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☞ All Letters (except such as may contain money,) must come free of postage, or they cannot be taken from the Post Office.

Weekly Almanack.

March—1836.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
2 Wednesday - -	6 37	5 23	6 40	11 13
3 Thursday - -	6 35	5 25	rises.	11 47
4 Friday - -	6 34	5 26	7 25	morn.
5 Saturday - -	6 32	5 28	8 39	0 20
6 Sunday - -	6 30	5 30	9 54	0 55
7 Monday - -	6 28	5 32	11 11	1 32
8 Tuesday - -	6 27	5 33	morn.	2 14

Full Moon 3d day, 5h. 13m. morning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Committee for February:

R. M. JARVIS, G. T. RAY, LE BARON HAZEN.

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

The Garland.

LIFE AND DEATH.

O fear not thou to die!
But rather fear to live; for life
Has thousand snares thy feet to try,
By peril, pain, and strife.
Brief is the work of Death;
But Life! the spirit shrinks to see
How full, ere Heaven recalls the breath,
The cup of woe may be.

O fear not thou to die!
No more to suffer or to sin;
No snares without thy faith to try,
No traitor heart within;
But fear, oh! rather fear
The gay, the light, the changeful scene,
The flattering smiles that greet thee here,
From Heaven thy heart that wean.

Fear lest in evil hour,
Thy pure and holy hope o'ercome
By clouds that in the horizon lower,
Thy spirit feel that gloom,
Which over earth and heaven
The covering throws of fell despair,
And deem itself the unforgiven,
Predestined child of care.

O fear not thou to die!
To die, and be that blessed one,
Who, in the bright and beauteous sky,
May feel his conflict done;
Who feels that never more
The tear of grief or shame shall come,
For thousand wanderings from that Power,
Who loved, and called him home.

SUMMARY.

Great Britain, &c.

The following impartial tribute to the power and majesty of Britain, is from the lately published letters of an American traveller:—

"Mark their prosperity. Britain is spreading her sway far beyond the utmost boundaries of the ancient Roman empire. Kindreds, tongues and people bow to her sceptre. The sun does not cease to shine on her dominion, and all the varieties of the seasons are experienced at the same moment within her wide spread territory. One hundred and fifty millions of the human family, or one sixth part of our race, are found within her rule. You find her subjects among the savages of Australasia, Africa, and America; among the semibarbarous nations in the islands of the Indian Archipelago and on the neighbouring continent of Asia; in the refined inhabitants of Oriental India, a people multiplied as the stars of Heaven; in the reformed and growing empire of New Holland, and in the extensive regions of our own America. You see a people at home, who, notwithstanding former degeneracies, in all their progress for the last half century, have been distinguished for their rapid growth in general knowledge and political freedom. You see a people, who, by the acknowledged rate of exchange, lay all other nations under tribute, and a people who do more through the influence of the press than all the rest of the world combined."

On the 23d of December, the sum of £11,469 16s. was paid into the Bank of England, being the contribution of the marquis of Camden, for the public service, for the year 1835. The whole amount thus contributed by the marquis is £258,584 12s. 11d—more than a million of dollars.

Mr. John Garn, late of Gloucester, who died in that city on Tuesday last, has left considerable sums to religious and charitable institutions, among which are the following:—The British and Foreign Bible Society, 1000*l.*; to the London Missionary and the Home Missionary Societies, 1000*l* each; to the Religious Tract Society, 500*l*; to the Hibernian Society 500*l*; to Highbury College, 500*l*; to Gloucester Infirmary, 500*l*; to Gloucester Lunatic Asylum, 500*l*; to Gloucester Magdalen Asylum, 200*l*; for the benefit of the poor in Kimbrose and St. Mary Magdalen Alms Houses, in Gloucester, 2000*l*; and to the Southgate Independent Chapel, the sums of 300*l* and 500*l*.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin dined with the King at Brighton on the 29th of November; being 74 years of age, and suffering much from gout, he was wheeled to the royal table in a "gouty chair."

At a numerous meeting of the Committee appointed to superintend the erection of the intended monument to Earl Grey, held in Newcasle, on Tuesday, it was unanimously agreed to erect a column, to be surmounted by a statue of the Noble Earl, to be placed in a conspicuous situation in this town. This column is to be of a magnitude, and constructed after such a design, as will render it highly ornamental to the metropolis of the North, as well as a lasting tribute of respect and gratitude to one of the greatest men the country has produced.—*Tyne Mercury.*

The statue of Wilberforce was on Thursday placed upon the summit of the pedestal erected to his memory in Hull. The column is 100 feet, and the statue 22 feet.

Among the deaths recorded in the London papers, we find that of a sister of Major André, in the 81st year of her age.

The Radical Association of Marylebone has deputed Mr. Feargus O'Connor to visit the principal towns in England, as its delegate, for the purpose of forming associations upon the principles of annual parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal representation, and no property qualification for Members of Parliament.

The Committee nominated under the authority of the Noble Secretary at War, Viscount Howick, for the purpose of investigating the sickness and mortality among our troops in our various colonial possessions during the last twenty years, and ascertaining how far the climate of each station is prejudicial or favourable to the health of its garrisons, is composed of Mr. Marshall, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Alexander, and Lieut. Tulloch, of the 45th Regiment.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was presented on Tuesday to those illustrious Polish patriots, Prince Czartoryski and the gallant young Count Zamoyski, his nephew.

It is worthy of remark that the Duke of Buccleuch's munificent gift of ninety-nine years' lease to the heirs of the Ettrick Shepherd of his farm at Altrive, for a pepper corn pur year, supposing the original rent (£50 per year) to be laid out at interest, would accumulate, by the end of the lease, to odds of £100,000 sterling.

Death of Sir John Sinclair.—We regret to learn that Sir John Sinclair died yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, at his house in George-street.

Weaving.—Louis Floren, a lad of sixteen, living in the town of Verviers, has just woven a pair of cotton trousers, of small dimensions, but beautiful form, without a seam; the button-holes were made in the loom, and even the mother of pearl buttons, pierced with four holes, were fastened on while in the frame, without the assistance of a needle.

An Englishman lately drew in the lottery of Paris 1,200,000 francs.—A lad named Kennedy, apprentice to a collier at Bilston has lately succeeded to a fortune of £60,000.

The officers and clerks of the Post Office department last week presented to Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., a piece of plate, of the value of £1,260, as a testimony of their great respect for their venerable Secretary. Sir Francis is about to retire from his office on account of ill health, after filling the office of chief Secretary to the Post Office department for about forty years.

In Cornwall, England, the members of the Temperance Society bear a larger proportion to the whole population than in any other County of England; the whole population of Cornwall being 350,000, and the members of temperance society exceeding 12,000, being about 1 in 30 of the whole population—men, women, and children.

National Docks.—The dock-yards cover nearly 500 acres with buildings and stores. Deptford dock-yard covers 20 acres, Woolwich 36, Chatham 90, Sheerness 50, Portsmouth 100, Plymouth 96, Pembroke 60. To build a 74-gun ship requires 18 men for three years, or 54 men for one year.

A Short parliament.—The shortest Parliament on record was that of 1399, which had but one session of a single day, and during that short space they contrived to *upset* one King and *set up* another.

The Sultan of Turkey has directed some of his officers to visit England, France and Belgium, for the purpose of inspecting the manufacturing establishments.

The Duchess of Dantzic, widow of Marshal Lefevre, is dead, aged 76; leaving a fortune of 15 millions of francs to the nieces of her late husband. Most of the old Marshals of Napoleon, took very good care to feather their nests well.

A cast of a very ancient bas-relief, which exists in the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, has just been deposited in the Cabinet of Antiques, at the Bibliotheque du Roi, Paris. It is thought King David is here represented in his real costume. The cap and the robe are covered with an inscription that cannot be decyphered. This cast excites great attention among archæologists.

The viceroy of Egypt has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of antiquities; all discoveries are to be made over to the government for the foundation of a national museum at Cairo.

Maria Louisa, the widow of Napoleon, has taken a third husband by the name of Bombelles.

The Royal Library at Paris.—From an inspection recently made at the Royal Library in Paris, it appears, that it now contains 800,000 printed volumes, 100,000 manuscripts, and 1,000,000 historical documents. Taking the average, 15,000 volumes are annually added, exclusive of pamphlets.

Sugar obtained from Indian Corn.—M. Pallas lately presented to the Académie des Sciences of Paris a sample of this substance, extracted from the stem of the plant, which has been found to contain nearly 6 per cent. of syrop boiled to 40 degrees, a part of which will not crystallize before fiertification; but it condenses and acquires more consistency from that period to the state of complete maturity.

Esquimaux Philosophy.—Among the Esquimaux, according to Sir John Ross, the crime of murder very rarely occurs. When it does the murderer's punishment consists in being banished to perpetual solitude, or shunned by every individual of the tribe; insomuch that even his sight is avoided by all who may inadvertently meet him. "On being asked (adds our intrepid countryman) why his life was not taken in return? it was replied, that this would be to make themselves equally bad—that the loss of his life would not restore the other—and that he who could commit such an act would be held equally guilty."

United States.

The Laws.—In no quarter of the globe are the laws more purely and properly administered than in the United States. The decisions are, probably, as equitable as it is in the nature of human laws to be. In no country, too, are they regarded with more universal reverence and confiding submission.—*Boston Sentinel.*—[*Evidence.*—A convent sacked and burnt within a couple of miles of Boston—the inmates, women, compelled to fly for their lives at the dead of night, and all their property stolen or destroyed—no compensation made, and nobody punished. Churches assaited, torn down and battered to pieces in New York—three or four miserable vagrants imprisoned for a month, but no other punishment. Houses of unoffending citizens mobbed, sacked and destroyed in Baltimore. Citizens hanged at Vicksburg and elsewhere, by half a dozen at a time, without judge or jury, and no subsequent investigation. And these things but a few of the most glaring, selected from among some hundreds of instances which might be cited in proof of the assertion, that "in no quarter of the globe are the laws more purely and properly administered than in the United States," and nowhere "regarded with more universal reverence and confiding submission."—*New York Commercial.*]

A Swindler among the Shakers.—The following from the *Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette* presents the industrious and frugal, though fanatical shakers in a new and disagreeable light:—Nathan Sharp, the great head of the Shaker establishment, near Lebanon, has taken one of the sisters to wife, and pocketing a large sum of money, (some say $100,000,) has put out—leaving the brothers and sisters buzzing about like a swarm of bees which have lost their queen. Poor fellows! they have found the truth of Burns' remark, 'mankind are unco weak, and little to be trusted.' It is said, also, that Sharp mortaged the Shaker property to the *Trust Company* at Cincinnati, and that a law-suit will grow out of the transaction."

Only 60,000 hogs have been slaughtered the past season in Cincinnati, and but few more to come in. The number slaughtered in the previous year was 152,000, besides which, about 10,000 were brought by the farmers already slaughtered. A steam engine is about to be introduced for cutting sausage meat.

How to pass the Winter quick.—Give a note to the Bank for ninety days, and Spring will come before you are ready for it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK JURY SYSTEM.

"*Every new Tribunal erected for the decision of "facts without the intervention of a Jury, (whether "composed of Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of "the Revenue, Judges of a Court of Conscience, or "any other standing Magistrates,) is a step towards "establishing Aristocracy, the most oppressive of all "absolute governments.*"

Mr. Editor,

I have as yet said nothing about the Grand Jury, but their being selected in like manner as the petit Jury; the same objections therefore exist although with less force against it, as against the latter; it will not then be necessary to reiterate any reasons on this head. Another material defect in the constitution of the Grand Jury is the Court nominating their Foreman. I am in doubts whether the Court have not assumed a power they do not of right possess, and the Grand Jury consequently surrendered a valuable privilege. But be that as it may, the effect of the Court nominating the organ by which the Jury must address them, renders them almost the echo of that body. The Court has but to appoint a stupid or obstinate person to neutralize the utmost efforts of a Jury. This indeed is insignificant as an evil when contrasted with some of those which I have pointed out as existing in the Petit Jury; but as an evil to be remedied I have noticed it, to enquire whether Jurors may not have surrendered a right which is inherent to their constitution, which no precedent can destroy, and which if they possess, it is their duty to assert, if not to have it remedied by Law. The qualification of a Grand Juror is a freehold of £10 yearly value, or £100 personal estate,—to this I shall allude presently; but before directing the attention of your readers to the alterations I would suggest, it may not be considered a digression to observe, that although the present Jury system is bad, to be deprived altogether, is worse. In this Province we have laws, giving Justices of the Peace, and others, the sole adjudication of some cases which come before them, and depriving us of that trial, which as British subjects is our truly greatest boast. I never yet could understand the policy, wisdom, or justice, of vesting absolute power in the hands of any person, much less of men who may obtain situations, not through merit, but from securing the smiles of those satalites, who for the time happen to bask in the radiance of political favor. A Justice of the Peace, in many cases, even upon his own view, can issue his warrant, and without the intervention of a Jury, try, convict, and sacrifice the property, or incarcerate the body of an offender. A Captain of Militia, can be prosecutor, witness, Jury to convict, and Judge to condemn the unfortunate wight whose only duty is submission to the will of his potent commander. I am aware we should tender our honor, and gratitude, to that class of men for the nobly organized, and highly disciplined militia, which protects our country from foreign invasion, and preserves us from intestine commotions; but notwithstanding their very long, arduous, great, and meritorious services, Captains of the militia possess a power, which is inconsistent with, and can be retained but at the expense of the Liberty of those men they have reduced to such a perfect state of military discipline, and in whose breasts the ardour of military renown has been so highly excited. The King can do no wrong, but a Captain of the Militia *can* do a wrong, and sneer with malignant triumph at the man he has injured. I would not use language thus strong without occasion calling it forth; for I ask is there a County in the Province but where the power of these petty tyrants has been thus bitterly experienced? How ridiculous and absurd then for us to talk of our Noble Constitution, when such a question must be answered in the negative? How ridiculous, and absurd, to speak of an *inherent* privilege of trial by Jury, without which we cannot be deprived of our properties, or our liberties, when a Justice of the Peace, or a Militia Captain can deprive us of either! If summary tribunals must be erected for the speedy dispensation of justice, at least give the party accused the option of a Jury. Under the present Justice's Law, in civil cases tried before Magistrates, either of the parties can have his trial by Jury, or waiving the right, he must submit to the decision of an arbitrary tribunal, and thus, upon the authority of Blackstone heading this letter, I would contend that in petty offences, tried before one, or two Justices, the same privilege should be allowed. But the speedy trial and punishment or acquittal of offenders is not a sufficient reason for tolerating these tribunals. Montesquieu, in some part of his Spirit of the Laws, says "In free States, the trouble, expense, and "delays of judicial proceedings are the price that "every subject pays for his liberty: and in all governments the formalities of law increase, in proportion, "to the value set on the honor, the fortune, the liberty, and the life of the subject," and in pursuing the argument he further says "In Turkey, where little "regard is shewn to the lives, or fortunes of the subject, all causes are quickly decided: the bashaw, on a "*summary* hearing, orders which party he pleases, to "be bastinadoed, and then sends them about their "business." How similar are the Turkish tribunals to some of our summary courts: one might almost imagine the great author had his eye upon our New Brunswick Bashaws, not indeed with tails, but Bashaws with the bit of bear skin adorning their martial skulls. The privilege which I contend every man has a *right* to enjoy, is, that, if for the sake of expediency, summary tribunals be constituted, the party accused, could demand (as in the Justice's Law) his trial by Jury; and I cannot divine upon what principle it can be refused. But to return more particularly to the subject; and first, as to the qualification of Jurors.—The qualifications of all Jurors should be such as to render them capable of performing the duties of Jurors, and in this, the present law as regards the Petit Jurors is defective. With them the present qualification, which I have said is but nominal, should be increased, so as to make it a reality as it ought to be; but it should not be made too exclusive, or many competent persons would be debarred from coming on our Juries. The grand Jury qualification had also better be increased in like proportion with the Petit Jury.—Secondly, the remuneration of the Petit Juror. Four shillings and three pence would repay him his actual expences, and that sum at least I think each Juror should receive for every day he attends the Court, and this whether engaged in the trial of causes or not. The whole amount it would cost the Province per annum would not exceed £877. This is indeed almost an extravagant calculation, the average of days having been taken from the appendix of the Report of the Commissioners of Judicial Inquiry, compiled from data afforded in a period, since which law has been on the decrease. It may not be improper to point out a fund or source from which this sum could be raised; there are many which would be well appropriated towards so useful and benevolent a purpose. If the members of the Assembly were to take for their expenses only what would be sufficient to maintain them respectably, the difference between that, and what they now vote themselves would pay the whole Juries of the Province and leave a large surplus in the Treasury. Again, Judges' fees might be very properly appropriated towards this purpose; they have averaged £500 a year, and the balance could be made up by a tax upon suiters. I am aware many will exclaim against touching such hallowed property as Judges fees, but I contend the very supposition that Judges are dependant upon, interested in the increase, and receive a portion of their livings from litigation, militates against that honor and dignity, which the advocates of high salaries contend would be diminished should Judges fees be cut off. The third way in which I would provide for Jurors, is, by a cess upon counties, each to pay for its own Jurors; and this seems the fairest method, since each county would only have to pay for the law of its own inhabitants; and fourthly the Jury might be paid out of the Provincial Revenue, from which such a sum would hardly be felt. I have not mentioned the Casual Revenue, as that is beyond our reach, but all the others are within our grasp, and we have but to stretch forth our hands and take them.

With respect to the manner in which Juries should be selected, the system I shall propose is the one in existence in Nova Scotia, where it has been in existence for forty years, and found to work extremely well. A change in the English system was, I believe, effected by a Bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Peel, by which they now are selected in the same manner as in the New England States, from which quarter Nova Scotia got and assimilated her system; and as with all this precedent before us I can hardly be charged with innovation, I shall proceed to extract that part of the Nova Scotia Law which should supercede our present Law. In the 2 section of 36 Geo. 3 c. 2, it is enacted "That the "different Sheriffs shall once every year, viz. on or "before the 10th day of April, return to the prothonotaries or clerks of the several Courts in which "Juries are required to serve, lists of all persons so "qualified and not excepted as aforesaid; *who shall "thereupon cause the names of such persons to be "written on distinct and similar pieces of paper, and "the same to be severally rolled up, and put together "in a box to be kept by them* respectively under lock "and key for that purpose." And in s. 3. "That the "*Grand Juries* for the several Counties *shall be "drawn from the said* box in the Supreme Court, or "in the Court of Quarter Sessions for those Counties "to which the Court does not go, by the proper officer thereof in the course of the last term or sessions in every year, and being afterwards summoned "and sworn, at the next ensuing term or sessions in "the following year, shall serve as such during the "whole of the same; and the prothonotary or clerk "of the Supreme Court, Inferior Court, and Court of "Quarter Sessions, in every county, is hereby also "directed *on or before the last day of each Term or "Sessions, to draw in like manner the names of a "sufficient number to serve as Petit Jurors for the* "term or sessions then next ensuing—lists of which, "as also of the said Grand Juries, being respectively "made out by the said prothonotary or clerk, shall "ten days next before the meeting of the Court issue "writs of venire facias for the summoning the persons "contained therein accordingly." This is the system which I think we should adopt in this Province—I have given it and will let it pass without pointing out the superior advantages it has over the present one.

I have now hurried through what I consider the prominent defects of our Jury System, and pointed out the way some of them may be remedied, and performed all that I promised in my commencement.—I see bills have been brought into the House of Assembly to regulate both our Juries and the office of Sheriff, and perhaps it will be unnecessary for me to trouble you again; but should they not come up to what I think they ought to be, I will conceive it my duty, to again urge the subject upon the public attention, as one demanding their greatest consideration. I cannot however conclude without taking an extract from an English paper on the subject of Sir R. Peel's Jury bill—"in consenting to this bill, Sir Peel unwittingly laid the foundation of all Reforms—Kings, ministers, and priests have seldom dared to appeal to honest Juries in cases of political libels, or if they have it has been to their own discomfiture. The last thing that an Englishman ought to wish to hear mentioned, is trial by Jury; for, although it is the most noble of all our institutions, although it has been the best of all possible engines to resist tyranny, we English have never used the institution, except within about half a century,—but as an instrument of tyranny and corruption; and we have ceased to talk of it and boast of it only since it became what it ought to be."

Bend, County Westmoreland,
16th Feb., 1836. } ARGUS.

To the Editor of the Weekly Observer.

Sir,—In my address to you of the 9th inst. I cautioned all the initials of my family against appearing again attached to any communication on the subject which called forth that address, which caution it appears they have had prudence enough to adopt—but in their stead has arisen a nondescript signing himself *Justitia*,*—who being a "disinterested person," has adopted their cause "merely to show the public that such controversies are altogether useless in a small Village," and that my motive in addressing you was to "scandalize C's. character in a most ridiculous manner, which was highly absurd of any person who possesses the *name* of a Gentleman." How far he has succeeded I leave it with the public to determine, verily believing that in *this small Village*, this controversy has already been productive of much good.

But, if I have either scandalized or misrepresented the character of C. why does Justitia so aptly apply it to the "owner of the vessel"?—and if Justitia is a disinterested person, why does he take up the cudgel in C's behalf? This I leave with himself to answer.—But as to his opinion of what is "absurd of any person who professes the name of a Gentleman," I care not—this character I cannot leave with him to define—"*A person who is sent from School to his parents with a reason given that he wants capacity to receive common instruction*," cannot in my opinion be an authority to refer to with much confidence for a definition of what constitutes a character so much out of his sphere. I am justified in this conclusion from the concluding part of his notice of my communication, wherein he describes this community as a composition of "backbiters" (the incomprehensible jargon which follows I shall not notice)—that such may be the true characters of those he has associated with I cannot for a moment doubt—indeed his production verifies it—but that such is the character of the inhabitants of this Village generally, I deny.—Indeed if I may be allowed to view his production in a literal sense, I have I think the best reasons for concluding that the character he has attempted to define is moving in quite a different sphere from himself—and that the backbiters he has reason to complain most of are really and truly "bona fide" Scotch Greys.

I have only one more remark to make, which is—as the public generally can have no interest in a controversy of this kind, I shall not impose any farther upon your kind indulgence, Mr. Editor, for an insertion in your very valuable paper—but in future (if occasion calls for it) publish my observations in a Pamphlet for the perusal of those who are alone interested.

Your's, &c.

Digby, 23d Feb., 1836. LITTLE C.

* If I may be allowed to conjecture in which way the above author stumbled upon this signature—I must conclude that in turning to his Dictionary for a learned word to adopt—his instinct has led him to the word Jackass, but in copying therefrom he has turned a leaf—and has thereby removed that to his pages the meaning of which he has no conception of.

Mr. Cameron,

Sir,—In the *Courier* of the 20th inst., appears a communication signed "Justitia," denying the truth of assertions made by me in my caution given to the public in the *Observer* of the 9th inst. In reply to that denial I can only state that it must be left to time *alone* to decide how far these predictions were true.

But that I stand charged by "Justitia" with endeavouring to mislead the "Public, from feelings of jealousy and hatred against *enterprising persons like himself*," I should not notice his communication, and in doing so shall be as brief as possible. Jealousy I have none, nor has "Justitia" one quality that the most envious could be jealous of,—hatred I disclaim, excepting it be *that* which all persons who are actuated by correct principles ought to profess toward those who may endeavour to impose upon the public.—For the information given me by "Justitia," viz.: "that all Joint Stock Companies are conducted by a Treasurer nominated by a majority of shareholders, and *he* bound with strict injunctions," I most certainly feel indebted—the information is valuable,—but where is the guarantee that the public will not be abused?—That "the perusal of these subjects in the public prints is injurious to the *parties*. I have not the least doubt—my intention in coming forward was to be of service to the public, and not a *party*.—And in conclusion, that it would require a capital to pay the printer, will depend altogether upon the amount thereof—believing he deserves a considerable large one if he has to decypher "Justitia's" communications,—and would advise him to apply to that purpose the per centage forfeited by shareholders, *provided* his scheme fails through.

I will merely add that the public have suffered enough recently by *Treasurers* of "Joint Stock Companies"—to put them on their guard—Witness St. J—n, and another at Eastport in a different shape, where the President stood in the same situation as the Treasurer at St. J—n. In case of failure, where is the surety for the return of the capital invested—and in case of success, where the guarantee for an honest expenditure? In conclusion, I would say to "Justitia,"

"*Forgive me this my virtue*"—

the public good requires it.

Remaining Mr. Cameron, your obdt. servt.

Clements, 22d Feb., 1836 M.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[From the "Legislative Reporter."]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Feb. 15.

St. John and St. Croix Rivers Canal Company.

On motion of Mr. Hill the house went into a committee of the whole, to consider a bill to incorporate the St. John and St. Croix Rivers Canal Company.—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Hill, in his explanation of the principles of the Bill, said the distance from St. Stephen's to Woodstock, where the canal was intended to run, was about 100 miles. Some people considered it a visionary undertaking, but it appeared to him to be perfectly practicable, and nature's hand had already done much towards the accomplishment of the great purpose; in fact nature had almost made the canal, and there was not more than three miles in any one place where she had not assisted the undertaking by preparatory steps. £160,000 was to be the Capital Stock. The principal object in view was to get lumber on the line of the canal and the adjacent counties brought to market;—it would cause an opening of the country and a great inducement to its settlement and cultivation. Mr. Hill read from a paper in his hand a statement of losses sustained by the decay of lumber which it was impossible to convey to market in due time, owing to the want of navigation. The estimated loss was £9000 annually. The learned and hon. gentleman stated that settlers in the interior never succeeded in getting their lumber to market the first year, and by being obliged to keep it on hand so long, suffered heavy damages. The object was to improve the navigation, and by that means enable persons in the timber trade to get their article, and be favoured with facilities in the prosecution of their business which they do not now enjoy. An increase of the Revenue would no doubt be effected by the Bill, and many other advantages which makes the undertaking intimately connected with the prosperity of the province. It would be the means of locating many families along the canal line, where Mills would be erected and other improvements carried on that would never otherwise be attempted.

Mr. Partelow said it was a bill different from any other that had come before the House during the session. The object of it was to join the Rivers St. Croix and St. John, by making a canal from St. Stephen's or Canis, to Woodstock, and by that means to open a channel through which a great portion of the timber that now comes down the river would be conveyed to the United States market in American ships. That would be the result. If the United States market were open to the British trade he would not consider the Bill as calculated to do any injury,—but so long as we are excluded, and subject to duty, it would be wrong to incorporate such a Company. He could not for a moment think of furnishing such an artificial conveyance to the United States market, for the timber that ought to go home to the mother country in British vessels. The Bill would have a bad tendency in a commercial and political point of view, and he would oppose it. The trade of the Province could not be prosecuted on any thing like an even balance,—there would be an undue preponderance of commerce in one part of the Province, while the other was bound up in prohibitary duties.

Mr. Johnston wished to know from the hon. mover of the Bill whether the canal would change the natural course of timber, or whether it was intended to remedy the evils now endured by persons who had no navigation at all, and thus afford a conveyance to market for timber and lumber which must otherwise remain in the wilderness. If the design of the bill was to remedy these hardships, he saw no objection to it.

Mr. Hill said, the hon. member for St. John asserts that the river St. John is the natural highway, and that he will oppose an artificial one. That expression reminded him (Mr. Hill) of the King of Spain, who, when the junction of two Spanish Rivers was contemplated, said, when his opinion was asked on the subject, that if nature had intended such a union she would have joined them herself. Such was the objection of the King of Spain,—and the

objection to the canal is on the same ground. But nature has done it, at least she has begun it, and he asks but a little assistance from art to finish the undertaking. And even though the timber should go to another market, a great number of the people, and a great portion of the province would be benefitted by it.

Col. Wyer said whenever a bill was brought in from the County of Charlotte, the hon member for St. John opposed it as a measure which seemed to invade the rights of his constituents. The object of the bill was to give the privileges of navigation to a very great portion of the province suffering much loss and inconvenience from the impossibility of getting their timber to market. There were very large tracts of land lying contiguous to the canal line, whose value would be greatly improved by the operation of the bill. He (Col Wyer) had heard it objected that it would furnish a communication with the American market, but that was no objection at all. The Americans might derive some benefit from it, but the province generally would derive much more.

Mr. Speaker thought if the company could command the lumber at St. Stephens or Calais, they had a right to do so and let St. John take the consequence. Even if the bill should prove injurious to any particular section of the country, that section should not oppose it. The city of London has expended four millions of money endeavoring to take the trade from Liverpool, by constructing Rail Roads, and the latter place had never murmured nor objected. If some people object to the bill merely because it may affect their private or their local interests, —that circumstance ought to have no weight with the committee. For instance the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road may in some measure affect St. John, but it would not be reasonable to oppose it on such grounds. The general good arising from it is too heavy when put in the scale with local considerations. Halifax might object to a Rail Road from Petticodiac to the Bay de Verte from the same selfish motives. If a canal would serve the province generally, St. John should not oppose it. It was their duty to pass the bill.

Mr. Partelow said, it might be inferred from the hon. Speaker's speech, that he was against all improvement, but the inference was not just. It was impressed on his mind that the bill was of a local nature, and that it would be very wrong to sacrifice the general interests of the province to the prosperity of a small section of it. He would not consent to the opening of any artificial channel which would give additional supplies of timber to the American market. If the New Brunswick vessels were not clogged and restricted by duty he would support the bill,—but to divert the timber from its ordinary course for the benefit of the Americans—while the New Brunswick trade was excluded by a heavy duty—appeared to him very unsound policy. He would therefore move that the bill be postponed for three months.

Mr. Brown did not blame the hon. gentleman for St. John, by opposing the bill, as he no doubt did so conscientiously, thinking it would only produce local advantages, but the arguments of the hon. mover would go to shew that it would benefit all parts of the province. It was shewn that £9900 annually were lost to the Province by decay of lumber which could not be brought to market, and in that calculation interest was not reckoned. The opening of the canal would afford great facility in getting lumber to market, and would not at all interfere with the resources of the river St. John. If the bill should pass it will open a communication between the two rivers and both will derive mutual advantages. The increase of population and the improvement of the soil will follow as a matter of course. There will be always a good market for lumber, furnishing encouragement to the settler and a reward for industry: he thought it was a species of encouragement above all others, desirable on account of the facilities which it would afford to the commerce of the country in connection with agricultural advancement and the settlement of the country, and he hoped no groundless fears would prevent the bill to pass.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot was entirely opposed to the idea of sending the timber of the Province, by such artificial means, to the United States, and therefore seconded the motion for postponing the Bill for three months.

Mr. Gilbert would be favourable to any bill for the general improvement of the country, but when he considered how the timber would float down the Canal into the American market, he thought it was suffering them to take the corn altogether out of our hopper. He would wish to defer it for a few days to give time for mature deliberation on the subject.

Mr. Burns opposed the bill, and wished to postpone it for three months.

Mr. Speaker thought it was no argument to bring up the American market as an objection to the bill. He thought that was the wisest policy they could adopt. The New Brunswick timber would be sold as a foreign article without paying duty, and as that circumstance would procure the lumberer a better price, he considered such policy as beneficial to the Province, and hoped the bill would pass. The [illegible] as the readiest thing, as it would no doubt increase Commerce and improve the wilderness.

Mr. Street thought there was no positive argument against the bill; the object was—if he understood it right, to open a communication between the River St. John and the River St. Croix, and to export the timber to market. He agreed with the mover of the bill that it would improve the country, and bring to market an immense quantity of timber which remained quite useless as a dead letter in the wilderness. He would say however, that when he first read of the bill, he was against it, but after giving it serious consideration, he altered his opinion. The bill was entitled to every consideration, and in a political point of view he saw no objection to it. There might be a provision made to ascertain every foot of timber which would go down the Canal; and if the American party would have duty on the timber of our province, that difficulty could be obviated by keeping an account. The member for St. John complains of the duty in the American market on our lumber, but if, by means of this canal, that duty could be evaded, the advantage would be in our favour. That circumstance would enable the manufacturer of the lumber to get a better price, and the trade would thereby be encouraged. As to the argument that the timber would be carried by American vessels, it lost its weight, especially when it would be manufactured and brought to market by British subjects. But every objection was overbalanced by the consideration of the wide and wilderness lying unproductive, which this canal would bring into action and improvement. If the timber could be got down the river St. John he would oppose the canal, but the timber above the Grand Falls required navigation not existing at present. The bill was one of great importance and from his views on the subject he was inclined to go with it, but not hastily. It ought to be postponed for a few days.

Mr. Johnston thought it was useless to oppose the bill after the satisfactory explanations given of its utility and importance. He felt quite satisfied that the canal would not force the timber from its natural course, and that a certain quantity of it would still find its way to the river St. John. It appeared to him there was an insurmountable difficulty in getting timber to market where the canal was contemplated; —it sometimes required two years to do so. And as a few individuals could never accomplish the requisite alteration it was right to grant them a corporation, and he did not know why the Company should be prevented from going into operation. With regard to the timber going to the American market, he did not consider that objection as much in the way of the Bill, all the Boards would go to the British Isles in British vessels.

Col. Wyer said, the timber would come to St. Stephens, where there was a great number of large British vessels, and a good market for lumber. It was very well known that the river St. Croix was subject to the Americans,—but we get more lumber from the Americans than they get from us. He thought it would be a hardship to deprive them of the Act because the Americans were partly interested.

Mr. Morehouse spoke in favor of the Bill.

Mr. Partelow had heard no reasons to induce him to pass the bill,—the hon. Speaker himself had not answered his (Mr. P's.) arguments. The lumber would go to the American side of the Schoodic River, but if the American ports were open to our lumber he would not care if there were fifty canals.

Mr. End was against the bill. He held it as a principle in legislation that when applications of that kind were made they ought to be accompanied with a scientific survey, shewing that the undertaking was practicable, and not wild and visionary; without, they were legislating with their eyes shut, and consequently in the dark. It was impossible for any hon. member in that house to say, whether there was a possibility of making the canal at all. And were they to spend their time and the money of their constituents in giving Acts of Incorporation to a Company which it was doubtful could ever accomplish their purpose. It was necessary to have a scientific survey of the level of the country, and the nature of the soil; and in the absence of such surveys he would oppose the bill.

Mr. Speaker said, with regard to the arguments of the hon. member for Saint John, he had answered them. The member for Saint John would not oppose the Canal if the duty was taken off—but in that event, he (Mr. S) would not see such a necessity for a canal as at present. It was policy to evade the prohibitary duty, and in consequence of doing so, the lumber would command a higher price. With regard to the objections on the ground of surveying, he thought it would be too expensive, and the parties would not incur such costs without having the corporation insured to them. The expenses of surveying would be perhaps £400, and it would be time enough to expend such a sum of money when the company would be incorporated.

Mr. End thought the Speaker did not upset the argument. Every person coming there looking for similar acts of incorporation, ought to have a scientific survey, together with a plan of the work, or otherwise he was trifling with the house.

Mr. Clinch spoke at some length in favour of the bill, and thought the arguments brought against the bill did not apply at all, as the greatest part of the lumber to be conveyed by the canal would be exported to the West Indies.

Mr. Hall thought if they found a vent in any direction, it was for the good of the country. The bill was a very important one, and it would not be honorable to reject an application of the kind. It was worth all the corporations granted by that house during the session.

The question being now taken for the postponement of the bill for three months, it was negatived by an overwhelming majority. Messrs J. M. Wilmot, Partelow, End, Burns and Sisson were yeas, and all the rest nays. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Saturday, February 20.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot, from the Committee of Trade, submitted a further Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee of Trade have under their consideration the petition of Solomon Nichols, Thomas Leavitt, and four others, praying that a Bill may pass to regulate the management and control of vessels and their cargoes, that may be wrecked on the coast of this Province.

"The Committee having taken all matters into consideration, find it highly necessary to protect such wrecked property that may be so found, and have prepared a Bill entitled "A Bill for the security of Navigation for preserving all ships, vessels and goods which may be found on shore, wrecked or stranded upon the coast of this Province, and for punishing those who may steal shipwrecked goods, and for the relief of persons suffering loss thereby."

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"J. M. WILMOT, *Chairman.*"

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill, as reported by the Committee, being then handed in, was read a first time.

Resolved, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £20, in aid of individual subscriptions, to pay a Courier passing between St. Martins and St. John; and the sum of £40, in aid of individual subscription, towards building a Wharf on Blind Island, in the Falls near St. John, for the security of the navigation thereof.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £350 for four years, to be paid to any person or persons who shall establish a steamboat communication, of not less than seventy horse power, between Miramichi, and Pictou, Nova-Scotia, and Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island; the said Boat to run not less than once a week (when not prevented by stress of weather or other unforeseen accidents,) for five years next succeeding after such steam boat shall commence; provided always, to entitle any person to the benefit of the aforegoing sum, a steam boat of the power before mentioned shall be put into operation before the 1st day of July, 1837, this being in lieu of any other grant already made for the same purpose.

That the sum of £300, granted last Session, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander [illegible] towards defraying the expense of building, equipping and fitting out a steam boat to run between Fredericton and Woodstock, be re-appropriated; and further *Resolved*, that that sum, together with £200 additional, making in all £500, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, to be applied towards defraying the expense of building, equipping and fitting a good, substantial and effective Steam Boat, to be propelled by an engine of not less than thirty horse power, of good quality; which steamboat is to run between Fredericton and Woodstock for the conveyance of the Mails and Passengers; the said sum to be paid to such person or persons as shall first build and provide said steam boat, and establish the same on the said route, whenever it shall be certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief by such person or persons as he may appoint for this purpose, that such steam boat has been built, and been running on the said route once a week for fifteen weeks, and that security has been given that the said Boat or some other equally efficient shall be continued on the said route, and kept so running during at least three years from its commencement.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £—, in aid of individual subscription towards the establishment of a Free School in the City of St. John, as prayed for in the petition of the Rev. James Dunphy, James Gallagher, and others.—Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Woodward, Gilbert, Robinson, J. M. Wilmot, Partelow, Crane, Johnston, Burns, Chandler, Freeze, Miles, Hannington, Wyer, Connell, Palmer, Hill, Merchouse—17.

Nays—Messrs. Stewart, End, Ford, Weldon, Street, Sisson, Allen, M'Leod, Brown, Clinch, Rankin—11

And it was carried in the affirmative; and the blank was then filled up with the sum of Fifty Pounds.

Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave, brought in a Bill in addition to, and in amendment of an act, intitled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons by the name of *The St. John Water Company*." And upon the question that the bill be read a first time, the house divided—Yeas 9, Nays 8. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the bill read a first time.

Wednesday, February 24.

Mr. Chandler, from the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and this House, appointed to present an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of appointing Commissioners to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed by the Government of Nova-Scotia, to run out and ascertain the line of division between this Province and the Province of Nova-Scotia, reported, that the Committee had attended to that duty, and that his Excellency was pleased to say he would comply with the object of the Address.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a petition from Daniel Leavitt, A. S. Jenkins, James Hendricks, and 22 others, Shipwrights and Traders of the City of Saint John, praying an Act of Incorporation may pass to them, under the name of *The New-Brunswick Ship Builders Company*; which he read. Mr. Wilmot then rose and called the attention of the House to the order, limiting the time for receiving Petitions and bringing in Bills. When the question was taken, that the said petition be received and lie on the table, and it was decided in the negative.

Resolved, that there be granted to James Whitney, of Saint John, the sum of £20, for carrying the Mails to and from St. John, Eastport, St. Andrews, Digby and Annapolis, for one year, from the 1st April next to the 1st April, 1837; the said sum to be paid quarterly.

To his Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £500, for the improvement of the Great Road between Woodstock and Houlton.

LATEST NEWS.

Prospects of Bristol.—We sincerely congratulate our fellow-citizens on a concurrence of circumstances all tending to the advancement of this port, so admirably situated for internal and foreign traffic, to an eminence beyond all precedent. The reduction of the town dues is to be followed by the establishment of steam-packets in communication with the United States, Portugal, France, the Mediterranean, and other parts of the world. Under the direction of a company formed of many of our principal Merchants, it is anticipated that two magnificent steam vessels of 1200 tons each, with 400 horse power engines, will, ere the lapse of another twelve months, sail between this port and New York, which we may reasonably hope will lead to the establishment of the Cotton Manufacture in our neighbourhood, for which there is every facility. The extensive lines of railway now in project, having this city for their centre, must also produce immense advantages, not only to Bristol, but to the towns and districts in the vicinity of their various ramifications. With these prospects before us, and the spirit of improvement manifested every where around us, we think we are justified in being sanguine in our expectations that Bristol has yet to witness the brightest days in its history.—*Bristol Paper.*

All doubt as to the authenticity of the speech to the Warsaw deputation by the Emperor Nicholas have been set at rest, by the publication of an authorized copy of it, in the Russian language, at St. Petersburgh: It is substantially to the same effect as that which has already appeared in our columns.

There is a rumour abroad that Ministers have determined that the patronage of the Army shall no longer continue in the hands of one of their political opponents.—*Globe.*

The *Albion*, a London Tory evening paper, was discontinued on the 31st ult. from want of support. It has handed its readers over in a body to the *Standard.* The editor in his parting address, says—"As our aim never was to be popular, we do not regret that we never have been so!" This is one of the most remarkable specimens of candour it has ever been our lot to meet with.

The Reformers of Liverpool have gained an immense triumph. 44 Councillors of the Corporation (among them Mr. Egerton Smith, editor of the Mercury,) out of 48, leaving but 4 Tories.

It is said that there are now orders in England for between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of Iron for Railroads on the Continent, in the United States, and other parts of the world.

A bill for the abolition of the slave trade has been presented in the Spanish House of Peers, by the Ministry.

Orders have been received by the Spanish agents in London, from General De Lacy Evans, for the immediate recruiting of four thousand more British volunteers for the service of Queen Donna Isabella, to form a *corps de reserve*, as the troops now out in Spain will take the field as soon as the wet season is over.

The manner in which the speech of the President of the United States was received by the French Ministers, together with the great majority of the Chamber of Deputies, has fully borne out the opinion formed in the metropolis on its arrival here; and the matter is, therefore, to all intents and purposes, concluded to be virtually set at rest by the moneyed and commercial interests, and this conviction has already produced a corresponding effect on the state of business generally.

The expedition for the relief of the Ice bound Whalers, under the command of Captain James Ross, was to sail from the Cove on the 3d January.

The news of the great fire in New York was received in England by the packet ship Toronto, which arrived at Portsmouth in the short passage of fifteen days from New York. The news was published in the London papers of the 9th, 23 days after the calamity.

A letter from Munich says, that when the King of Bavaria embarked at Ancona for Greece in an English ship sent there to receive him, he found a retiring room and bed chamber, precisely resembling those in his own palace, the King of Great Britain having ordered them to be so fitted up from an accurate plan.

Railway Table Cloth.—A splendid table cloth, presenting a portion of the Manchester Railway, with carriages, &c. is now on the loom at Tonge, near Middleton. The drawing is almost as accurate as if pencilled, the colors are exceedingly brilliant and distinct, and the portion of the work already executed, presents a panoramic view of the scene. The jacquard with which it is being woven, the design and the workmanship, are all executed by Lancashire artisans.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

We understand that great preparations are making by the Committee of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, for proceeding with the surveys immediately to be undertaken by English Engineers for ascertaining the best line of railway between this city and Edinburgh.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The iron trade of Staffordshire is stated at the present moment to be flourishing beyond all precedent; and a further advance of prices has taken place from the beginning of the month.

In consequence of the great rise in materials, particularly of lead and ashes, the glass manufactures of Bristol have it in contemplation to make an advance on the present list of prices.

A plan is in contemplation, supported by many influential merchants in the city, to establish a bank for the service of the British West India Islands, to promote the general trade of the Colonies. The management is proposed to be in London, with local managers in the Colonies. It is expected that much benefit will result from the scheme, should it be carried into full effect.

The whole number of christenings within the London bills of mortality, from Dec. 9, 1834, to Dec. 15, 1835, was 28,128—of burials 21,412. The greatest number of deaths were by consumption—3662. Of deaths by old age the number was 2315.

The population of the city of Rome, at the end of 1835, amounted to 152,437 souls. In 1826, it was 139,847. The number of priests has decreased. In 1826, there were 1,524, but at present there are only 1,367; but the number of monks has increased from 1,726 to 2,005, and of nuns from 1,360 to 1,423.

Our advices from Lisbon state, that the Queen's marriage was to take place by proxy on the 31st of December, at the cathedral, the Duke of Terceira acting as the bridegroom's representative.—The Cortes was to re-open on the 2d of January.

Lord Ponsonby had an audience of the Sultan of Turkey, on the 28th of November, on which occasion, he received magnificent presents.

Vacant Irish Peerage.—The government has now an Irish peerage at its disposal, a year having elapsed since the death of the Duke of Gloucester. It is understood that the Right Hon. Dominick Browne, M. P., will obtain the honour, in which case a vacancy will occur in the representation of Mayo. Mr. W. Palmer, a wealthy baronet of that county, is ready to succeed Mr. Browne in the House of Commons, as a Whig and *something more.* Sir Robert Peel intended this peerage for Mr. Daly, of Dunsandle, in the county of Galway, who has long been ambitious of a title of nobility.

Government of Russia.—We have remarked for some time a strange pretension on the part of the publicists of the North of Europe. Russia, according to them, is the sole and only depository of European order; it is from thence that society is to expect its salvation; for it is there that are preserved, as an inviolable sanctuary, all the principles which constitute and protect society. This pretension was never more naively put forward than in the Emperor's speech at Warsaw. Despotism has long pretended to be the only safeguard of nations. To hear it speak, there is no calm, no repose possible, except in its bosom. Because liberty is sometimes turbulent and agitated, despotism wishes to make us believe that it alone is always stable and peaceable. History is there to reply, and even the history of Russia will answer the pretension. Where is this admirable order—where is this marvellous stability which Europe ought so much to envy? Without going very far back in Russian history, we find that it was by a conspiracy and a revolt that Catharine II. ascended the throne—that it was by a murder her son Paul I. descended it, and that it was a revolt which commenced the reign of Nicholas. And you talk of stability! The stability of the West, it must be confessed, is quite as good as the stability of the North. Look at England, where there are laws which combine and conciliate order and liberty. What stability and what power at the same time!—It is not true, that in order to be free, a people must be condemned to be always in a state of agitation. It is not true that to be slaves a nation must always be stable and tranquil. Liberty can also boast of having supported order.—To reconcile order and liberty is the problem of political science among civilized nations. To kill order for the sake of liberty is the plan of a demagogue; to kill liberty for the sake of order is the plan of a tyrant. Both these murders are hateful to us. They seem equally the work of ignorance and barbarism.

When we remarked upon the speech of the Emperor Nicholas, we criticised it, we confess, in the name of order, such as we conceive it in the west, that is to say, in the name of respect for treaties, in the name of the consideration justly due to the vanquished, in the name of humanity, in the name even of the kingly dignity which always degrades itself when it gives way to insult and anger. It is in the name of order such as this, that we blamed the speech of the Emperor Nicholas. This order of the civilized west, is, it seems, not the order of Moscow. What can we do, then, when we are not Russians, and have no wish to become so?—*Journal des Debats.*

UNITED STATES.

The Indemnity question with France is virtually settled. The letters from the London and Paris houses of the Rothschilds, the latter firm being the Agent for the Government of the United States, sets the matter at rest. There can scarcely be a doubt but the King's Messenger, which arrived in the St. Andrew, was the bearer of this favourable intelligence. Nothing but the diplomatic forms now require to be gone through with, and which will be done through the medium of the British Government, to bring the business to a close. Such at least is the general opinion in this city, an opinion which seems fully warranted by intelligence before us.

{From the New-York Star of Saturday.}

Extract of a letter from N. M. Rothschild, dated London, January 6th, to Messrs. J. L. and S. Josephs & Co. of this city—

"The measures of your President has produced at Paris as favourable an effect as could be desired upon the question with which France has been at variance with your government, and I am happy to inform you that the French government is now prepared to make the payment, on account of the indemnity, as soon as applied for. All kinds of stock and American securities will experience the benefits of this result."

Extract from Baron de Rothschild's Letter dated Paris, 7th January, addressed to Messrs. J. L. and S. Josephs & Co. New York.

"We feel much obliged to your kind attention in sending us the message, and have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you, that the document, so admirable for the considerate, dignified, and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the point about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favourable sensation in every quarter, raised the scruples of this government and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt but that this happy result will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created generally here."

The sum of $2,186,175, in gold, has been coined at the United States Mint during the past year. Three new branch mints, one in North Carolina, one in Georgia and one in New Orleans will be ready to commence operations on the 1st Jan. 1837.

Ship Letters.—There were received at the post office in this city, on Friday, nine thousand five hundred and thirty-nine letters, by the packets from Liverpool and Havre.—*New York paper.*

Bank of the United States.—News was received at Philadelphia on Tuesday, by express from Harrisburgh, that the bill to charter the stockholders of the Bank of the United States had finally passed the Senate by the same vote as on the second reading, except that one member was absent—that the House had concurred in the amendments, and that it was sent to the Governor for his signature.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

It appears from the report recently made by the city inspector, that during the last ten years, 64,598 interments have taken place in the city and county of New-York. Of these 28,996 were children under five years—very nearly one half of the whole number of deaths; and, in the last year, 7,082 deaths are reported, of which 3,914 were under five years of age—more than one half.—*New-York Observer.*

The difficulties between Ohio and Michigan appear to have again revived. This tempest between two tea-pots, will probably rage until the General Government puts her big finger on the troubled waters, or pulls away the fire. We hope she will do it—for it seems a pity that people should be left to struggle with such thundering big words as are passing between these belligerents.—*Boston Times.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. CAMERON,—The enclosed was sent on Saturday to the Courier office, but was too late for insertion. If you think that the giving it a place in your paper would in any degree aid the object it has in view, it is quite at your service. I am glad to perceive that the Editor of the Courier, in a well-written article, has noticed the subject to which it briefly alludes, and indeed has in a great measure anticipated all that I have said. It only requires that the thing should be generally known, in order to ensure a full attendance to Dr. M'CULLOCH'S very interesting and instructive Lectures. DELTA.

29th February.

MR. EDITOR,—I beg leave to invite attention to the subject, from those of your readers who have not yet attended the LECTURES of the Rev. Dr. M'CULLOCH, which are now in course of being delivered in St. John. Those who have never been present at Lectures of a similar kind, are not aware of the intellectual feast they are losing by declining the present opportunity.

Even with persons who may have leisure for the purpose, and are disposed to pursue philosophical investigations—apart from the difficulties occasioned by a want of familiarity with the technicalities of a science into which they have not been regularly initiated—there are also other difficulties which can only be satisfactorily removed by such visible experiments as give clearness and demonstration to the theories they illustrate.

Dr. M'Culloch is extremely happy in the style by which his sentiments are expressed; and, while he speaks like one who is familiar with the various branches of Science which his Lectures are designed to elucidate, there is, at the same time, in his manner, a freedom from pretension, that to me has a peculiar charm. While superficial philosophers are vain and conceited; men of profound learning and research have, on the other hand, always been remarkable for their modesty. In truth, this modesty arises from the very depth and extent of that knowledge which shows them how little comparatively they have discovered of the vast and unexplored fields of science.

Even with him who is merely desirous of tracing effects to their *immediate* causes, without aspiring to the delightful enjoyment of the Christian philosopher, the works of the Great Creator must awaken intense curiosity and wonder, and such as may, through the Divine blessing, be instrumental in leading the mind to contemplate that Almighty Being who originated them; but this sublime subject must always be one of peculiarly affecting interest to the true believer, the adopted child of God,—who can view these things in the glass of redeeming love,

"And smiling say—'My Father made them all.'"

I have been informed that, upon occasion of Dr. M'Culloch's visits to Halifax, the Lecture Room has always been thronged. I hope, Mr. Editor, that the citizens of St. John will not be *less* disposed to appreciate the beauties of Natural Philosophy, and that his Lectures may be so numerously attended as to encourage the Reverend gentleman to visit us again.

February 27. DELTA.

MR. CAMERON,—I have been expecting for some time past our Quarterly Meeting of the Temperance Society as usual in this city, but I now find the reason assigned for the omission is that a suitable place for the purpose could not be obtained.

This difficulty has been observed by the friends of Temperance in that denomination of Christian worshippers called Wesleyan Methodists, and the Trustees of that body, with the approbation of their Preachers, have, very handsomely, offered to the Reverend President of the Temperance Society, the use of the Wesleyan Chapel in this city for the purpose of holding the Quarterly Temperance Meeting; but I do not hear that the offer has been accepted,—and why? Is the Chapel not sufficiently commodious? Is there any particular stigma attached to the character of the people or preachers who occupy that building? Or, is it from an illiberal principle which ought not to exist among people who call themselves Christians?—or from what cause does the objection arise?

The friends of Temperance in St. John are anxious to know if they are to be deprived of the benefit of their usual Quarterly Meetings?—For unless the Society is soon called together there is much danger of its soon becoming a "valley of *dry* bones."

Feb. 29. *A Member of the Temperance Society.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1836.

The January English mail arrived in this city on Sunday afternoon. The London dates are to the 7th and Falmouth to the 9th of that month, consequently the intelligence is not so late by a day or two as that furnished by the arrival of the ship *Liverpool* at this port, which vessel brought London dates to the 9th January.—A number of items selected from the late papers are given in another column.

It will be seen that the French Government were fully satisfied with the explanations contained in President Jackson's *annual* Message to Congress, and were prepared to make the required payment. All apprehensions of war relating to that affair may therefore now be considered at an end.

The following Bills were passed by the House of Assembly between the 18th and 24th February, and sent to the Council for concurrence:—Bill to incorporate the *Shediac Rail Road Company.*—Bill for the division of the County of Gloucester into two Counties, and to provide for the representation and government of the new County.—Bill to incorporate the *Bay Verte Canal Company.*—Bill to amend the Law relating to the summary practice in the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas.—Bill to provide for the collection of the Revenue of the Province.—Bill to incorporate *The Restook Upper Mill Company.*—Bill to incorporate the *Saint John Hotel Company.*—Bill to incorporate the *Restook Lower Mill Company.*—Bill for the establishment of Circuit Courts, &c.

The Council have agreed to the Bill to provide for the expenses of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, without any amendment.—They have also agreed to the Bill to provide for the further increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of New Brunswick, and to continue and amend the Act for incorporating the said Bank; with amendments, to which they have desired the concurrence of the Assembly.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the new and interesting species of instruction and amusement offered them by the Rev. Dr. M'CULLOCH'S Lectures. His Lecture last evening on the Law of *Gravity or Attraction* must have opened sources of information entirely new to many of his audience. The experiments by his apparatus were in several instances very interesting. In a word, we venture to say, that if our readers only knew how much they are losing by not availing themselves of this opportunity of gratifying themselves, we feel certain that none of them would miss a single lecture.

The Rev. Dr. M'CULLOCH, of Pictou, has recently begun his "Philosophical Lectures and Experiments," in this City. We were sorry to observe that the audience, though most respectable, was rather scanty from various causes. On this account, the Rev. Gentleman is induced to re-commence his course, that all who may have been ignorant of his arrival, may yet have a fair opportunity of listening to his prelections. The talents, acquirements and labours of the Reverend Gentleman are so well known in Nova-Scotia, and his fame has been so widely spread from his writings, that the mere announcement of such a course might have been deemed sufficient to enkindle the desire of scientific knowledge in many minds, and secure a large attendance. Let it not be said, that the Lectures and Experiments, which drew crowded audiences and elicited great applause in Halifax, have here met with a damping reception. Do we lag so far behind our Nova-Scotian neighbours in scientific pursuit?—Shall the still small voice of sound philosophy be unheard amid the din of worldly business and pleasure? Will we not, going apart from that bustle, [illegible] peculiar language? * * * *

We understant that the series of experiments is brilliant, and we trust that they will attract a large number of spectators.—*Courier.*

POSTSCRIPT.—We were this morning favoured with Boston papers of the 24th and 25th ult. received per schr. Victory.—They acknowledge the receipt of Liverpool papers of the 21st January, but do not give an extract from them, except a few lines relating to the Cotton and Sugar markets, the former of which was very brisk with extensive demand; the latter somewhat languid, in consequence of the reported crops in the West Indies.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The Ship Chatham from Liverpool, Jan. 21st, arrived yesterday afternoon. We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Gorham, for the Liverpool Standard of the 19th. It contains no news of a general nature.

A slight depression in public securities had been caused at London by the news of the great fire at New-York.

FROM FRANCE.—The ship Rubicon arrived on Tuesday night from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 15th Jan. containing nothing of importance.

M. Bois-le-Comte is appointed to succeed M. Serrurier at the United States as Minister of France, but will not assume his functions until the friendly relations between the two countries are fully re-established.

A Paris paper of the 13th January says, that the public attention on that day, was divided between the melancholy details of the fire in New York, and the discussion of the Address to his Majesty, the King of the French, by the Chamber of Deputies. Subscriptions in aid of the more indigent sufferers, were immediately opened, both by French and American gentlemen.

A horrible massacre occurred in Barcelona on the 5th January. Some of the Carlist chiefs had escaped from prison, and at a Court Martial, some of them having been convicted of several acts of atrocity, were so slightly sentenced, that the troops attacked the citadel, putting all the prisoners to death. The mob almost all belonged to the 12th battalion of the National Guard, which contributed most powerfully to the revolution in August last. The first prisoner who fell was Col. O'Donnell, who was captured at Olot. His body was thrown from the rampart to the multitude below, who, after dragging him through all the streets, burnt his mutilated remains. At 7 o'clock in the evening of the ensuing day, there was a contest before the residence of the Captain General, between the troops and the mob.

On the night of the 6th, the whole of the wine stores of M. Sprenger and M. Motz, on the Facade des Charton at Bordeaux were consumed by fire, to-

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SERVER.

, March 1, 1836.

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gether with near 300 pipes of the finest wines. Loss estimated at 700,000 francs.

Advices from Constantinople to Dec. 10th, state that a new fleet has just been fitted out there, the destination of which was uncertain. Five first rate ships were already complete and four others nearly so. Three thousand sailors and gunners more than were necessary for the services of the batteries on the coast, had been collected in the fortresses of the Dardanelles.

"LEGISLATIVE REPORTER."

"We are sorry to perceive by the St. John papers, (with the exception of the Courier,) that the Editors have made *extensive* selections from the 'Reporter,' and to our knowledge, without contributing one fraction towards the support of that publication."—[We here omit a direct allusion to one of our contemporaries.]—"The Editors of those Journals must certainly be aware that they are seriously injuring the circulation of the 'Reporter,' and that, if they continue to trespass so largely on the columns of that publication, the Proprietor will have to withdraw from the enterprise; and the work—however much it may be desired—will, with the present Session, cease, unless the Legislature secure to the publisher the exclusive privilege of publishing their proceedings, and give him an annual grant."—*Miramichi Gleaner, Feb. 23.*

Considering ourselves implicated in the above charges of the Editor of the *Miramichi Gleaner*, we deem a few words in reply necessary,—and first, we beg leave to say, in *our own* behalf, that we are a *subscriber* to the "legislative Reporter," having put our name on the subscription list circulated by Mr. Bennett, the Reporter, and receive the numbers from Mr. Truro, the agent of the work in this city; and although we may not yet have paid the amount of subscription, it is our intention to do so previous to the close of the session:—therefore, as a *subscriber* to the publication, and publisher of a newspaper, we contend that we have a perfect right to make selections from the Reports so published as freely as from any other newspaper or periodical that we may meet with, containing the news of the day; this was one of our objects in subscribing to the publication. The first extract we made from its columns was duly referred to and acknowledged under our editorial head, and in some subsequent papers have given "credit" over the extracts. Secondly, Mr. Pierce must have forgotten at the time he penned his remarks, that he had the benefit of able and faithful Reports for five years, without having contributed "one fraction" towards the expense of Reporting; but regularly extracted from the St. John papers (in all probability to their detriment,) a large portion of the Debates that appeared in them. On the contrary, *six* extracts from *his* "Reporter" have been but few and small. Thirdly, as to the few extracts which are made from his Reports injuring their circulation, we must say we cannot believe it,—but that if their circulation is circumscribed, the true cause is to be attributed to the very imperfect and confused manner and style of the work itself, which is evident to every reader; and in proof of this assertion, reference may be made to the numerous *errata* inserted in the "Reporter's" own columns, and to the letters of the Hon. Speaker, and the learned Member for York, in the *Courier* of the 20th and 27th ult. Fourthly, we are quite willing that the Editor of the Miramichi *Gleaner* should obtain a protective Act and grant from the Legislature, as Reporter to the Assembly, if he can.

We have from the first intimation of Mr. Pierce's intention of publishing the Debates, been friendly to the plan, and published his prospectus and editorial notices, with remarks of our own, urging the support of the public to the work, and we still sincerely hope that he may be the gainer by the enterprise; we certainly should regret to learn of its proving a losing concern. —These remarks are merely in self-defence, for we do think that Mr. Pierce's attack is a very unbaned one and ungenerous one, and quite uncalled for, considering the very meagre extracts we have made from his publication.

To Correspondents.—"Juvenis," on the subject of Dr. M'Culloch's Lectures, we are sorry to say was only received to-day at too late an hour for insertion. City correspondents should send their favors directly to the printing office, and not through the Post-office.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

John Hamilton Grey, Edward Williston, and Stephen R. Thorne, Esquires, to be Public Notaries in this Province.

John Haviland, Esquire, to be a Coroner in King's County, in the room of Henry Nase, Esquire, resigned.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,
Hilary Term, 6th Wm. 4th.

James White Peters, Gentleman, having produced the usual Certificates, is called to the Bar, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Honourable Court.—*Royal Gazette.*

MONTREAL, February 4.—We are glad to perceive that the Home Government have at length made complaints to that of the United States of the "encroachments by the American fishermen upon the fishing grounds secured exclusively to British fishermen by the Convention of 1818," and that the Secretary of the United States Treasury has, in consequence issued a circular, directing officers of the customs in the collection districts where fishing vessels are licensed, to enjoin a strict observance of the limits assigned by the Convention for taking, drying and curing fish."—*Montreal Courier.*

Toronto, Feby. 6th.—Our Chamber of Notables re-assembled on Wednesday morning, and the Patriots have been engaged in a long talk ever since on a set of resolutions introduced by Mr. Mackenzie, demanding of the Lt. Governor, the dismissal of the Chief Justice from the Legislative Council—the dismissal of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals; and a thousand other things by far "too numerous to mention," in our paper to-day.

The Corn Trade.—The leading houses in the Corn Trade, both in London and in Liverpool, are earnestly occupied on the means of bringing to maturity a plan, which is said to have been already under the consideration of Government, by which Foreign Wheat under bond is to be allowed to be manufactured into flour and exported. Many of them are extremely sanguine on the subject, and believe that it will become the medium of introducing a new and valuable branch of trade into this country, without prejudice to the agricultural interest. They conceive, too, that under proper regulations no fraud can possibly be committed under it. They are preparing, consequently, a series of resolutions, which are to undergo discussion at the meetings of the trade, to be convened for this purpose. The ultimate object at which they aim is that of establishing the principle that all foreign wheat now bonded in this country, or hereafter to be brought into it, may either be manufactured into flour for exportation, or reserved for the home market at the option of the importer. But they would be content, it seems, in the mean time, to accept permission only so to manufacture the stock of bonded wheat on hand, which would allow a fair trial of the experiment without the slightest risk of compromiting any other interest in it. They have little doubt that such an experiment would be so satisfactory and conclusive in its results as to lead to the enactment of a general law on the subject. The chief argument by which they seek to reconcile the English agriculturist to the measure is, that a large portion of wheat of home growth would be used along with the foreign, in order to produce flour of the requisite fineness for the West Indian and South American markets. From the efforts now making in a trade of so great extent and importance, the measure will probably be forced on the attention of the Legislature in the course of the approaching session.—*Times.*

Capture of an armed Brig by a British man-of-war Schr.—Captain Stowe, of the British bark Osprey, from Montego Bay, informs us that he spoke, on the 20th Jan. off the west end of Cuba, H. B. M. schr. Pike, Lt. Com. Brookings, who informed him that two days previously he captured the brig Esmaralda, which had a crew of 36 men, and 8 long 18 pounders mounted. She was without papers, and it was supposed that she was a slaver, but had previously landed her slaves. Lt. Brookings, with his prize, was bound into Havana.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

French Squadron in the West Indies.—Capt. Stowe of the brig Bunker Hill, at this port, from Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Barts, informs that *a fleet of five sail of the line and six frigates*, had recently arrived at Fort Royal, (Martinique) from France: and that he left at St. Barts the French man-of-war schooner *Mutine*, stationed at that place.—*Ib.*

Liverpool, Jan. 2.—The Earl Keillie, from Quebec, for London, was capsized during a heavy gale about the 25th Nov. 100 miles to the eastward of the Banks; Captain and one man killed by the falling of the mizen mast, seven men drowned, and the second mate and two men starved to death. The vessel righted after losing her deck load and masts, and seventeen of the crew were taken off by the George Marsden, from Quebec, to Hull, after being seven days on the wreck. The Robert Isaac, at this port, from Savannah, spoke the George Marsden on the 21st Dec. and took from her eight of the crew of the Earl Keillie.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—From the Report made to the House of Assembly by the Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1835, we collect the following interesting details:—

Amount of Ordinary Duties collected at St. John, in 1835, on Merchandise not warehoused,	£32,739 17 10
Ad-valorem Duties do. do.	7477 3 6
Ordinary and Ad-valorem Duties on Merchandise warehoused,	364 19 7
Auction Duties,	1385 5 11½
Received from the Officers of His Majesty's Customs, on acc't of Duties under Acts of Parliament,	4948 18 4
For Licenses to Pedlars,	52 0 0
Duties on Foreign Horses,	15 0 0
On Foreign dead fresh Meats,	4 6 8
Total gross revenue at St. John,	£46,987 11 10½
From which deduct drawbacks, discounts for prompt payment, &c.	3971 11 9
Nett Rev. at St. John in 1835,	£43,016 0 1½

	Gross amount.	Nett.
At Miramichi,	£6969 13 6	6515 2 10
St. Andrews,	3281 12 8½	3218 8 2½
Dalhousie,	3092 6 0½	2915 1 9
Bathurst,	2364 9 1	2308 17 2
Richibucto,	1080 9 10½	1067 8 9
Total Revenue at West Isles,		846 12 4
" " Woodstock,		262 14 2
" " Saint Stephens,		310 1 10½
" " Fredericton,		63 0 10
" " Sackville,		27 3 10
" " Shediac,		16 8 5
Ordinary Duties at Bay du Verte,		14 15 0
Duty on a Foreign Horse at Petitcodiac,		5 0 0

Total Nett Revenue for the Province, exclusive of Light House, Hospital & Emigrant duties,	£60,716 15 3½

Statement of the sums collected at the several ports on the following accounts:

	Light Money.	Sick and disabled Seamen's fund	Emigrant Duty.
At St. John,	2020 1 0	935 19 0	644 2 4
St. Andrews,	544 2 4	257 19 8	18 3 4
St. Stephens,	69 10 4	30 17 0	
Grand Manan,	5 18 6		
West Isles,	112 12 4	42 5 8	38 6 8
Saint Martins,	4 10 11	0 15 4	
Miramichi,		485 9 10	25 15 0
Richibucto,		51 4 4	10 15 0
Shediac,		5 11 9	
Dalhousie,		96 11 1	5 15 0
Bathurst,		135 12 10	7 16 8
Totals—	£2756 15 5	2041 11 2	759 14 2
Expenditures in 1835.	2877 3 2	1919 14 5	1378 11 0

On these several accounts, large balances remained over from the preceding year; and on the 31st December, 1835, there remained in the Treasury, in Bonds, £25,170 9 2, and in Cash, £3617 13 4½—total £28,788 2 6½—as follows:

Balance in favor of the Province,	£27,131 8 6
Do. Light House House account,	70 11 8½
Do. sick & disabled Seamen's fund,	753 10 2
Do. Passenger and Emigrant fund,	1408 0 9
	£29,713 11 1½
Treasurer and Clerk's salary, 890*l.*—Office rent, &c. 125 8 7—	925 8 7
Total balance in the hands of the Hon. R. Simonds, Province Treasurer, on the 1st of January, 1836,	£28,788 2 6½
Do. in the hands of B. Robinson, Esq. Deputy Treasurer at St. Andrews,	2075 14 0
Do. R. Watson, do. at St. Stephens,	1 8 6
Do. C. H. Jouett, do. at West Isles,	728 13 4
Do. T. H. Peters, do. at Miramichi,	3968 4 11
Do. J. W. Weldon, do. at Richibucto,	570 4 0½
Do. W. Hannington, do. at Shediac,	7 16 1
Do. D. Stewart, do. at Dalhousie,	1299 17 3
Do. John Miller, do. at Bathurst,	1511 12 10
Do. M. Backhouse, do. at Sackville,	1 3 7
Do. J. Ketchum, do. at Woodstock,	15 0 0
Total bal. favoring the Province,	£38,962 18 1
Exclusive of Bonds lodged with the Attorney General for collection.	

The account of the Saint John Savings' Bank with the Province, for 1835, is as follows:

Balance in favor of the Institution on the 31st December, 1834,	£2367 4 1
Cash received in the year 1835,	2430 0 0
Interest,	197 14 2
	£4994 18 3
Deduct—am't of one Debenture paid, 406	1 0
Balance in favor of Savings' Bank,	£4588 17 3

Of the Warrants, amounting to £50,567 11s. which have been paid by the Province Treasurer in 1835, the objects may be classed under the following heads:

Parish Schools,	5565 19 0	
Madras do.	1016 13 6	
Grammar do.	1054 11 0	
College,	1064 11 1	—12,352 14 7
Oat Mills,	126 6 4	
Bear,	173 7 11	
Grain,	22 1 0	—321 15 3
Great Roads,	10,689 1 8	
Bye Roads and Buildings,	9580 0 3	
Improvement of river navigation,	100 0 0	—20,369 1 11
Expenses of the Legislature,		4187 0 0
Apprehension of Deserters,		26 5 8
Public Buildings,		1052 14 9
Packets and Couriers,		841 6 5
Law Expenses,		1395 12 4
Province Contingencies & Agents,		501 14 3
Charitable Purposes,		3008 1 6
Miscellaneous,		2253 13 10
Collecting and protecting Revenue,		2032 15 0
Total,		£50,567 11 0

The following are the articles which have produced the Ordinary Duties, and the ports at which they have been collected or secured:—

RUM.

St. John, Off, exported, 45,411	247,555	£17,983 7 9
St. Andrews, Off, exported, 438	22,960	
	22,522	1637 11 9
West Isles,	9,351	701 6 6
Miramichi, (*Nett*)	39,409	2955 13 6
Richibucto, do.	7,928	594 12 0
Shediac, do.	114	8 11 0
Dalhousie, do.	24,446	1834 19 0
Bathurst, do.	19,120	1446 15 0
Bay Verte, do.	140	10 10 0
	Gallons—370,775	£27,173 6 6

The stock on hand on the 31st December may be estimated at 500 puncheons, against none at the same period, 1834; which will leave the consumption of 1835 about 370,000 gallons—an increase of 80,000 gallons beyond that of 1834!

GIN, WHISKY, AND CORDIALS.

At St. John, 15,804 Gallons. Off, exported, 270	15,534	1165 1 0
Saint Andrews,	416	31 4 0
West Isles,	42	3 3 0
Miramichi,	5174	388 1 0
Richibucto,	483	36 4 6
Dalhousie,	2120	159 0 0
Bathurst,	1024	76 16 0
	24,793 gals.	£1859 9 6

BRANDY.

At St. John, 33,543 Gallons. Off, exported, 1090	32,453	3245 6 0
Saint Andrews,	932	93 0 4
West Isles,	48	3 12 0
Miramichi,	5068	506 16 0
Richibucto,	201	20 2 0
Dalhousie,	2222	222 4 0
Bathurst,	1488	148 16 0
	42,412 gals.	£4240 0 0

WINE.

At St. John, 48,817 Gallons. Off, exported, 1,156	47,661	3,596 5 6
Saint Andrews,	1,366	101 2 9
West Isles,	925	34 1 9
Miramichi,	2,948	267 19 6
Dalhousie,	1,191	117 13 0
Bathurst,	396	29 14 0
Richibucto,	449	42 6 0
Bay Verte,	39	3 0 0
Shediac,	58	4 7 0
Gallons,	54,094	£4,196 9 6

MOLASSES.

At St. John, 211,520 Gallons. Off, exported, 2,819	208,601	869 11 9
Saint Andrews,	27,275	113 12 11
West Isles,	8,462	35 5 2
Miramichi,	45,640	190 3 4
Richibucto,	8,130	33 17 6
Dalhousie,	12,777	53 4 9
Bathurst,	21,524	89 13 8
Shediac,	224	0 18 8
Gallons,	332,633	£1,386 7 9

BROWN SUGAR.

At St. John, 11,333 Cwts. Off, exported, 689	10,644	1,330 10 0
Saint Andrews,	1,506	188 5 0
West Isles,	294	36 15 0
Miramichi,	1,126	140 15 0
Richibucto,	254	31 15 0
Dalhousie,	228	28 10 0
Bathurst,	460	57 10 0
Bay Verte,	10	1 5 0
	14,522 cwt.	£1,815 5 0

	COFFEE. Lb.		LOAF SUGAR. Lb.		DRIED FRUITS. Cwt.	
At St. John,	34,869	at 11—£1634 4s. 9d.	138,017	at 14—£7753 18s.	717	at 25—£896 16s.
St. Andrews,	2,835		5,420		26	
West Isles,	176					
Miramichi,	3,343		22,485		77	
Richibucto,	836		2,380			
Dalhousie,	1,000		4,821		7	
Bathurst,	558		3,585			
	43,737		176,638		827	

The Duties on British Manufactures have produced upwards of £8600; articles of Foreign production and manufacture, on which Ad-valorem Duties are imposed, upwards of £1000; the rest arise from Duties on miscellaneous items, and from impositions at the Custom House under Acts of the Imperial Parliament.—*Courier of Saturday.*

Drunkenness.—Job Luther was brought before the Court for being a habitual drunkard. Mrs. Burt proved that she knew him to leave home intoxicated 9 *days out of* 18, *and* 12 *out of* 21. When brought into Court he was beastly intoxicated. His Honor told him that he ought to think it a mercy there was such a place as the House of Correction. It may be the means of reclaiming him. He was sentenced to 3 months.—*Boston Times.*

MARRIED,

On the 24th Jan. by the Rev. Michael Pickles, (Wesleyan Missionary,) Mr. George Nickerson, to Miss Sarah A. Gamblin, both of Sussex.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. James Vincent, to Miss Abigail Seacord, both of the Parish of Sussex.

On the 18th ult. by the same, Mr. John Smith, of Hampton, to Miss Maria Blair, of Sussex.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Duncan Campbell, to Miss Sarah Jane Sproul, both of Sussex.

On the 24 ult. by the Rev. J. B. Strong, (Wesleyan Missionary,) Mr. William Crossman, to Miss Maria Bowser, all of Sackville, County of Westmoreland.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Joseph Dobson, of Sussex Vale, to Miss Ruth Trenholm, of Point de Bute, Westmoreland.

DIED,

Yesterday evening, after a tedious illness which he bore with christian fortitude, in sure and certain hope of a glorious immortality, Mr. William Nugent, a native of Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland.—He has left a disconsolate wife and three small children to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and tender father.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 o'clock, from his late residence in Brussels-street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

Suddenly, on the 12th ult. at the residence of her father, at Salisbury, (Westmoreland County,) after an illness of only two days, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. James Robertson, aged 15 years.

At St. Andrews, on Thursday the 18th ult. Mr. William Sherlock, aged 32 years, a native of Renagh, (County of Tipperary,) Ireland.—At same place, on Wednesday the 10th ult. Mr. Jackson Armstrong, aged 42 years, a native of Ballyriffe, (County Derry,) Ireland.

Miss Sarah Mary Harcourt, third daughter of his Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands died on the 22nd ult. at the Palace, Corfu.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

31. *Friday*, ship Liverpool, Johnston, Liverpool, 47—E. Barlow & Sons, goods.—Left ship James [illegible] Feb.; Sarah, Sinclair, of ditto, for Savannah, in a few days. A large barque, said to be the Beverley, hence, was reported off Liverpool, when the L. sailed.—On Thursday morning last, off Cape Sable, saw a barque, supposed to be the Louisa, Ball, hence, for Gloucester.
32. Brig Mary Ann, Ellis, Boston, 2—D. & P. Hatfield, ballast.
33. *Monday*, ship Victoria, Atchison, Castine,—J. Whitney, ballast.
34. *This day*, sch'r Victory, Best, Boston, 3—Wheeler & Gove, assorted cargo.
35. Samuel Gould, Foreman, New-York; 9—B. Tilton, flour, tea, &c.—On the 25th ult. off South Shoal of Nantucket, lost a seaman overboard, named Richard Humbert, a native of England.—Reports sch'r Pride, 13 days from Halifax, arrived at New-York, with loss of two seamen overboard, named Richard Star and John Murphy.

CLEARED,

Ship Industry, M'Gill, Gloucester, timber.
Elizabeth Scott, Liverpool, timber.
Glasgow, Stephenson, Cork, timber.

Brig Emperor, Beyen, of this port, from Turk's Island, for Baltimore, was spoken on the 13th of February, in lat. 32, long. 72, with loss of mainmast.

Arrived off Savannah, on the 31st Dec. barque Brothers, Poole, of this port, 41 days from Liverpool.

Sch'r Catherine, Lingley, hence, at Boston, Feb. 23.

Arrived at Liverpool, Jan. 30, ship Sir Archibald Campbell, Laidley, Richibucto; 5th, Kirkella, Brown, St. John; 8th, Albion, Fisher, do.—At Cove, the Condor, (late Athol, washed overboard,) from Halifax; Northumbrian, from Picton; Messenger, from Pugwash; and Lord Melville, Redpath, St. John.

Cleared at Liverpool, Jan. 19th, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robertson, Savannah. Advertised, 21st, Manchester, for New Orleans. Entered for loading, Sarah, for Savannah.

Greenock, Dec. 29.—The King's Cove, Smith, arrived here from Newfoundland, sailed 2d inst. On the night of the 4th, in lat. 49, long. 52, in a sudden squall, was hove on her beam ends, had her boats stove, lost sails, spars, &c. and was obliged to cut away the foremast, and lay to for four days during the heavy gales. On the 24th, in lat. 55, long. 16, spoke the Rokeby, from St. Andrews, to Hull, under jury mast, having lost her three masts by the board, and had her boats, bulwarks, &c. washed away.

The Resolution, of London, was passed 6th inst. in lat. 46, long. 40, water-logged, with main and mizen masts gone, decks swept, and the crew in the foretop, by the Marchioness of Queensbury, arrived here—which vessel lay to for 24 hours, but the gale increasing, could render no assistance.

FOR SALE,—Five Shares of the Stock of the *Avon Bridge Company*,—Fifty per Cent. paid in. Apply at this Office.
1st March, 1836.

WANTED,—An active Man Servant that understands the ordinary duties of a servant, taking charge of a Horse, &c. Also, an active female Servant that understands cooking, waiting at table, and the usual work about a house. None need apply without respectable references.—Apply at this Office.
March 1st.

SITUATION WANTED.

THE Subscriber will be leaving Mr. WHITNEY on the 30th April next, and would be glad to obtain another situation at or after that period.
ROBERT REID.
St. John, 1st March, 1836.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A THIRTY hour Pocket CHRONOMETER WATCH, of a superior quality, can be had cheap at the store of the subscriber in Dock-street. JAMES AGNEW,
Watch and Clock Maker, &c.
St. John, 1st March.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of choosing Directors, will take place at the Company's Office, on Monday the 7th March next, at 1 o'clock.
By Order. D. JORDAN,
St. John, Feb. 29. *Secretary*

Debating Society.

THE *Saint John Young Men's Debating Society* will in future meet on Wednesday Evenings, (instead of Thursday,) precisely at 8 o'clock, at their Room in the Masonic Hall.
By Order of the President.
27th February, 1836.

Abstinence Society.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Saint John ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, will be holden in the Baptist Session Room, on Wednesday Evening, March 2d, commencing at 7 o'clock.
27th February. Z. ESTEY.

FLOUR, CORN, FEATHERS, &c.

Just received ex sch'r Samuel Gould, *from New-York:*
467 BAGS round CORN,
75 Barrels Rye FLOUR,
50 barrels Corn Meal; 5 barrels Clover Seed,
4 casks Dried Apples.
—IN STORE—
75 barrels Navy Bread; 25 barrels Pilot Bread,
5 bales good Feathers; 10 doz. painted Pails.
All of the above will be sold low for prompt payment by CHARLES M'LAUCHLAN,
1st March. *No. 19, South Market Wharf*

Navy Bread, Tobacco, & Raisins.

150 BARRELS fine Navy BREAD,
50 kegs TOBACCO,
100 boxes very fine Cluster Raisins, and
5¾ boxes fresh Bunch Muscatel ditto;
Will be landing To-Morrow, ex schooner *Samuel Gould*, from New-York.—For sale by
1st March. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

TOBACCO & RICE.

39 KEGS, good quality—now landing, ex schooner *Victory* from Boston.
—ON HAND—
A few Tierces RICE,—for sale by
1st March. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

Just received and for sale by the subscriber:
35 KEGS No. 1 RICHMOND TOBACCO,
—of a very superior quality.
March 1. JOHN WALKER.

BARLEY.

Just received per sch'r Elizabeth, from Halifax:
600 BUSHELS of BARLEY;—to be sold very low if taken from the vessel. JOHN WALKER.
1st March, 1836.

East India Company's Tea.

Landing, ex schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:
48 CHESTS Superior CONGO.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
March 1.

REGULAR PACKET.

The very superior new Schooner
DART,
Will continue to ply as heretofore between *St. John, Digby*, and *Annapolis*,—leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis on *Saturday*, and Digby for St. John on *Thursday*. For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. CHARLES M'LAUCHLAN, South Market Wharf, St. John,—LAWRENCE HALL, Annapolis,—J. H. F. RANDOLPH, Digby,—or to the Master on board.
March 1, 1836. JAMES TANCH.

Post Office Notice.

THE MAILS for Nova-Scotia by the Steam Boat will hereafter be closed on Saturdays at seven o'clock, P. M.—And for St. Andrews, &c. by the same route, on Wednesdays at 7 P. M. until further notice.—The Office will be open from half-past 6 till 7, on those evenings, for the purpose of receiving Letters. St. John, 23d Feb., 1836.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY CUMMING, in Queen-street, now occupied by Dr. BOYLE.
—ALSO—
The HOUSE in Britain-street, belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM EWING, now occupied by Mr. HENRY TILBE.—Possession of both will be given on 1st May next.
W. & F. KINNEAR,
Attornies for the Heirs, &c.
St. John, 23d February, 1836.

SEEDS.

T. WALKER

HAS received per *Catherine* from Boston, and late arrivals from England, a general assortment of GARDEN, GRASS, and FLOWER SEEDS,—warranted the growth of the year 1835.
St. John, 2d February, 1836.

FLOUR,
Dried Apples, and Corn Brooms.
Received by the Subscriber,
A FRESH Supply of Genesee Family FLOUR; DRIED APPLES, and CORN BROOMS,—for sale. *G. CHADWICK.*
2d February.

FOR SALE,

THOSE valuable and pleasantly situated Premises, in Morris-street, St. John, owned by the Subscriber; consisting of Two Dwelling HOUSES, with a Barn and other Out-houses attached—all in good repair. For particulars, apply to JOHN MOYES, on the Premises, or to
GEORGE THOMSON.
N. B.—He also offers for Sale or Lease, a SAW MILL on the South Bay stream, with a sufficient quantity of Spruce LOGS for the ensuing season's Sawing.
Portland, January 30, 1836.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
GOODS,
SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber commences this day the sale of his Extensive STOCK IN TRADE, *at greatly reduced prices, which will be continued at private sale until Wednesday, the 30th March next, when the remainder will be offered at Auction.*

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—*consisting of*

VERY fine black and fancy colors Broad CLOTHS, Habit do., fancy Buckskins and fine double mill'd Cassimeres and Kersies, for pantaloons; Pilot Cloths and Flushings, Petershams, Padding and padding Canvas, Druggets, plain white and red Flannels of finest Saxon and Welsh Wool, do. stout and very fine twill'd do., green Baize; blue, green, drab and fawn watered Moreens, embossed do., Merinos, Shalloons, Bombazins, Norwich Crapes, Scotch Tartans, Hearth Rugs, a few pieces Kidderminster and Brussels Carpeting, Footstools, Ottomans, &c.

SHIRTINGS, LININGS, COTTONS, &c.—*consisting of*

Common and very fine bleach'd Shirtings, very stout unbleach'd do., plain rolled black and fancy sleeve Linings, sarsnet Linings, Cotton and Union Bed Tick, white Counterpanes, black cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Jaconet, check and corded Muslins, plain and fancy twill'd Prints, printed Swiss Dress Patterns, Ginghams and printed Muslins, Regatta and common striped Shirting Cotton, Scotch Homespuns, Apron Checks, fancy printed Aprons, fancy Gingham Cravats, printed fancy cotton pocket Handkerchiefs, Scotch Cambricks, Merino & printed worsted Shawls, Silk do., a few very fine French do., Ladies' white and colored Stays.

HABERDASHERY—*consisting of*

Tailors' and Milliners's best sewing Silks, Cotton Balls, Tapes, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Men's best India Rubber Braces, fine elastic cotton web do., Labourer's very stout do., white and colored knitting and darning Cotton, patent Military Silk Stocks, fancy silk and princetta do., linen Collars, silk and cotton Ferretting, Carpet Lace, a large stock of metal, bone and silk Buttons, Combs of all kinds, best quality Needles; hair, nail, tooth, crumb and cloth Brushes.

LINENS, &c.

Brown and bleach'd huckaback Towelling, 9-4 & 4-4; Osnaburg, Scotch Dowlas, fine Linen Sheeting, superior damask Table Linen, damask Napkins, fine Shirting Linens (*warranted of best quality*), Lawns, very fine and common black and brown Hollands.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN HOSIERY.

Mens' bleach'd and brown cotton Drawers, lambs' wool and merino do., brown and fancy cotton Half Hose, lambs' wool and silk do., long sleeved fine lambs' wool and merino Shirts, best Berlin and woollen Gloves, kid Gloves of all colors, Hexam tann'd do., white buck and Woodstock do., worsted Cravats and Cuffs; silk, cotton and worsted Night Caps; ladies' white, black and fancy cotton Worsted; mohair, Angola, lambs' wool and silk Hose, silk ankled do., a large assortment of all colors kid Gloves, silk do.

SILKS, CRAPES, &c.

5-4, 4-4 & 10 inch black Crapes, 4-4 white and green do., plain figured and watered Silks, Persians, best quality black Vesting Velvet, Bonnet do., bonnet Plush, Silk Vesting, Ladies' China crape Handkerchiefs, gauze do., Scaris, Mens' best plain and twill'd white and printed silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, best quality black silk Cravats, Ladies' lace and gauze Veils,

FURS.

Sable, Gill, white and grey Squirrel Muffs and Boas, common black Boas.

—ALSO—

A few of Mackintosh & Co's. patent waterproof Capes, Cloaks, Overalls, and the waterproof Camlet for Cloaks, &c.

P. DUFF.
Corner of Prince William and Church-streets,
St. John, 24th February, 1836.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle aged person, who has served several years in this city; is capable for either retail or wholesale business, and good reference as to character can be obtained.—Apply at this Office. February 16.

MR. GEORGE WHEELER, Barrister & Attorney at Law, has resumed the practice of his profession in this City.—Office, in Bragg's building, King-street, in the Room adjoining that of Messrs. W. & F. Kinnear.
St. John, 16th February.—2†

CANDLES, NAILS, &c.

Just received, per sch'r Industry, from Halifax:
100 BOXES Mould CANDLES,—4's and 6's;
12 Casks 4dy Cut NAILS, (200 lbs. each,)
2 Large ANCHORS,
1 Ship's WHEEL, and 1 ditto BELL.
Which will be sold low if applied for immediately.
9th Feb.—3† I. & J. G. WOODWARD.

☞NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of
EWING & PATTEN,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All Persons having any demands against the said firm, will please render their accounts for adjustment, and all those indebted, will make immediate payment to ALEXANDER EWING, who is duly authorised to settle the same.
ALEXANDER EWING,
WILLIAM P

Insurance Notices.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Office, LONDON.

THE Subscriber hereby begs leave to inform the Public, that he is duly appointed, by Power of Attorney, Agent for the above Office, and that he is prepared to issue Policies of Assurance on all insurable property in this Province and in Nova-Scotia, viz. —on DWELLING HOUSES, FURNITURE, SHIPS on the Stocks and in Port, STORES, MILLS, GOODS, &c.

Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

not exceeding £5000 on any one Risk, and upon terms as moderate as other similar institutions.—He is also empowered to adjust and pay claims which may arise in certain cases.

The PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE has been extensively known in this country for many years past; and as its means are ample, which together with the high reputation it has long sustained for liberality and promptness in adjusting and paying losses, leaves little doubt of the security of parties covered by its Policies.

Written applications from any part of this Province or Nova-Scotia, describing the Properties to be insured, with the particulars of situation, materials of which buildings are composed, &c. &c., will be promptly attended to.

JAMES KIRK,
Agent and Attorney.

St. John, 26th January, 1836.

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.*

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. W. 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.

Protection, Marine and Fire Insurance Agency.

THE subscriber being duly authorized by the PROTECTION Office, of Hartford, Connecticut, to issue Policies of Insurance as well upon Sea Risks, whether Vessels, Cargo, or Freight; as upon Buildings and other property, against loss or damage by Fire—now begs leave to solicit the patronage of Ship Owners and Merchants, and other persons owning property in this City and other parts of the Province. —The PROTECTION Office has carried on business for several years past in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada, as well as in this Province, and its character for liberality and equity in settling losses is already well established. In all applications for Insurance, a written statement of the nature of the risk and amount to be covered, will be required.

Office of the Agent upon the second floor in the store of Messrs. Blakslee & Estey, head of the North Market wharf, where attendance will be given at all business hours.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, N. B., 1st May, 1835.

Spirits, Brandy, Gin, &c.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

140 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS,
40 Ditto Demerara Rum,
5 Puncheons Lime Juice,
5 Ditto West India Shrub.
10 Pipes BRANDY, } approved quality,
20 Hhds. Ditto, }
3 Pipes Pale Ditto,—a very superior article,
10 Hhds. Holland GENEVA,
10 Qr. Casks White WINE, good, & low price.
10 Hhds. } very Bright SUGAR.
10 Tierces }

—ALSO—

Chests Bohea TEA, } *From the Hon. E. I. Company's Warehouse, Halifax.*
Chests Fine Bohea Do.
Chests Congo, Souchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder Do. }

WITH

A General Assortment of Bottled WINES, London PORTER, and GROCERIES.

St. John, 22d Dec. JOHN WALKER.

BRITISH GOODS.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of purchasers to his present Stock of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,—*comprising among other articles, the following:*

200 PIECES white and red plain and twilled FLANNELS,
50 do. white and red Serges, and Welsh Flannels,
100 pairs rose, Witny and point BLANKETS,
50 pieces milled Kerseys, Pilot Cloths, Flushings, and Paddings,
60 pieces fine and superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; 20 rolls CARPETING,
300 pieces Dark printed CALICOS,
100 ditto lining Sarsnets, Jaconets, Furniture Prints, &c.; 200 pieces of Book, Jaconet, Checked and Mull Muslins,
500 pieces Apron Checks, Shirting Stripes, and Shirting Cotton, Cotton Dowlas, &c.
50 pieces Diaper Linens, Hollands, Cotton Velvet,
100 pieces French Ginghams,
50 pieces Merinos, Plaids, and Camblets,
50 pieces plain and figured Gro de Naples,
200 pieces black and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
500 pieces Ribbons; a very extensive assortment of Bobbinets, Laces, Edgings, and Quillings; Blond Nets; Blond Laces and Edgings; Ladies' Jean Stays, cotton Handkerchiefs, Shawls, 60 doz. Linen Threads, 20 do. Bed Cords, 20 do. Salmon Twine, 2000 gross Buttons, 100 doz. Scrubbing Brushes, 100 sets Shoe Brads, 50 dozen cloth, hair and paint Brushes, 6 casks double refined Loaf Sugar, 2 bales Seamen's Slop Clothing, well assorted; 2 chests E. I. Indigo, 200 boxes Liverpool Soap, 20 boxes Poland Starch, 20 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 40 kegs Mustard, 10 kegs Ginger, 4 barrels Blacking, 100 coils Cordage, 29 dozen men's Silk and Beaver Hats, 12 crates Earthenware, well assorted; 60 chests and boxes Bohea, Congo, Souchong, and Hyson TEAS; 100 reams Wrapping Paper, 200 boxes Mould Candles.—For sale at a small advance on first cost, with liberal credits.

22d December, 1835. JOHN KERR.

CUTLERY, &c.

Just received ex ships Elizabeth and Louisa, from Liverpool, an additional Stock of the finest CUTLERY *and* BRITANNIA METAL WARE, *with various other useful Goods of superior quality, viz.:—*

IVORY Guard and Game Carvers; patent Knife Sharpeners, Steels, &c.; self-tip guard and game Stag Carvers, patent Knife Sharpener; Buck, Cocoa, and black tip ditto ditto; Setts, 24 pieces black and fancy handled Dinner Knives and four-pronged Forks; Setts, black tipped and common ditto ditto; Oyster knives; Bread ditto; Bachers' ditto, and Sheath do.; Spanish spring Knives; Sportsmen's Knives; Desk Knives; cards fine Knives and best steel Scissors, in great variety; pocket Knives, with timber scribe; seamen's Knives, and 2 blade ditto; cases of Razors, single and double, of superior quality; superior Razor Strops, and Paste for ditto; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, neatly fitted; patent Cork Screws; Gothic ditto; common ditto; plated Table FORKS and Fish SLICES; Ivory Egg Spoons; Mustard do.; Britannia Metal Tea, and Coffee Pots; Percolaters, Cream Jugs, with covers; Sugar Basins; Mustards, Peppers, Soup Ladles, Toddy do., Sauce do.; Tea and Table Spoons; hot water Jugs, with covers; Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays and Snuffers, Snuff Boxes, copper Powder Flasks and Chargers.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of Files, Rasps, Saws, Edge Tools, Scotch Screw Augurs, Joiner's Tools, Planes, Plane Irons; Mason's and Plasterer's Trowels; Mincing Knives and Meat Choppers; Mill Saws, cross-cut Saws, pit Saws, and Veneering ditto. *Also,*—200 CIRCULAR SAWS, of best cast steel, assorted, from 12 to 40 inches diameter—with spindles for fitting them up.

All of the above can be faithfully recommended, and warranted of the first quality, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices at the store of the subscriber.

EDWARD DRURY.

St. John-street, January 26.

26th January, 1836.

Received per barque LOUISA, *from Liverpool:*

CASES and Boxes of CUTLERY, containing—
Ivory Table and Dessert Knives, balance handles, (without forks,)
Ivory Table and Dessert ditto, ditto, sets 51 pieces,
Do. Carvers, with patent Knife Sharpener on Fork,
Do. do. for Game,
Sets green bone and cocoa handle Table and Dessert Knives and Forks,
Cases of Elliott's superior RAZORS,
Also, an assortment of Rogers's Pen and Pocket Knives, &c. &c.

W. D. W. HUBBARD.

N. B.—40 Shares in the *New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Stock*, for sale.

21st January, 1836.

The subscriber has received per the Elizabeth from Liverpool:

2 TRUNKS Ladies' London made Shoes; 260 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 Merinos, Bombazetts, and Shalloons; 7 bales SLOPS and ready made Clothing; 4 cases containing a handsome assortment of SHAWL DRESSES and fancy Haberdashery; Valentia and Toilinet Vestings; Cotton Reels, &c.; 4 bales comprising a valuable invoice of Superfine and fine Broad CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; 1 bale extra fine PATENT THREADS; 1 box JEWELLERY; 3 casks CUTLERY, &c. comprising in the assortment the following:—1000 dozen pen, pocket, and jack Knives, 200 do. Scissors, 400 do. Table Knives and Forks, 50 do. Shoe Knives, 400 cards pen and pocket Knives, 200 do. pocket and fancy Scissors, 300 dozen Britannia Metal Tea and Table Spoons, 200 do. closet, cupboard, chest, and pad Locks; 20 boxes and 50 ½ ditto fresh Muscatel Raisins; 10 barrels fresh Lexia Cooking ditto; 3 caroteels Zante Currants; 50 boxes Liverpool SOAP; 4 pipes raw and boiled Linseed Oil.

Ex ship Barlow from Liverpool:

750 London made Velvet, Valentia, Silk, & Cloth VESTS; 12 pieces blue, brown, and olive Petershams; 10 do. extra superfine black CASSIMERE; 58 ends blue, black, and fancy colored Broad CLOTHS, comprising an assortment well deserving the attention of purchasers; 200 pieces fashionable dark printed CALICOS; 50 do. Brussels and Turkey CARPETS; 400 lbs. Worsted Yarn; 1 pipe raw Linseed OIL.

The above, with an extensive stock of Merchandize in store, are offered for sale on liberal credit, at a fair advance.

JOHN KERR.

PORK, BEEF, &c.

Per ship PRUDENCE, *from Londonderry:*

160 BARRELS Prime Mess PORK,
50 tierces Best Mess BEEF,
100 boxes Dipt CANDLES,
2 tons Salted Calf Skins,
1 bale PILOT CLOTHS,
1 bale Ginghams and Checks,
1 box Gimp and Swiss Laces and Nett,
138 pair Men's Trowsers; 80 Pilots' Spencers,
14 Camblet Cloaks; 60 fashionable Waistcoats,
2 cases Diapers,
2 bales coarse Baizes and Flannels.

All for sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.

January 19, 1836.—4†

RUM AND SUGAR.

Landing This Day from on board the LA PLATA, *from Jamaica, on the North Market Wharf:*

50 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM,
20 Hogsheads Jamaica SUGAR,

Will be sold low on the Quay.

19th January. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Barlows & Ketchum

Have received per brig Edwin, and barque Woodman, from Liverpool:

6 BALES white and unbleached COTTONS,
4 ditto Fancy PRINTS,
2 ditto Merinos and Stuffs; 1 case Sarsnetts,
2 ditto Red and White FLANNELS,
1 ditto Counterpanes—assorted,
2 ditto ready-made CLOTHING,
1 Case—containing Printed Merino, Tartan and scarlet Shawls, printed Cotton ditto, fancy Cravats, Cambric Handkerchiefs assorted, an assortment of Muslins, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.
1 Case, containing an assortment Cotton Reels,
1 ditto Furniture Prints; 1 ditto Umbrellas,
1 ditto Cloth and Hair Brushes,
2 bales Mattresses; 1 case LINENS,
1 case Paper, and Account Books,
2 hogsheads refined LOAF SUGAR,
1 bale Raven's Duck; cases Gents. HATS,
2 bales Strelitz Osnaburgs,
1 case Gloves and Vestings,
1 case Bunting and Ship's Colors,
10 crates well assorted Earthenware,
Sheet and Pig Lead; Sheet and Block Tin,
100 boxes SOAP,
20 pipes superior Irish WHISKY,
1 package Hardware; ¼ Ton ZINC.

AT THE WAREHOUSE—20 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-casks Teneriffe White WINE.

All of which will be sold very low.

8th December, 1835.

Per Halcyon from New-York:

6 TIERCES RICE,
40 Barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD,
25 Barrels Winter PIPPINS,
50 Bags round Yellow CORN, two bushels each,
6 Dozen Lemon Syrup,
6 Barrels Hickory NUTS,
Ditto Pea and Chesnuts, 1 bale Mocha Coffee,
Curry Combs for Oxen,
2 Barrels QUINCES.

Ex ship Camilla, from Liverpool:

20 Boxes Glenfield's Brown SOAP,
20 Ditto Mould CANDLES.

—IN STORE—

20 Barrels excellent Country PORK,
15 Bags PEPPER.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.

St. John, 10th Nov. 1835.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per brig Spruce:

100 BARRELS Irish Mess PORK,
85 do. ditto BEEF,
16 bales BACON; 48 boxes Pipes,
20 boxes Mould Candles; 200 do. Liverpool Soap,
10 boxes Starch; 14 boxes assorted Threads,
13 bales and boxes PAPER,
4 cases Men's HATS; 2 bales Blankets,
2 bales Flannels; 1 box Jackets and Shirts, &c.,
9 boxes Prints and Cottons,
7 cases Irish LINENS; 2 bales Baizes.

Also, per Scotia:

56 Canada STOVES; 20 casks GLASSWARE.

And per Plough Boy:

26 assorted Franklin STOVES; 4 Cooking do.

January 5.—4† J. & H. KINNEAR.

CHAIRS.

Just received per sch'r Catherine M'Gill, from Boston:

12 DARK Cane-seat CHAIRS,
10 large raised-seat Rocking ditto,
12 fancy top Chairs—Scrowl Fronts,
18 ditto, without Scrowls,
6 common ditto, half size, mortice tops,
12 common ditto; 24 Tremont pattern, extra,
2 dark Dish Stools.

—IN STORE—

10 barrels Country BEEF,
10 ditto do. PORK; 75 CHEESE,
56 Beef Tongues.

December 8. LOCKHART & CRANE.

SALT & COALS AFLOAT,

Just received *ex ship Charlotte* from Liverpool.

—ALSO:—

CHAIN Cables, from ⅜ to 1 inch, } assorted,
ANCHORS, from 3 to 13 cwt. }
8 Casks of Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
Barrels COAL TAR,
10 Hhds. } BRANDY,
5 Pipes }
2 Pipes Hollands GIN,
50 Boxes Mould CANDLES,
Crates Earthenware; Oakum, &c. &c.

For sale by JAMES KIRK.

8th Dec. 1835.—6†

PORT WINE.

2 PIPES, } Very Superior
2 Hogsheads, } PORT WINE;
2 Quarter casks, }
4 Cases, (each 3 doz.) }

Received from a very respectable House in Oporto, via Newfoundland, by way of trial,—for sale by

8th Dec. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

WAKEFIELD STORE.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received per steamer John Ward, *from St. John, the following GOODS, which he offers for sale at his Store in Wakefield, Carleton County:—*

GREEN Baize, red and white Flannel, Flannel Drawers, Ticking, Scotch Homespun, Checks, Merinos, Calicos, Cotton Reels, Bombazetts, Cassimeres, Petersiane, Moleskins, Braces, cloth and homespun Trousers, grey and white Cotton, Osnaburg, Ribbons assorted colors, Thread, silk and gauze Handkerchiefs, Snuff Boxes, pocket Combs, Pins and Needles, Scissors & Penknives, Buttons, dead Eyes, Studs, Fur Caps, Windsor Soap, Candles, Silk Gloves....Together with a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

MICHAEL DORAN.

Wakefield, 5th Dec. 1835.

CHOICE WINES,

PER "SAINT HILDA," FROM LONDON.

The subscriber has just received per the ship St. Hilda, from London:

4 QUARTER Casks Superior Old PORT WINE; 4 quarter-casks Sherry do.

—ALSO—

30 Cases, containing each 2 and 3 dozen of Hock, Moselle, Claret, Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES, of very fine quality,—and which are offered for sale at moderate prices.

IN STORE:

10 Hogsheads genuine Old Cognac BRANDY,
5 ditto Hollands Geneva,
2 Puncheons prime Malt Whiskey.

November 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

RYE FLOUR, CORN & PORK.

100 BARRELS RYE FLOUR,
500 bushels Yellow CORN,—in bags and bulk—per *Active*, from Philadelphia.
100 barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK, of superior quality—per *S. Hilda*, from London,—and for sale very low if taken from the vessels.

Nov. 24. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

GOODS.

By the arrival of the St. Hilda, from London, the subscriber has received an addition to his former Stock of LINES *and* TWINES—*which now consist of—*

400 DOZEN Cod and Pollock LINES,
4000 lbs. fine Salmon TWINE,
5000 lbs. Seine TWINE,
200 dozen Herring TWINE,
24 Herring NETS;

Which are offered wholesale on better terms than they can be imported.

17th November. JAMES T. HANFORD.

LOAF SUGAR, &c.

10 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR,
15 bales CARPETINGS,
3 bales Homespuns and Checks, [yarn,
25 tons Cordage, assorted, 8½ inch to 2 yarn Spun-
16 bales CANVAS, No. 1 to 7,
2 bales Twines and Linen Threads,
3 cases Carpet Rugs and Bed Covers,
2 bales 9-4 and 10-4 Horse Blankets,
8 bales FLANNELS—Welsh, swanskin and red, plain—also, red and white twilled, for Drawers,
50 boxes London Mould Candles,
3 tons Copper Bolts; 2 tons Composition Spikes.

—ALSO—

8 Hogsheads } very fine Brown SUGAR,
40 Barrels }
40 Casks WINES, assorted.

November 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FALL GOODS.

Per Elizabeth Bentley, and Emigrant:

BALES of 10-4 BLANKETS,
Ditto white, red and yellow Flannels,
Ditto of White SERGES,
Ditto SLOPS, consisting of red and blue Flannel Shirts, Monkey and Pea Jackets and Trowsers; Bales Grey COTTONS,
Boxes HATS.

—ALSO—

2 Tons BOLT ROPE, assorted; and Materials for a Vessel about 450 Tons register, consisting of Chain Cables, Anchors, Gang of Rigging, Canvas, &c.—For sale by

Nov. 10. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

FALL GOODS.

Ex ship Elizabeth Bentley, from Liverpool:

4 BALES SLOPS, containing Pea and Monkey Jackets, Flushing Trousers, Drawers, Guernsey Frocks, &c.
1 bale, 39 pieces, superfine blue and black Broad CLOTHS; 1 case, 50 pieces, dark Prints,
100 pieces MERINOS—assorted colours,
20 ditto Bombazeen,
1 bale rose and point Blankets,
2 cases mens' Hats; 50 pieces white Serge,
5 pieces green Baize; 1 caroteel Zante Currants,
2 pipes Linseed OIL.

November 19. JAMES OTTY.

Steam Mills to Let.

THE Subscribers offer to Lease until the first of May next, those valuable STEAM MILLS in the Parish of Portland, in complete order for grinding Grain or sawing Deals or Boards.

ALLEN OTTY,
I. L. BEDELL.

St. John, 26th January, 1836.

TO LET—*From 1st of May next:*

THAT commodious HOUSE and SHOP fronting on Nelson-street, at present in the occupation of Mr. John M'Gillevray and others. Apply to

26th Jan. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Valuable Property for Sale.

AS the subscriber is making arrangements to have the Province, he offers for sale that valuable and pleasantly situated Property, owned and partly occupied by himself, fronting on Duke and Sidney-streets,—consisting of three Dwelling HOUSES, occupying two corner Lots; two of the Houses have superior back buildings suitable for Stables, Barns, Woodhouses, &c. The Rents at present are worth one hundred pounds per annum.—If the Property should not be disposed of previous to Wednesday the 20th of April next, the whole will on that day be offered at Public Auction, on the premises, either together or in separate lots, as may suit purchasers. The terms of payment will be liberal, and all further information respecting the Property can be obtained from the subscriber on the premises.

St. John, Dec. 22. JAMES ADAMS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the Subscriber will be required to make payment previous to the 1st of June next, and all demands against him must be sent in by that date for payment. JAMES ADAMS.

HOUSE and LOT in Queen's Square

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and LOT, owned and occupied by Captain KYLE,—the Lot is 80 by 100 feet, and the House 25 by 34, with a Stable, Coal-house, and a good Well of Water. The whole is offered for sale on reasonable terms.—If not disposed of before the 1st May next, it will then be sold at Public Auction.—Please apply to

J. & H. KINNEAR.

St. John, 3d November, 1835.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and Premises belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY CUMMING, deceased, in Queen-street at present occupied by Dr. BOYLE.

Also, for Sale or to Let:

The Brick HOUSE and Premises, near the corner of Prince William and Queen-streets, belonging to the Trustee of the Estate of ANDREW LYMBURN.—If sold, possession will be given immediately,—and if not sold, it will be Let until first May next.

W. & F. KINNEAR,
Attornies for Heirs and Trustee.

St. John, 21st July, 1835.

STORE TO LET.

TO LET,—That commodious STORE in Prince William-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Angus M'Kenzie, & Co. For terms, apply to

JOHN WALKER.

St. John, May 19th, 1835.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, near the mouth of Little River, in the County of Sunbury—being Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, in the Grant to S. Ryers, and others—containing 1500 acres.

On this Property, upwards of 100 acres has been brought under cultivation; but its great value, is a Mill Site of almost unequalled power, at the *mouth* of a river, in the neighbourhood of which are inexhaustible supplies of Pine and Spruce.—Apply to

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, 25th August, 1835.

Ex Ship "Sir Robert H. Dick," from Liverpool:

20 CASKS NAILS; 6 ditto Ox Chains,
1 cask Composition Rings,
1 Case—50 pieces Buntings, &c.
10 Casks Wine BOTTLES,
2 Bales OSNABURGHS,
30 Bolts Brown CANVAS,
30 Dozen THREADS—assorted colors.

November 17. JAMES OTTY.

FISH.

125 BARRELS No. 2 MACKEREL,—St. John Inspection;
150 do. do. Grand Manan do.;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL,
20 Barrels HERRINGS—No. 1;
A few barrels pickled COD—for sale by

November 10. JAMES T. HANFORD.

RECEIVED,

Per ship *Chieftain*, from Clyde; ship *Saint Andrew*, from Liverpool; and ship *Evergreen*, from London, —a large and choice selection of

GROCERIES,
Wines, Brandies, Hollands, &c.

PER CHIEFTAIN FROM CLYDE:

6 HHDS. Refined SUGAR, 6 tierces do. do.
4 Puncheons WHISKEY,
1 Ton split PEAS, 1 ton Yellow SOAP.

2 Tons Soap, 100 boxes CANDLES,
2 Pipes Paint OIL,
100 Reams Post and Foolscap PAPER,
2 Carrotels Currants, 1 ton Black Pepper,
1 Bale PILOT CLOTH.

PER EVERGREEN FROM LONDON:

13 Pipes Cognac BRANDY,
30 Hhds. do. do. 10 hhds. Holland GIN,
2 Pipes very superior PORT WINE,
2 Do. London P. MADEIRA,
2 Do. Sicily do.
20 Quarter Casks Teneriffe,
12 Boxes Windsor SOAP,
50 Do. Wax Wick Mould CANDLES.

November 3. *JOHN WALKER.*

NEW GOODS.

Now landing per late arrivals, and on sale by the subscriber:

A FEW Bales Flushings, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, Serges, Napt Cleaking, &c.;
2 cases } assorted SLOPS—suitable for the
1 bale } season.

—ALSO—

3 puncheons superior Malt WHISKY,
10 half-pipes Old Cognac BRANDY,
5 ditto Hollands GENEVA.

November 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

NEW GOODS

Per INA *from* London, *and* HENRY *from* Liverpool,—*just received and for sale at low prices at the subscriber's Store,* Prince William-Street:—

100 PIECES assorted white, red, scarlet, and green FLANNELS and BAIZES,
150 Pieces dark CALICOS—good patterns,
Bales unbleached Cotton Shirting, Dowlas,
Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.

—ALSO:—

2 Cases assorted STATIONERY, per ship Lady Campbell from *Glasgow*.

☞ The remainder of his FALL GOODS daily expected per Albion from Liverpool.

October 6. JAMES HOLMAN.

FRESH TEAS,

From the Hon. E. I. Company's December Sale.

Just arrived, per schooner 'Industry,' from Halifax:

34 Chests Congo Tea,

For sale low, if applied for immediately.

—ALSO—

30 Puncheons High Proof Jamaica SPIRITS,
20 Puncheons Prime Retailing Demerara MOLASSES.

February 2, 1836. JOHN WALKER.

TEA.

36 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,—from the Hon. *E. I. Company's* Warehouse, at Halifax—just received by the sch'r *Sarah*.

8th December. JAS. T. HANFORD.

TEAS, INDIGO, &c.

Received by the Brig CLARA, *from London:*

9 QUARTER Chests Bohea TEA,
6 half do. do. do.
3 half do. Twankay do.
9 half do. Congou do.
15 half do. Campoi do.
2 half do. Imperial Gunpowder do.
2 Serroons INDIGO; 8 Casks BLACKING.

☞ The TEAS are warranted superior to any shipped to this Port.—Terms liberal.

3d November. JOHN M. WILMOT.

TEAS,—FRESH TEAS.

140 CHESTS—from the Warehouses of the Agents of the Hon. East India Company; a part just received per schooner *Elizabeth*, Vaughan, Master, and for sale at reduced prices at 6, 9, & 12 months credit, for approved endorsed Notes, by BENJAMIN SMITH.

27th October.

SHIP BREAD.—5 Tons of good quality SHIP BREAD,—for sale by

Dec. 15. JAMES T. HANFORD.

EDWARD DRURY,

From Sheffield, Yorkshire, England

GENERAL HARDWAREMAN,

Dealer in warranted Tools, Saws, Files, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, &c. &c.

(Tool Chests fitted up for Gentlemen, Farmers, &c. ready for use.)

HAS received per Elizabeth, a neat assortment of superior CUTLERY, and Britannia Metal WARE, viz.:

Sets of Ivory, (three prong) Tables and Desserts,
Ditto, (two ditto,) ditto,
Sets Self tip „ ditto,
Stag do. „ ditto,
Buck do. „ ditto,
Black do. „ ditto,
Cocoa, „ ditto,
Bone, „ ditto,
Steels, &c. &c.

Spring Knives, in great variety;
Office ditto, ditto;
Scissors, extra fine; Razors and Strops, do.

Sets of Britannia Metal Ware, superior quality Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Cream Jugs, Mustard Pots, Salts, Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS and SPINDLES, in great variety.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

E. D. having had twenty-five years' experience in the use of these Saws, on a large scale, offers his services to FIT UP and INSTRUCT in the use of them, (being acquainted with their intricacies,) on the premises of any Gentleman or Company, on reasonable terms.

☞ All Saws fitted up by E. D. will be warranted to answer the purpose intended, or no charge made.

*** *Store in St. John-street.*

St. John, N. B. Sept. 8, 1835.—tf

Prince William Street, 10th October, 1835.

NEW LONDON AND MANCHESTER

GOODS,

Landing from the INA, *and* HENRY.

The Subscriber's usual extensive assortment of

CARPETINGS, consisting of—Common and Fine Kidderminster, Striped and Damask Venetian, 2-4 and 4-4 Hemp Venetian, 4-4 and 6-4 Mattings, Footstools and Ottomans, Fine Wilton and Rope Back Rugs.

HABERDASHERY, SILKS, &c., consisting of —Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Bombazines, Common Silk and Patent Military Stocks, Common and Rich Silk Cedar Velvets, Ladies' Plumes and Bonnet Plush, Silk Umbrellas; Ladies' Stays, Lace and Gauze Veils, India Rubber Braces and Pantaloon Straps, Ribbons, best drill'd eye Needles, black, grey and bleach'd Waddings and Pasteboards, best London manufacture patent Cotton Reels, Gentlemen's Silk Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mackintosh & Co's. patent Waterproof Cloaks, 4-4 and 5-4 Black Crapes, Edgings, Quillings, Gymps, &c.

HOSIERY, consisting of—Men's finest Merino, Lambs Wool, and Chamois Shirts and Drawers, Children's patent Leather Belts, Ladies' cotton, mohair, silk, merino, and worsted Hose, in great variety, Gentlemen's silk, merino, lambs wool, and worsted Half Hose, Chamois lined, fleece'd, and milled Winter Gloves of all kinds, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Worsted Scarfs, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS, consisting of—Very fine Ladies' Cloths in all colors, Gentlemen's Coatings, and very fine Wool-dyed Broad Cloths in various colors, Druggets and very fine Welch and Saxon Flannels, a large assortment of plain and twill'd Prints, very fine Merinoes in all colors, Watered and Embossed Moreens, Blankets, Shulloons, &c.

FURS, &c. consisting of—French Sable, Lynx, Squirrel, Fitch and Sable Gill Muffs and Boas, Gentlemen's Boas, and prepared Rabbit Skins, Ladies' Swansdown Boas, Black Crimea and Sealett Travel-Caps, Gentlemen's Sable South Sea Seal Turbans, best quality grey and black Crimea Skins.—For sale at his usual low prices.

P. DUFF.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers having made arrangements for carrying on the FOUNDRY and FINISHING Business, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co. beg leave to inform the Public that they are now prepared to execute any Orders in the above line, at their Establishment on Pond-street, East side of the Mill Bridge, where they will cast *Ship and Mill Work, Stoves, Grates, Franklins, Ploughs, &c. Jack and other Screws cut, Engine Work, Turning Lathes, &c.* finished in a superior manner.

Orders left at the Foundry, or at the Store of E. BARLOW & SONS, will be punctually attended to.—The Subscribers trust from their endeavours to give satisfaction, to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS BARLOW,
JOHN STEWART,
GEORGE FLEMMING.

St. John, 1st July, 1835.

Lever Watches, &c.

The subscriber has received per ANNA MARIA, *from Liverpool:*

AN assortment of Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES;—JEWELLERY, consisting of—fine Gold fancy set Finger Rings; ditto enamel'd Broaches and Breastpins; fine Gold top and drop Ear Rings; Gold set, Carved, Coral, Cornelian, and black top and drop Ear Rings.—Which he offers for sale, together with his former Stock, consisting of

Silver, Plated, and Britannia Metal Ware;
Quadrants, Compasses, Telescopes, &c. &c.

WM. HUTCHINSON.

Coffee House Corner,
St. John, N. B., July 21st, 1835.