

The New-York paper by the western mail, put us in possession of London dates to the 3d of November. They bring the painful intelligence, of alarming and destructive riots having occurred in the city of Bristol, which from Saturday the 29th Oct. until Monday the 31st, almost uncontrolled, spreading devastation and horror in their fearful course.

Such "wicked and evil propensities"—as they are appropriately styled in the Reform Proclamation, must be deprecated by every sober-minded member of society, and call for the most energetic coercion to effect this the declared design of His Majesty's Government, and is the interest alike of the friends and foes of Reform.

Language and measures such as these can but infuse the animosity of parties already exasperated. On the one hand, if indeed there be yet left produce reform; and "political unions" and "military hierarchies" have ever been the organs of moderate reformers. They are apt to be the organs of the extreme, and are as unwilling to lay it down when once attained as they are impatient to control its direction and effects.

YESTERDAY, about a quarter past three o'clock, P. M. our City was alarmed with the cry of FIRE, which had broken out on the premises of Mrs. THOMAS, in Princess-street, in the occupation of Mr. Wm. REYNOLDS.

The immediate origin of the fire is not ascertained—the first notice of it was given by the servant, who, on perceiving the flames, immediately ran to the back of the house, and, on seeing the smoke issuing from the back of the house, and the flames from the head of the bed, had then attained it was evident it must have been burning for some time.

The fire, which is very much improved, and we are sorry to say that Mr. REYNOLDS has lost the whole of his Bedding and Clothes of all the family except what he had on, together with all the Bed-room furniture. The dwelling house itself is completely burnt down; and the fire communicated to Mrs. BOYD'S house, which is very much injured. The stable adjoining the premises occupied by W. H. ROBINSON, Esq. was torn down by that officer as a precautionary measure to save the Commissariat Office.

Another Manchoy Shipwreck.—The brig Edward Walker, John McKeen, Master and part owner, which sailed from this port for Dublin on Wednesday last, is reported to have gone ashore at 4 miles above Dingle, on the 21st of October evening.

YARMOUTH.—Some time since, a memorial from the Inhabitants of Yarmouth, N. S. was forwarded to His Majesty's Government, praying that the privileges of a Free Warehousing Port might be extended to that Town. To that memorial Lord Godolphin has replied, and the Privy Council have granted the annual payment of £120 as a salary to a Warehouse Keeper, &c. &c. per diem to a Tide Waiter while on duty.

The last City Gazette brought before the public a new Editor and Proprietor to that Paper—Mr. ANDREW GARRISON. Mr. Garrison is in our humble opinion, highly creditable, both in matter and manner, and he will doubt not prove himself competent to the task he has undertaken. We cordially extend to him the right hand of fellowship, and hope to have experience such a measure of public favor and patronage as will compensate him for all the toil and anxieties attendant on the career he has commenced.

We have copied from the *Novascotian*, an extract from Mr. COOPLY'S forthcoming work, descriptive of the Northern Counties of this Province, (New-Brunswick, Gloucester and Kent) comprising a district comparatively little known in this section of the Province. The portion extracted is rather of a discursive nature, and may serve to give an idea of the author's style. The work will be found very interesting to the public at large. It is now in the press at Halifax, and is announced for publication during the present winter. We wish the spirited author great success; and hope that the sale may not stop with the first edition.

TO MARINERS.—The Light-House lately erected on Cape Sable Seal Island, was lighted for the first time on the 28th Nov. The Light, which is stated by our informants to be one of the clearest and most brilliant exhibited on the American coast, is a fixture, elevated about 90 feet above high water mark, on the S. W. part of the Island, and can be seen by persons approaching it from any point of the compass. The persons engaged to superintend the establishment are confidently expected to give every satisfaction; and much benefit to those engaged in navigation will doubtless result therefrom.—*Courier*.

The Gauntlet Rock Light was lighted on the 25th inst., displaying a standard brilliant red light.—*J.S.*

God an arena for political strife) from preaching the very gospel which we cherish and profess—when we behold the hero of our country, the unconquered warrior, the exalted statesman, scoffed at by the crown, denounced by the democracy, and insulted by thousands for whose welfare he has so often fought and conquered—when we hear the most sacred institutions of the country threatened with destruction and the Aristocracy of England—an Aristocracy which has for ages proved the best defence of British honour and of British glory—stigmatized as tyrannical, and designated as unworthy to maintain its privileges—when we behold all that is evil and theoretical promulgated, all that is good and established despised—and, above all, when we hear the organs of the ministry urging the supporters of that ministry to resort to arms against their opponents—then do we feel it our duty to respond to the cry, and address the Tories of England in a similar strain. Form yourselves into associations! Frame them on a principle of military hierarchy, capable of resorting to arms in case of attacks by tumultuous mobs on persons, habitations, or goods, but not appearing or acting as armed bodies until self-preservation, or the protection of neighbours, shall require it of you!

Such, Tories of England, is our advice to you; so should you act at the very moment you hear of one Association or one Political Union adopting the proposed measures. That the Church of England cannot be overthrown, nor its just rights trampled upon, without the shedding of blood, is certain: that the aristocracy of England cannot be deprived of their legal privileges, nor the House of Peers of its legislative authority, without the shedding of blood, is certain; that the Tory spirit of England, is a spirit which is ever closest to the Monarch's Throne, faithful to the real interests of the country, staunch to the church, and firmly attached to the aristocracy, cannot be conquered without the shedding of blood, is certain. Dare the government risk it? Will the reformers insist upon it? If they do, which, God forbid, it will be found that there are yet, even yet, thousands of stout hearts and unflinching arms in England ready to be uplifted in defence of that church and that aristocracy; and that there are those who would rather die with the loss of national honour and of all they value, than live to forfeit those rights which they inherit from their fathers, and which they feel bound by every tie to bequeath unscathed to their children. Hear us, my Lord Grey! hear us, my Lord Brougham! for we know that we speak the sentiments of millions.

GREECE.—Count Capo D'Istria, President of Greece, was assassinated at Napoli on the 9th of Oct. by Constantine and George Matromichalis, the brother and son of Petro Bey, who had been in prison since January last. Constantine was killed by the President's Guards, while George escaped and took refuge in the house of the French Consul, who would not give him up, but to the legal authorities. The Senate assembled and were employed in appointing a committee to carry on the affairs of Government, till the National Assembly be convoked.

The Chamber of Representatives in the Belgian Congress, have discussed the articles of the London protocol by a majority of 21 votes: 99 deputies were present.

The French King, it is said, is about to create a sufficient number of Peers to ensure the final passage of the Law for abolishing the Hereditary Peerage.

Sir Walter Scott and his daughter sailed on 29th October, from Portsmouth for the Mediterranean, on board H. B. M. Ship *Barham* of 32 guns, Capt. E. Pigott.

The Cholera epidemic in Vienna: at the last date the number remaining sick in the City was 47. Since the beginning of the sickness the whole number of cases in the city has been, 1009; recovered, 565; deaths, 397; remaining, 47. In the suburbs, the whole number has been 1531; recoveries, 535; deaths, 74; remaining, 222.

The effigy of the Marquis of Londonderry has been paraded through the streets of Sunderland on a pole, and was burned in the High Street, amidst the groans and hisses of a numerous concourse of spectators.

It is said that the Lisbon mail, the letters by which we delivered yesterday, has brought the esquisa of a Portuguese Order, and an autograph letter from Don Miguel, as a mark of respect to the Marquis of Londonderry, for the part which his Lordship took in the recent debates in the House of Lords on the affairs of Portugal.—*Morning Herald*, 2d Nov.

Riots had occurred at Triverton, but the only damage done by the mob was the breaking of windows.

Considerations of this kind, though perhaps destitute of any intrinsic utility, are on this occasion, recommended by a sort of natural pertinency, inasmuch as they exhibit the general importance of Colonial possessions; and embody an expression of the sentiments, as well as an avowal of the principles, cherished by the inhabitants of this Province in particular.

I am, moreover, induced to make these preliminary remarks from a view of the injustice of some late measures of Colonial policy; as well as from a dignified conception of our own co-relative situation, as the subjects of a country, of which we are a constituent part; under whose laws we live; by whom we are protected; of whose greatness we participate; and to whose institutions we are attached.

Towards the close of the 15th century, Venice and Genoa were the only great commercial powers in Europe. Between these two nations a similarity of pursuit inspired mutual rivalry; but in trade, Venice maintained the pre-eminence. She crossed the whole compass of India, then carried on through the interior of Asia, or by way of Egypt and the Red Sea. America, comprising the great western Continent, and including almost innumerable Islands, was then a Terra Incognita, or an unknown land.

Under these circumstances, the trade of England was very limited; we did little more than wander through the Mediterranean, or crawl along the coast of Africa. This was the extent of our navigation; and the few ships employed therein, were, as well as our Naval Stores, imported. We purchased all manufactured metals from Germany; we were dependent on Portugal for Sugar; we bought American produce from Spain; and we had to pay the Venetians and Genoese for the commodities of India.

At this time, the revenue of England did not exceed £36,000 a year. Such was the state of our trade, and of our finance, when Elizabeth ascended the Throne. The cautious policy of Henry VII. had precluded us from the advantages of Columbus's service; but the liberality of his grand-daughter admitted us to a participation of them. The intrepid navigator had, by penetrating beyond the imaginary precincts of the globe, enlarged the circumference of visible creation. As he touched the western boundary recently, and then Empires and Kingdoms issued from the sea, while the mist that overshadowed it resolved itself into a world. These discoveries inflamed the zeal of the Queen, and roused the energies of the nation; and having once inhaled the spirit of enterprise, we enlisted science for our guide—pursued territory into its last retreat; and in the recesses of obscurity, established new dominions.

In prosecuting her research, England neither acknowledged an obstacle, nor recognized a difficulty. She neither calculated the danger, nor measured the distance; her discernment taught her the value of commerce, and her insular situation convinced her of the necessity of its cultivation. She saw other powers enriched by its possession, and she determined to rival them; the decree went forth, and the monopoly of the south was destroyed forever.

Then did the Genoese navy shrink into a few galleys; then did our countrymen conquer the ocean; then did the western wind fanned the British Ensign, honor and renown were its attendant; and the vessels of our sea our vessels ploughed, victory followed in their wake, and wrote the history of their achievements. Whenever vanity betrayed the enemy into action, defeat invariably humbled his vanity; and when a repetition of losses taught him prudence, we imprisoned

him on his stations, until his ships rotted in the harbours of Bologne and Brest. Without former possessions, Great Britain never could have arrived, in the scale of nations, to a higher rank, than that of a second or third rate power. Cooped up within a very moderate extent, and not particularly distinguished, either for the purity or richness of her natural productions, the utmost stretch of her commerce, would have been but a barter with her opulent neighbours; or at best, a dearly bought, but limited and precarious intercourse with their dependencies. Nor it is altogether beyond the range of possibility, that she might not have been, at this very day, a Colony herself. Without transcendent resources she would have had neither her wealth nor her Navy.

When we think of the injustice of some men, and the impolicy of others, when we reflect upon the conduct of politics of Louis XIV. and Charles XII. Napoleon, and other inordinate spirits, we are almost sustained in saying, that instead of being what she now is, the Empress of the world, and the Mistress of the Nations, England might have been, at this very day, but a wretched Province, and a prey to her neighbours, or, gallantly striving to break their chains. It should ever be remembered, that to the Colonies do we owe much of our present greatness. Our internal resources had been developed to their utmost capacity; they had been stretched almost to cracking; and the trade which formerly consisted of a few commodities, extended our trade, or increasing our strength. There appeared no reasonable grounds to suppose, that we should ever become, either a very rich, or a very powerful nation; indeed, but the moment before, our first discoveries were made, our whole maritime trade, so extensively carried on by Sir Edward Coke, consisted of only thirty-three ships, indifferently equipped. Such, about three hundred years ago, was the boasted navy of Great Britain, and such, in all probability, would it still be, if she had not acquired Colonies.

It suddenly new worlds leapt into his, and stood before him, then did the pale and flinching crew of our present glory, sparkle through the broken vapours of the west; then, and not till then, did the wealth and power of England commence. The genius of commerce, at once exciting and rewarding the enterprise of the nation, flung the proceeds of its zeal into her lap, and then, every way that she could, she came loaded with wealth; and every wind that blew, wafted tribute to her shore.

In a short time so rapidly did our shipping multiply, that the whole carrying trade of Europe fell into our hands; and this great and enriching privilege, not only convinced us of the necessity of securing it, but enabled us to erect the force requisite for its defence. To be more explicit; that we might enjoy the golden current that flowed upon us, it became absolutely necessary to increase our Navy, a measure which had a century after its adoption, enabled us to dictate Navigation Laws, that not only controlled the sea, but encouraged, and rendered unavailing, the regular and constant increase of both our Trade and Shipping.

Nothing can more strongly prove the importance of Colonies, if proof were necessary, than the astounding rise and fall of the British Empire. Here we see a small Island, that had been the alternate prey of every Northern incursion; that was formerly plundered by the Picts, harassed by the Danes, and conquered by the Romans, surpassing in power, wealth, and greatness, even Imperial Rome itself. Here we see the British Empire, and every part of it, intimately and with the tropic and the polar, and equally intimate with the frozen regions of the north, and the sultry latitudes of the south, springing from the limbs of a few Islanders. Here we see a great and mighty empire, embracing within its rule every diversity of climate, and every mode of cultivation, growing out of one solitary spot, and blended into an harmonious whole, by the constitution that overarches and protects it.

Is there an Englishman, alive to one virtuous feel, who is not proud to be a patriot, whose heart is not drawn out to his country, and who is not proud to be a surveyor of his nation, and contemplates the character of his nation. Empires owe its independence to its magnanimity; the fervor of her enclenchy, melted the chains of the African; Christendom has been reborn by her purity; her auspices have created the new World; and her arms have subdued the world. Napoleon has been her course, and exalted his position. Through centuries of Fame has she travelled; and now she stands upon a column of her own architecture, and whose pedestal is written the history of its erection.

We are Englishmen: some of us by birth; others by lineage; all of us in principles; and the avowal is our pride—the connexion our glory.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Weekly Observer. Sir, In your issue of the 13th inst. I have been gladdened at a brief communication from one who takes the name of "C. G. B." who takes the liberty of inquiring, through you, to what purpose it is that you do not publish the names of the contributors in your journal? Does the communication contain any thing of importance to your readers or the public? It is, I think, a very proper question, and one which I have no objection to answer. I have no objection to answer it, and I have no objection to answer it, and I have no objection to answer it.

Another Manchoy Shipwreck.—The brig Edward Walker, John McKeen, Master and part owner, which sailed from this port for Dublin on Wednesday last, is reported to have gone ashore at 4 miles above Dingle, on the 21st of October evening. The crew consisted of the Master, Mr. M. and five men—of whom Captain McKeen, (who it is said had his back broken by a stroke from the main boom before the vessel struck, and died on board, with a passenger (name not known) were lost; the Mate and one man were saved, and the crew of the latter particulars have not yet reached town.

YARMOUTH.—Some time since, a memorial from the Inhabitants of Yarmouth, N. S. was forwarded to His Majesty's Government, praying that the privileges of a Free Warehousing Port might be extended to that Town. To that memorial Lord Godolphin has replied, and the Privy Council have granted the annual payment of £120 as a salary to a Warehouse Keeper, &c. &c. per diem to a Tide Waiter while on duty. His Majesty's Government is prepared to comply with the Prayer of the Petition.—A meeting was held at Yarmouth on the 15th inst. to devise means for raising the sum required, when it was resolved to apply to the Provincial Legislature to that effect; and a Committee, consisting of—Benjn. Binney, John Moody, James Bond, Robert Clements, H. Huntington, St. John Brown, and Robt. Kelly, Esqrs. were appointed to frame the proper petition.

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We have copied from the *Novascotian*, an extract from Mr. COOPLY'S forthcoming work, descriptive of the Northern Counties of this Province, (New-Brunswick, Gloucester and Kent) comprising a district comparatively little known in this section of the Province. The portion extracted is rather of a discursive nature, and may serve to give an idea of the author's style. The work will be found very interesting to the public at large. It is now in the press at Halifax, and is announced for publication during the present winter. We wish the spirited author great success; and hope that the sale may not stop with the first edition.

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A most convincing proof of the attention that is now paid to the different departments of Agriculture in this Province, may be inferred from the fact, that 100 firkins of butter have been shipped by one of our merchants on board the brig *Marin*, bound for Liverpool, England. This is really changing the course of trade in our favour; for it is not many years since large quantities of butter were annually imported into this Province from the Mother Country. We trust the present speculation will prove successful, and that in future the produce of our dairies may form no inconsiderable item among our articles of export.—*Cour.*

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, attended by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, and the Reverend M. B. Desbrisay, held an Ordination in the Parish Church of St. Paul's, Halifax, at which Henry James Fitzgerald, B. A. of King's College, Windsor, was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons, and the Rev. J. L. Trimmingham, and the Rev. J. Stevenson, to the Holy Order of Priests.—*Halifax Royal Gazette*.

On Thursday morning an Inquest was held on view of the body of WILLIAM GORTON, Carpenter of the Barque *Eleazar*, who died by the Visitation of God.—*City Gazette*.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER, From the 20th to the 26th Dec.—Northern aspect.

DECEMBER.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.
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POETRY.

THE MOTHER.

"It may be autumn, yea, winter, with the woman, but with the mother, as a mother, it is always spring."

I saw an aged woman bow To weariness and care; Time wrote his sorrows on her brow, And in her frosted hair.

VARIETIES.

WINTER.—Its Pains and its Pleasures.

Winter brings many evils in his train, as the buyers of wood and coal, the proprietors of chibblins, & peripatetics in threadbare trousers too well can testify.

NOVEMBER 27th, 1831.

Lord Mayor, and if ever you come to Ireland, and happen to be in the same condition that I am in, you shall command my services.

DIVORCE IN CHINA.—Marriage in China has but one form—sale. The consent of the parties is not necessary; the will of the parents is sufficient.

DIVORCE IN HINDOSTAN.—On one of the gates of Agra is the following inscription: "During the first year of the reign of Julef, 2000 married people were voluntarily separated by the magistrate."

MADEIRA WINE.

4 HDS. and 1/2 Very choice Old London 4 Qr. Casks & P. MADEIRA.

LANDING.

100 B BARRELS CORN MEAL; 100 do. SUPERFINE FLOUR.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

A FEW Boxes Mould CANDLES; first quality superfine FLOUR and APPLIES.

RUM.—20 Puns. Demerara and Antigua;

CLOTHS.—50 Pieces, assorted, from 5s. to 15s.

FLANNELS & BLANKETS.—2 Bales, well assorted.

P. HATFIELD.

BEGS leave to apprise the Public that he has opened an Auction and Commission Warehouse in Ward-street, adjoining the store of Messrs. JOHN WARD & SONS.

PRIME BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. W. EMSLIE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, (East side Market-square.)

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Just received at the above Establishment, by the Sir Howard Douglas:

RUM, BUTTER, &c.

Per ship Archusa from London: 30 Firkins BUTTER; 6 Casks OATMEAL, 15 Kegs BARLEY; 9 Barrels BEEF.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per ship Archusa from London: A FEW Quarter Casks of superior Old PORT WINE, and Half Pipes of MADEIRA; 20 Casks of London Double BROWN STOUT.

BUTTER.

50 FIRKINS Cumberbund BUTTER, just received, and for Sale by MACKAY & MOORE.

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Subscribers beg leave to acquaint the Public that they have entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on Business in this City, as ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BLACKSMITHS.

under the Firm of FOULIS, ROSS, & HOGG, and hope that their endeavours to obtain public patronage will meet with such support from this community as their successful efforts may deserve.

ROBERT FOULIS, WILLIAM ROSS, DAVID HOGG.

St. John, July 19, 1831.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY, PORTLAND.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to return thanks for the very liberal patronage with which they have already been favored, and trust, from the improvements they have lately made in the undertaking, still to merit public support.

Mill Machinery and Ship Castings, 2s. per cwt. Brasses and Composition work of all kinds, at equally reduced rates.

For Digh and Annapolis, Mondays and Fridays, From ditto ditto, Tuesdays and Saturdays, For Eastport and St. Andrews, Wednesdays, From ditto ditto, Thursdays.

STEAMER HENRIETTA.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the Public that the above new and elegant Boat is now in operation, and will continue plying until winter.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Joanna, and Marchioness of Queensbury: A LARGE and very General Assortment of CHINA and EARTHENWARE.

PRINTS, GREY COTTONS, &c.

5 PACKAGES of very superior and cheap PRINTS; 2 Bales Grey Cottons;

CANVAS NAILS, &c.

190 BOLTS Kids, &c. Bleached CAN. 72 Casks assorted NAILS.

CARPETING, &c.

1 BALE Brussels CARPETING, 2 Bales Superior CLOTHS,

DEMERARA RUM.

35 PUNCHIONS Demerara and Windward Island RUM—For sale by JOHN WALKER, St. John-street.

FROM QUEBEC.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the Cargo of the schooner Argus, just arrived.—Consisting of—Prime and Cargo BEEF;

LONDON SPERM CANDLES.

20 BOXES London Sperm CANDLES, of a superior quality—Just received and for sale low, by JOHN WALKER.

LANDING.

Per ship Union V. from New-York, and for sale low by P. HATFIELD, WARD-STREET:

GENESE and New York Superfine Flour; Rye Flour and Corn Meal; Pease and Beans; Apples; Onions; Tar; Pitch; Cotton Wool, &c.

BEEF, PORK, &c.

JUST received, a small lot of Prime Mess Irish BEEF and PORK; a few Barrels Nova-Scotia BEEF; fresh OATMEAL; do. Firkins BUTTER—For sale at low rates, by E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

CLOTHS.

A FURTHER supply including superfine and second Blacks and Blues, saved list Blues, Drab Hunters, &c.—just received and for sale on accommodating terms, by E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Blankets for Sale at this Office.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

E. DeW. RATCHFORD, AGENT for the NEW-BRUNSWICK INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, continues to issue policies, and renewal receipts, for Insurance on Houses, Barns, Stores, Mills, and other buildings, vessels in port, or on the stocks, Household Furniture, Farmers' Stock and Utensils, Merchandize, Machinery, and every other description of property, against Loss or damage by Fire, on liberal terms.—It is a notorious fact, that the subject of insuring against fire, does not receive from the inhabitants of this Province that attention which its importance demands; and the premiums, for fire insurances particularly, bear so very small a proportion to the value of the property insured, that much less sympathy is felt for those sufferers who may have neglected to avail themselves of the means of providing against such calamities.

The capital of this Company, \$200,000, 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 Agent will at all times attend personally to the survey of buildings on which insurance is desired within the City; and 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.

Saint John, N. B. 15th November, 1831.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Office of this Company, is open for Business every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 A. M. till noon.—Answers to all applications for Insurances will be given at noon on the day following that on which they are made.

All communications by Mail must be post paid.

By order, D. JORDAN, Secretary.

St. John, September 3, 1831.

SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms.

By Order of the President and Directors, THOMAS HEAVISIDE.

St. John, 19th July, 1830.

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, Agent and Attorney.

St. John, March 8, 1831.

NOTICES.

THE subscriber, at the request of the Heirs, has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of MARGARET BAILEY, (relict of BAZILIA BAILEY), late of this City, deceased. Those who have claims against the said Estate will render them within Three Months from this date; and those who are indebted to said Estate, will please pay the same to MOZES H. PERLEY, Esq., Attorney at Law, who is authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS HARLOW, Adm'r.

St. John, 1st Nov. 1831.—31

THE Subscribers having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late Merchant of this City, together with Mr. DANFORTH, his Assignee, by which they are authorised to collect the Debts due Mr. SMITH, requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same without delay, or they will be put in suit.

W. & F. KINNEAR, Attorneys.

7th June, 1831.

THE Subscriber having this day resigned his Business to Mr. EDWARD L. JARVIS, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts forthwith for payment; and those who are indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by immediate payment or otherwise, at the Store lately occupied by the Subscriber.

Such accounts as may remain unsettled after Six Months from this date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

EDWARD L. JARVIS having succeeded to the Business formerly conducted by R. M. JARVIS, Esq. offers for sale his late Stock of British MERCHANDISE, at reduced prices.

North Market Wharf, 9th June, 1831.

N. B.—A further Supply of Goods is hourly expected.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER DUFFUS, late of this City, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES GRUNDY, GEORGE MATTHEW, JR., Administrators.

St. John, August 23, 1831.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late EDMOND D. SHARLAND, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and those indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to

HANNAH F. SHARLAND, Adm'r. THOMAS SECORD, Adm'r.

Hampton, 23d Sept. 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having re-entered into Co-partnership, beg leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BRAZZE, head of Peters' Wharf, and commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants; where the smallest favour will be thankfully received.

RICHARD SELBY, WILLIAM PATTEN.

N. B.—They have on hand an Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will dispose of very cheap, as usual.

April 12.

THE Subscriber being duly authorised to settle all concerns relative to the late Business of KEATOR & SANDS—All persons therefore indebted either by Note of Hand or Book Account, are respectfully required to take notice that all Notes of Hand and Book Debts that remain unsettled on the 1st day of November next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JAMES KEATOR, P. S.—Call at the Store of KEATOR & THORNE, St. John or Water-street—three doors from the corner of the South Market Wharf.

26th July.

THE Subscribers beg leave to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business as AGENTS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the Firm of

MACKAY & MOORE, and respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

W. MACKAY, D. MOORE.

North Market Wharf, St. John, June 28th, 1831.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Joanna, from Liverpool: A FEW Bales Printed and Shirting Cottons, a large assortment of Hosiery, Ladies' French Scarfs, Pillboxes, &c.

Per ship Archusa from London: 30 Firkins BUTTER; 6 Casks OATMEAL, 15 Kegs BARLEY; 9 Barrels BEEF.

NEW GOODS.

BY the Jane, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received a large addition to his former very valuable Stock of

BRITISH MERCHANDISE:

the whole of which he offers for sale at very low prices.

EDWARD L. JARVIS.

2d August, 1831.—31

SHANNADOAH FLOUR, SUGARS, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

Just received from Alexandria, via New-York: 50 B BLS superfine Shannadoah Mountain (Family) FLOUR, (new wheat);

25 Do. RYE FLOUR, superior quality, from Southern Market.

Also—Per brig Thomas, Bell, from Jamaica: 3 Hhds. first quality Jamaica SUGAR;

1 Puncion high proof Jamaica SPIRITS; All which will be sold low for punctual payments.

Superfine, fine, common and coarse CLOTHS, of all colours and qualities, which will at all times be made up to order, on the most reasonable terms.

Also—Constantly on hand a large and general assortment of every description of Ready Made Clothing, which will be put up to order, on accommodating terms.

Just received.—The latest London Fashions for 1831, which the public can be gratified in viewing, by calling at the Clothing Store of the subscriber, Water-street.

IL P. WHITNEY.

18th September, 1831.—31

JUST LANDING.

From on board the Satisfaction from Bristol, and Edward Reid from Liverpool:

10 P PIPES PORT WINE; 10 Quarter Casks SHERRY;

2 Pipes Cognac BRANDY; 3 Hhds. Holland's GIN;

150 Boxes prime Bruch MUSCATELS; 5 Casks of Salmon, Seine, and Sewing TWINES;

1 Cask, Pellock, and Mackerel LINES; 100 Boxes half Yellow SOAP, &c. &c.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

GIN AND PORK.

The Subscriber offers for Sale: 10 H HDS. and Pipes Superior Holland's GIN; 50 Bbls. Irish PORK;

Just received per ship Gulet, from Liverpool, August 2.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

WHISKY, MOLLASSES, RAISINS, &c.

The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale: 3 P PUNCHEONS SCOTCH WHISKY, of a superior quality;

12 Ditto MOLLASSES; 240 Quarter Boxes Bruch Muscatel RAISINS, for family use;

12 Boxes Mould CANDLES, (short sizes.) JOHN WALKER, St. John-street.

LOAF SUGAR.

13 H HDS. Double and Single Refined LOAF SUGAR, just received and for sale by JOHN WALKER, St. John Street.

OATMEAL.

3 TONS OATMEAL, fresh from the Mill, for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.

Per JOAGS from LIVERPOOL:

10 B BAGS Shell Almonds; 100 Bales Cotton Warp; 2 Cases Hats; 100 boxes Raisins; 100 half-boxes Raisins; 3 bales Point and Rose Blankets; 10 boxes Mould CANDLES; 1 bale of Green Baize; 3 casks Shot; 10 cwt. Deck Nails; 70 boxes Soap; 20 lbs. Ravens Sewings; 100 bundles Cotton Warp; 160 pieces Cottons, assorted; 2 bales assorted Prints; 2 bales Narrow Cloths; 2 bales Broad Cloths; Fenought and Wines; 58 bundles and 928 bars round, square, flat, and Plough Plate Iron; also, a quantity of Plough Moulds.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

LADY OF THE LAKE.

Just received per barque Lady of the Lake, from Greenock:

6 CASES Sheathing COPPER, 20, 22, and 24 oz.; 6 Bales BROWN COTTONS; 4 Bales HOMESPUNS;

1 Bale Shirting STRIPE; 1 do. GINGHAMS; 1 do. Britannia Handkerchiefs; 1 Case Scotch Claw HAMMERS and Screw AUGURS—Thomson's make;

10 Cwt. best Sheffield CAST STEEL.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Per ARETHUSA, ELEANOR, and JOANNA.

The Subscribers have received, and offer for Sale, on the most liberal terms:—SUPERFINE Black, Blue, Olive, and Brown BROAD CLOTHS;

White, Red, and Yellow FLANNELS; Trusses; Slops; Flushing; Hosiery, &c. 125 Boxes of Liverpool SOAP.

MACKAY & MOORE.

LANDING.

Ex brig La Plata, from Savannah-la-Mar: 30 P PUNS of High-proof Jamaica RUM;

150 Kits Soused SALMON; 20 Kegs of No. 1 TOBACCO; 20 Hogheads of MOLLASSES.

MACKAY & MOORE.