Poetry.

PEW TALK.

There is truth and *naiveté* in the following meeting-house melody.

That tall young fello's here to-day!
I wonder what's his name?
His eyes are fixed upon our pew—
Do look at Sally Dame.

Who is that lady dressed in green?
It can't be Mrs. Leach;
There's Mr. Jones with Deacon Giles!
I wonder if he'll preach.

Lend me your fan, it is so warm,
We both will sit to prayers:
Mourning becomes the Widow Ames—
How Mary's bonnet flares!

Do look at Nancy Sloper's veil!
It's full a breadth too wide,
I wonder if Susanna Ayres,
Appears to-day as bride!

Lord! what a voice Jane Rice has got!
Oh, how that organ roars;
I'm glad we've left the singers' seats—
How hard Miss Johnson snores.

What ugly shawls are those in front!
Did you observe Ann Wild:
Her new straw bonnet's trimmed with black,
I guess she's lost a child.

I'm half asleep—that Mr Jones;
His sermons are so long;
This afternoon we'll stay at home,
And practise that new song.

MY MOTHER.

BY L. M. J. M. MONTAGU

Whose was that eye, whose loving beam
First fell upon my infant face?
Whose light comes back in many a dream
Of days, that time can ne'er efface?
It was thine own: I know no other,
Could match thy loving eye, my Mother.

Whose was that tender voice, that spoke
Sweet words of gracious love to me?
That round my pillow nightly broke
The silence with soft minstrelsy?
It was thine own: I know no other,
Could match thy tender voice, my Mother.

Whose was that hand, that wiped the tear
From off my cheek, and round me still,
In faint sorrow hovered near,
Some soothing office to fulfil?
It was thing own: I know no other
Could match thy gentle hand, my Mother

But now those *loving eyes* are closed;
That *tender voice* has lost its tone;
Those gentle hands have long reposed
In dust; and I in sadness own
That though I've many friends, *no other*
Can be the friend they were, *my mother*.

Varieties.

CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG.

STREETS AND SQUARES.

The streets and squares of St. Petersburgh are on a scale of magnificence unknown to European cities of greater antiquity; and the large space which they occupy, contributes much to increase the surface occupied by this metropolis. The streets are generally broad, their width varying from 60 to 200 feet; and some of them are of an immense length. They are very regular, running, for the most part in straight lines; but, as they intersect each other at different kinds of angles, their appearance is devoid of all formality. The three sides of the Admiralty, which front the land, open into large clear spaces, bounded by noble edifices; from one of these squares issue the three principal streets. These are called, in common with several other thoroughfares, *Perspectives*, "because," says Captain Jones "from all points of view they afford a prospect of the Admiralty's gilded spire, from the square before which they branch off as from one common centre, much in the fashion of the sticks of a fan." Dr. Granville says it is not on that account that they are so called, for there is more than one street, bearing the same name, which is not situated so as to present that great edifice at either of its extremities, but from their analogy to those extensive avenues, which lead to the country residences of the great in Italy, and each of which is called Vista, or *Prospettira*. The favourite of these three streets is that called the Nevskoi Perspective, which is more than two miles and a half in length, and about twice as broad as Regent Street in London. It is, however, far inferior in its general appearance, to that celebrated thoroughfare; its shops will not bear a comparison with those of its English rival, and the little trees which have been recently planted at its sides, and which one of our countrymen likens to "rows of mops," must greatly disfigure its beauty. One convenience it has, which an Englishman will duly appreciate, from its rarity in the streets of continental cities namely, a good pavement for foot-passengers. This is an improvement which originated with the late Emperor Alexander, who was so much struck with the accomodation afforded by the pavements in London, that on his return to Russia, he issued an order for introducing them in what we may call the "court end" of his own capital. The inhabitants were commanded, each to pave the space before his house, within a stated time; and those who were remiss in their obedience, and neglected to perform this piece of work, had it done for them by the police,—of course with some increase of expense. There are several bazaars at St. Petersburgh; the chief of them is in the Nevskoi Perspective. It consists of an extensive pile of building in the shape of an irregular triangle, furnished with a court inside, and having an inner and an outer range of shops two stories high. An arcade runs before those which are exposed to the open air, and affords a convenient shelter in unfavourable weather. The shops are 340 in number; and those in which the same description of articles is sold, are placed together. The tradesmen have no residence here; at night they lock up their goods, and leave them under the care of dogs, who will discharge the trust reposed in them.

HOUSES, AND MODE OF WARMING THEM.

The houses of this capital, like those of Amsterdam, are mostly built on piles, for the soil is too marshy to afford a firm foundation. A few only of the wooden dwellings of Peter's days now remain; and these are confined to the more ancient and less-frequented parts of the city. The greater part of the houses are built of brick, and faced with stucco, so as to resemble stone; but the durability of this composition is materially affected by the extremes of heat and cold which characterize the climate of this metropolis, and it generally requires repairing at the end of two years. The fronts are usually decorated in a gay style, being coloured with yellow, and having their roofs formed of thin iron or copper plates, which are painted of a black, a red, or, as is more frequently the case, a green hue.

The practice is very common for the basement of private mansions to be converted into shops; otherwise, this portion of the building is appropriated to the residence of the servants: for its small elevation above the level of the pavement, renders it unfit for the use of a master. The interior is generally arranged on a grand scale, but has not an air of much comfort; nor is its furniture characterized by that solid magnificence which we are accustomed to look for in the houses of the great and the opulent in our own country. "The rooms," says Mr. Morton, "are almost universally destitute of carpets; and when this is not completely the case, one room alone can boast of that distinction. The furniture is rude indeed, when compared with the elegant articles to be procured in London; and instead of the beautiful lustres of this country, you generally find in the mansions of the nobility at St. Petersburgh, a lamp of tin, japanned or painted, and gilt, suspended from the ceiling: even the apartments of the Imperial Palace, which the public are allowed to see, although they contain many valuable articles, appear unfinished, from the want of carpets and draperies."

As the winter of St. Petersburgh is extremely rigorous, the dispositions of the inhabitants are obliged to make, for keeping the interior of their houses warm, constitute a very important feature in their domestic arrangements. A Russian seldom waits later than the month of September, before he begins his preparations for this purpose. The windows of his house are fitted with double sashes, which are rendered almost air-tight by means of tow, putty, paste and paper; the door at the principal entrance to the apartments is also made double, and thus the air, contained in them is nearly cut off from all communication with the external atmosphere.

But his principal resource is the *poeleh*, or stove, which is highly praised by some travellers, as an admirable contrivance for keeping the atmosphere of a room at an uniform temperature". There is one allotted to each apartment; or if there be two rooms contiguous, it is so disposed as to warm both, by being fixed in the wall or partition. This stove is built of brick or stone, cased with white porcelain; it is of considerable size, rising to the top of the room, and thus presenting a very extensive surface for giving off the heat. The internal structure is very simple. It consists of a fire-chamber, in which the wood is burnt; this occupies, of course, the lower part, and is closed by an iron door. A system of tubes leads from this chamber, one of which, when open, serves to carry off the smoke and soot of the burning wood, while the others convey heated air all round the interior of the stove, after the combustion is completed, and the former tube closed.—The air in these tubes communicates with that in the apartment, by means of a small door. One supply of fuel, when the fire is lighted in the morning, furnishes sufficient heat for the whole day, and even during the night.

PALACES.

The royal palaces of St. Petersburgh are very numerous, but they are more remarkable for the magnitude of their dimensions, than the beauty of their architecture. At the head of them is the Winter Palace, which is the usual residence of the emperor. It is an immense structure, the front opposite to the Neva being no less than 721 feet in length; and its appearance is very heavy, though its immense size necessarily gives it an imposing effect. One of its most magnificent apartments is the great hall of St. George, which is a hundred and fifty feet long, and sixty in breadth. It is surrounded by forty fluted Corinthian columns, having their capitals and bases of bronze richly gilt, and supporting a gallery decorated in a similar style.

NEW EXCHANGE.

At the opposite extremity to the great entrance is placed the throne, which is raised on a platform of eight steps, covered with embroidered velvet. It is here that the emperor receives the foreign ambassadors in state; and the chapter of the military order of St. George is held in this room also.

Contiguous to this palace, and communicating with it and with each other by covered ways raised on arches, are two smaller buildings called respectively the great and little Hermitage. These constituted the favourite retirement of Catherine the Second, who lavished on them the treasures of imperial magnificence. Here she used to receive in private the principal members of her court. At these entertainments all ceremony was laid aside, and the empress enjoyed the freedom of private life; the attendance of servants was altogether dispensed with, one of the rooms being furnished with dumb waiters and tables, which ascended and descended through the floor by means of springs. Catherine even drew up with her own hand regulations for the guidance of those whom she honoured with invitations; these were fixed in the galleries leading to the different apartments, and a copy of them is still preserved in one of the rooms. They are written in French, and some of them are curious. "Strangers, if you like, and where you please without being told a hundred times," is one of the rules, and another requests the visiters to leave their dignity at the door, as well as their hats and their swords.

These buildings are now used as a depository for an extensive and valuable collection of paintings, books, and various other objects of interest. The pictures are arranged in a long suit of apartments, each room being appropriated exclusively to the works of one master or school. Among them is the celebrated Houghton collection which was purchased by Catherine for £20,000, as a nucleus for the intended imperial gallery. "The Russians, says Mr. Barrow," lose no opportunity of putting an English man in mind that they once belonged to his country, and that Russia paid well for them." Among the many curiosities contained in this palace, is an extraordinary clock, known by the name of *L'Horloge du Paon*, which was purchased in England by Prince Potemkin, who presented it to Catherine. When the chimes begin to sound, a peacock turns toward the spectators and spreads his majestic tail; an owl rolls its eyes, and a cock crows; the cage turns round to the tinkling of small bells, and a winged insect marks the seconds by hopping on a mush-room which contains the machinery of the clock.

At a short distance from the Hermitage in the Marble Palace, which stands also on the Russian Quay; we have given a view of it in page 209, exhibiting the front which looks into the *Grande Millionne*. Catherine gave it to one of her nobles, and at his death, purchased it from his executor for two millions of rubles: it was afterwards bestowed by Paul on Stanislaus Poniatowsky, the dethroned king of Poland, who died in it. "The style of architecture, says Coxe" is magnificent, but heavy: the front is composed of polished granite and marble, and finished with such nicety, and in a style so superior to the contiguous buildings, that it seems to have been transported to the present spot like a palace in the Arabian tales, raised by the enchantment of Aladdin's lamp." The exterior is chiefly remarkable for the ornaments of richly-gilt bronze, which are scattered with profusion over its surface, and for the number of pilasters which are placed around its stories. The basement is of granite; and the upper portion of the structure is cased with marble, as indeed are many of the apartments. The roof is covered with copper; and "so intense," says Mr. Barrow, "is the heat of the sun during the summer, that the man who accompanied us over the building asserted he had frequently cooked his victuals there without the aid of fire,—a fact which we saw no reason to disbelieve.

* The Russian servants have no regular beds found for them: they have a shoob, or sheep-skin wrapper, and this serves them for clothing in the day and for a bed by night.

DELIGHTS OF THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN.—An authentic extract of a letter, written by a person who went as a private soldier, under Col. Evans, to Spain, to his friends in the neighbourhood of Exeter, dated St. Sebastin, 18th Sept 1836:—"My dear Mother and Sister,—I suppose you think that I have forgotten you all—but that is not the case, for I often think what a fool I have been, but can blame no one but myself. I can now see my case, when too late; but as I have made my bed, so must lie. But I have no bed to lie on, nor have had since I left England, not so much as a bit of straw, only the cold stones or boards—though not worse off than my comrades, for there is no money for any one, I shall send this by one of my more unfortunate comrades, who is going home through sickness; and I hope to be home soon, as the war will be all over shortly; please God it may be so, as when I came out here my corps was 1073 recruits, and now there are only 36 of them left: some were shot, many died through fatigue and sickness, and others from starvation. I do not wish to wound your feelings, but we are half starved, and fat out with vermin. We are now at St. Sebastian, and expect to be engaged. The shots are flying about hourly and daily, but none have touched me yet."—*A Private in the Third Regiment (Westminster Grenadiers).*

THE SEA OF TIBERIAS.—At the upper end of the sea there is occasionally a very broad belt of pasture land; and at the mouths of the glens opening into it, I could often perceive the tents of the Arabs whose flocks grazed it. There are many scenes where people would gather together for such purpose as the multitudes followed our Saviour. The most perfect seclusion may be enjoyed in all directions, but I do not think that either the word "desert" or "wilderness," according to our understanding of them, describes the spaces of solitude; and it would be difficult to find another expression, perhaps, to suit it. In two or three places on the banks of the lake, in the upper end of it, near the entrance to the hills, I found a few ruins, and sat there to rest, in the hope that I was, if not on the precise spot, somewhere near the site of Capernaum. Some distance on my left hand, as I looked down the length of the sea, the Jordan ran into it. I could just see it; and beyond it I thought I could perceive through my glass the position of Bethsaida. How completely desolate of living beings is this fine scene now! I could see nearly to the southern end of the lake; and, with the exception of poor Tiberias, there is not a dwelling even in sight. How populous must these shores have been when daily witness to our Saviour's mercies, when it was no doubt the custom to pass from city to city and coast to coast, in boats that plied upon the waters incessantly! There is not a vessel now to be seen upon them, nor, while I remained in my resting-place, one man upon the banks. I could scarcely quit the spot, it was so still and beautiful. I entered the hills, and was soon lost among the rocks and wild crags: over which, for three hours, we stumbled and scrambled without meeting a soul, or hearing even the sound of the shepherd's voice. Occasionally, as we ascended, the heights commanded a view of the lake and of all its mountains and hills. Sometimes the paths, and the green slopes above them were covered with a rich variety of flowers; the purple iris, anemones, tulips of every colour, geraniums, and the finest lupines I ever saw. —*Major Skinner's Journey.*

SPANISH COSTUMES.—I observed (at Barcelona) several peasants in the costumes of their respective provinces. The Catalonian is stout and tall, his gait careless, and he has an independent mountaineer look. His dress consists of a loose jacket, plentifully ornamented with buttons of various sorts and colour wide trowsers, fastened round his waist with a red sash, which is the receptacle for the puchillo, (knife) an article which is as essential an appendage to the men as the fan is to the women; and a white cap which reaches half way down his back. The Andalusian is a complete contract to the Catalan. The man I allude to rode a beautiful little grey horse, all life and mettle; his dress, consisting of a short jacket, breeches, and gaiters, wrought with curious figures, fitted close and displayed his figure, which was slender, but muscular, to the greatest advantage; he wore a tounish looking piqued hat, and his small dark features, and bushy whiskers, reminded you at once of his eastern origin; I certainly never saw a more picturesque turn-out.—The Valencian is sans culottes; his dress is the simplest imaginable, consisting of a single white garment fastened round his waist, and reaching to his knees. This primitive robe, with a white cap, sandals, and a good stick, equip a Valencian for a journey of any length. Some of them, indeed, rejoice in white stockings and black garters, but a Valencian dandy is a rara avis. There is a proverb which says—"the men of Valencia are women, the women nothing at all;" and when I contrasted their half-savage appearance with the smart dress and graceful bearing of the Andalusian, I felt inclined to believe it; the latter clause, however, I utterly deny.—*A Summer in Spain.*

Kemp's Submarine Apparatus.—We understand another attempt is about to be made to raise the hull of the *Camelion*, by Mr. Kemp, who, having obtained a patent for the invention of an buoying principle, has received permission from Government to make an experiment on this ill-fated vessel, and in the event of its proving successful, the wreck as it may be raised will become the reward of the enterprise. Mr. Kemp's apparatus consists of a number of empty puncheons, each open at one end, and having a bar of iron across, by which, after being sunk, they are attached to a chain, previously passed round the wreck by the divers, who next employ themselves successively applying to each cask the elastic tube through which they are filled by the air-pump, and the water consequently expelled. The puncheons thus charged with air acquire a perpendicular position, and are so buoyant as to render certain the raising of any weight proportionate to the number of them employed. The operation of filling the puncheons with air will be comparatively easy in this instance, as from the favourable circumstance of the wreck lying in less than thirteen fathoms of water, little more than two atmospheres will be required, and scarcely any doubts are entertained of the attempt proving successful.—*Dover Telegraph.*

Economy in Linen-Washing.—A correspondent of a Dundee paper writes as follows.—"After many experiments made by myself and others, I find that a little pipe-clay dissolved among the water employed in washing, gives the dirtiest linen the appearance of having been bleached, and cleans it thoroughly with about one half of the labour, and fully a saving of one-fourth of soap. The method adopted was, to dissolve a little of the pipe-clay among the warm water in the washing tub, or to rub a little of it together with the soap on the articles to be washed This process was repeated as often as required until the articles to be washed were made thoroughly clean. All who have made the experiment have agreed that the saving in soap and labour are great, and that the clothes are improved in colour equally as if they were bleached. The peculiar advantage, of employing this article is, that it gives the hardest water almost the softness of rain-water.

Attempt of a wife to assassinate her husband.—The case of the State in relation of Lewis Clisbee, vs. Hannah Clisbee, his wife, was heard during the present term of the Common Pleas, and excited a fearful interest. The relator, a peaceable, harmless man, testified to an attempt by defendant to poison him, by means of a cup of coffee, some years since, and that he was justly in fear that the defendant would, if not restrained by law, be the cause of his death. Mr. Ives, for the prosecution, swore that he lived a few weeks last summer in the house of Clisbee, and that Clisbee and his wife occupied different apartments. Some time last spring, defendant said she was afraid to pass from the church to her house, for she had enemies, by reason of the reports of her husband; and wanted witness to procure her a pistol and ammunition, so that she could defend herself if assaulted at night. Witness obtained the pistol, and by request of defendant, took it to his house (out of town, a mile or two) to make balls and try it. A few days after, and before it was delivered to her, she called witness to her residence, and disclosed to him her intention to kill her husband, if she would not; that he (her husband) had applied for a divorce in the Supreme Court, and had another proceeding there to get the property from her, and to take away her children, and she saw no way to keep her property, but to kill him before the term, and the witness must get the ammunition and bring all up to-morrow. She said he (Clisbee) was in the habit of sitting near the window at night. She had a suit of men's clothes, and could steal up and shoot him through the window. Witness promised to bring the weapon, &c. but did not. Just before morning, a day or two afterwards, she knocked at witness's window out of town. He got up and went to the window, and there saw defendant, who wished him to come out, and said. "Last night I could have blown his brains out, for he sat with his ear close to the glass. You must bring me the pistol and powder, and to-morrow night I can kill him." Witness saw her during the day. She related her scheme, and concluded to execute it that night, if it was not too light; that she had found a passage in the Bible that would justify her in so doing. He expostulated with her. She reproached him for not seconding her—for not meeting her confidence, and persisted in her determination, saying she might as well lose her life as her property. Witness disclosed the affair to some gentlemen. She was brought before a magistrate, and bailed to keep the peace, and appear at the present term. The other testimony was mostly in coroboration. Defendant was to bail for good behavior for the term of two years. —*Cleaveland (Ohio) Gazette.*

REMARKABLE BIRTH.—The wife of a tailor named Joseph Monks, Cropper-street, was lately delivered of three sons, of whom two were born dead. The father has been a cripple from his birth, being altogether destitute of legs.

Suicide.—The marchioness of Coran had destroyed herself at Angoulême, by precipitating herself into a well. She was 71 years of age, and had been one of the handsomest women of her time.

More than 400 children have died within three months at Fall River, Massachusetts.

TENDERS (until further notice) *of Mexican or South American Dollars*, in Exchange for Bills, drawn at thirty days, upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, at his office, until noon on the 15th and last day of each month.—The Tender to state the number of Pence Sterling at which the Dollar is tendered.

COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA,
Halifax, 28th July, 1836.

NOTE.—The number of Bills required and amount of each to be stated in the Tender.

☞ Tenders (as above) may also be made of Dollars payable into the Military Chest at Saint John, N. B.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Business,

in all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of *B. L. Peters*, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. DRAKE.

N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.
October 7, 1836.

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF
GOODS,
Per NORVAL, Harkness, from Liverpool.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, he is opening part of his FALL SUPPLY, by the above Vessel, consisting of—

11 BALES of broad and narrow CLOTHS, viz: blue, black, mulberry, purple, imperial, invisible green, &c. &c.; fancy Cassimeres, fancy Pelisse Cloths, Kersey, Pilot Cloths and Padding;
8 Casks HARDWARE, consisting of German Silver Table and Desert Forks; Table, Desert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; Britannia Metal Bed Pans; do. Ink Stands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards; Patent Wire Lanthorns; Plated Snuffers and Trays; Brass Lamps; do. Chair Nails; do. Toddy Kettles, with or without stands; Travelling Desks; Tin Spice, Cash, and Dressing Boxes; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes, &c. &c.
1 Cask BRUSHES, containing Plate, Paint, Crumb, Turk's-heads, scrubbing, wash, fancy, stove, and bannister brushes, &c.
10 bundles BASKETS, viz: Reticules, Fishing, Plate, and other Baskets;
100 boxes CANDLES, Mould and Dipt;
60 ditto Brown SOAP; 2 ditto Windsor ditto;
6 bundles tin'd Frying Pans; 5 do. Wooden Shovels; 411 barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR.

Which with his present Stock on hand, will be sold low for cash or approved payment.

ALSO, ON HAND, A few barrels Superfine FLOUR for family use; Canso HERRINGS, &c.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
Merritt's Buildings, Water street,
7th October, 1836.

Flour, Raisins, Candles.
Per Dorchester, from Quebec—

200 BARRELS FINE FLOUR.
Per Aid de Camp, from London—
100 Kegs Blasting POWDER;
20 Barrels Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
6 do. Salt Petre; 5 Carrotels Dried Currants;
12 barrels Red Smyrna RAISINS;
100 boxes London MOULD CANDLES;
60 do. fine Smyrna Raisins;
25 do. SPERM CANDLES.

Oct. 7. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Received on Consignment:
3 PUNCHEONS MALT WHISKY.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Jamaica Rum,
SUGAR, Lime Juice, Hides, Pimento, Lignum-vitæ, &c. received by late arrivals, for sale by
Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FRESH TEAS.
Ex barque 'Glasgow,' from Greenock:—
A very superior parcel of Teas imported into the Clyde, from Canton, in June last.

300 BOXES Congo TEA: 200 packages Souchong, of a very superior quality, 6lb. nett.
100 Packages of Young Hyson, 13 lb. nett,
100 Packages, ditto, 6 lb. nett,

The whole of the above will be disposed of on moderate terms while landing, and the quality will be found worthy of the attention of the public.
Oc. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London: Eight Cases of STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c. with complete Sets of the Saturday Magazine, the Penny Magazine, and a choice assorment of PERFUMERY, &c. ALSO, A fresh supply of Books for the use of the Library.
October 14, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

LONDON HOUSE.

WINTER IMPORTATION,
Per 'Woodman,' and 'James Lemon.'

73 BALES and Cases, containing: Merinos, single and double width; plain and figured SHAWL DRESSES; red white, and Salisbury Flannels; Serges; Shalloons; Woollen CLOTHS; striped and plain Kerseymeres, Waistcoatings; Bombazetts; Sattinetts; Moleskins; Figured and Plain Norwich and Thibet SHAWLS; Handkerchiefs; lin'd Gloves; FURS,—Muffs, Boas, Vigonia Mitts; lambswool, mohair and silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes; grey, white, and printed Cottons; Muslins, Sheetings, Osnaburghs, Hollands, Regatta Shirtings, Luens, Diapers, Towellings, Druggets, Ginghams, Tickings; a large assortment of Buttons, &c.
The above are offered either wholesale or retail.
HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL.
Market Square, October 7.

Just Received,
By the Glasgow, from Greenock:

8 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR, 2 puns. Whiskey, 2 hhds. very superior BRANDY;
20 bags Barley; 5 casks Tea Kettles;
60 pieces Grey Cottons; 20 do. Furniture Check,
10 do. Tartans; 30 dozen Scotch Bonnets.
October 14. JAMES OTTY.

Sheathing Paper, &c. per Glasgow.
10 BALES of Sheathing Paper, of good quality, 1 bale of brown Wrapping PAPER.
October 14. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Rise and progress of Methodism.
THE Subscriber has ready for the Press, and will publish without delay: The Rise and Progress of Methodism in the Province of New-Brunswick, for — years from its commencement. As this work was not prepared for emolument, it will be sold at the cost of paper and printing.
Oct. 12. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

Pork, Flour, Corn Meal.
200 BARRELS Irish Prime Mess PORK.
4 do. India, do. do. very fat.
20 Do. Canada Prime Pork, 150 do. Nova-Scotia, do.
20 Tierces Irish Prime Mess BEEF.
20 Do. do. India, a very superior article for family use. JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, Sept. 30, 1836.

Just Received,
Per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London:
2 CASKS of PICKLES & SAUCES, viz: Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup; Harvey and Reading Sauce; Burgess Epl. Anchovie. French Capers; Onions; Walnuts; Girkins and Piccalilla, &c. &c.; which will be sold low for cash, or approved payment.
EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
St. John, October 7.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the Editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular Journal, so long known as the largest family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of over 26 000 Subscribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Seven volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and eighty-seven of Mr. Brooks' valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest Family Newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum, subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus.

THE QUARTO EDITION,

Under the title of the *Philadelphia Mirror*, commenced with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual, the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. This was followed by a tale from the talented pen of Miss Sedgwick, and author of "Hope Leslie," "The Linwoods," and lastly another of the most popular American works. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, and procured from writers of acknowledged talent, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers.

This approved family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS

In addition to such other attractions as they may be enabled to impart to both publications, the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-six states of the Union, &c.; exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seaboard, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS:—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New-York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable Journal, viz: three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

☞ Four copies will be sent for Ten Dollars.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, successors to WOODBURY & CLARKE,
Sept. 10. *Philadelphia.*

New and Fashionable Goods.

Just received by the ship *Aid de Camp* from London, and now opening at the stone building in Prince William street:

Part of his supply of FALL GOODS,
CONSISTING OF:

10 ENDS black, blue, rifle, mulberry, and Russel brown BROAD CLOTHS;
10 do. fancy Buckskins, Cassimeres, and Russel cords; 4 do. drab and brown Kersey;
6 do. black, blue, olive, brown and rifle ladies' cloth;
13 do. black and blue Camblets and Tatan Plaids;
4 do. claret and black Bearskin,—*Waterproof Cloth;* 14 do. blue, black and olive *wool dyed* Petershams and Pilot cloths;
8 do. Kidderminster and Venetian CARPETING,—best superfine;
150 dozen black, grey, white and colored Worsted, Lambs' wool and merino hose and half hose, of all sizes and qualities;
10 do. white, black, and colored silk Hose and half Hose;
20 do. white fleecy, Merino and chamois shirts and pantaloons;
80 do. ladies' and men's Danish, Paris, Leipsic, striped and shaded Worsted Cravats;
20 do. Filled, Chenille, Cameron, Thibet, Cloth, printed Worsted, and black Saxony Shawls;
16 pieces crimson, drab, green & scarlet moreens;
50 dozen green, drab, crimson, and scarlet bullion Fringe and Orris Lace;
20 gross silk, lisle, cotton, and worsted lace;
20 dozen patent Thread, No. 22 and No. 25;
10 pieces colored and black Parametto;
6 ditto black Bombazine;
150 dozen black, white and colored kid, fleecy lin'd Berlin, Norwegian, and real buck Gloves, Mitts, &c.;
30 ends rich satin, check and figured silk velvet, cassimerette, and Valentia Vesting;
10 do. Livet Vesting;
1 case fancy, mourning, spotted, and cap Blond Quilling colored Lisle Gauze, Gymp, Lisle and Blond Edging and Lace; 4-4 white, plain and figured Blond for sleeves; fashionable Caps; harness hook for Window Curtains;
1 rich French Imperial CLOAK;
1 do. Circassian Cloak;
1 case Artificial FLOWERS, Plumes, rich figured satin bonnets, corded robes, down sleeves, silk fringe gymp and braid;
1 case blue, black, brown, and Mole Beaver BONNETS,—plaited Beaver, white under;
3 do. galloons, sarsnet and satin plain, and fig'd Ribbons and Belts;
1 do. Mantas, Challi, and other fancy Dresses;
1 do. Gauze Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Veils; Lace Veils; Muslin and Lace Collars and Capes; fancy Frills; oiled silk Aprons; black embroidered and printed silk Aprons; black Bandannas and Barcelonas; fancy Bandannas, Cravats, silk and satin stocks in great variety;
1 do. Persian, plain and figured Gro de Naples, and Damask figured Satin;
1 do. Damask and worsted Cloths and Covers; 6-4 and 8-4 carpet covering;
1 do. *Brooks'* Royal Spool and Cotton Balls;
1 do mixt Pins, in 1 lb. ½ lb. and ¼ lbs.;
40 pieces white, red, and yellow Flannels, Patent and Welsh Flannels and green Baize;
1 case TOYS;
1 truss Patent CALF SKINS;
1 case *Mackintosh's* India Rubber Cloaks, Capes, and Soles;
Cases Ladies SHOES and BOOTS; Spanish Fur Boots; Gentlemen's Patent Leather and cloth Boots, snow boots, &c.
Cases Gentlemen's fashionable oval waterproof Beaver HATS;
1 case Jet Necklaces, Bracelets, and shell Side Combs; 1 do. assorted Curls, Frizzets, and Medona Bands;
1 do Slates, Writing Fluids, and cards of Pens for copying Music and for engrossing;
2 hogsheads FURS: Ladies and children's muffs and Boas, Capes, French Shawls, Gros and Satin Cleopatras; Fur Trimmings in great variety; Gentlemen's CAPS and BOAS, consisting of Mock Sable, Mink, Lynx, Ermine, Chinchilli, Black Bear, Swan, Bush Martin, Jennet, Racoon, Isabella Hare, and Creamer; black and grey Crimea Skins.

All which, along with the Stock of choice Goods on hand, form an assortment well worthy the attention of the public.

The remainder of his Fall Supply daily expected, consisting of Prints, Grey and White cottons, Bedtick, Muslins, Cambrics, and Merinos.

☞ *Wholesale and retail.*
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
St. John, 21st October, 1836.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS B. WARNE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.

ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DEW. RATCHFORD,
N. SMITH DE MILL, } Trustees.
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having taken the necessary measures for the importation, *direct from Canton*, of **5,000 Chests Tea,** contracted for to be of equal quality in the several denominations to the East India Company's best; and having despatched a Ship, which sailed for Canton in June last: Give notice, that the same will arrive at this Port about the 1st March next, and is to be sold at Public Sales, on days as will be declared and appointed; which they trust will secure the confidence of the Trade, that it may by this means be supplied with an unexceptionable quality, and embracing advantages which the recent indirect importations have not afforded

Early notice is thus given, in order that those who may intend ordering shipments from Europe, may be aware of having to compete with a direct importation, ordered under circumstances which give assurance that the quality will be the best.

The arrangement is intended to be continuous, for the importation of one or more cargoes annually.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

Robertson & Hatton,
Offer for sale at very low prices, to close sales—

200 BBLS. PORK, (favourite brands,)
100 kegs Tobacco,
100 barrels Navy Bread; 20 barrels Pot Barley.
Peters' Wharf, 9th Sept. 1836.

SAMUEL M. CHAMBERLAIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, that he will give private lessons on GLOBES to such young Gentlemen and Ladies as may wish to have their knowledge in Geography and Astronomy improved; and furnish them with globes to practice on.

Mr. C. is imboldened to recommend a familiar use of Globes, as by it the Student in Geography and Astronomy will be greatly improved: By it he will be more interested in contemplating the visible Heavens—an amusement innocent and delightful for the evening or the most lonely hours of night—But infinitely more important! by observations on the Celestial canopy; by the greatness of the scenery presented—he must be irresistibly led to the contemplation of the immensity of space, and infinite goodness of THE AUTHOR AND GOVERNOR OF ALL.

St. John, Sept. 23, 1836.

Canso Herrings.

JUST RECEIVED in Store:—A few Barrels No. 1, Canso (Gibbed) HERRINGS; which will be sold low if applied for immediately.

WETMORE & PATTEN.
Water-street, 22d Sept. 1836.

Ex PINK, from LONDON:

10 TONS CORDAGE of all sizes;
1 Ton Bolt Rope; 1 do. White Rope,
Hambro line, Marline, Housline, Fishing Lines, Log Lines, Twine, &c.
260 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.
Sept. 9, 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY.*

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

6 BALES Cotton Warp;
2 do. best English SOLE LEATHER;
2 do. Candle Wick; 10 ps. Hemp Carpeting;
10 dozen Shovels;
3 bales of SLOPS, containing pea and monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, red, blue, and striped Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, long and short Drawers, Woollen Stockings, Scotch Bonnets, Comforters, blue cloth Jackets and Trowers, Velvet Vests, &c. &c.
Sept. 9, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

Copper, Iron, &c.

4 TONS Bolt COPPER, 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 7 1-2, 8 1-2, and 9 inch Composition SPIKES; 50 Tons double refined round IRON, from 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 10 do. best Axe Iron,
10 do. common English Iron, 1-2, 5-8, and 3-4 inch, round; 2 do. Swedes do. flat and square, ass.
10 do. Iron Spikes, 4 1-2 to 12 inches.
Oct. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Herrings and Pollock.

50 BARRELS Fat HERRINGS; 150 cwt. Pollock; for sale by
Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received per brig Emerald:

1 ROLL, of 14 cwt. SHEET LEAD, for Scuppers; *Also, in store,*
300 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
100 ditto Corn Meal; 60 do. Canso HERRINGS.
Sept. 23. JAMES OTTY.

RUM AND SUGAR.