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Weekly Almanack.

July—1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
2 Wednesday	4 22	7 38	1 23	7 45
3 Thursday	4 22	7 38	1 51	8 43
4 Friday	4 23	7 37	2 23	9 33
5 Saturday	4 23	7 37	3 4	10 18
6 Sunday	4 24	7 36	sets.	11 1
7 Monday	4 24	7 36	8 47	11 43
8 Tuesday	4 25	7 35	9 30	rev. 25

New Moon 7th day, 4h. 34m. evening.

The Garland.

BAPTISM OF AN INFANT, AT ITS MOTHER'S FUNERAL.*

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

(From the Connecticut Courant.)

Whence is that trembling of a father's hand,
Who to the man of God doth bring his babe,
Asking the seal of Christ? Why doth the voice
That utereth o'er its brow the Triune Name
Faulter with sympathy? And most of all,
Why is yon coffin-lid a pedestal
For the baptismal font?

Again I asked.—
But all the answer was those stricken tears
Which stricken hearts do weep.

For there *she* lay,—
The fair, young mother, in that coffin-bed,
Mourn'd by the funeral train. The heart that beat
With trembling tenderness, at every touch
Of love or pity, flush'd the cheek no more.
——Tears were thy baptism, thou unconscious one,
And sorrow took thee at the gate of life,
Into her cradle. Thou may'st never know
The welcome of a nursing-mother's kiss,
When in her wandering ecstacy, she marks
A thrilling growth of new affections spread
Fresh greenness o'er the soul.

Thou may'st not share
Her hallow'ed teachings, nor suffuse her eye
With joy, as the first gems of infant thought
Unfold—in lisping sound.

——Yet may'st thou walk
Even as she walk'd—breathing on all around
The warmth of pure affection—purified,
And sublimated, by that Spirit's power
Which makes the soul fit temple for its God.
——So shalt thou in a brighter world, behold
That countenance, which the cold grave did veil
Thus early from thy sight, and the first tone
That bears a mother's greeting to thine ear
Be wafted from the minstrelsy of Heaven.

* Mrs. Elizabeth Olmstead Baker, of Amherst, Mass.

DEATH OF THE FIRST-BORN.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Young Mother,—he is gone!
His dimpled cheek no more will touch thy breast;
No more the music-tone
Float from his lips, to thine all fondly press'd;
His smile and happy laugh are lost to thee—
Earth must his mother and his pillow be.

His was the morning hour;
And he hath passed in beauty from the day;
A bud, not yet a flower—
Torn, in its sweetness, from the parent spray:
The death-wind swept him to his soft repose,
As frost in spring-time blights the early rose.

Never, on earth, again
Will his rich accents charm thy listening ear,
Like some Æolian strain,
Breathing at even-tide, serene and clear;
His voice is choked in dust, and on his eyes
The unbroken seal of peace and silence lies.

And from thy yearning heart,
Whose inmost core was warm with love for him,
A gladness must depart,
And those kind eyes with many tears be dim—
While lonely memories, an unceasing train,
Will turn the raptures of the past to pain.

Yet, mourner! while the day,
Rolls like the darkness of a funeral by,
And Hope forbids one ray
To stream athwart the grief-discoloured sky;
There breaks upon thy sorrow's evening gloom,
A trembling lustre from beyond the tomb.

'Tis from the Better Land!
There, bathed in radiance that around them springs,
Thy Loved One's wings expand;
As with the inquiring cherubim, he sings;
And all the glory of that God can see,
Who said, on earth, to children—"Come to me."

Mother,—thy child is blest:
And though his presence may be lost to thee,
And vacant leave thy breast,
And missed, a sweet load from thy parent knee;
Though tones familiar from thine ear have passed,
Thou'lt meet thy First-Born, with his Lord, at last.

Miscellanea.

Landscape Illustrations of the Bible,—consisting of Views of the most remarkable places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments,—Part I. John Murray: London, 1834.

We trust, in these troublesome times, there is yet religion enough left amongst us deeply to revere those scenes wherein the most momentous events that history records, have occurred, and which are not only full of associations the most interesting, but of feelings the holiest and most sublime. It is evident, however, that every work which did not, in some measure, respond to the associations we cherish of those scenes over whose expanse,

——— walk'd those blessed feet,
Which, eighteen hundred years ago, were nail'd,
For our advantage, to the bitter cross,

must fail in being successful, and that nothing but talent of the highest order, united with correct graphic illustration, could in any measure sympathise with our previously formed ideas. In the work before us, all that we could hope for has been achieved; art has dignified even these subjects, and the modern artist produces delightfully to the eye that which sacred history had left entirely to the imagination. The first view represents Mount Ararat, terminating an extensive plain, and its top covered with snow. This mountain was long considered inaccessible, until, in 1830, it was ascended by Professor Parrot, who ascertained it to be 1500 feet higher than Mont Blanc. The artist has been successful in giving an excellent idea of height and distance, and has, with great propriety, introduced "the Bow of promise bright." A beautiful engraving follows; and it is succeeded by the view of "the Dead Sea," executed in the right feeling, the painter conveying to the mind a deep and solemn tranquillity, highly suitable to the scene he has so well delineated. The illustrations of the first number conclude with "Tadmor in the Desert;" the artist has contrived to throw a bright sunny effect on the foreground, whilst the middle distance is covered with ruins of temples and palaces crumbling into decay. "It is," says the Editor, "scarcely possible to conceive any thing more magnificent than the view of the ruins when they burst upon the eye, as seen from the Valley of the Tombs. On which side soever we look, the earth is strewed with vast stones, half-buried with broken entablatures, mutilated friezes, disfigured reliefs, effaced sculptures, and altars defiled by the dust. The more distinguished ruin is the great Temple of the Sun, with its court and portico, which, when perfect, must have been a magnificent building. The foreground is occupied by splendid columns not yet destroyed by the consuming hand of time." We anticipate the greatest success for this remarkable work—remarkable alike for the interest of its subject, the talents of the artists employed, and the extremely low price at which it is offered to the public.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Cornish Mines.—Amongst the various mines of Cornwall, one of the most interesting as well as the most widely situated, is the Levant Copper and Tin mine, in the parish of St. Just, near the Land's End. Its principal operations are carried on upon the summit of the cliffs, and on and under the rocks, which brave the fury of the Western ocean. At the base of the precipice at the termination of a narrow and deep chasm in the rocks, and almost on a level with high water mark, is seen the entrance of the *adit*, or the outlet by which the water is discharged from the mine into the sea; a little higher up appears the mouth of the shaft, by which the workmen descend by ladders into the mine; and on the summit, the engine, by which the mine is drained, and the ore drawn up to the surface. From the shaft, which is near 350 yards in depth, and carried several horizontal galleries called *levels* at different depths, both eastward and westward. The highest level is 28, and the deepest 300 yards below the adit; and as the shaft is very near the shore, most of the western levels are immediately under the sea; some of them have been excavated nearly 200 yards horizontally in that direction. As deep as the sixty-six yards level, not only the roaring of the sea in stormy weather, but the ordinary breaking of the waves on the rocks, and the rolling of the pebbles on the beach, are distinctly heard by the miners, but without the slighest apprehension of danger. At the 180 yards level the miners hear the sea dashing against the rocks during storms, but not at other times; in the deeper levels it is not heard at all. The water drawn from the mine is quite brackish: but so very close is the texture of the rock, although the mine is so deep, and the rock is penetrated in so many parts directly under the ocean, the quantity of water is surprisingly small. In the month of October last it did not exceed sixteen gallons per minute, which is as nothing, when compared with the quantity drawn from some of the large mines in the central mining district of Cornwall, from one of which was discharged in the same month upwards of 1800 gallons per minute.

The whole scene is uncommonly picturesque. The sides of the chasms are covered with dark grey and yellow lichens. The gleams of the early sun falling around produces a beautiful effect; the wild arena of industry and the piles of rich ore on the summit, all vivid with light, while the shadow is on the stern precipice and on the sea beneath. The narrow path from the summit to the opening into the mine winds down the face of the cliff, and at every turn there are sheds erected, where the workmen are accustomed to change their dresses before they descend, and when they again emerge from the mine. A stranger who from the summit of the cliff, during the storm, should view the miners winding down a path so narrow that the smallest deviation would be fatal, and then descending a shaft on whose very verge the sea broke furiously, would naturally be filled with alarm and apprehension for their safety; but the most interesting, as well at the most picturesque sight, perhaps, is that of the miners issuing from the shaft, in their mining dresses, (colored by a solution of the red oxide of iron, of which some of the veins contain a large quantity,) with the dim lights in their hands, their faces streaked with mud, and almost as red as their clothes.

The principal product of Levant is copper ore, of that kind called the grey sulphuret of copper, a large portion of which contains from twenty to thirty per cent. of pure copper. Although a very small mine, it has been a very profitable one. The largest profit gained at any period was in August and September last, and amounted, in these two months, to three thousand pounds. The number of persons employed is about 300, viz: 200 men in the interior of the mine, and 100 persons on the surface.

The last visit paid to this wild scene was on a dreary evening at the close of autumn; the rain fell heavily, a storm was gathering on the waters, and the dark clouds swept hurriedly along. The murmur of the waves on the solitary beach is beautiful, but not here—for it is mingled with the confused sound of voices, the clang of hammers far below, and the hissing sound of the steam issuing from the engine on the edge of the precipice; to look over which, was an animating, yet fearful sight. It was the stern conflict of man with nature even in her rudest holds; the victory was his. On the right is a little building called the counting house, where the affairs of the mine are transacted and the adventurers meet to dine and share their profits. It is seldom that man can blend in the same hour the full enjoyment of the picturesque, a sumptuous repast, and a rich cheque on the banker at the close. The wild expanse of the north sea, its heavy sound on the dark cliffs, the clash of circling glasses within, and the excited voices dwelling on golden hopes and glorious speculations, make strange and beautiful harmony to the adventurer's ear. The rain continued to fall piteously; the sheds in the downward path offered a welcome shelter. The roofs of these sheds are fastened with chains, lest the wind should sweep them away. At this moment the miners began to issue from the shaft near the edge of the sea, one by one they came, the candle feebly burning in each hand, the only light that was now abroad. The pallid faces and weary step of these daring and successful men offered a striking contrast to fearfulness of the tempest with which many a bark was struggling. They were like the phantoms of the lost mariners in the Eastern tale which sternly issue from the deep to wander round the Golden Isle, for the thirst of whose soil they had perished.

Richard Cromwell.—The second Protector, it is well known, was produced as a witness at the age of near ninety, in Westminster Hall, in a civil suit. It is said that the counsel of the opposite party reviled the good old man with his father's crimes, but was reproved by the judge, who ordered a chair to be brought for the venerable ancient; and that Queen Anne, to her honour, commended the judge for his conduct. From Westminster Hall, Richard had the curiosity to go into the House of Lords, and, standing at the bar, and it being buzzed this so singular a personage was there, Lord Bathurst, then one of the twelve new created peers, went to the bar and conversed with Mr. Cromwell. Happening to ask how long it was since Mr. Cromwell had been in that house, —"Never, my lord," answered Richard, "since I sat in that chair," pointing to the throne.

Shark Story.—As I am particularly fond of proofs of conjugal attachment between animals (in the human species they are so universal that I set no store by them,) an instance of that kind which the Captain related to me this morning, gave me great pleasure. While lying in the Black river harbour, Jamaica, two sharks were frequently seen playing about the ship; at length the female was killed, and the desolation of the male was excessive. What he did without her remains a secret, but what he did with her was clear enough; for scarce was the breath out of his Eurydice's body when he stuck his teeth in her, and began to eat her up with all possible expedition. Even the sailors felt their sensibility excited by so peculiar a mark of posthumous attachment; and to enable him to perform this melancholy duty the more easily, they offered to be his carvers, lowered their boat, and proceeded to chop his better half in pieces with their hatchets; while the widower opened his jaws as wide as possible, and gulphed down pounds upon pounds of the dear departed as fast as they were thrown to him, with the greatest delight, and all the avidity imaginable. I make no doubt that, all the while he was eating, he was thoroughly persuaded that every morsel which went into his stomach would make its way to his heart directly! 'She was perfectly consistent,' he said to himself; 'she was excellent through life, and really she's extremely good now she's dead!' and then, unable to conceal his pain,

"He sigh'd and swallow'd, and sigh'd and swallow'd,
And sigh'd and swallow'd again."—*Mon Lewis's Journal.*

Relative Height of Seas.—It is a commonly received opinion that the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the Mediterranean and Red Seas, vary in their relative altitudes in a very considerable degree. The Pacific Ocean is generally believed to be fourteen feet higher than the opposite waters across the continent of America; and a Mr. Peacock, an engineer, in evidence before the House of Commons, states his belief that the Red Sea is more than fourteen feet higher than the Mediterranean, and that four locks, in consequence of that inequality, would be required for a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. A correspondent remarks that, upon the principle that *water will find its own level*, no inequality whatever can exist between the surface of seas which are open to, and commingle with one another; and, as the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans communicate at Cape Horn, and the Red and Mediterranean Seas form one body of water through the Straits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic Ocean, it follows, that if this difference of fourteen feet really existed, the water would instantly rush toward a level on both sides of the land. Inland seas and lakes which are land-locked upon all sides, may undeniably vary in height from neighbouring oceans and seas; but no portion of the same body of water can possibly vary from itself. He therefore infers that it is an erroneous opinion that the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and the Mediterranean and the Red Seas, vary in their altitudes of surface; and as this opinion has influence over the supposed expense and difficulty of connecting their waters by canals across the Isthmuses of Panama and Suez, it is desirable that this error should be removed from the calculations of the governments or companies who would undertake two projects of such boundless consequence to the world.—*Athenæum.*

A Scotchman in America.—Aweel! it's just like 'em, sir; its just like 'em. I tell'd ye, that frae the moment I pit my foot in Providence, I met with the self-same treatment. It's aunly because I'am an *Englishman.*—I ken that weel enough. Why, sir, at the inn I dined at in Providence, there was a fellow sat opposite to me, wha (frae his awkward appearance and manners) seemed very far frae bein' acquaint with the rules o' these eatin'-hooses. He had laing red locks, sir, an' was freckled a' over the face and chin; and between oursel's, I took him for ane o' the race of red men ye ken—ane o' the Chippeways or Cherokees—come down frae the forest, ye ken, to sell some o' his cattle, like one of our Highlandmen, in the auld kintra. Aweel, sir, I thought it was but neebor-like to pit him in the way o' the table. So, I said to him, "My frien', its liberty-hall here. Ye may just eat of as many dishes as ye've a mind, and they'll charge ye the same price. Look about ye, mon, an' ca' for just what ye've a mind to." The chield, on this, gave me a nod and a wink, precesely in the way I should have expected an Indian to nod an' wink, on receiving sic a friendly morsel of advice; and, by and by, he roars out to the waiter, in vera gude English, "Waiter, give me that bottle!" Upon that, the waiter seizes hold of a bottle of port, belonging to me (the aunly good port I had tasted in Americky), and hands it to the fellow—the Indian as I have cal'd *him*—and the latter not content wi' taking a wine-glass fu', fills up a rummer to the top, drinks it aff, gives me a nod, and walks aff, amidst roars o' laughter from a' the people at table. They *knew* I was an Englishman, and were chuckling to see me sae taken in.—*Saying and Doings in America.*

Mechanics in Canton.—There is no machinery, properly so called, in Canton. Much of the manufacturing business required for the supply of commercial houses in the city, is done at a town situated at a short distance, still the amount of labor performed in Canton is very considerable. There are about 17,000 persons in Canton employed in silk weaving. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing different kinds of cloth, is about 50,000. They occupy 2,500 shops, averaging, usually, twenty hands in each shop. Some of the Chinese females who devote their time to embroidery, secure a profit of twenty to twenty-five dollars per month. The number of shoemakers is more than 4,000. Those who work in wood, brass, iron, stone and materials, are numerous; and those who engage in each of these occupations form a distinct community, and are governed by their own laws and regulations in their business. The *barbers* form a seperate department. No man can act as a tonsor without a license. The number of this fraternity in Canton is more than 7,000. The whole number of mechanics in the city, is estimated at 250,000.

A letter from Mr. Kincaid, an American Baptist Missionary, dated Ava, Nov. 5, and published in the Boston Watchman, says, "It is a time of unusual suffering through all the upper and central districts of Burmah on account of the scarcity of rice. Robbery and murder are the occurrences of every night."

Ancient Wealth.—David and Solomon extracted eight hundred millions of gold from Africa, in order to enrich the temple of Jerusalem; a sum sufficient to discharge the national debt. Tiberius left at his death £21,798,875 sterling, which Caligula lavished in twelve months. Apicius, who wasted a sum equal to £484,582 sterling in luxurious living, was obliged at last to examine the state of his affairs, and finding that he had only £80,729 remaining, he ended his days by poison, being fearful of starvation.

A German Prince having in a dream seen three rats, one fat, the other lean, and the third blind, sent for a celebrated Bohemian gypsey and demanded an explanation. "The fat rat," said the sorceress, "is your prime minister; the lean rat, your people; and the blind rat, yourself."

SUMMARY.

Population of Great Britain.—There have just been printed in two volumes folio, an "Enumeration Abstract" of the population of Great Britain for 1831, made from the returns and answers forwarded from each parish in England and Scotland, pursuant to an Act of Parliament.

Population of England and Wales, from the year 1700 to the year 1830, including the army and navy, and merchant seamen.

1700—5,134,516	1750—6,039,648	1800—9,187,176
1710—5,066,337	1770—7,227,586	1810—10,407,556
1720—5,345,351	1780—7,814,827	1820—11,937,565
1730—5,687,993	1790—8,540,738	1830—13,840,751
1740—5,829,705		

The population of Ireland amounted to 7,767,401.

The increase of Great Britain since 1801, has always been about one and a half per cent per annum.

The comparative proportion of families stands as follows in the centesimal parts.

		Agriculture.	*Trade, &c.*	*Others.*	*Total.*
Great Britain	1811—35	44	21		100
	1821—33	46	21		100
	1831—28	42	30		100

Thus trade and manufactures appear to have somewhat increased between 1811 and 1821, agriculture to have somewhat declined, but between 1821 and 1831, the proportion of families employed in trade receded from 46 to 42 per cent, and the agricultural population from 33 to 28 per cent.

Summary of Great Britain.

	1801	1811	1821	1831
England	8,331,434	9,551,888	11,261,437	13,191,005
Wales	541,546	611,788	717,438	806,182
Scotland	1,599,061	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,114
Army, Navy	470,598	640,530	319,300	277,017
	10,942,646	12,602,864	14,391,631	16,539,318

British Manufactures.—The value of the woollen manufactures exported in 1831, amounted to £4,849,427; 1832, £5,479,866; and in 1833, £6,511,780.

The cotton manufactures exported in 1831, amounted to £18,073,625; in 1832, £17,398,878; and in 1833, £19,659,672.

The linen manufactures exported in 1832, £1,783,432; and in 1833, £2,199,441.

The silk manufactures exported in 1831, £455,998; in 1832, £529,990; and in 1833, £740,294.

The average consumption of wool in 1829, '30, '31, and '32, was less than 28,000,000 pounds. In 1833 it had risen to 39,018,593 pounds.

The exports from Great Britain of earthenware, glass, hardware and cutlery, iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, tin in bars, &c., tin plates, salt, sugar refined, coals, and culm, in 1832, amounted to £31,751,792; and in 1833, to £31,524,558.

The population of London, including those parts of it which are in Surrey and Kent, without taking in those parts which are in Essex, amounts at present to between, 1,600,000 and 1,700,000 persons. Ten years ago, the population of same district amounted to little more than, 1,300,000 persons, showing an increase in that period of no less than 300,000. Including Essex, the number of persons is considerably above 1,700,000; a population equal to that of many nations, but concentrated within the narrow limits of a few miles—a density of population exceeding that of which there is any record.

Revival of the Linen Trade in Ireland.—There is every prospect of a considerable restoration of this valuable branch of commerce to its former footing in this country, owing to the spirited determination evinced by the manufacturers in the North of Ireland to meet the English and Scotch mill-spun yarn upon its own ground. Already several spinning manufactories have commenced a prosperous trade, and many more are going rapidly forward. The price of flax has advanced considerably, and there can be no doubt will be in demand henceforward, to supply the consumption of the numerous spinning establishments in the North.—*Cork Herald, April 2.*

The launch of the Malabar, a large East Indiaman, built for the house of Baring, Brothers and Co., took place yesterday from the slip in Messrs. Wigram and Green's yard, at Blackwall. The Alexander Baring, a Chinaman of 500 tons register, belonging to the same firm, was launched the week before last. Both ships are going out on the temperance plan, the sailors are to be allowed no grog.—[May 8.

The seventy-six deaths which have occurred in the year, (says the Report of the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum,) have been, with the exception of those who have died from advanced age, principally caused by the disease of the brain, of the lungs, and the complaints brought on by those deadly potations of ardent spirits in which the lower classes seem more than ever to indulge. In a very great number of recent cases, both amongst men and women, the incapacity is caused entirely by spirit drinking.

The Hon. Capt. John Rodney, who has been restored to the Retired List of Captains in the Navy, is the father of Lady George Lennox. He was for some years secretary to the Government in Ceylon, and was dismissed the service as far back as when Lord Sandwich was at the Admiralty, for having taken leave of absence against the order of that board, in order to visit his dying wife.

Gully, the prize-fighter, who has fought his way upwards to a seat in parliament, has been exercising his pugilistic powers upon the body of a Mr. Ridsdale, for which he has been mulcted in damages to the tune of £500.—We had supposed that the hero of the ring, now that he has become a great and rich man, would have kept his fists under better subjection! A parliament man sets a poor example when he breaks the heads and the peace of his majesty's subjects.

In consequence of the recent arrangements, the East India Company are discharging most of their clerks and officers.

A "Flare-up" among the Washer-women at Kensington."—*A General Strike.*—So great is the prevalence of the spirit promulgated lately by the unions as to wages, that all classes appear to be actuated by a spirit of opposition to their employers. Even the washer-women have not escaped the system. Last week, not less than seventy of this useful class of females struck at Kensington for higher wages. It appears that 2s. 6d. per diem and two half-pints of beer have been the regular scale of wages, but a revolt was agreed upon, and the price to be demanded, fixed at 3s. per diem, and the usual beer allowance. After a considerable time had been occupied in parlaying as to the terms, the washer-women gained their point, and returned the following day to their tubs as usual. A good deal of interest was occasioned in Kensington by this singular occurrence.

Fecundity of Fish.—A single cod produces at a birth two-thirds as many young ones as there are inhabitants in all Great Britain, above nine millions. The flounder produces more than a million at a birth, and the muckerel five hundred thousand. A single herring, if suffered to multiply unmolested and undiminished for twenty years, would shew a progeny greater in bulk than ten globes such as we live upon.

To Make Beer.—Three quarts of molasses—half a pound of ginger and an ounce of cloves, brewed with a sufficient quantity of water, will make half a barrel of excellent family beer.

UNITED STATES.

An example for Shipping Merchants.—It is stated in the report of the proceedings of the Maryland Temperance Convention, that, with one or two occasional exceptions, *ardent spirits are excluded from the shipping articles of all vessels on foreign voyages from the port of Baltimore*, and that small stores are generally substituted. The Convention says:

Believing, as we do, that this greatly adds to the comfort and happiness of the crew; the personal safety and quiet of the captain; that it diminishes greatly the risk of the insurer; and throws a safeguard around the property of the merchant, which nothing else can supply; thus effectually securing their own interests; promoting the interests of all concerned; and greatly advancing the interests of the temperance reformation; we do earnestly recommend this example of the shipping merchants of Baltimore, to all merchants in these United States, and throughout the world; to all owners and commanders of steamboats, bay craft, and coasting vessels.

From the New-York Tablet, June 14.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW JEWISH SYNAGOGUE IN CROSBY-STREET.

The Hebrew congregation formerly worshipping in the Synagogue in Mill-street, have erected a new building situated in Crosby-street, between Broome and Spring-streets, which was dedicated on Thursday afternoon, according to the established usages of their ancient religion. The ceremony of the consecration of a Hebrew place of worship, so seldom occurs, that a brief description of the forms observed cannot prove otherwise than interesting, and whatever may be the difference of religious opinions that exist, it must be universally conceded that the children of Israel are entitled to the highest respect and admiration, for the fidelity with which through all their vicissitudes and persecutions, they have adhered to the faith of their fathers, and their established and ancient customs.

The new Synagogue is a remarkably neat and beautiful building, fifty-six feet front by seventy-five in depth, situated on the west side of Crosby-street near Spring. The main entrance is on the west side, the ark wherein the sacred rolls containing the Pentateuch, are deposited, occupying the eastern extremity of the Synagogue, and opposite to which is the customary entrance, in conformity with ancient usage. Hence those beautiful lines of Moore, commencing—

"Tis to the East the Hebrew bends,
When morn unveils her brow," &c.

The anxiety to witness the consecration being so great, it was found necessary to issue tickets of admission, and long before the hour appointed for the service, the building was crowded in every part; not only with Israelites, but the clergy of all denominations, the mayor of the city, and numbers of our most distinguished and respectable citizens. At the time fixed, the attention of the audience was awakened by three distinct knocks at the door of the building, and the impressive voice of the reader of the congregation (the Rev. J. B. Seixias,) was heard without, commencing the service; the doors were then thrown open, and at the same moment the doors of the ark, which is one of the most exquisite specimens of workmanship and architecture that we have ever seen. A procession entered, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Seixias, and the Rev. Messrs. Meis and Cohen, and nine gentlemen bearing the sacred rolls containing the five books of Moses, elegantly decorated with various colored damasks and brocades, with bells of gold and silver, and followed by the elders of the congregation, the choir at the same time commencing a hymn, which was well sung. The sacred lamp, which is kept perpetually burning by the contributions of the pious, was new lighted, and the procession proceeded in its circuit around the *Teebah*, or altar, at which the service of the congregation is performed—these circuits were repeated seven times, each time the laws being borne by different individuals, at one period entirely by young men; during each of these circuits the chorister continued chaunting appropriate Psalms, selected from the writings of their great Psalmist, and in a manner which fully realized our ideas of the "sweet singers of Israel." Indeed, we have never heard more impressive church music or a choir composed of finer voices.

At the conclusion of the seventh circuit, the laws were deposited in the ark, after which a very impressive and interesting oration was delivered by M. M. Noah, Esq., which was listened to with profound attention. However we may politically differ from our friend the Major, we must award him our meed of praise on this occasion. This discourse (and we regret his extreme hoarseness somewhat marred the effect of its delivery) exhibited much research and an intimate knowledge with his subject. He took a rapid view of the progress of the Jewish religion,—their persecutions, the prophecies, &c. We will not attempt a detail, presuming it will be given to the public in a printed form.

At the conclusion of the oration, a psalm adapted to the fine old air of Denmark, was sung by the choir, which being concluded, a solo by the leader, a gentleman possessing one of the finest voices we have ever heard, was sung with the accompaniment of a full chorus. This terminated the service of consecration, after which the reader proceeded with the established prayer, it being the eve of the feast of Pentecost, the commemoration of which flowers were tastefully disposed in vases in front of the ark and galleries, which not only had an extremely pleasing effect, but impregnated the air with fragrance. The custom of decorating the synagogue on this festival with flowers, is in remembrance of the ancient offerings of the first fruits and flowers of the summer, which were usually made at this period.—Before concluding our notice of this interesting and imposing ceremony, we must take occasion to express our admiration of the chandeliers, which were manufactured in this city, the design and execution of which are truly elegant. These were furnished by the gas company, and reflect much credit on the taste and skill of the manufacturer. The congregation has our sincere wishes for its increase and prosperity. We cannot but view the remnant of the people who were chosen of God, with other than feelings of interest; and with the pride of American citizens, that they have a right to worship Jehovah according to their ancient forms, to build their temples and renew their sacrifices, almost evening in this happy country and in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the anticipated delights of their ancient sacred land of promise.

The great valley of the Mississippi, which but a few years since, was a howling wilderness, inhabited only by savages and beasts of prey, now contains nearly 5,000,000 of civilized inhabitants, about 2,000,000 more than the whole population of these United States, at the memorable era of our national independence.—*Pittsburg Manufacturer.*

Dr. Jones, in a letter to Professor Silliman, states that there is a colony of gypsies in Louisiana. They were brought over by the French at an early period, and colonized. They have lost however their wandering gypsey habits, and attend to regular business. Their complexion is darker than the French, and they still call themselves gipsies or Egyptians.—*N. York paper.*

No. 3,
SANDS' BRICK BUILDING.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

HAS received per the *Joseph Anderson*, from London, and *New-Brunswick* from Liverpool, the following articles, which he offers at reduced prices, for cash payments,—

1 CASE of gauze, Lutestring, and fancy Belt Ribbons; black and colored watered Gro de Naples; ditto ditto plain ditto; black Italian Crape and gauze Handkerchiefs; ladies' white, black, and random silk Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; gents. white, black, and random spun silk half Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; ladies' and gents. superior French Kid Gloves; ditto ditto white and colored Berlin ditto; black and colored Merinos; Thibet Wool Shawls; black and olive Lastings; rolled Jaconets; men's muslin Cravats; thread Edgings and Bobbinets; Cotton Velvet, and Velveteen; India-Rubber Braces; silk Stocks; silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols; ladies' prunella and leather Shoes and Boots; cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; fancy and plain French Ginghams; fancy Furniture and Printed Cottons; white Cantoon, buff Moleskin, and fancy corded ditto, silk and rotton Vestings, brown and black Hollands; superfine black, blue, and olive Broad CLOTHS; gentlemen's superfine HATS.

ALSO—2 casks of HARDWARE, containing—Rodger's superior Pen and Pocket Knives; Elliott's superfine Razors; Ivory-handle Table Knives and Forks; black horn ditto ditto; ladies' Scissors; Trout Hooks; superfine drilled eyed Needles; Plated and Britannia Spoons; patent SCYTHES and SICKLES; German Hand Saws,—*with a great variety of other Goods.*

St. John, May 20, 1834.

PER JOSEPH ANDERSON.

The subscriber has just opened a very choice assortment of London Goods, in prime order. Amongst a great variety are the following:

40 DOZEN ladies' Prunella BOOTS and SHOES, colored and black,
20 ditto maids' and children's Shoes, of all qualities, colors, and prices,
40 ditto very handsome Thibet wool, printed crape, real India crape, rich silk, and other SHAWLS —quite new,
400 ditto printed crape Squares, embroidered,
China crape, white damask, blonde, figured and plain gauze Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
A great variety of Insertion Trimmings, worked Collars, Scotch and French Cambrics, Caps, Edgings, &c.
40 pieces white, black, and assorted colors plain and figured Bobbinett, muslin Dresses,
20 dozen silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, assorted,
20 ditto ladies' and children's worsted and colored STAYS,
100 ditto Hosiery of all descriptions, plain, white, and printed,
20 ditto children's fancy Grecian Boots,
40 ditto black lace, colored and black gauze, figured and plain blonde Veils, assorted prices—*some very low,*
60 ditto ladies', gentlemen's and youths' Kid and other GLOVES,
40 pieces watered and embossed Satins, very rich colors; white and colored Persians; Gro de Naples, &c.
800 ditto plain and fashionable RIBBONS, of all descriptions.

The above, with a variety of other Goods, will form a general assortment, and will be sold very low for Cash. JAMES HOLMAN,
May 20. *Prince William-street.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received, per Hannah, Wakefield, *and* Beverley, *from Liverpool,* Millman, *from London, and* Quebec, *from Glasgow—a valuable and carefully selected assortment of* BRITISH GOODS, *consisting of*—

GRO DE NAPLES, Silk and Valentia Vestings; silk, worsted, and Merino Shawls,
Muslin and silk Cravats,
Plain and figured jaconet, book, and mull Muslin,
Ladies' and gents. black and colored silk and kid Gloves; Flannels and Blankets,
Ladies' and gents. Shoes and Slippers,
Imperial green, black, blue, and olive Cloths and Cassimeres; printed Cottons & Furnitures,
White and brown plain Cottons; twilled ditto,
Cotton and Linen Drills,
Barragan and Moleskins,
Cotton, silk, and worsted Hosiery,
Cotton Reels, ditto Threads,
Paper and pound Pins,
Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, plated ditto,
Assorted Ribbons, silk and cotton Velvets,
Merinos, black Crape,
Ladies' white and colored Stays,
Scotch Homespuns, Checks and Stripes,
Cotton Warp, brown Holland and Duck,
Bales assorted Slops, Hardware, Cordage,
Iron, grifles and hogsheads Earthenware,
Port and Teneriffe Wines, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks; Scotch Barley,
Best Poland Starch, Indigo,
Casks and boxes Raisins; Candles, Soap, &c.

Which, together with his former stock, he offers at lowest rates, for approved payment.
18th May. JOHN M. WILMOT.

Per Barque LADY CAMPBELL,
from Clyde,—

10 BALES CARPETINGS,
3 Bales Scotch Homespuns,
2 Bales Shirting Stripe and Apron Check,
2 Bales Brown Cottons, 1 bale Scotch Bonnets,
2 Cases Scotch PLAIDS,
10 Hhds. Refined LOAF SUGAR,
4 Hhds. best Double do. do.
2 Cases PRINTS, &c. &c. &c.
20th May. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

CHEESE, CHEESE, &c.
Ex ship Beverley, from Liverpool:

23 HAMPERS double Gloster and Cheshire CHEESE, of a superior quality,
1 Box, containing Linen Union,
1 Truss „ THREADS,
2 Bales, containing Crown Cup, Crown Tea, and Demy Paper; 10 bags black Pepper,
1 Bale, containing red and white, blue and red, and plum blue large size Scotch Bonnets.
Also, ex Joseph Anderson, from London:
10 Barrels Day Martin's real Japan Liquid and Paste BLACKING.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.
13th May. JOHN WALKER.

GEO. D. ROBINSON & Co.

Have received per the Beverley *from Liverpool, and* Quebec *from Glasgow, part of their* SPRING SUPPLY—*consisting of*—

SUPERFINE blue, black, and fashionable Cloths, Sattinets and Cassinetts,
Grey and Crimson Druggets; Cotton Ticks,
Grey, black, and white Shirtings,
Printed Calicoes; Counterpanes; Sarsnets,
Drab, brown, and printed Moleskins,
Cases plated Hats; 1 do. superfine stuff do.,
Black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs,
Stiffeners and Stocks; Looking Glasses,
SLOPS, CORDAGE, and OAKUM,
Starch, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Raisins,
Pepper, BRANDY, PORT WINE,
An assortment of common, refined, and Lowmor IRON; 100 barrels Irish PORK,
2 Tons stoved SALT; 30 brls. Coal Tar, &c.

May 13th, 1834.

CANVAS AND CORDAGE.

120 COILS Greenock CORDAGE, including a gang of RIGGING for a vessel of 250 tons;
6 Bales British Canvas, Seaming and Roping Twines, Log and Deep Sea Lines;
1 Bale very superior twilled Flannels, for gentlemen's wear, just received.

May 13. GREGG & HALL.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per the Joseph Anderson from London, and Beverley from Liverpool:

A FEW Pieces very fine black and fancy colored CLOTHS; English, Welsh, and Saxon Flannels; a few pieces of the new *Patent* FLANNELS—(*warranted not to shrink in washing*); black, colored, and fancy printed MERINOS; black and colored Moreens; fancy Druggets for carpet covers; black, drab, and blue Lastings; fancy rib Cantoons—for summer pantaloons; fancy printed Muslins; French Ginghams, Muslin ditto; a few of Mackintosh & Co's. patent India Rubber CAPES, CLOAKS, &c.; in large assortment of English and French RIBBONS; ladies' gents. and children's HOSIERY of all kinds; best quality black and colored Cravats, and Pocket Handkerchiefs; white and fancy colored, plain and watered GROS DE NAPLES and crimped SATINS; ladies' and children's best quality Stays; silk Velvets; black, green, and white Crapes; white, black, and fancy colored Gauze and Lace Veils; ladies' and children's Parasols; cotton and silk Umbrellas; ladies' fancy Gauze and Crape Scarfs; men's plain Military, Opera, Cavendish, and Velvet Stocks; boy's silk and kid ditto; cotton and India Rubber Braces and Bracel Pullies; a few rosewood Tea Chests and ladies' Work Boxes; silk Purses; India Rubber Garters, boys' patent leather Belts, best quality London made Tapes, Persian Reels, best quality Pins and Needles, Lunar Pens, Morgan's patent Oblique and Straight ditto; wrapping Paper of all sizes, best paste and card Boards, Patent Composition CANDLES—in 24 lb. boxes; 58 casks Dunlar & Sons best Brown Stout, in quarts and pints; a few barrels London Ale; a small assortment very superior hair, tooth, and clothes Brushes; new patterns *German* and *Bohemian* Imperial Combs; Shell Imperial and Side Combs, &c. &c.

A supply of LINENS, DRILLS, &c. daily expected.

P. DUFF & CO.
Prince William-street, 13th May, 1834.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per ships Beverley *from Liverpool, and* Joseph Anderson *from London, an extensive assortment of* BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, *comprising, among other things*—

SCOTCH, and Venetian, and stair CARPETINGS; broad and narrow Cloths and Cassimeres; Merinos, Moreens, Druggets, crumb Cloths, Satinetts, Flannels, Moleskins, Fustians, Jeans, Bedticks, grey and white Shirtings, Apron Checks, shirting Stripes, lining Cottons, Furniture prints, Marseilles Quilts, COTTON WARP, Cotton Wick, Shoe Threads, Salmon Twine, Bedcords, an elegant assortment of MUSLINS, &c. &c.

ALSO—*A splendid and extensive assortment of* LONDON GOODS, comprising—Black and colored Gro de Naples, Tne figured ditto, pieces black Bombazeen, ditto black and colored Norwich Crapes, gents. fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, black Bandanna ditto, rich Canton crape Shawls, Thibet wool and Norwich ditto; an elegant assortment of ladies' fancy gauze, crape, & silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs; 4-4, 6-4, & 8-4 Bobbinetts; thread Lace, patent bobbing Lace and Quillings, rich figured *Bonnet Ribbons*, rich gauze ditto, a large assortment plain Satin and Lutestring ditto—black, white, and colored; ladies' black, white, and colored silk Hose; ladies' and gents. fancy colored ditto, a large assortment black and white ditto, ladies' and gents. silk, kid, beaver, Berlin, cotton, and dogskin GLOVES; sewing Silks, Twist, black & white Satins, Crape de Lyons, Zephyr Scarfs, cambric Handkerchiefs, black Crapes, muslin Collars, lace Pelerines, bed Laces, pearl Buttons, Braces, Needles, Pins, &c. an extensive assortment of Printed CALICOS, Silk Vestings, and Quadrille Stripes; cases gents. best superfine Beaver Hats, cases common ditto ditto, fancy figured and embossed Satins, for Bonnet Linings. *Also*—10 hhds. double refined Loaf Sugar, pearl and shelled Barley, bags Pepper, kegs Mustard, Queen's Blue, ground Ginger, &c. &c. with a great variety of other Goods.—For sale at liberal credit, for approved paper.

Also, per schooner Nelson from Halifax—20 chests Congou and Hyson TEAS. Per sch'r Olive Branch from Eastport—50 barrels Wheat FLOUR. And by the Post-Boy from Eastport—50 barrels superfine Rye Flour, 4 cases Looking Glasses and Palm Leaf HATS.—For sale at the lowest market prices.

10th May. JOHN KERR.

Per WAKEFIELD:

40 CRATES EARTHENWARE, blue and plain assortment,
10 crates fancy Dinner Setts,
60 casks NAILS, from 8½dy. to 24dy.,
80 bags Spikes, from 3½ to 9 inches,
16 tierces Barley; 40 bags best Pearl ditto,
Bales SLOPS; red Flannels, and Blankets,
5 tons sheet Lead—3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, & 7 cwt.,
2 ditto Copper Bolts—1½ & 1¼ inch,
2 casks Composition Spikes—8 & 8½ inch,
3 cases Gentlemen's HATS,
100 boxes, } best Muscatel RAISINS,
50 half-boxes }
22 tons best Banks, Staffordshire, Russia, and Swedes IRON,
2 cases Buntings and Ships' Colors,
Chain CABLES and Anchors, of all sizes.

April 29. JOHN ROBERTSON.

GEORGE THOMSON

Has received per ship Wakefield from Liverpool:

11 TIERCES Pearl and Common BARLEY; 10 kegs MUSTARD,
70 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
70 do. yellow Soap; 1 cask Zante Currants,
50 do. and 100 half do. Muscatel Raisins,
2 cases Beaver Hats; 1 do. straw Bonnets,
4 bales Cotton Warp; 1 case Umbrellas,
1 tierce Brushes, assorted; 30 bundles sheet Iron,
25 kegs Nails, assorted from 4'd to 24'd,
10 boxes Tin Plate, and 6 bundles Wire,
2 casks Hardware; 3 rolls sheet Lead,
120 bags Iron Spikes, 4½ to 9 inches,
1 hogshead Poland Starch,
1 truss carpet Thrums; 3 tons Oakum,
223 bolts Copper, ⅜ to 1¼ inch,
1 pipe and 2 half-ditto GENEVA,
4 half-pipes Cognac BRANDY.

St. John, 26th April, 1834.

Brandy, Wines, Hollands Gin,
AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRESH
Groceries, Sauces, &c. &c.

Received per ship Wakefield, *and brig* Hannah, *from Liverpool, and brig* Millman, *from London, viz:*

5 PIPES and 10 half-pipes Hollands GIN,
14 pipes and 14 half-pipes Cognac Brandy,
Pipes superior old PORT WINE,
Ditto do. Madeira ditto,
Hhds. and quarter-casks Teneriffe ditto,
Cases Champagne ditto; Brls. Brown Stout,
Pipes double-boiled Linseed Oil, } London;
Ditto raw ditto, }
7 tierces Barley; 2 tierces Pearl Barley,
2 ditto fine split Pease; cases Crown Blue,
Casks whole and ground Ginger,
Ditto Nutmegs and Cloves; chests Cinnamon,
Cases, containing a very choice assortment of PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c. viz:—mixt Pickles, Onions, Walnuts, Gerkins, French Beans, Piccalilla, &c. &c.; Mushroom Ketchup, in pint and ½ pint bottles; Lazenby's Harvey Sauce, in do. do. do.; Essence of Anchovies, and Essence of Lobsters; King of Oude Sauce, Mogul Sauce; Cayenne Pepper; Durham double s. r. Mustard, in bottles, &c. &c.;
100 whole, half, and quarter-boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins; 10 brls. Lexia (cooking) Raisins,
10 drums Sultana Raisins,
40 drums fresh Turkey Figs,
1 ton best Zante Currants,
5 boxes Jordan Almonds; 1 bale shell Almonds,
2 boxes Sugar Candy; 4 boxes Windsor Soap,
20 do. long & short Pipes; 2 tons best yellow Soap,
66 do. Mould and Dipt Candles, 4's, 6's, & 8's,
Coils Spun Yarn, two and three thread,
Bales best Oakum; 1 bale Tar Brushes,
100 bolts patent CANVAS, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

April 22. JOHN WALKER.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

The subscriber has just received by the Millman from London, and Hannah from Liverpool—a supply of GOODS, *suitable for the season, amongst which are:*

BALES of CLOTHS and Cassimeres,
Ditto of FLANNELS and Blankets,
Ditto printed, plain, and furniture Cottons,
Ditto Linens and Fustians,
Ditto Bleached and Brown CANVAS,
Ditto Grey and Shirting COTTONS,
Ditto Stuffs and Slops; do. Checks and Stripes,
Ditto Carpeting and Threads,
Ditto Osnaburg and Ducks,
Cases Hats; casks White Lead and Paints,
Casks boiled and raw Oil,
Pipes and Hhds. GIN and BRANDY,
Boxes Soap and Candles; Lines and Twines,
Lead and Shot; Coal Tar and Varnish,
40 tons IRON and SPIKES, assorted sizes,
3 ditto Bolt COPPER, assorted sizes,
10 ditto assorted sizes CORDAGE, Spun Yarn, and Bolt ROPE; 100 bundles Oakum.

He expects further shipments daily, comprising a large and general assortment of first quality articles, the whole of which having been purchased at the lowest rates for cash, he will be enabled to dispose of them by the Package, or otherwise, on the most favourable terms, for approved payment.

Also, in store—5000 bushels Liverpool SALT.

JOHN WISHART.
St. John, April 22.

NEW GOODS.
Landing from the Ship Wakefield,
April 22.

3400 YARDS Grey, White, and Bookfold SHIRTINGS;
850 Yards best Cotton Bedtick,
930 Ditto Fancy DRILLS and CANTOONS, for Summer *Pantaloons;*
10 Dozen Quilts and Counterpanes;
120 Pieces Roll'd Jacconetts;
50 Ditto Jacconet and Medium Muslins;
2 0 Lbs. cotton Candle Wick;
20 Dozen cotton, silk, buck, & India rubber BRACES,
630 Pieces PRINTS, printed Muslins, and Fancy Ginghams,
340 Yards VESTINGS,—consisting of silk spotted Toilinets, silk spotted Crapes, silk warp Cassimeres, silk India Cloths, fancy Welt, padded and wove Quiltings;
5 Dozen colored Damask Table Covers;
200 Yards Japan Stripe and Printed Lenos, for *Window Blinds;*
16 Dozen Cotton Umbrellas;
200 Yards white and grey Cotton Swansdown, for *Men's Summer Drawers;*
36 Dozen fancy Furniture FRINGE;
A few pair very handsome BELL ROPES & TASSELS.

☞ *An extensive supply of RIBBONS, SILKS, GLOVES, &c., hourly expected from London.*

P. DUFF & CO.

Wines, Brandy, & Holland's Geneva,

Per brig MILLMAN, from London;
12 PIPES and Hhds. of first quality Cognac BRANDY and Hollands GIN,
20 casks, in quarts & pints, best London Brown Stout,
Boxes (each 30 & 60 lb.) best London Sperm and Mould Candles,
Bags of black Pepper; Cases of Poland Starch,
Bales of bleached and brown Canvas,
Silk Bandanna Handkerchiefs.

—ALSO—

A few Pipes of Port, Madeira, and gold color'd Sherry WINES, of first quality, &c. &c.

Per Hannah and Wakefield from Liverpool:
25 quarter casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
3 pipes ditto, and 3 pipes PORT WINE,
75 boxes Soap; 75 do. mould and dipt Candles,
50 drums Figs; 50 baskets good cooking Raisins,
And 100 boxes, } prime bunch Muscatels,
50 ca. ½ & ¼ boxes }

22d April. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

Received per ship Wakefield, *and brig* Hannah, *from Liverpool, and brig* Millman, *from London:*

1 CASE superfine CLOTHS, viz:—black, blue, bottle, olive, olive green, and Oxford mixture; also—dark drab, light drab, and Oxford mixt CASSIMERES;
1 box best Raven Silk and Twist,
1 trunk Bandana Handkerchiefs,
1 bale Checks and Ginghams; 1 do. Merino,
1 do. Cassinetts and Satinetts, assorted colours,
100 dozen fancy colored half Hose,
1 case Umbrellas; 1 cask cloth Brushes,
1 bale knitting worsted Yarn; 3 do. Cotton Warp.

—ALSO—

5 bales TWINE, viz.—Salmon, Shad, Mackerel, two and three thread Herring Twine.

For sale low by the subscriber.
22d April. JOHN WALKER.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has received by the brig Hannah, *and ship* Wakefield, *from Liverpool, a very extensive assortment of* BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,—*comprising:*

27 BALES Silks, Cottons, & Woollens,
12 crates Earthenware,
3 casks Hardware; 10 doz. Griffin's Scythes,
20 boxes Starch; 55 ditto Soap,
6 casks raw and boiled Linseed Oil,
140 kegs of Paints; 3 casks Colours,
10 barrels Oatmeal; 2 chests E. I. Indigo;

For sale at the lowest market prices for Cash, and liberal credits for approved paper.

April 22, 1834. JOHN KERR.

Per Beverley.

10 PIPES BRANDY; 100 bags Spikes,
30 casks Nails, assorted,
5 Bundles Cast Steel; 2 Bales Red Flannels,
20 Casks very fine Cut Nails,
100 Bolts CANVAS, assorted,
7 Bales BACON; 4 hhds. Boiled Oil,
2 Hogsheads unboiled Oil, &c. &c.

May 13. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FLOUR, CORN, &c.

Just received, and for sale *very low*, for Cash:

75 BBLS. Superfine FLOUR,
150 ditto *extra* Rye ditto,
659 Bushels round yellow CORN,
200 Bags ditto.

Also—50 barrels prime OATMEAL.

May 6. *JOHN KERR.*

PER LADY CAMPBELL.

9 HHDS. and Pipes Port WINE,
6 hogsheads BRANDY,
48 Bags first quality BARLEY,
410 Reams assorted Wrapping and other Paper.

On hand, received per Joseph Anderson:
3 Cases black and drab Silk HATS,
3 Cases fancy Straw BONNETS,
3 Cases assorted HARDWARE,
Hair and Shoe Brushes, and Combs,
1 Case Ruled BOOKS and Letter PAPER.

May 20th, 1834. GREGG & HALL.

INDIGO, CASSIA, PAINTS, &c. &c.

Per Joseph Anderson, and Beverley, from Liverpool:

5 CHESTS best INDIGO; 16 do. Cassia,
312 kegs London WHITE LEAD,
90 kegs of London Black PAINT,
150 ditto Green PAINT,
140 pots ditto ditto—best quality,
6 cases Mexican LUSTRE,
6 casks Boiled Linseed OIL,
50 drums of best FIGS,
25 chests imperial Plumbs; 1 chest Liquorice,
2 kegs NUTMEGS,
75 barrels *Day & Martin's* Liquid and Paste BLACKING.

May 13. J. & H. KINNEAR.

INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE.
Exchange and Commission Office.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has established an Office, for the purpose of transacting the above business. Marine Insurance may be effected; Real or Personal Property purchased or disposed of; Vessels chartered; Freights procured; Bills of Exchange or other paper negotiated on Commission, the amount and general arrangement of which, he hopes will be approved of. From his knowledge and experience, he flatters himself that he will meet with confidence and patronage.

The Business will at present be conducted at his Store in St. John-street.

SAMUEL STEPHEN, *Broker.*
St. John N. B. 4th March, 1834.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take RISKS at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the *reduced rates* for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, March 8, 1831. *Agent and Attorney.*

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against *LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE*, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'KENZIE & TISDALE, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all case in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*
St. John, November 6, 1832.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. E. RATCHFORD, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandize, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured,—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be Insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY was Incorporated in 1819.—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, the *Commission Business* heretofore done by JAMES GREGG, on his own account, will on and after the present date be continued under the Firm of

GREGG & HALL.

JAMES GREGG,
JOSEPH W. HALL.
St. John, 15th March, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of

MACKAY & MOORE,

will be dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of March next ensuing.

All persons having demands against said firm, will please render the same for adjustment and payment; and those indebted thereunto, are requested to make immediate payment.

W. MACKAY.
St. John, N. B. } DANIEL MOORE.
Jan. 10, 1834. }

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, their Business will be continued under the Firm of

D. & P. HATFIELD.

DAVID HATFIELD,
PETER HATFIELD.
St. John, 24th September, 1833.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having associated himself with Mr. EDWARD J. BUDD, the Business will in future be conducted under the Firm of

GEO. D. ROBINSON & Co.

GEO. D. ROBINSON.
St. John, July 12, 1833.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per ship Peggy, from Philadelphia:

3 CASES very superior Mahogany and Gilt Frame LOOKING GLASSES, &c.—

For sale low by *JAMES HOLMAN.*
20th May. Prince William-street.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.
Now landing, ex schooner Brisk, from St. Kitts:

20 HHDS. very superior BRIGHT SUGAR;
64 Puns. do. MOLASSES;—for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
May 17.

JUST RECEIVED,
Ex Schooner Elizabeth *from Halifax*—

25 BARRELS PORK,
15 do. BEEF,
31 Kegs BUTTER,
200 Sides LEATHER.

6th May. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Per MILLMAN, from LONDON:

10 TONS best quality London OAKUM,
60 boxes best wax wick CANDLES,
6 hhds. old Port Wine; 10 do. Hollands Geneva,
14 hhds. and 3 pipes raw and boiled Paint Oil,
500 kegs green, black, white, and yellow Paints,
20 cwt. Putty; 3 cases very superior London HATS, *Christy's* manufacture,
2 cases Ship's Colors and Union Jacks, from 2½ to 7 yards; 1 case Buntings,
2 cases Compasses and Log Glasses,
6 casks Blacking, *Day & Martin's,*
3 bales best Canvass; 200 pieces Bandannas,
10 cases Poland Starch, 120 lb each,
2 hhds. ditto; 8 bags black Pepper,
Superfine West of England CLOTHS—black, blue and Rifle green,
25 casks London Porter,
6 hhds. do. best Brown Stout, &c. &c.

April 15. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SAINT JOHN
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
North side Market Square.

THE Subscriber, through the solicitations of many respectable persons, has imported a large and valuable collection of BOOKS, for the establishment of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY; he therefore respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John and its vicinity, that the above establishment is now opened in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. A. YEATS, North side Market Square.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

For one year,	*Twenty Shillings.*
„ six months,	*Twelve Shillings and six pence.*
„ three months,	*Seven Shillings.*
„ one month,	*Three Shillings.*

Non-subscribers may have Books at three-pence per volume, per day.

RULES:

A Quarto volume may be kept from the Library three weeks.
An Octavo volume, twelve days.
Post Octavo and Duodecimo vols. seven days.
A Magazine or Pamphlet, four days.

Any Book detained longer than the time stated, will be subject to a fine of three-pence per day.—And for Books injured or defaced in any way, a compensation will be required.

Any subscriber losing a volume of any work, will be required to purchase the whole set, including cost and charges thereon.

Any subscriber lending a Book belonging to the Library, will forfeit his privilege.

Library hours, from *eleven* to *four* o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Each subscriber will be entitled to take two Books.

☞ Persons wishing to subscribe will be furnished with Catalogues at the Library.

N. B.—The latest Novels and Publications will be imported (for the use of the Library,) from London, every six months.

Likewise, constantly on hand, for sale at the Library, a choice selection of Books, Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery, handsome Prints, Toys, &c. &c.

St. John, May 13. A. R. TRURO.

PROSPECTUS.

The Subscriber is preparing for the Press, a Poetical Work, to be entitled,

"THE RISING VILLAGE,"
WITH OTHER POEMS,

WHICH he purposes to publish by subscription, and to dedicate to the Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

The RISING VILLAGE was first published in London in 1825, and the author declined printing it at the same time in this his native Country, from a conviction that he might interfere with the interests of the copy-right. Some years have since elapsed, and as few or none of the copies have been sent to the Colonies for circulation, he is induced, at the suggestion of some friends, to republish his Poem. The Rising Village contains a description of Acadian scenery, the sufferings which the early settlers experienced, the difficulties they surmounted, the rise and progress of a young country, and the prospects which promise happiness to its future possessors. The other Poems are on different local subjects, both serious and humourous.

The work will form a small pocket volume, containing about 150 pages—will be printed in the best style, on the best paper, with new type, put up in neat silk binding, and will cost 5s. each copy.

Subscriptions will be received at the Book Store of Mr. M'MILLAN in *Saint John*, and at those of Mr. C. H. BELCHER in *Halifax*, and Mr. F. BEVERLY in *Fredericton.* OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Saint John, February 25, 1834.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE high repute and extensive sale of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, throughout the world, has induced adventurers (in order to gain a trifle more profit, to introduce "spurious imitations" into *America*,—injurious to the Hair, instead of the ORIGINAL.—*To prevent such Imposition*, it is necessary to Notice, that each bottle of the Original is enclosed in a Wrapper, which has the *Name* and *Address* in *Red*, on *Lace-work*,

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden.
And counter-signed, ALEX. ROWLAND.

—*All others are Counterfeits.—Particular attention to this Caution is necessary*, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations.

This faithful assistant of nature has, from intrinsic worth alone, acquired the high and distinguished patronage throughout Europe; and, with rank, fashion, and discernment, supersedes all preparations of professed similar import. Rowland's solely genuine Macassar Oil elicits a luxuriant growth to the head of fine silky hair, and insures the continuance of it in plenitude and beauty to the remotest periods of human life. This celebrated Oil ranks pre-eminently with the most distinguished Ladies as a conservator of personal attraction, preventing the hair from falling off and turning grey, and sustaining it in graceful ringlets, in pristine decoration, during many hours, while the fair possessor mingles in the dance and promenade, or enjoys the recreations of equestrian exercise and aquatic excursion,—thus realizing an important convenience in lengthened duration of head-dress.—Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE. *For changing Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to Black or Brown.* Price 4s.—7s. 6d.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. A mild and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in exterminating Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; produces a delicate white skin, and juvenile bloom to the complexion; preserves it from the heat of summer; affords soothing relief in cases of Sun Burns, Stings of Insects, or any Inflammations; and is warranted perfectly innoxious to the most delicate Lady or Infant.—GENTLEMEN, *after Shaving*, will find it allay the irritating and smarting pain, and render the skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE,—Is recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as the mildest, yet most salutary and efficacious Dentifrice that was ever discovered, (forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare,) is a never-failing Remedy for every disease to which the Teeth and Gums are liable: it eradicates all deleterious matter; at the same time healing, strengthening, and firmly fixing the Teeth in their sockets—ultimately realizing *a beautiful set of Pearly Teeth!* and operate on the Gums as an ANTI-SCORBUTIC, restoring and sustaining their healthy appearance; and gives *fragrance to the breath.* Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

ALSO:

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,—*For immediately relieving the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum Boils, Swelled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c.*, and gives instantaneous relief. Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d.—and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

A. ROWLAND & SON, have just supplied

MESSRS. P. DUFF & CO.

their Agents at ST. JOHN, N. B., with a quantity of the above valuable articles. May 28.

EMIGRATION.

THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from BELFAST, in Ireland, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have a conveyance from Belfast *once every month* during the Season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their friends, will find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to.

WILLIAM DOUGAN, *St. John-street.*
St. John, N. B., 5th Nov. 1833.

War Office, May 9.—34th Foot: Major Hon. H. S. Fane to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchase, vice Kelly, who retires; Capt. R. Airey, to be Major by pur. v Fane; Lieut. E. Broderick to be Captain by pur. v Airey; Ensign O. Markham, to be Lieut. by pur. v Broderick; T. Bourke, gent. to be Ensign by pur. v Markham.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Edward Sears, Merchant, to Hannah, sixth daughter of David Hatfield, Esq. all of this city.

On Sunday, in Portland, by the Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, Mr. Richard Dayton, to Miss Susan Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Kelly, of Carleton.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson Mr. Marous Francis, (lately from Fayal,) to Miss Mary Campbell, of Dipper Harbour.

On the 12th ult., in the Parish of Burton, by the Rev. Mr. Milner, Doctor Jacob W. Barker, of Sheffield, to Miss Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Turner, of Burton.

At Eastport, by the Rev. Mr. Bond, Mr. Thomas B. Vincent, of St. John, to Miss Sarah Ann Studley, of Eastport.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, the 7th June, in Christ Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Pierce Butler, Esquire, of that city, to Miss Frances Anne Kemble, daughter of Charles Kemble, Esquire, of Bloomsbury Square, London.—The happy couple reached the New York the same evening.

DIED,

On Friday morning, [illegible] HALL, infant son of Mr. Thomas [illegible] aged 13 months.

On Sunday evening, in Portland, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Sarah Clark, aged 37 years, leaving a disconsolate husband, and four children, to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and kind parent.

This morning, Mr. James Monnow, aged 8 years.—Funeral from his late residence, St. James-street, (Lower Cove,) on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Patras, up the Mediterranean, in April last, of brain fever, Mr. Lavalet L. DeVeuve, of this city, Supercargo of the ship *Margaret*, in the 23d year of his age.—much esteemed by all who knew him for his correctness of principle and upright conduct.

At Miramichi, on Thursday the 21st ult. after a protracted illness, Mary Catharine, consort of Mr. Michael Sargent, Merchant, Chatham, in the 31st year of her age.

Suddenly, at Wilmot, (N. S.) on the 19th June, Emeline, eldest daughter of Mr. Warren Bent, in the 15th year of her age. The circumstances rendering the demise of this young female, are calculated to convey an important monitory lesson to all persons, and particularly to the young. For two or three days previous to her decease, she complained of a slight cold, on the evening of the 18th, she was engaged in reading the Bible, during the night she was heard to cough, and in the morning when sent for to breakfast, it was found that the spirit had left its clay tenement. "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh."

At Ficmmita, Eng., Mrs. Grant, aged 53. The deceased had served in the Mediterranean, on board H. M. ship Ocean, as Purser's Steward, upwards of two years after the death of her husband, who originally held the situation—a woman's performing such a duty is perhaps a circumstance unprecedented in naval history.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, new ship Elizabeth, Scott, Granville, —J. Slason.

New brig Charlotte, Norris, Shubenacadie—E. Barlow & Sons, plaster.

183. *Wednesday*, ship Isabella, Wood, New-York, 5 —Gregg & Hall, flour.

184. Brig Eliza, Lackin, Antigua, 17—T. Wallace, sugar and molasses.

New brig Georgiana, Betts, Digby,—J. Whitney.

New brig Lancaster, Stobo, Quaco,—E. L. Jarvis & Co.

185. Schr. Post Boy, Heney, Eastport.—master, flour.

186. *Thursday*, ship Augusta, Petrie, Liverpool, 28 —J. M. Wilmot, merchandise.

187. Brig John Barry, Ash, Sunderland,—Ratchford & Lugrin, coals.

188. *Friday*, ship Kent, Lighton, Liverpool, 33—S. Wiggins & Son, salt and coals.

189. Brig Aspasia, Burdes, New-York, 5—John M. Wilmot, ballast.

190. Eleanor, Hegarty, Londonderry, 40—J. Slason, passengers.

191. Schr Lark, Lavlanc, Quebec, 28—Ratchford & Lugrin, flour and pork.

192. *Saturday*, schr Trial, M'Kenzie, Nassau, (N. P.) 10—W. Mackay, assorted cargo.

193. Sophia, Brient, Boston, 2—A. Robertson, flour.

194. Caroline, Hamilton, Boston, 2—Wm. Vaughan, assorted cargo.

195. *At Quarantine*, brig Dorcas Savage, Lemon, Belfast, 40—W. Dougan, 142 passengers.

196. Charlotte, Hughes, Cork, 45—P. Besnard, 77 passengers.

197. Nicholson, Bowen, Sligo, 44—R. Rankin & Co. coals, and 164 passengers.

198. *Sunday*, sch'r Herald, Boultenhouse, New-York, 5—to order, ballast.

199. *This day*, sch'r Bachelor, Caldwell, Quebec, 22 —Ratchford & Lugrin, provisions.

CLEARED,

Ship Hannah, Byram, Cork, timber.
Beverley, Lawson, Liverpool, do.
Orient, Ekenhead, Belfast, do.
Louisa, Rusland, Liverpool, do.
Phebe, M'Gill, Liverpool, do..
Brig Indemnity, Marshall, Liverpool, do.
Trafalgar, Christopherson, Galway, deals.
Clorinda, Cronk, St. Kitts, fish & lumber.
Charlotte, Norris, New-York, plaster.
Zephyr, Crow, Gloucester, timber.
Northumberland, Christop, do. do.
Ann & Mary, Lee, Cork, do.
P. I. Nevius, Scribner, New-York, plaster.
Sch'r Jane, Brown, Barbados, lumber.
Friendship, Purdy, Boston, salt.
William IV. Waite, Boston, do.
Eliza, Eddis, Boston, Salt.
Caroline, Hamilton, Boston, Gypsum.
Herald, Boultenhouse, Cumberland, ass'd car.
Experience, Basin, Quebec, assorted cargo.
Lark, LeBlanc, Halifax, Salt.

The Augusta left at Liverpool, barque John, for this port, in five days; Scipio, for do. in two days. Brig Timandra, sailed two days before the Augusta.

The Jack Tar, Fowler, from Newcastle, for St. John's, with a general cargo, was abandoned at sea on the 1st ult. in lat. 42, long. 52, 50.—Crew taken off by the Jefferson, from Virginia, and landed at Liverpool on the 16th ult.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 12 o'clock.

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for June:

R. M. JARVIS, JOHN KINNEAR, G. T. RAY.

☞ All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

SCREENED COALS.

160 CHALDS. Russell's best *Screened COALS*, in the brig *John Barry*, from Sunderland—for sale, very low, by

28th June. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

COTTON REELS.

Received by the Augusta, from Liverpool:

2500 DOZEN of COTTON REELS, comprising a most general assortment—For sale by JOHN KERR.

1st July.

QUEBEC FLOUR & PORK.

Now landing, ex Schooner Lark, *from Quebec, at the North Market Wharf:*

350 BARRELS Fine FLOUR; 50 ditto Prime PORK;

For sale by

28th June. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FOR SALE.—A Kitchen RANGE, with Boiler and Ovens complete, may be had a bargain, by early application at this Office. July 1st.

ALBION UNION SOCIETY.

THE regular Monthly Meeting of this Society will take place on Thursday evening next, at Mr. George Scammell's, at 4 past seven o'clock, when a full and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

GEORGE THOMAS,

1st July. *Assistant Secretary*

JUST RECEIVED,

And offered for sale very low:

40 KEGS Fine, 50 do. superfine, 40 do. double superfine } First quality MUSTARD

30 Cases LEMONS,

200 Barrels Navy and Pilot BREAD,

200 Barrels Mess Pork and Fine FLOUR,

[illegible] Thousand Cedar SHINGLES.

1st July. GREGG & HALL.

FLOUR, RICE, & CIDER.

Just landing, for the subscriber, at the North Market Wharf:

105 BARRELS Ba FLOUR, 75 ditto Wheat Middlings,

2 Tierces RICE; and

10 Barrels Newark CIDER.

For sale very low, by immediate application to

1st July. JOHN V. THURGAR.

JUST RECEIVED,

And on sale very low by the subscriber:

10 PIPES and Hhds. best Cognac Brandy, 10 Pipes and Hhds. best pale Hollands Gin;

250 Boxes and quarts prime Bunch Muscatels,

200 Barrels Wheat Middlings FLOUR,

A quantity of *readymade CLOTHING*, suitable for summer wear.

Also—

10 very superior water FILTERERS—will be sold very low.

July 1st. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Real Estate for Sale.

The following valuable Property belonging to the Estate of the late Adino Paddock, *Esquire:*—

A TRACT of LAND, distinguished as Lot No. 12 situate on fronting on the Westmorland road, extending in the rear to the property of Mr. C. Morse Wootton, at Golden Grove, about 11 miles from the City, containing 200 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land, known as Lot No. 24, situate and lying on the southerly line of the grants to Hammond River, to James Fowler and others, distant about 17 miles from the City, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Also—A Lot of valuable Marsh, near the City, situate on the East side of the Creek, containing 6 acres, more or less; and

A few very eligible Building Lots, fronting on Waterloo road.

☞ If not previously disposed of at private sale, they will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday the 30th day of July next, at 12 o'clock precisely.

For further particulars, apply to

1st July. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE,

For a term of Years—and immediate possession given:

THAT valuable Building LOT, fronting on Wellington Row, and extending through to Dorchester-street, and situate between the Properties of Charles Ward, Esquire, and Mr. J. W. Smith.

Apply to ROBERT F. HAZEN.

St. John, 17th December, 1833.

COALS, OAKUM, PAINTS, &c.

Just received per the Frederick Young, *from North Shields, and offered for sale as they are landing:*

100 CHALDRONS best House COAL, 50 do. CINDERS,—suitable for foundries or family use;

20 gross Wine Bottles; 26 boxes Tobacco Pipes;

10 crates assorted EARTHENWARE;

160 bundles best quality *OAKUM*;

4 pairs Ship's Screws; 400 bags assorted Shot;

600 kegs White and coloured PAINTS;

14 casks assorted GLASSWARE;

2½ tons Spanish Whitening;

25 casks Coal TAR; 20 boxes Magnesia;

200 pieces assorted Brown Ware.

Also,—*By the Eleanor:*

7 cases assorted Pot, Foolscap, and Wrapping PAPER; 5 cases French PRUNES;

2 cases UMBRELLAS; 1 do. Writing Desks.

June 24.—4† *J. & H. KINNEAR.*

Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.

Just received, per brig Frederick Young, from North Shields:

15 BEST Proved CHAIN CABLES, assorted from 1-2 to 7-8 inch;

10 Pair TOPSAIL SHEETS, 5-16, 6-16, and 7-16 inch;

600 Fathoms *short link* CHAIN, from 5-6 to 5-8 inch;

30 Chain ANCHORS, all sizes from 1 to 10 cwt.;

All which will be sold very low if taken from the vessel. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

24th June, 1834.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Quebec, per sch'r Congress:

80 BBLS. Prime PORK, Inspection of 1834, 300 Barrels Fine FLOUR, 100 Barrels Fine Middlings.

Per the Esperance:

40 Barrels Prime Mess PORK,

240 Barrels Fine FLOUR,

20 Barrels Fine Middlings.

☞ This Flour will be found of a very superior quality, and is offered low for Cash.

24th June. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Per P. I. Nevius:

75 BARRELS Ginsseg FLOUR, 75 Barrels RYE ditto, 50 Bags best Yellow CORN.

24th June. JOHN ROBERTSON.

PUBLIC CONTRACT.

WANTED by the Subscribers—500 Gallons Pale SEAL OIL, In Barrels of about 30 Gallons each.

The same to be clear, and of the best quality, and free from any sort of sediment.—Payment to be made for the same on delivery, which must be prior to the 20th July.—Tenders to be sent in by 23 July, at 12 o'clock, noon.

R. W. CROOKSHANK, THOMAS BARLOW, JOHN WARD, Jun., L. DONALDSON, } *Commissioners for the Bay of Fundy Light Houses.*

St. John, 17th June, 1834.

NOTICE.

ANY Person having business with the Subscriber will apply in his absence to Alex. Balloch, at the Store of Messrs. P. Duff & Co.

BENJAMIN SMITH.

St. John, 16th June, 1834.

For LIVERPOOL,

To sail on the 14th of July,

The splendid Ship

ISABELLA,

555 Tons.

Has very superior accommodations in the Cabin, and a few Passengers would be taken on moderate terms.—Apply to the Captain on board, or to

July 1st. GREGG & HALL.

PASSAGE TO IRELAND.

THE New Brig ELIZA, will sail for Belfast about the 25th July, and can accommodate a few Cabin and Steerage Passengers, if immediate application be made to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM DOUGAN.

St. John, 1st July, 1834.

EMIGRATION.

THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from Belfast and Derry, in Ireland, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have accommodations from those Ports *every month during the Season of Emigration*. Persons wishing to secure their passage, and find in the mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be observed to.

WILLIAM DOUGAN, *St. John-street.*

St. John, N. B. 1st July, 1834.

CABINETS.

A NEAT Double DESK, for a Counting Room, with Mahogany Top and Stools, complete,—will be sold low on application at the office of this paper. 10th June.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Business carried on in this City, by the Subscribers under the Firm of

LOWE & GROOCOCK,

terminates by mutual consent, this day. All accounts will be settled by Chas. H. Groocock, who is hereby authorised to pay and receive all monies due from and to the said concern.

EDWARD LOWE, CHAS. HARRIS GROOCOCK.

St. John, N. B., June 7, 1834.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Mercantile Business heretofore conducted by EDWARD L. JARVIS, on his private account, will, from this date, be carried on by the subscribing Firm,

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

St. John, June 9, 1834.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

100 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, now landing ex brig *Gabaire*, from New-York, will be sold low for cash, if applied for immediately. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

11th June.

☞ NOTICE.

ANGUS M'KENZIE and Peter Robertson having formed a Co-Partnership in Business, under the Firm of

ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.

They offer for Sale, in the elegant Stone-Building lately erected by Mr. John Walker, in *Prince Wilhamstreet*, next door to John M'Millan, Bookseller—an extensive assortment of *GOODS*, either by Wholesale or Retail. They have also on hand, in their Warehouse in *Water-street*, lately occupied by Samuel Stephen—

80 TONS assorted IRON—⅜ to 1½ round, and 1 inch to 5 inch flat;

10 Tons Refined Iron; 5 tons blistered and cast Steel; 30 tons Iron Spikes, 4 to 10 inch;

10 ditto Nails, 4-4 to 40-dy;

10 ditto assorted CORDAGE,

100 bolts boiled Canvas; 5 tons best Oakum,

8 tons White Lead, best,

30 casks and 50 flasks Paint Oil,

10 cwt. each yellow, black, and green Paints,

15 cwt Putty, in small Bladders,

100 boxes SOAP; 10 bags Pepper,

100 boxes Mou'd and Dipt Candles,

50 kegs Mustard; 10 cwt. Pearl Barley,

50 boxes best Poland Starch,

10 kegs Lexia Raisins,

20 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,

10 crates fine EARTHENWARE,

1 case Mill SAWS; 1 doz. circular Saws,

1 ton Block Bushes; 1 cask Sad Irons,

1 ton Heel and Toe Sparrow-Bills,

1 ton assorted SHOT, BB, B, and No. 1 to 9,

1 ton Sheet Iron; 2 casks Miners' Shovels,

6 rolls Sheet Lead, 3, 3½, and 4 lbs.,

20 dozen square SHOVELS,

15 Chain Cables, 15-16 to 1¼ inch,

4 ANCHORS, 6, 7, 7½, 8 Cwt.;—

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.

St. John, May 1st, 1834.

GREGG & HALL

Offer the following GOODS for sale at a low advance and liberal credit:

3 GANGS of RIGGING, for Vessels of 200 to 240 tons,

100 tons assorted IRON, viz: 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1 1-8, 1 1-4, 1 1-2 inch, Round; 1 1-4, 1 3-8, 1 1-2 1 3-4, 2, 2 1-4, 2 1-2, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2 inch, Flat; 60 bdls. ¾ inch Round; 30 do. ⅝ do.;

13 Chain CABLES—assorted sizes,

20 tons assorted Spikes; 2½ bbls. Linseed Oil,

100 tin cases boiled Oil; 15 cwt. Putty,

50 kegs Black, 50 kegs Green, 50 kegs Yellow, } PAINTS,

600 kegs White Lead; 6 rolls sheet Lead,

6 cases Shot, assorted from BB. to No. 9,

2630 Block Bushes assorted from B 4 and L 1 to 6,

50 boxes Mould Candles; 50 do. Dipt do.,

100 kegs best Mustard,

100 boxes 112 lbs. and 56 lbs. Soap,

5 barrels Sevin Raisins,

100 kettledrums Turkey pulled Figs,

2 cases Steel mounted Guns.

☞ The above Goods were imported this Spring, and warranted as well laid in as any in the market.

St. John June 3, 1834.

JAMES KIRK

Has received per Millman *and* Wakefield, PART of his Supply of BRITISH GOODS, which is offered for sale upon low terms. —*Also,*—

Chests INDIGO; Bags PEPPER,

Hhds. BRANDY; Hhds. LOAF SUGAR,

CANVAS; PAINTS, OIL, &c.

St. John, 22d April, 1834.

JOHN WALKER

Has just received per ship John Bentley, *from Liverpool, the remainder of his Spring Supply of*

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Viz.:—

1 BALE White Shirting COTTONS, 1 do. Grey do. do.,

1 ditto fancy Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,

1 ditto Cotton and Linen BED TICK,

1 ditto Printed Calico; 1 do. Regatta Stripes,

4 Barrels Bright and Black Varnish,

20 ditto Coal TAR. St. John, 3d June.

RECEIVED—*Per William Ewing*—

123 BAGS assorted SPIKES and SHEATHING NAILS,

2 Hhds. Locks, Hinges, Rules, Buttons, &c. &c.

June 10. *GREGG & HALL.*

Wholesale Warehouse.

The subscriber begs to inform the Public, that having just arrived from Belfast, *in the* Betsey Hebon, *he has opened the Store in King-street formerly occupied by the late Mr. M'Glanchey,—and as he is determined to continue but a short time in the Province, he will dispose of the following assortment of* GOODS *on exceedingly low terms*:—

A HANDSOME assortment of Printed CALICOS, a variety of printed MUSLINS; Mull, haircord and jaconet do.; tape check and striped do.; India Book do.;

Haircord and printed Handkerchiefs, and fancy Neckties, of various descriptions; Ginghams;

An assortment of Irish LINEN and Beetled Shirtings. White and Grey Cottons, and Black Linen,

Scotch Ginghams, Checquers, and striped Shirting,

Curtain Checquers, and Chambervs,

A variety of Linen Sheeting and Bed Tick,

Boys' and Mens' fancy worsted, fur, & Scotch Caps,

Black and brown Thread and Cotton Balls,

Pelerenes; Morinos, Moreens and Bombarettes,

A variety of Thibet wool, worsted, & cotton Shawls,

Flannels, Guernsey Frocks, Scotch Plaid,

White, black, and grey Worsteds,

Worsted and Cotton Stockings and Socks,

Kid and silk Gloves; Suspenders and Belts,

Starch and Blue, Wrapping Twine,

And various other Articles, all purchased in *Manchester* and *Glasgow*, and case of the best quality.

JOHN M'CONKEY.

St. John, 27th June, 1834.

COMMERCIAL BANK,

To be Established by Royal Charter, *at the City of Saint John, N. B.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Subscription for Stock in the above Bank has been opened by direction of the Committee, and that the Subscription List is deposited at the Office of

M. H. PERLEY,

June 3. *Solicitor to the Committee.*

SAINT JOHN *Mills and Canal Company.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Subscription has been opened for One Thousand Shares of Stock in the above Company, at Twenty-Five Pounds currency per Share; and that the Subscription List is at the Office of the subscriber, of whom further information may be obtained.

M. H. PERLEY,

Solicitor to the Company.

St. John, 29th May, 1834.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

MR. GEORGE CHADWICK has assigned his Debts and Effects to us, in trust, for the benefit of such of his Creditors as become parties to the Trust Deed within Three Months,—It lies at the Store of Mr. Chadwick for signature.

WILLIAM WALKER, E. D. W. RATCHFORD, C. C. MACDONALD, } *Trustees.*

St. John, May 16, 1834.

☞ NOTICE.

WITH the consent of several of the principal Creditors of Mr. George Chadwick, we have appointed him our Agent to sell the Stock in Trade, and to collect the Debts lately assigned to us by him.

W. WALKER, E. D. W. RATCHFORD, C. C. M'DONALD, } *Trustees.*

St. John, June 3, 1834.

Per Joseph Anderson from London.

The subscribers have received and offer for sale, a large and general assortment of SLOPS, wholesale, *in Bales,—among which are*—

FANCY Rowing; striped, white cotton and twilled red flannel Shirts; Moleskin Jackets; Quilting; Valencia, Toilenet, and Swanskin Vests; Duck and lapel'd Trowsers and Frocks; fancy and colored Drill, Beaverteen, common and printed Fustian and Moleskin Trowsers; Oil Skin Capes and South Westers,—All of a large and serviceable description, and from the exceeding low prices at which they are offered, make them worthy the attention of the public.

Also, *per Wakefield, from Liverpool:*

Hogsheads Cognac BRANDY, Hollands GENEVA; blue, black, olive, claret, and bottle green CLOTHS; boxes CANDLES; boxes SOAP, &c. *&c. &c.—Terms liberal.*

MACKAY & CO.

West end North Market Wharf.

St. John, 13th May, 1834.

NEW & CHEAP STORE,

No. 2 North Market Wharf.

The subscriber has received per *Millman* from *London*, *Wakefield*, *Beverley*, and *New-Brunswick*, from *Liverpool*, a part of his

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

—among which are:—

GREY, White, and Printed COTTONS, Book and Jaconet Muslins,

White and colored Cambrics; French and Scotch Ginghams; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,

Blue Nankeens and Grandrills,

Superfine blue and black broad & narrow Cloths,

Sattinetts, Cassinetts, Lastings, Osnaburgh,

Ready made Clothes; 4-4 Bagging,

Gentlemen's superfine Beaver Hats; Checks,

Linen Threads, Umbrellas, striped Cottons,

Beverteens; white and red Flannels and Serges,

Colored Counterpanes; blue & white Cotton Warps,

Kegs rose and cut NAILS, 4d. to 20d.,

Horse and Ox Nails; Sad Irons,

1 ton Pots and Bake Ovens, all sizes,

Blue Vitriol; E. I. Indigo; Allum,

Copperas; Bladders PUTTY,

Kegs London white and green Paints,

A well selected assortment of CUTLERY,—consisting of Pen, Pocket, and Jack Knives; Table and Desert Knives and Forks; Scissors; House and Sheep Shears, *&c. &c.*

Mill, Cross Cut, Hand and Buck SAWS,

Ditto FILES and Rasps; *Griffin's* Scythes,

Best B Y. Sickles; CS. Boston Hoes,

Chissels, Screw Augurs, *&c. &c.*

Ink Powder, Quills, Paper, *&c. &c. &c.*

—Also, on hand—

An assortment of GROCERIES,

All which will be sold at the lowest rates.

WM. HENRY SCOVIL.

13th May, 1834.

IRON, SPIKES, &c.

Per John Bentley, from Liverpool:

300 IRON Knee MOULDS, 100 casks sheathing, boat & other Nails,

100 bags Spikes, 4 to 9 inch,

20 tons best refined IRON, assorted—flat, square, and round; 20 tons common do. do.

4 tons best Parish-picked OAKUM, &c. &c.

Ex brig Cupid, from Newry:

70 barrels Prime Mess PORK,

1 hogshead very superior Irish HAMS.

Per Elizabeth, from Halifax:

50 barrels Prime PORK—*(Canada)*—

8 pipes Madeira WINE,

300 sides Sole LEATHER.

June 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

LOAF SUGAR,

From Glasgow, *per* Lady Campbell:

5 HHDS. Single, 5 do. Double } Refined Loaf Sugar;

For sale very low while landing, on application to

MACKAY & CO.

May 20. *West end North Market Wharf.*

AUCTION SALES.

By the Subscriber, at his Sale Room, To-Morrow, *(Wednesday) the 2d July, at 11 o'clock*—

A great variety of British MERCHANDIZE,

comprising, among the assortment,

5000 YARDS grass-bleached Irish LINEN,

20 pieces superfine Broad CLOTH,

20 pieces Osnaburgs; 30 do. printed Gulicoes,

60 ditto Grey and White Shirtings,

10 ditto Cassinette and Fancy Drills,

200 ditto British, French, and India Silk Handkerchiefs,

20 ditto Valencia, Florentine, rich Marseilles, and Gro de Berlin Vestings,

50 ditto plain book, jaconet, and mull Muslins,

100 ditto sarsnet, lutestring, and gauze Ribbons,

40 dozen ladies' and gents. Kid Gloves,

40 do. assorted Combs; 500 pcs. silk Braid.

—Also—

25 kegs fine Durham Mustard,

1 ton Irish OATMEAL,

200 pieces satin-faced Room Paper,

40 reams Pot Letter Paper,

1 hamper of Cheshire Cheese,

3 dozen ladies' Work and Market Baskets; with other *Goods.*

Terms—Over £10, 3 months, " 25, 4 " " 50, 3 & 6 " } *approved endorsed Notes.*

1st July. JOHN KERR.

REAL ESTATE AT BAY DE CHALEUR.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Thursday *the 31st day of July next, at noon, in front of the Court House, in Bathurst, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain):*—

ALL that Valuable Tract of LAND fronting on the Harbour of Conquet, at present in the occupation of James Blackalls, Esquire, measuring in front 134 yards or thereabouts, and extending back to the rear of the grant, containing 100 acres; a considerable quantity of the Land is under cultivation.—There is an excellent Dwelling House and a good Barn on the premises, and the property is conveniently situated as a stand for a fishing establishment.

Also—A Lot of Land on Tel River, bounded on the east by the Bay de Chaleur, on the north by Lot No. 3, granted to Patrick Brown and on the south by Lot No. 5 granted to Robert Ferguson, Esq., which Lot was granted to the late Adam Gerard, Esq. deceased, and contains 200 acres, more or less.

And on *Tuesday* the 5th August next, at noon, will be sold on the premises at Restiguouche,—All that well known and valuable Farm, being Lot No. 10, situate on the south side of Restiguouche, a little above the town of Campbelltown, on which Harvey Adams, Esq., at present resides, containing 220 acres, and on which there is a Dwelling House, a small Store, and several out buildings. The Fishery in front of the above property is one of the most valuable on the Restiguouche, and it possesses great advantages as a stand for business. This property will be sold together, or in lots to suit purchasers.

Also—All that Tract of Land known as Lot No. 21, below Walker's Brook, bounded on the east by Lot No. 22, granted to John Diamond, and on the west by Lot No. 20, granted to Daniel Babbit, jun., containing 200 acres more or less.

Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the residue in six and twelve months, with security, or the deeds will be delivered on the whole of the purchase money being paid. For further particulars, apply to Street & Kerr, Miramichi, or ROBERT NOBLE.

Halifax, May 8, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received by the late Arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Greenock,

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

—among which are,—

BLUE, black, and rifle green CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; Irish LINEN; Lawns; Brown Holland; black, blue, and colored Threads; Shawls; plain, watered, and figured Gro de Naples SILKS; printed Cottons; grey and white ditto; Stays, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, Cotton Warp; India silk Handkerchiefs, and Nankeens; Beaverteens, French Ginghams, plain and striped; Counterpanes, colored Muslins, Lining Cottons, Gloves, Hosiery, Valencia Vesting, Moreens, Merinos, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Mattresses, Parchments, White Lead, Indigo, &c. &c. SOLOMON NICHOLS.

27th May, 1834.—6†

St. John, May 20th, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow,

66 Bales and Cases

OF NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS

WHICH will be found, on inspection, to be of a superior quality, and will be sold on the lowest possible terms, for satisfactory payments, at their Store in the Market Square.

PARKS & HEGAN.

H. P. WHITNEY,

Has just received per sch'r Jane, *from St. Kitts:*

16 HHDS. bright MOLASSES,

4 hhds. good quality SUGAR,

4 Puncheons good flavored RUM.

—Also—

Superfine, Fine, Common, and Rye FLOUR and INDIAN MEAL, constantly on hand, of superior qualities. —Likewise—

Every description of Gentlemen's Fine and Coarse CLOTHING, with a general assortment of Cloths, Vestings, and Cassimeres, which he will be happy to make up to all orders for Clothing with which he may be favoured, at the shortest notice, and on the most liberal terms for punctual payments or liberal credits. —Also—

Seamen's Mattresses and Bedding, with every description of Slops, very low—constantly on hand.

Water-street, St. John, June 10, 1834.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber having commenced business on his own account, has taken the new Store in the house of Mr. Henry Blaksee, Southside of Prince-street, two doors east of Mr. James E. M[illegible] Boarding House, where he will always have on hand a choice assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c. &c. which will be sold at lowest rates for Cash.

HENRY BLAKSLEE, Jun.

N. B.—He still continues to carry on the TIN, *GLAZED HAT*, and *OIL CLOTH* Manufactory, which articles will be disposed of at very reduced prices.—They can also be had at the Store of Messrs. Blakslee & Estey, North Market Wharf.

☞ Whale Ships fitted out with Glazed Hats and Oil Clothes, on reasonable terms.

St. John, 13th May, 1834.

JUST RECEIVED,

Now Landing ex James Hay, from New-York:

BARRELS and Half Barrels Genesee, Superfine, and Rye FLOUR,

Bags best Yellow CORN, Corn Meal,

Beans, PITCH and TAR.

All which is offered at the lowest prices for Cash.

WM. HENRY SCOVIL.

13th May. *North Market Wharf.*

In Store—*Bags of Butter SALT.*

Blanks for Sale at this Office

LATEST NEWS.

MR. O'CONNELL'S PLAN FOR ABOLISHING TITHES IN IRELAND.

House of Commons, May 6.—Mr. O'Connell entreated the Government to re-consider their measure. He referred to the history of the tithe agitation, which had continued for the last seventy-four years with little intermission, and had deluged the country with crime and blood. All the measures adopted by Parliament to put a stop to the crimes engendered by this system had made matters worse; and this tithe bill would have no better success. "He was sincerely anxious to come to some satisfactory understanding on the subject; and he would willingly give up all his darling pursuits, and retire into private life, if the Ministry would only bring forward some plan to do justice to Ireland by relieving the people from the obligation of paying the clergy of a different religion from that which they themselves professed. Let them do that, and then see what gratitude they would get." [Cheers.] He had no wish that any of the tithes should go into the pockets of the landlord. "On the contrary, he thought that they ought to be prepared to make a sacrifice for the pacification of Ireland. The Government had agreed to give one-fifth of the tithe to the landlord. That was already admitted in the bill. Were they prepared to make a sacrifice of one-fifth, and lay out a sum of £150,000 a-year as a dead weight to purchase the pacification of Ireland? Would not the experiment be worth trying? Even on the score of economy he was sure the plan would have the sanction of his Hon. Friend the Member for Middlesex." (Mr. Hume.) England had given twenty millions for the emancipation of the West Indian slaves: he was not so presumptuous as to ask any thing like that amount. "He would take the one-fifth which was to be given by the Clergy, one-fifth by the landlord, and one-fifth by the Government. This would leave two-fifths to be levied on the land-tax, which might be purchased by the landlord at twenty years' purchase. This would secure the assent of all parties." In his arrangement he was for attending to vested interests. "He would give to every present incumbent the full amount of his present tithes for life. That was a proposition which he was sure would not be objected to by any man in Ireland; but in the future arrangement he would suggest that no Protestant clergyman should receive tithe in any parish where there was no Protestant inhabitant, and of course where there was no duty to perform. Was that a fair proposition—was it asking too much? He would say further, that in any parish where one-fourth of the inhabitants were Protestants, the clergyman should continue to receive his tithes to their present full amount." As each incumbent dropped off in parishes where there were no Protestants, he should propose that the tithes should go to a general fund to be applied to the support of charities, and perhaps a small portion for the purchase of glebes for the support of the Catholic clergy. He concluded by declaring that "If he had said any thing in haste or in anger at the commencement of his speech, he regretted and apologized for it. [Cheers.] He would recall every expression he had ever used—he would make every sacrifice of his own personal feelings—if he could succeed in persuading the Government to reconsider and remodel this measure. Let him and all connected with him be forgotten, and let the Government take all the credit and enjoy all the praise of being the pacificators of Ireland." Mr. O'Connell sat down amidst loud cheers from all sides of the house, and was highly complimented by Mr. Stanley, Lord John Russell, and others.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER.

LONDON, May 17.—* * * I cannot conclude without congratulating the people of Ireland on the good sense and steadiness with which they are awaiting the experiment which our Repealers are making on the sincerity—I might, and indeed I should say the VERACITY of the Ministers. They have solemnly pledged the Parliament to remove "the just complaints" of the people of Ireland. A cabinet minister—one of the first in rank, and one of the highest in talent—has publicly and unequivocally declared that the tithe system in Ireland, as it relates to the Established Church in its present form, is a "just complaint." Shall it be redressed? Alas! I fear not. But why should I fear either alternative? If this just complaint be redressed, then the people of Ireland will have obtained a great, a solid, and a permanent advantage. If it be not redressed, then, the honest, the undisguised Repealers will, with me, point to the falsifiers of the address, and, exclaiming against "the living lie," feel more deeply how impossible it will be to expect justice from any other than a domestic legislature.

This experiment is *being made*—as the phrase is—It is in progress. The people of Ireland are showing their readiness to receive, with heart-binding gratitude, the act of justice which they require in fulfilment of a most solemn promise. For my part, I am ready to make every sacrifice to obtain the fulfilment of that promise. What will the Ministers do—promise and perform? Oh, I fear not—promise, and falsify their own promise? Oh, I potently believe they will. Who then, when their promise is thus trampled on by themselves—who, at least, that is honest, will presume to accuse the Irish people of being precipitous in seeking by legal means for relief, from the only remaining source of having justice done to Ireland?

Continue, therefore, I would entreat, my loved countrymen, continue your present attitude of perfect readiness of conciliation. Let another act of treachery be Ireland—if we are to endure it—be attributed solely to the folly of the spirit of hostility of Lord Grey and his Cabinet towards Ireland. His administration has hitherto been the most ungrateful rule Ireland has ever felt. Let us see whether there be even a hope of amendment. Believe me to be yours very sincerely,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

MR. STANLEY'S *BREACH* OF DECORUM.

Mr. Stanley has made it "his custom always in the afternoon" to indulge his ease, at the expense of good taste and propriety, by lolling on the Treasury bench with his heels "cocked up on the table,"* to the great scandal of the House, and the particular annoyance of Hon. Gentlemen opposite. This free and easy style of Mr. Stanley has hurt the feelings of Members more than his snappish tone and somewhat overbearing manner. It is not a very gentlemanlike habit, certainly; and, in a less privileged person, would have been deemed offensive to the Speaker if not to the House. What will Mrs. Trollope say? Had she, who could not tolerate such a posture in a Yankee at a coffee-house, witnessed such a sight as a high-bred scion of the English Aristocracy, and a Minister of State, making a footstool of the table of the House of Commons, flinging up his feet among law-books and despatch-boxes, kicking aside the mace, trampling on a petition, thrusting his toes under the nose of the Clerks, and exhibiting his lower extremities to the view of the Opposition benches—absolutely *ramping* "his Majesty's Opposition"—she would have swooned away, and perchance have fallen through the ventilator into the Speaker's lap. [Will not the old Vixen say, that he learnt to do so in America?]

It was only the other night that this piece of ill-breeding, which has been complained of privately by sensitive Members any time these two years, was noticed publicly; and then Mr. Rosayne was provoked to it by one of Mr. Stanley's sarcastic smiles. This is accounted for, not by any feeling of fear or deference to Mr. Stanley, but to the knowledge that so many greater nuisances and more flagrant breaches of decorum have been nightly committed. Yawning and snoring may be unavoidable under the narcotic influence of some drowsy orators; but Members need not settle themselves to sleep on the benches as on a camp-bed, nor yawn so ostentatiously; any more than they are compelled to manifest their asinine natures by braying, or their dunghill valourous contempt for decency by cock-crowing.

Mr. Rosayne might have done better than notice Mr. Stanley's offence angrily. Instead of making a serious matter of it, he should have moved that the Right Honourable Gentleman "do lie upon the table;" which being carried as a matter of course, the officers of the House would have gravely proceeded to place the *corpus delicti* of the Colonial Secretary on the floor underneath—that being the place where petitions are deposited; and then the Irish Agitators would have had their implacable foe at their feet.

A *reform* in a bear-garden, beginning with the bear-leader, is pretty sure of being carried into effect with the whole ursine community. We hope, therefore that the House of Commons is in fair way to learn manners.

* So reported in the *Morning Post*. The other reports differ in the wording of Mr. Rosayne's complaint.

In the House of Commons, May 21st, the Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill was, after some opposition, read a second time by a majority of 123 to 32. On the same day, Mr. Poulter's Sabbath observance bill was read a second time,—yeas 52, nays 12. It consists of only two clauses,—one to prevent shops being kept open on Sunday, and the other to prevent wages being paid on Sunday.

On the 22d, Mr. E. L. Bulwer moved a resolution "That it is expedient to repeal the stamp duty on newspapers at the earliest possible period." After a debate the resolution was negatived by 90 to 53.

Mr. Fleetwood's bill for the better Observance of the Sabbath, has been thrown out by the House of Commons—that of Mr. Poulter,—which is less complex, will probably pass.

CAPTAIN ROSS.—The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the expedition to the Arctic Seas, merely recommends that a sum of £3000 be voted to Captain Ross.—It thus describes the rewards which the other parties have received:—"It appears from a memorandum delivered in to your Committee by the Admiralty, that 'all the men have received double full pay until they finally abandoned their ships, and full pay after that until their arrival in England, amounting to the gross sum of £4,380; that they have besides been employed in eligible situations in the dock-yards, or placed in others that will lead to promotion;' that Mr. Abernethy, the gunner, 'has been promoted, and appointed to the Seringapatam;' that Mr. Thom, the purser, 'has been appointed to the lucrative situation of purser of the Canopus, of 84 guns;' that Mr. M'Diarmid, the medical Officer of the expedition, 'has been appointed assistant-surgeon of the Navy, and, when qualified to pass his examination, will be promoted to the rank of surgeon;' that Commander Ross, to whom it appears that the greater part of the scientific results of the expedition are due, 'has been placed on full pay, and appointed Commander of the Victory for twelve months, that he may by that length of service be enabled to receive the rank of Post Captain, which is by a special minute of the Admiralty ensured to him at the expiration of that time;' and that Captain J. Humphreys, of the Isabella, to whose persevering humanity alone Capt. Ross and his party, under Providence, in all probability, owe their lives, has received that remuneration for the expense of bringing them home, which, upon consideration, has been thought proper by the Admiralty, and which appears to your committee to be a reasonable compensation. Captain Ross alone, the Commander of the expedition, who had the anxious and painful responsibility of the health and discipline of the party for above four years, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty and hardship, and who had the merit of maintaining both health and discipline in a remarkable degree (for only one man in twenty-three was lost in consequence of the expedition,) is, owing to his rank, not in a situation to receive any reward from the Admiralty in the way of promotion. Having incurred expenses and losses to the amount of nearly £3000, and received no more than the half-pay which had accumulated during the expedition, he remains with the same rank with which he went out. Under these circumstances, and looking to the advantages to science and the honour to his country which have resulted from the expedition under his command; looking to the expense which the country has been willing to incur on all former occasions for similar expeditions, and to the rewards which it has voted even for less important and honourable objects, your committee hope they are not transgressing the bounds of a due regard to public economy in recommending that a sum of £3000 be voted to Capt. John Ross."

Dreadful Explosion at Birmingham.—At twenty minutes before two this afternoon, May 2, a very dreadful shock was experienced in the neighborhood of St. Philip's church, in Birmingham. It appears that the landlord of the Rocket Tavern, in Little Charles street, is a firework maker, and at present absent at Worcester, where a large assortment of pyrotechnical devices were to have been forwarded to him this evening. The alleged cause of this catastrophe is stated to be the sudden explosion of some detonating powder which communicated with a large heap of touch paper. An immense quantity of gunpowder was on the premises (300 weight was added to it only yesterday.) The prepared fireworks had occupied several artisans during the whole of Saturday, Sunday, and the consecutive days. Three houses are completely destroyed; two were blown in the air; a girl at the moment frying beef steaks miraculously escaped; she was in the house adjoining the tavern. A company of the 8th Hussars arrived about half past three to clear the street of the multitude who beset it, and active search commenced and yet continues after the bodies. It is impossible to calculate on the probable loss of life. Twelve tradesmen were dining together in one room—no account has yet been received of any one of them; four men and two women have been taken to the hospital, and two more are discovered dead; five were living a few minutes since. The fire was as short as it was destructive. Three quarters of an hour witnessed its commencement and end. Immense masses fell in the neighboring streets. Furniture, &c. was blown in the air, yet few passengers were injured. One woman, from the shock, was actually lifted in the air, from the one side of the street to the other, and is unhurt.—*English paper.*

Trades' Unions.—A very general prejudice is entertained by the upper and middle classes against trades' unions. We do not partake in it. These formidable bodies are, as yet, equally ingnorant of the extent of their power, and of the objects to which it can be properly applied. They have as yet done nothing but make mistakes. They have done little good, and some mischief. But good will come of it. A little more experience, a little more of that collision of mind with mind, which large associations are sure to occasion, will convince the unionists, that their attempts to raise and keep up wages, by a succession of strikes, are vain, and worse than useless. They will find that their employers do not make those extravagant gains which they suppose; and, in fact, have no more power to depress and keep down wages, than the operatives to produce the contrary effect. When there is a brisk trade, and consequently a large demand for labour, wages will rise and cannot be kept down. In some rare cases, strikes may be useful in hastening a rise of wages. Were the trade in the hands of a few employers, and were these to combine to keep wages at the existing rates, a strike, of even a small number of the operatives, would instantly make wages rise. But when trade is dull, or when by the competition of foreign artizans, whose bread is not taxed, only a certain price can be obtained by the British employer, no advance of wages can be procured by a strike, however well conducted. In such a case the ill-judging operatives may inflict an injury on their employer as well as on themselves; but force him to raise their wages they cannot, because he can neither get a corresponding price in the market which he supplies, nor can he afford to reduce his rate of profit. Competition prevents a trader from gaining more than the ordinary rate of profit; and that rate in our times, is too low to suffer any abatement.—*Tait's Magazine.*

Dissolution of the Trades' Union at Derby.—We may this week announce the total dissolution of the Trades' Union in Derby, the funds of which have for the last few weeks rapidly declined. On Saturday evening the orders from the different lodges, we understand, were that the women and young persons should immediately renounce all connexion with the union, and seek to obtain employment; and accordingly on Monday morning last several hundred persons made application at the various manufactories for work. Not a fourth part, however, of the number were able to accomplish their wishes, in consequence of so many fresh hands, as well as those persons who had previously left the union and subscribed to the master's declaration, having been engaged. All the mills are now at full work. By an estimate which we have seen, emanating from a perfectly competent authority, it appears that, as far as can be ascertained at the present moment, there were upwards of 600 operatives in this town out of employment, from the circumstance of their having rashly attached themselves as members to the trades' union. These it is evident, must for the most part be compelled to seek work in other places.—*Derby Mercury.*

Recall of the Russian Ambassador.—Prince Lieven, for nineteen years the Russian Ambassador to the Court of London, has been recalled to assume the tuition of the heir apparent to the throne of the Czars.—Count Orloff is to be the new Ambassador.

The departure of her Majesty for Saxe Meinengen will take place about the 5th of July. The Royal George yacht, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, is ordered to be in readiness for the conveyance of her Majesty.

Reported Royal Visit to Scotland.—Within these few weeks, the newspapers generally have been echoing a paragraph from the *Glasgow Free Press*, which stated, on what that journal deemed "good authority," that it was the intention of the King and Queen to visit Scotland this summer, and that preparations were making for the reception of their Majesties at the Palace of Holyrood. We regret to contradict the first part of this statement; but we can state, on very good authority, that the King has no such intention at present. It is quite true that preparations have been for some time making at Holyrood. These, however, are not for the King, but for his Majesty's representative in the General Assembly, Lord Belhaven, who is to hold his levees and give his dinners in the royal apartments there. This, we think, is as it should be.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The late Marquis of Breadalbane.—We have peculiar pleasure in making known, that the late Marquis of Breadalbane has bequeathed the following donations to religious and charitable institutions:—

To the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Western Isles,	£1000
To the Caledonian Asylum, London,	500
To the charities at Edinburgh, to be selected by the Marchioness of Breadalbane, Sir Alexander Maitland Gibson, of Cliftonhall, Bart., and Harry Davidson, Esq., W. S.,	2000
To the charities at Perth, to be selected by the same persons, along with the Hon. Mrs. Willison,	3000

We understand that the noble Marquis has also bequeathed to each of the tenants, crofters and cottars on the estates of Breadalbane, in the counties of Perth and Argyle, whose yearly rents are £45 and under, a sum equal to one whole year's rent, to be paid out of his Lordship's personal property.—*Perthshire Adv.*

A coffin has been discovered at Elgin, Scotland, supposed to contain the remains of Duncan, the victim of Macbeth.

There is a woman living in Stockport, (Eng.) who has reached her 90th year, and is cutting an entire new set of teeth.

The Missionary, Joseph Wolff, has arrived at Malta from India. In a letter dated April 29th, he says—"I am going to publish my journals and then set out for Abyssinia, and Timbucton, Cape of Good Hope, Largu Rankpoor, Calcutta, America, Kamtschatka, Moscow, Berlin, Malta, and then to England."

Died, on the 6th May, at Kirkdale, in the 53d year of his age, Captain and Adjutant WILLIAM ANDERSON, half pay 71st Highlanders. In him the British service has to lament the loss of a gallant soldier and excellent officer; one who for more than 20 years, previous to and at Waterloo, zealously contributed to earn that fame and achieve that glory for which his regiment was eminently distinguished, and to which 12 wounds (the severest at Buenos Ayres, under Whitelocke,) bore silent but honourable testimony.—By those to whom he was best known, in his family and amongst his friends, he was beloved, respected, and honoured.

Died, on the 15th of December, 1833, at Cawnpore, in the East Indies, Lieut.-Colonel GEORGE HOME MURRAY, C. B. and Brigadier-General on the station there. Colonel Murray was in command of the distinguished regiment, the 16th or Queen's Lancers, in which he had served upwards of 30 years; he served with it throughout the Peninsular war with distinguished credit, and with the declared high approbation of the eminent leaders under whom he acted.

The latest news from Portugal is highly favorable to Don Pedro. The Duke of Terceira entered Coimbra on the 8th of May, and on the same day Admiral Napier effected a landing at Figueiras, the Miguelite garrison of 550 men deserting it at dawn of day. The Queen's government had been proclaimed at Alveiro and all along the coast.

The civil war in the north of Spain is assuming a most sanguinary character, each party shooting their prisoners.

Accounts from Paris and Dresden speak of an extended conspiracy, the object of which was the simultaneous assassination on the 4th of May of all the sovereigns of Germany. The Emperor of Russia seems also to have been on the proscribed list. Many Swiss and others had been arrested in Munich the capital of Bavaria.

The crown Prince of Belgium died on the 17th, at the Palace of Laeken, which had been, not quite ten months previous, the joyous scene of his birth.

The Pacha of Egypt has not abandoned the idea of establishing a rail road across the Isthmus of Suez, and to insure the overflowing of the Nile, he is about establishing locks at the commencement or apex of the Delta.

The French Chamber of Deputies on the 16th, *rejected* the bill granting 1,000,000 francs to the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed among the innocent sufferers by the troubles at Lyons. For the bill, 109; against it 189, (great sensation.)

Paris, May 15.—The King has granted from his privy purse the sum of 10,000f. to be distributed at Lyons amongst the families of the innocent victims of the late riots.

DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.

Chamber of Deputies. Paris, May 19.

The President, in the course of the day, took advantage of a pause in the public business to address himself thus to the Chamber:—"According to a wish expressed by several Deputies, I feel no doubt but that the Chamber will authorise me to send, in its name, to make inquiries relative to the health of our illustrious colleague, General Lafayette (numerous cries of 'yes, yes!') I have already, added the President, sent in my name."

After a short lapse of time, the President again addressed the Assembly, and read the answer to the inquiries made in the name of the Chamber relative to the health of General Lafayette. It was as follows:

"Mr. President—All my family feel grateful for the interest the Chamber has so kindly taken in my father's health. I have the satisfaction to inform the Chamber that there is a slight improvement in his situation. Have the kindness, Mr. President, to present the homage of our respectful gratitude to the Chamber,—and accept for yourself the assurance of my very high consideration. (Signed) GEORGE LAFAYETTE."

SITTING OF MAY 20.

At half-past twelve o'clock, M. Dupin, the President, took the Chair.

After M. Gannneron had read the *process verbal* of the preceding sitting.

The President rose, and in a moved voice, said, "I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber the decease of the Honourable General LAFAYETTE. He died this morning at 5 o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the Members who shall attend his funeral. but I have no doubt that a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains." The President then drew the names of the deputation.

M. Francis Leckesier rose and moved that the President be invited to write a letter to the illustrious General's family, expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss his colleagues and the entire of France had experienced. The motion was, of course, agreed to.

The Sitting was then suspended for an hour, when the Chamber resumed the discussion of the Budget of receipts.

With unfeigned regret we announce this melancholy event, which took place at a quarter to five o'clock this morning. The improvement which was perceptible in the symptoms of his fatal malady yesterday evening, and which inspired his friends with a hope that his valuable life might yet be spared to them, continued until about two o'clock this morning, when a change took place in his breathing, which announced the approach of dissolution. A blister was about to be applied to the chest, but he faintly expressed his dissent, and these were his last words. The venerable General was born on the 1st of September, 1757, and consequently wanted little more than three months to complete the age of seventy-seven. The wondrous scenes in both the New World and the Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines) that history does not in all her records possess a man who has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death his country is this day called upon to deplore.—*From Galignani's Messenger of May* 20.

SPAIN.—*Sanguinary warfare—shooting of prisoners.*—It is said to be confirmed, that all the officers who fell into the hands of Zumalcarregny, have been shot. A despatch from this Carlist General, sent by him to Count Armides de Toledos, Commandant of Pampeluna, says "that according to the orders of our Lord the King, of the 24th of Jan. last, and in consequence of reprisals rendered just and necessary," he had ordered Col. Leopold O'Donnell, a captain of the Guards, three officers of the same corps, an officer of Carbineers, and four privates, to be shot, and that if the barbarities practised towards the Carlists were permitted to continue, he should act in the same manner towards the remaining 84 prisoners, who remained in his custody, as well also as others who may eventually share their fate. This state of warfare is truly horrible, and it is to be hoped will not continue. It was an example set by the General of the Queen-Regent, and dearly and fearfully has it been followed up and retaliated.

AFRICA.—*Murder of Lander.*—There is reason to believe that the savages who murdered Richard Lander, were set on by the more savage slave-traders. These miscreants know that the extension of civilization along the coasts of Africa, will put a stop to their abominable traffic, and therefore they evince the most deadly opposition to any and every measure which may open the way to civilization. They are very particularly hostile to the Colonization Society. Lander was killed about 100 miles above the mouth of the Niger, while on his way, in a long boat, to join the iron steamboat, which he had sent up a few weeks before; she was to proceed about three hundred miles up to a small island which he had purchased from the King, and where he had a factory. "They had proceeded about one hundred miles up, the current being strong against them; they were in good spirits, tracking the boat along shore, when they were fired on from the bush; three men were killed and four wounded, Mr. Lander was one of the latter. They had a canoe of their own and at the time they were fired on the boat was aground and, to save themselves, they were obliged to leap into the canoe, and make the best of their way; they were immediately followed by five or six war canoes, full of men keeping up a continual fire for five hours, until it got dark, when they lost sight of them."—*J. of Com*

UNITED STATES.

Money Matters.—There appears to be more confidence in the money market within a few days, and we find the opinion prevalent among the best informed merchants, that the pecuniary affairs of the country are likely to be somewhat more stable than they have been. So far as the United States Bank is concerned, it appears to be understood that the Directors do not consider any further curtailment necessary at present, either here or elsewhere, and that it is their intention to maintain their loans where they now are, unless the condition of the money market should be such that they can be reduced without inconvenience to the community.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

INTERESTING RELIC.—We were shewn a day or two since the blanket in which the celebrated old Puritan, Rev. JOHN COTTON, was baptized. It has come by lineal descent to the lady of Wm. C. Woodbridge, Esq. the Geographer. A great number of Mr. Cotton's descendants have been baptized in it. Notwithstanding the lapse of two and a half centuries since it was first brought into use, it is in a tolerable state of preservation. John Cotton was born in Derby, Eng. A. D. 1584, and died A. D. 1652.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

We understand that Mrs. Butler has come to the determination to remain in this country, and will not, as anticipated previous to her marriage, return to England. Mr. Kemble will, however, shortly proceed to England, but intends soon to return, to settle in this country.—*N. York Gazette.*

AVALANCHE.—A very curious migration took place in this vicinity on Wednesday night last. About a quarter of an acre of land on the east or bank of the Kennebunk river, near the house of Mr. Benjamin Durrill, in Kennebunk port *slid* into the river, carrying away half of the Kennebunk bridge (a draw bridge,) and nearly filling up the channel for a rod or more. Where on Wednesday a ship of the largest size might have laid afloat, the river may now be forded without difficulty. The land moved in a solid mass, and the apple trees upon it look as flourishing and seem to be as firmly embedded in the soil in their new situation, as they did on the spot where they were reared. The slide was accompanied with a noise resembling the rumbling of an earthquake.—*Kennebunk Journal.*

A new party of 200 emigrants from Rhenish Bavaria, carrying with them about 150,000l. lately passed through Forbach on their way to some sea-port, where they intend to embark for America, as so many have done before them.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1834.

Our New-York and Boston files have put us in possession of London dates to the 23d May, and Liverpool to the 24th. General LAFAYETTE, the great friend of liberty in the New and Old Worlds, died at Paris on the 20th May, in his 77th year, and in the full possession of his faculties up to his latest hour.

In the House of Commons on the 6th May, Mr. O'Connell advanced some friendly overtures on the subject of Irish tithes, which was highly complimented by several members of the cabinet. We have elsewhere inserted his remarks.—On this subject the New-York Albion says:—

"We fervently hope that they may be the harbinger of a better understanding between the government and the Irish members. Since this debate occurred several statements have appeared, intimating that a friendly negociation is going on with Mr. O'Connell, who will be made Master of the Rolls. We cannot trace these reports to any authentic source, but we have copied a portion of the Agitator's last letter to the Dublin Pilot, in which the matter is openly and clearly alluded to. It would appear that, to secure the Agitator, some great concessions in the Tithe Bill are to be made—in fact a large portion of Mr. O'Connell's plan, as laid down in his speech before adverted to, must be adopted. Time alone will develope the result of this negotiation, but the Courier and other London papers entertain great confidence of its success and happy consequences. There can be no doubt that the government and people of England would gladly make any reasonable sacrifice to pacify Ireland."

The Board of Health, at a Special Meeting held on Friday last, passed a Resolution, prohibiting all persons from landing on *Partridge Island*, "except by an order from the Board, or under the direction of the Health Officer there stationed, under the penalty of *Five Pounds* for each and every offence."

We have understood that there are some cases of Small Pox among the emigrants landed on the Island, which is quite a sufficient reason for the adoption of the above mentioned resolution, and for its being fully enforced. With proper care and prudence, no danger of the introduction of the disease into the city may be apprehended.

The number of Emigrants arrived at this port this season, up to the middle of last week, was 4152—of whom a proportionate number were children under 14 years of age. Independent of this number, there are from 300 to 400 on board vessels at Quarantine.—At St. Andrews also, a large number of Emigrants have arrived this season; the total number has not been published, but we observe by the arrivals at that port last week, that three vessels from Ireland brought out 371 passengers.

Total number of square-rigged vessels arrived at Miramichi this season, 85. At Bathurst, 63.

Statement of the cargo of Mr. GEO. THOMSON's fine new Ship *Phebe*, of 813 tons Register, cleared this day for Liverpool, viz.—930 pieces Pine timber, amounting to 1280 tons; 192 pieces Birch timber, 180 tons; 219 pieces Deal, 7330 feet; 31,920 Staves; 3 cords Lathwood; 346 Oars.

The *Menagerie* of Messrs. Hopkins & Co., comprising, it is said, a greater variety of animals than has ever before been exhibited in this Province, arrived in town this morning. They were exhibited in Carleton yesterday.

Murder in Gloucester County.—A Canadian, of the name of *Jeremiah Martin*, has been committed to the Gaol of Gloucester, charged with having killed a man named James Bellair, at Belledune,—the Coroner's Jury having returned a Verdict of Wilful Murder against the said Martin.—Bellair was a blacksmith, a man of industrious habits, and has left a widow and six children in a state of indigence.

The Head Quarters division of the 83d Regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Dundas, arrived at Halifax from Cork on the 19th ult. Part of the corps had previously arrived.—The Halifax Royal Gazette says it is a fine regiment and a great acquisition to the Garrison of that town.

The New-York and other American papers made their appearance in *mourning*, on learning the news of the death of General LAFAYETTE.—It is ten years this summer, since the General landed at New-York, as the National Guest of the United States, in which country he then passed rather over a year.

MADRAS SCHOOLS.—The public semi-annual Examination of the Central Madras Schools took place on Friday morning, in presence of the Trustees and several ladies and gentlemen of the city. The children, amounting in number to between three and four hundred, exhibited such astonishing marks of cleanliness, regularity, and advancement, as were truly gratifying to the Visitors, and highly creditable to their master and mistress. The African School also passed a very satisfactory examination.—*Courier.*

NEW VESSELS.—In addition to the several new Vessels, recently built on the Bay Shore, mentioned in our Marine list, we have to notice the safe launching into our harbour of two very superior Ships.—The *Jane* of 481 tons, built for Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, was launched from Mr. John Hawes' Yard in Portland, on Saturday night last; and the *Sherbrooke*, of 508 tons, owned by Messrs. Gregg & Hall, from Messrs. Olives' Yard, in Carleton, on Thursday.—These vessels have a fine appearance, and we believe are constructed in a faithful manner.—*Ib.*

New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Land Company.—The Commissioner of this Company, resident at Fredericton, has given notice, that he will receive tenders for opening out a road from the *Royal Road*, extending in a North-East direction to the Company's projected Town on the *Nashwaak*; tenders will also be received by Mr. Kendall for a Grist and Saw Mill, to be put in operation as soon as possible, and for Pork, Flour, Biscuit, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, dried Fish, and other requisites for surveying parties.—The *Royal Gazette* adds,—"We understand that instructions have been forwarded from the Court of Directors to commence operations on a scale that will be beneficial to all parties,—to the Company, by opening out the resources of their lands and affording employment to the industrious Emigrants, who, by their labour, will earn enough to enable them to purchase from the Company such lots of land as they may dispose of, and to the Province at large, by increasing the means of communication and the expenditure of capital among its inhabitants."—*Ib.*

A Correspondent in Bathurst informs us that Dr. Bishop succeeded on Friday last, in restoring to animation, a Lumberman who unfortunately fell from a "jam" of timber, and passed through the fall of the Nepisiglit river. Too much credit, we understand, cannot be bestowed on Dr. B. for his indefatigable exertions on the occasion, as well for the skill displayed, *three hours* having elapsed before he succeeded in accomplishing his praiseworthy task.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

FRESHETS.—We learn with much satisfaction, that the late rains have produced a considerable freshet in the rivers in this as well as in the neighbouring County of Gloucester. This will be of infinite service to the Lumbermen, in enabling them to bring to market a portion of the timber which has remained in the brooks, owing to the dryness of the season.—*Ib.*

PROVINCE NOTES—are almost the only Currency now circulating in this community. At the New Bank they are refused in payment of Notes falling due at that Establishment, and the difficulty in procuring a substitute with which to meet such obligations has become very great.—This is a state of things which cannot long be endured, and will soon force itself upon the consideration of the Executive.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

We omitted to mention in our last that a Fire Engine has been made, by direction of the Firewards, for the use of the Town, by Messrs. Guthrie & Turner. It has been tried, and answers the utmost expectations. The workmanship, we understand, is in every respect highly creditable to Messrs. Guthrie & Turner.—*Ib.*

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We are indebted to an intelligent correspondent for the following account of a very singular fish pond, which bids fair to be a source of no small profit to the good folks in its immediate neighbourhood:—

"There is at Five Islands, in the township of Parrsborough, a pond, situated between two small Islands, and of considerable extent; three of its sides are formed by a small *cul de sac*, penetrating the base of one of them, and the other side has evidently been thrown up by the violence of the sea, so that an hour before low tide a perfect Basin, filled with water as clear as crystal, remains. Great numbers of fish of different kinds have been this season incarcerated in this decoy; while they are in quest of food, or depositing their ova, the tide retires and leaves them inclosed in the pond in water about two feet deep. It is curious to observe the inhabitants repairing to the spot at low water, with pitchforks and other implements of husbandry—they make a deadly charge upon the bewildered prisoners, and a great number are killed without net, hook, or bait. A few days ago 700 codfish were taken out of the pond at one tide, and a boy threw out of the water nearly a barrel of herrings with his hands; and although this kind of fishing might not afford amusement to the scientific angler, nor furnish matter for a treatise on fly-fishing, yet the fish-fakes of the inhabitants of Five Islands plainly shew that their amusement has not been unprofitable."—*Halifax Novascotian.*

FAT OX.—The Quebec papers give an account of a fat ox, the finest ever seen in Canada, raised by T. Chandler, Esq. of Nicolet, and which weighed 1554lb. nett; the hide weighed 163—the tallow 188. The gross weight when the animal was alive being 2324lbs.

The Quebec Mercury of June 12th says: The brig Constantia, from Limerick, 28th April, with 170 passengers, arrived at Grosse Isle last evening, lost 22 of her passengers during the voyage, viz. 2 of typhus fever, 3 of Asiatic cholera, 8 of common cholera, and 9 of other diseases. The Elizabeth and Sarah, from Dublin, 8th May, with 200 passengers, also lost 22 during the voyage, viz. 2 of Asiatic cholera, 11 of common cholera, 5 of diarrhœa, 1 from infirmity, and 3 children.—It is said that no case of cholera had occurred at the Quarantine station, and that not the least alarm is felt at Quebec by those well acquainted with the facts.

It is with much satisfaction we find it stated under the Miramichi head, that the passengers in the Isabella of Workington, from Drogheda, wrecked at St. Paul's Island, had been taken off. Their preservation from famine and suffering is attributed to the happy circumstance of a party being there in charge to aid shipwrecked persons. The establishment placed on that Island by New-Brunswick, reflects honor on that Province, and the prompt succour sent from Miramichi to the passengers in question, is highly creditable to the latter place.—*Cape-Breton.*

Come Passengers in the ship Kent from Liverpool—Samuel Forreath, Esq. Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Miramichi, and Mr. Samuel Wiggins.