have made a more judicious choice.—*Gazette*.

A most destructive hurricane was experienced at Dominica on the 20th of September. Nearly all the crops, stock, &c. were destroyed, and many valuable buildings were blown down or much injured. About 100 lives are said to have been lost.—The Legislature of Barbadoes voted £750 for the relief of the sufferers; and it was in contemplation to admit necessary articles of food, &c. into the Island, for a time, free of duty.—Lumber and shingles were very scarce.

Counties of the Province in its favour, and the strong expression of public feeling generally, the Bank Bill did not encounter such violent opposition to its general principle, as in former years, but was attempted to be cut up in detail by its old and determined opponents. After much discussion in the House and the forced introduction of several new clauses and amendments which tended materially to alter the character of the Bill and destroy its utility, it passed, and was sent to his Majesty's Council for concurrence. While pending there, the Committee first received information that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to grant them a ROYAL CHARTER for a BANK, on highly favourable terms,—a boon which was received and acknowledged with their warmest expressions of gratitude. The Bill in the mean time was returned by the Council to the Assembly, agreed to with further amendments, and was then abandoned by the Committee, who took instant measures for having the Royal Charter completed. Some delay, however, was occasioned by the Committee being obliged to make an application to the Colonial Secretary relative to the Notes of the Bank being issued of Sterling value, as proposed by the Instructions, instead of the Currency of the country a point which was promptly conceded to their wishes.

All obstacles being thus removed, the Committee proceeded to fix the amount of Capital Stock and settle the lesser details necessary to complete the draft of a Charter previously prepared by the Attorney General. That having obtained as much information as possible, the Committee, after mature deliberation, fixed on the sum of £150,000 as the amount of Capital required for the Bank, the sum being, in their opinion nearest the wishes of the community and the wants of the Province; and the minor matters having been arranged agreeably to their request, the Royal Charter was completed, and passed the Great Seal on the 10th day of August last.

With the highly advantageous terms of the Charter the public are already well acquainted, and it is not now necessary to advert to them. It is sufficient to say that the whole of the Capital Stock has already been subscribed, and that a Meeting of the Stockholders takes place *To-morrow*, for the purpose of choosing Directors, who, when assembled, necessarily create to exist. Although the duties of the Committee have been continued for a much longer period than contemplated at the time of their appointment, and have at several periods been exceedingly arduous and unremitting, yet they have the gratification of viewing their labours crowned with success, and the proud satisfaction of closing their career by announcing the successful attainment of the object for which they have assiduously laboured.

It now remains for the Committee to acknowledge the high obligations they are under to His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, for his warm interest and exertions in their behalf, dictated as they fully believe solely by the wish to be of service to the Commercial prosperity and real interests of the Province; and they wish to express their high sense of gratitude for the marked and prompt attention with which their communications and requests have at all times been received and attended to by His Excellency.

To the Honorable THOMAS BAILLIE, the Committee are also greatly indebted for his valuable services in England and this Province in obtaining and expediting the completion of the Charter, and generally for his kindness and attention in forwarding their views.

To WILLIAM B. KINNEAR, Esquire, their tried and unwearied champion in the Legislature, the Committee feel proud and happy to offer their most sincere thanks for his able and strenuous exertions, year after year, in the House of Assembly; and they beg to assure him that the many vexations and annoyances he has suffered while buffeting the strong currents of opposition in their behalf, will ever be borne in their grateful remembrance.

To their Friends in the Legislature and throughout the Province, the Committee have to return their hearty thanks for the cordial support and encouragement they have at all times received; and in finishing their labours, the Committee respectfully hope that the Public, from whom they have derived their appointment, will be satisfied that they have fulfilled the trust reposed in them, and that they have used their best exertions to obtain the favorable and speedy accomplishment of their undertaking.

(Signed) JOHN M. WILMOT, CHIEF CLERK. DANIEL ANSLY, JOHN WISHART, CHARLES WARD, WILLIAM JARVIS, JOHN KERR, JOHN HAMMOND, ISAAC WOODWARD, FRANCIS A. KINNEAR, H. G. KINNEAR, WILLIAM HAMMOND, EDWARD L. JARVIS, PETER DUFF, H. H. PERRELY, SECRETARY.

St. John, November 11, 1834.

List of Persons eligible to be DIRECTORS in the Commercial Bank of New-Brunchwick.

A. McKenzie, Archibald Mackay, Wm. Mackay, H. G. Morris, James Moran, Thomas McKenzie, Angus McKenzie, John Owens, John Perkins, Ambrose S. Peters, M. H. Peters, Samuel Rankin, Robert Ranney, W. R. Robertson, Robert Robinson, George D. Stewart, Benjamin Smith, Charles C. Simonds, Charles Smith, George Scovill, William H. Summers, Joseph Scovill, Daniel Sumner, Robert Smith, William O. Smith, H. Boyer T. Titon, Barnabas Travis, James Thorne, S. R. W. Wilmot, John M. Wiggins, Stephen Wiggins, Frederick A. Walker, John Wishart, John Whitney, James Woodard, Isaac Waterbury, John C. Ward, John Ward, John Ward, Charles Whipple, Augustus W. Wiggins, Charles O. Wilmot, John L.

To the Editor of the Observer. Sir,—Permit me through the columns of your much respected paper, to call the immediate attention of our Civic Authorities to the numerous abandoned wreaths who are regularly every night to be met with in our principal Streets and Squares, and other less frequented parts of the city. They are commonly seen after seven or eight o'clock, promenadeing before the residences of some of our most respectable inhabitants, and making use of every description of indecorous language and conduct,—and are also even to be so farreached as to despite the presence of the Nightly Watch, who are stationed and paid by the public (and that, too, at no trifling sum) to see and guard the property and persons of the respectable citizens or strangers. I say that they are so farreached as to attack persons of respectability, and to young, female as well

alone too dress whom they abuse.

Allow me, seek a remedy to be found only in his Worship the zealous in good, by a police and cause them bodies before where they their conduct have come to knowing that his might sees the public a remedy I have wish that his nuisances.

St. John, N. The evil of been notorious calls for the City Authorities month ago, the street at an informed, two lower about 8 from the proceedings, an Authorities have plained of—placement. times that occasionally

THE ARMY Lieutenant-A attached to, the Troops service vice Brooke, was decided the High Brig- waster of 9th walk 8 miles His Lordship back within the whole of heavy, others would have life Time.

New Italy son, of Broad with the amount destined to be ere

Drunk from more affect the mind drunkenness, reproach the practices not shall that he himself an excess in the consequence in the present are the consuetudinary rity of the Working Cl

On Sand Scribner's youngest daughter, city. On Tues John M. the same. A On the 1st St. John's Miss Ann At Fred. A. Wm. S. M. Margaret, child M. by the same sixth daughter all of St. M. Jonathan B. At Shelb ner, Mr. third daughter same place. John C. T. At Kour James Hen- ducto, to M

In Chat Robert B. England, in Royal Hotel. At Neps of Dunfrid ved in this a society and comm above-named low almost able to lie height, the wisom, with afflicted stud- gers.—M On the 2d Mary An the late R. At Liver Captain C. of the ship David Rai- ly of Edin

496. Wed 70.—P. Fry w 407. Jam 408. Bri 409. Gen 410. Est 411. Iab 412. Brit 413. Gen 414. Est 415. Th 416. M 417. Fri 418. Gre