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Weekly Almanack.

February—1836.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
24 Wednesday - -	6 49	5 11	1 10	4 31
25 Thursday - -	6 47	5 13	2 19	5 44
26 Friday - -	6 46	5 14	3 19	7 7
27 Saturday - -	6 44	5 16	4 13	8 16
28 Sunday - -	6 42	5 18	5 0	9 12
29 Monday - -	6 40	5 20	5 40	9 57
1 Tuesday - -	6 39	5 21	6 13	10 37

First Quarter 24th day, 7h. 7m. morning.

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The Garland.

THE DESERTED BRIDE.

(By George P. Morris, Editor of the New-York Mirror.)

'Love me!—No—he never loved me!'
Else he'd sooner die than stain
One so fond as he has proved me
With the hollow world's disdain.
False one, go!—my doom is spoken,
And the spell that bound me broken!

Wed him?—Never!—He has lost me!—
Tears!—Well, let them flow!—His bride?—
No!—The struggle life may cost me,
But he'll find that I have pride!
Love is not an idle flower
Blooms and dies the self-same hour.

Titles, lands, and broad dominion,
With himself to me he gave;
Stoop'd to earth his spirit's pinion,
And became my willing slave!
Knelt and pray'd until he won me—
Looks he coldly now upon me?

Ingrate!—Never sure was maiden
Wronged so foul as I. With grief
My true breast is o'erladen—
Tears afford me no relief!
Every nerve is strained and aching,
And my very heart is breaking!

Love I him?—Thus scorned and slighted—
Thrown, like worthless weed, apart;
Hopes and feelings scor'd and blighted—
Love him?—Yes, with all my heart!
With a passion superhuman—
Constancy, 'thy name is woman.'

Love no time can change or fashion—
Love?—Idolatry's the word
To speak the broadest, deepest passion
Ever woman's heart hath stirr'd!
Vain to still the mind's desires,
Which consume like hidden fires!

Wreck'd and wretched, lost and lonely,
Crush'd by grief's oppressive weight,
With a prayer for Clifford only,
I resign me to my fate.
Chains that bind the soul I've proven
Strong as they were iron-woven.

Deep the wo that fast is sending
From my cheek its healthful bloom;
Sad my thoughts as willows bending
O'er the borders of the tomb.
Without Clifford, not a blessing
In the world is worth possessing.

Wealth!—a straw within the balance,—
Opposed to love, 'twill kick the beam:
Kindred—friendship—beauty—talents?—
All to love as nothing seem;
Weigh love against all else together,
As solid gold against a feather.

Hope is flown—away disguises—
Nought but death relief can give—
For the love he little prizes
Cannot cease, and Julia live!
Soon my thread of life will sever—
Clifford, fare thee well—for ever!

Miscellanea.

THE HUMAN HAND.

(FROM KIRBY'S BRIDGEWATER TREATISE.)

The physiology and anatomy of the *Human Hand*, that wonderful organ, have been explained and reasoned with great ability in a seperate treatise, by the eminent comparative anatomist to whom that subject was assigned; I shall not, therefore, here say anything on its structure and its uses: but as it has not been treated of as a *moral* organ; as being in intimate connexion with the heart and affections; as their principal index and premonstrator; and as the mighty instrument by which a great part of the physical good and evil which befalls our race is wrought, I may be permitted to make a few observations upon it as far as these are concerned.

God made the body in general a fit machine, not only to execute the purposes of its immaterial inhabitant the soul; but, in some sort, he made it a mirror to reflect all its bearings and character; to indicate every motion of the fluctuating sea within, whether its surges lift themselves on high elevated by the gusts of passion; or all is calm, and tranquil, and subdued. None of the bodily organs, by its structure and station in the body, is so evidently formed in all respects for these functions as the hand. The eye indeed is, perhaps, the most faithful mirror of the soul's emotion; yet though it may best portray and render visible the internal feeling, it can in no degree execute its biddings; but the hand is the great agent and minister of the soul, which not only reveals her inmost affection and feeling, and, in conjunction with the tongue—and these two in connexion are either the most beneficient or maleficient of all our organs—declares her will and purpose; but is also employed by her to execute them. Thus Heart and Hand, the principle and the practice, have been united, in common parlance, from ancient ages. The earliest dawn of reason in the innocent infant is shown by the signs it makes with its little *hands;* by them it prefers its petitions for any thing it desires, and, in imitation of this, God's children are instructed *to lift up holy hands* in prayer. Love, friendship, charity, and all the kindly affections of our nature, use the hands as their symbol and organ; the fond embrace, the hearty shake, the liberal gift, are all ministered by them. Joy, gladness, applause, welcome, valediction, all use these organs to represent them. Penitence smites her breast with them; resignation clasps them; devotion and the love of God stretches them out towards heaven.

But the hands are not employed to express only the kindly affections of the soul. Those of a contrary and less amiable character use them as their index. Anger threatens, and more violent and hateful passions destroy by them. They are indeed the instruments by which a great portion of the evil, and mischief, and violence, and misery that our corrupt nature has introduced into the world are perpetrated.

The hand also, on some occasions, becomes the spokesman instead of the tongue. The fore-finger is denominated the *index*, because we use it to indicate to another any object to which we wish to direct his attention. By it the deaf and dumb person is enabled to hold converse with others so as not to be totally cut off from the enjoyment of society; and by it we can likewise mutually communicate our thoughts when separated by space however wide, even with our Antipodes.

The Deity himself, also, condescends to convey spiritual benefits to his people by means of the *hands* of authorized persons, as in confirmation and ordination; and the blessed Friend, and Patron, and Advocate and Deliverer of our race, when he was upon earth, appears to have wrought most of his miracles of healing by laying on his hands; in benediction also, when children were brought unto him he laid his hands on them; and at his ascension he lifted up his hands to bless his disciples.

To enumerate all the modes by which the internal affection of the soul is indicated by the hand would be an endless task. I shall, therefore, only further observe, that the greater part of the instances I have adduced are natural, and not conventional or casual modes of expressing feeling, as is evident from their being employed, with little variation, in all ages, nations, and states of society.

How grateful, then, ought we to be to our Creator for enriching us with these admirable organs, which, more than any outward one that we possess, are the immediate instruments that enable us to master the whole globe that we inhabit, not merely the visible and tangible matter that we tread upon, and its furniture and population, but even often to take hold as it were of the invisible substances that float around it, and to bottle up the lightning and the wind, as well as the waters! Thus by their means do we add daily increments to our knowledge and science, and consequently power; to our skill in arts and every allied manufacture and manipulation; to our comforts, pleasures, and everything desirable in life.

MILITARY ANECDOTES.

Presentiment of Death.—Sir Thomas Picton forthwith made every preparation for the approaching campaign [ending at Waterloo, where he was slain.] He had a presentiment that it would be his last; and he did not hesitate in expressing to his friends the force of this impression. The calmness of his manner, when he alluded to the subject, made them, at first, hope that this anticipation might be the result of impaired health; but when it was known that he expressed this conviction in the most serious manner to the different branches of his family, and that he was arranging his affairs with all the exactness and attention of a man who knows that he has but a short time to live, the fact then became apparent. He never, however, betrayed for one moment the slightest dread of the fate which he believed awaited him: and the following incident will illustrate the composure with which he anticipated death. He was walking during a fine evening, a few days before his departure, with Sir John and Lady ——, when they came to a churchyard, in which a grave was dug for the reception of some humble individual. The party was induced to ascend the newly thrown-up earth and look down. Sir Thos. Picton, after commenting upon the neatness with which it had been dug, observed, "Why, I think this would do for me;" at the same time that he jumped in and laid down at full length along the bottom, with an observation, that it was an exact fit. He scrambled out, when he was surprised to find Lady —— much affected, as she declared this incident was ominous of his fate. Picton only smiled, and tried to persuade her out of such melancholy reflections. After having made every preparation, he left Wales and repaired to London, where he made a short stay among his numerous friends. Twice he expressed the conviction which had taken such strong hold of his mind, that he should die. In the one instance he observed to an intimate friend, "When you hear of my death you will hear of a bloody day:" prophetic words, which were but too faithfully verified. The second instance was when bidding adieu to the Hon. Colonel Pakenham, who was, at the time, prevented joining the army by a severe wound. "God bless you!" said the general, as he shook him warmly by the hand; "if we never meet again, you will, at all events, *hear* of me." He had, in fact, determined to win all the honours that the most daring courage could obtain, or to fall in the attempt; and this determination he frequently expressed: he resolved not to leave an excuse for any neglect either to his name or memory. Mr. Wynne, during a debate in the House of Commons, when, reverting to this period of Sir Thomas Picton's career, observed, "He had heard that nearly the last words which the gallant Picton uttered before he left this country were to express a hope, in the presence of two members of that house, that, if he should fall, which he seemed to anticipate, he might not be forgotten, but receive the same distinctions that had been conferred upon other officers who had died in the service of their country." It will be seen that he never for one moment shrunk from the resolution which he had formed; but that, wherever danger was greatest, there he was foremost, until he found that heroic death which he neither sought nor shunned. His was not the daring of rashness or despair. If he exposed himself, it was not from any weariness or discontent of life; the lingering impression, that death was in his path, could not turn his steps, or make him seek to avoid it.—*Life of Sir Thomas Picton.*

General Sir W. Medows.—"At the seige of Bangalore, Lieutenant Ayres, of the 38th Regiment, having made his way through a small aperture in the walls, Medows, who was present, exclaimed, "Well done, little gentleman! And now, Whiskers,' continued he, addressing the grenadiers, 'try, if you can follow and support him.' Bangalore having surrendered, he was sent to attack the almost inaccessible fortress of Nunnydroog. Just before the assault took place, a report prevailed that there was a mine near the breach. 'If there be a mine,' said Medows, it is a mine of gold!' This pleasantry restored the confidence of his men, who soon afterwards carried the fort. His hilarity scarcely ever deserted him; one day, while on a reconnoitring party, he observed a twenty-four pound shot strike the ground, on his right, in such a direction, that, had he proceeded, it would in all probability have destroyed him; he therefore stopped his horse, and, as the ball dashed across the road in front of him, gracefully took off his hat and said, 'I beg, Sir, that you will continue you promenade; I never take precedence of any gentleman of your family.'"

General the Marquis Cornwallis.—"Napoleon Bonaparte, in his conversations with Barry O'Meara, declared that Lord Cornwallis, by his integrity, fidelity, frankness, and the nobility of his sentiments, was the first who had impressed upon him a favourable opinion of Englishmen. 'I do not believe,' said the ex-Emperor, 'that he was a man of first-rate abilities; but he had talent, great probity, sincerity, and never broke his word. Something having prevented him from attending at the Hotel de Dieu, to sign the treaty of Amiens, pursuant to appointment, he sent word to the French Ministers that they might consider it completed, and that he would certainly execute it the next morning. During the night he received instructions to object to some of the articles; disregarding which he signed the treaty as it stood, observing that his Government, if dissatisfied, might refuse to ratify it, but that having once pledged his word he felt bound to abide by it. There was a man of honour!' added Napoleon, 'a true Englishman.'"

Lieut. General Sir John Cope "was not destitute of courage, but apparently possessed little or no skill as a commander. His name was long a by-word for contempt, and his defeat became the subject of numberless songs, English and Scotch. Some of these still exist, and to the inspiring tune of one of them, 'Hey, Johnny Cope, are ye wanking yet?' a Scotch regiment marched exultingly to the charge, at the celebrated attack on the French army, made by the troops under Lord Hill, at Arroyo Molino."

Lieut. Colonel Sir Charles M'Carthy, "a native of Ireland, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone, in 1815. By affording protection to the Fantees, a native tribe, who had been oppressed by the Ashantees, the King of the latter, in 1823, moved towards Cape Coast with a great force, and sent to Sir Charles, threatening to make his head an ornament to the great war drum of Ashantee. On mentioning this intimation to some officers in a jocular way, it created a laugh, but Sir Charles, with a presentiment of evil, seriously observed, 'You need not laugh, it may so happen.' Two days before his death, he said, in an ironical manner to two Ashantee prisoners who had been brought before him, 'I hear your master wants my jaw bones for his big drum; very well, I am going to give them to him to-morrow.' On the day preceding the action, the rain poured in torrents among the soldiers, already reduced by several days' severe marches through morasses and tangled forests. When the engagement was at the hottest, the ammunition became exhausted; and the Ashantees, ten times the number of the British and their allies, received a reinforcement of five thousand men. A total rout ensued. Sir Charles M'Carthy received a wound in the breast from a bullet, and while resting against the trunk of a tree, was cruelly butchered by the enemy. This fatal event occurred on the 21st of January, 1824. His loss was deeply felt by the colony, to whom he had endeared himself by the benevolence of his mind, and his mild endeavours to propagate christianity."

Lieut.-Colonel Vassall, "born about 1770, rose in the army to the command of the thirty-eight foot, which he led in 1807, at the storming of Monte Video. The troops were ordered to the assault, though exposed to a heavy fire; on marching towards the breach, which the men having missed, they would have retreated in confusion, but for the encouragement of Col. Vassall, who continually cried out, 'My brave men, do not flinch; every bullet has its billet! Push on! follow me, thirty-eighth!' Having got within the breach he was still continuing to advance, when a grape-shot broke his legs, and he fell, exclaiming, 'Push on, my good soldiers! charge them! never mind me! somebody will pick me up! its only the loss of a leg in the service!' He continued to cry out, all the time the action lasted, 'I don't care for my leg, if my regiment does its duty; and I hope they will!' He joined in the cheer with which the men hailed the surrender of the town, and insisted on being carried to the head of his regiment. He died on the 7th February, 1807, and, as his corpse was being carried through the room in which Col. Brownrigg lay mortally wounded, that gallant officer exclaimed, 'There goes a brave soldier, and I shall soon follow him!' At eight in the evening both were buried with military honours. Lieut. Colonel Vassall, by his conduct in his last moments, deservedly gained the title of a hero. He left behind him a wife and three children."

Colonel Harvey Aston.—"In 1799, while absent from his regiment, having been informed of a quarrel between a Lieutenant and Majors Picton and Allan, he declared, in a private letter, that he considered the two latter had acted towards the Lieutenant with illiberality. This having come to the ears of the Majors, they demanded a Court-Martial, which was refused, and the Colonel himself was called upon for an explanation. He answered that he could not be called to account for his public conduct by the officers of his corps, but added that he should be ready to give satisfaction to any one who could allege any thing against him as a private gentleman. He was accordingly challenged by Major Picton, and a meeting followed, when the Major's pistol flashed in the pan, and Col. Aston fired in the air. The next day satisfaction was demanded of him, in offensive language, by Major Allan, with whom he accordingly went out, and having received his antagonist's fire without showing signs of being hurt, the Colonel, in an erect posture and with the utmost composure, levelled his pistol, to shew he had power to discharge it, and then laying it across his breast, said, 'he was shot through the body—he believed the wound was mortal—and he therefore declined to fire—for it should not be said of him that the last act of his life was an act of revenge.' He languished for a week in excessive pain, which he bore without a murmur, and died deeply regretted by all who knew him."

A Foreigner's Opinion of English Politics.—England has, for the last five years, been painfully labouring through various changes of a political and social crisis, which has not yet attained its last stage, and the character of which has become, with the progress of time, more and more dangerous. Each session of Parliament, prorogued, in appearance, in the midst of the reciprocal concessions of the two parties into which the country is divided, left to the following session an account to settle, which from year to year became larger, though a part of the debt had been invariably liquidated in favour of the Reformers, notwithstanding the increasing alarms and continually augmenting opposition of the Conservatives. In spite of their utmost efforts to restrain the long-repressed ardour of their adversaries in pursuing the inclined path of innovation, they have been compelled to follow them in it, to yield, and let themselves be dragged behind the chariot-wheels of their opponents, to the great detriment of their credit, their moral force, and their dignity. We are perfectly aware that resistance had become very difficult, and even we ourselves hailed with applause certain concessions, independently even of the circumstances that rendered them necessary; we thought them wise and fortunate concessions, and we have no wish at present to disapprove of them; all we mean is to state a fact, and that is, that the Conservative party in the two Houses of Parliament has lost all the battles in which it has been engaged for some time back, notwithstanding the courage, more or less fortunate, with which it defended some points of its invaded territory.—*Journal des Debats.*

State of the People.—The carrying Parliamentary Reform showed that a large body of members, even in a boroughmongering Parliament, were resolved to give the people more power, and lay a good foundation whereon to build. But they who carried it had no small interest in the measure; they shut out their political adversaries from office, and secured it to themselves. By the destruction of close boroughs, they made it impossible for the Tories to govern as they had been wont to do; they raised up a power hostile to the Court, and a power more likely to favour the Whig party than the Tory. When the Horse (says the fable) could not beat the Ass by the force of his own hoofs, and after he had tired himself out with kicking against that obstinate and stupid, but not ill-conditioned brute, he asked the Man to help him, which he did, and the long-eared and long-lived creature was overcome by the coalition. But then the Man kept in the saddle, and has ruled the Horse ever since. So the Whig has overcome the Tory by the help of the Man of England, and still more by Him of Scotland and Him of Ireland, and he is now, I fear, struggling might and main to fling his new rider out of the saddle: indeed, my opinion is, that he did so some time ago, and will not let him mount again. In a word, to come from Æsop to 1835, I fear much that the Liberal party—their leaders, certainly—but even the bulk of the party, care little for reforms, except as the means of keeping themselves in and the Tories out, and will give their ally, the people, only as much as is wanted for that purpose; will not quarrel with the Court, will not face the nobility, and, above all, will not give up any share in the "*saddle.*" When I see any measures carried which really increase the people's comforts by giving them cheap food, cheap drink, cheap government, I shall retract my opinion.—*Isaac Tomkins's Thoughts on the Aristocracy of England.*

Tory Farmers of the High-priced Days.—Then might be seen a very different class of tenants,—spruce, neat, well-dressed, dandy gentlemen, with yellow top-boots made by the Hoby of the day, and blue coats, with bright metal buttons, dashing to market on their bits of blood, or driving their ladies in green gigs picked out with orange. Who so gay, who so blithe as they? They were England's boast, the very pith and sinews of society; who selling their corn at five and six pounds the quarter, did not value any man a straw, because they were just as independent as the squire himself. Their fathers, to be sure, had boarded their labourers; their fathers rose early, held the plough, returned at twelve o'clock to their boiled pork and greens and-home brewed beer, went forth again till the evening, and slept soundly all night after a substantial supper and a tumbler of punch. But the new generation, they would have contemplated such a style of living with horror. They drank their port and sherry at home; at the ordinary, or, at all events, on social occasions, they would join particular friends in champaign. In the hunting-field, moreover, they lure off the bell for the excellence of their horses and their own fearless riding; and as to business, they devolved that upon their bailiffs and head men. They would as soon have thought of grasping a piece of red-hot iron as of handling the stilts of a plough. And, when you looked further, you saw them free of speech, free of action, loose and immoral in their lives, loud jesters, cock-fighters, fond of their rubber, jovial companions, sometimes great men for the ladies—everything, in short, the reverse of what their predecessors had been, except in their loyalty. For I believe that, when prices were high, no class of men could be more devoted to the monarchical principle than the tenantry of England in general, as was evinced by the promptitude with which they took up arms in corps either of volunteer infantry or of yeomanry cavalry. In every other respect, however, they were changed, certainly not for the better. They came to church, no doubt, but it was to see and to be seen. The parson they held in small estimation, and his discourses in still smaller; and, though they paid their compositions freely, it was because money was no object to them, and they knew quite well that they had an excellent bargain of their tithes.—*Gleig's Chronicles of Waltham.*

The late Spencer Perceval.—Perceval had the most extraordinary rise. From no practice at all, he was, at the age of thirty-nine, appointed by Addington Solicitor-General; the next year he succeeded Law, as Attorney-General; and then, on the dismissal of the Talents, was made the Duke of Portland's Chancellor of the Exchequer, on whose death he became Premier; and, what is singular, had no adequate capacity for any one of these situations. He had no oratory, but a barking, snappish manner; a little, plain person, and an inharmonious voice: he had quickness, but it appeared to me principally the quickness of temper; his turn was sarcasm and biting cavil, which certainly had the effect of keeping people in subjection. He was an inveterate tory, and thought all nobility was monopolized by the house of Perceval.—*Sir Egerton Brydge's Autobiography.*

Morning in the East.—However beautiful the awakening of nature may be in other parts of the world, its balmy delights can never be so highly appreciated as in the climes of the East, where its contrast to the subduing heat of burning noon renders it a blessing of inestimable value. The freshness of the morning air, the play of light and shade, which is so agreeable to the eye, the brightness of the foliage, the vivid hue of the flowers opening their variegated clusters to the sun, rife with transient beauty, for evening finds them drooping, the joyous matins of the birds, and the playing gambols of wild animals emerging from their dewy lairs, exhilarate the spirits, and afford the highest gratification to the lover of sylvan scenes. Every tree is tenanted by numerous birds: superb falcons look out from their lofty eyries, and wild peacocks fling their magnificent trains over the lower boughs, ten or twelve being frequently perched on the same tree. The smaller birds, the sparrow-hawks, green pigeons, blue jays, &c. actually crowd the branches, the crow-pheasant whirs as strange footsteps approach, and wings his way to deeper solitudes; while flocks of parroquets, upon the slightest disturbance, issue screaming from their woody coverts, and, spreading emerald plumes, soar up until they melt into the golden sky above. At the early dawn, the panther and the hyena may be seen, sculking along to their dens, the antelope springs up, bounding across the path; the nylghau scours over bush and briar, seeking the distant plain; the porcupine retreats grunting, or stands at bay erecting his quills in wrath at the intrusion; and innumerable smaller animals, the beautiful little blue fox, the civet with its superb brush, and the nimble mungoose, make every nook and corner swarm with life. Gigantic herons stalk along the river's shores; the brahmanee ducks hover gabbling above, and huge alligators bask on the sand banks, stretched in profound repose, or watching for their prey.—*Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan.*

Speed of Fishes.—As to their *motions*, in their element, birds of the most rapid and unwearied wing must yield the palm to them; the eagle to the shark, and the swallow to the herring and salmon. The form of fishes, generally speaking, is particularly adapted for swift and easy motion; and the resistance of the fluid in which they move seems never to impede their progress. While birds that undertake long flights are often obliged to alight upon vessels for some rest and renovation of strength, fishes never seem exhausted by fatigue, and to require no respite or repose. Sharks have been known to keep pace with ships during long voyages; and, like dogs they will sport round vessels going at several knots an hour, as if they had plenty of spare force. The tunny darts with the rapidity of an arrow, and the herring goes at the rate of sixteen miles an hour.—*Kirby's Bridgewater Treatise.*

To Clean Prints.—The clear solution of chloride of lime, diluted with twice its bulk of water, will effectually, and expeditiously, remove stains from prints and printed paper, instead of the ordinary process, which is expensive and tedious. First soak the print in clear water, till it lies smooth; then remove it into a dish, large enough to hold it flat, filled with the solution, diluted as above; the stains will disappear in a few minutes; then again soak the print in clear water, to free it from the chloride of lime, and then dry it between sheets of blotting paper. By this process we have bleached twelve prints and letterpress, belonging to an extensive book, which had been damaged by rain and sea-water.

Napoleon.—Napoleon knew how to break men like dogs. He would trample upon them, and again show them a piece of bread and pat them, so that they came frisking to him: and no monarch ever had so many absolute instruments of his absolute will as Napoleon. I do not speak only of his immediate servants; princes and sovereigns showed themselves equally well broken.—*Niebuhr's Conversations.*

The Dog an African Luxury.—Only people of rank and power can keep a European dog in Fantee, so much are these animals esteemed for the table. A wretched little native breed, with long ears, sits in rings in the market-places, and is bought for soup, at the rate of half an ankie, (half a crown.) Of course, the fat, portly dogs of English masters are greatly preferred; and it is not possible for a white man to retain them for more than a month.—*Mrs. Lee's Stories of strange Lands.*

Reputation, Popularity, Fame.—Reputation is a bubble upon the rapid stream of time; popularity, a splash in the great pool of oblivion; fame itself but a full-blown bladder, or at best a baloon. There is no sacrifice in declining them; for in escaping these you escape the impertinences and the intrusions which never fail to follow in their train.

National Preacher.—The January No. of this work, (published at 151 Nassau-st.) contains three excellent discourses by the Rev. Dr. Mathews, Chancellor of New-York University. Subjects—"The religious influence of mothers," "The adorable Saviour," and "Critical periods in the sinner's life." The first closes with this touching historical allusion:

"In the days of Rome's greatest splendour, there stood on one of her seven hills, a temple dedicated to "Female Fortune;" and over its magnificent portal was written the name of Volumnia; for whose honor the temple had been built, to perpetuate her memory as a matron who had saved Rome by her influence over her son. Not far distant from it, arose a column, on which was inscribed "Cornelia, the Mother of the Gracchi;" in acknowledgment of her worth, as the mother of two sons, whom she had trained up to be the ornaments and defenders of her nation. Such was the respect paid to mothers who "acted well their part" in pagan Rome. And will not Christian communities ever delight to "honor those whom God so greatly honors," by committing to their hands what is most precious in the happiness of all coming generations? They surely will. And let every mother bear in mind that she may here obtain for herself a memorial far more enduring and precious, than the richest temple or column which Rome ever saw; and a still more enduring memorial in heaven, where, with her sons and daughters around her, her crown gathering brightness from theirs, she may bow before the throne of God and the Lamb, and proclaim to his praise, *Behold here am I, and the children thou hast given me!*

Directions for the right use of Temporal and Spiritual Blessings.

Temporal Gifts. "Using this world as not abusing it."—1 Cor. vii. 31.	Spiritual Gifts. "Set your affections on things above."—Colos. iii. 2.
Wish for them cautiously.	Prize them inestimably.
Ask for them submissively.	Covet them earnestly.
Want them contentedly.	Seek for them diligently.
Obtain them honestly.	Ponder them frequently.
Accept them humbly.	Wait for them patiently
Manage them prudently.	Expect them hopefully.
Employ them lawfully	Receive them joyfully.
Impart them liberally.	Enjoy them thankfully.
Esteem them moderately.	Improve them carefully.
Increase them virtuously	Retain them watchfully.
Use them submissively.	Plead for them manfully.
Forego them easily.	Hold them dependantly.
Resign them willingly.	Grasp them eternally.

Duration and Utility of Wisdom.—To encourage us to shake off the superincumbent load of indifference, ridicule and opposition, and to make efforts to extend virtue and happiness, let us reflect that a useful thought may outlive an empire. Babylon and Thebes are now nowhere to be found; but the moral lessons of the contemporary wise and good, despised and disregarded, perhaps, in their day, have descended to us, and are still to be found. As the seminal principle of plants, borne through the wide spaces of the air by their downy wings, find at length a congenial spot in which to settle and vegetate, these seeds of virtue and happiness, floating down the current of time, are still arrested from age to age by some kindred mind, in which they germinate and produce their golden fruit. No intellect can conjecture in how many instances, and to what degree, every fit moral precept may have come between the reasons and passions of some one, balancing between the course of happiness and ruin, and may have inclined the scale in his favour. The consciousness of even an effort to achieve one such triumph is a sufficient satisfaction to a virtuous mind.—*The Art of Being Happy.*

Died, on the 1st Nov., at his residence, Eaton-place, Captain the Hon. Sir Henry Duncan, Knt. C.B. This gallant officer was the second son of Viscount Duncan, who defeated Admiral de Winter, commanding the Dutch fleet, off Camperdown, and brother to the Earl of Camperdown. Sir Henry Duncan was a meritorious officer, and highly esteemed. He died of apoplexy, and has left a widow and family.

Same day, of apoplexy, Wm. Motherwell, Esq. editor of the Glasgow Courier. Mr. Motherwell was the author of several works, among which his lyric productions are most eminent. He was a man of fine genius and a feeling heart.

There are, it is said, five million quarters of wheat now lying in bond at London.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[From the "Legislative Reporter."]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, February 10.

On motion of Col. Wyer, the house went into committee of the whole to consider a bill to incorporate the St. Andrews and Quebec *Rail Road Company*.—Mr. Partelow in the chair.—After some remarks by Col. Wyer in favour of the bill, it was read section by section, and the chairman reported it was agreed to with amendments. Ordered to be engrossed.—The Company by provision of the bill are to have a capital stock of not less than £750,000.

Thursday, February 11.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—On motion of Mr. Woodward, the house went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of a bill to continue an act to recover the wages of seamen in the coasting trade of this province.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot, in making his observations on this bill, and upon the law regulating the recovery of seamen's wages, shewed clearly how vexatious it is by one strong fact which he stated. The hon. gentleman said that though a sailor may not receive fifteen pence, the defendants may have to pay ninety or one hundred pounds cost.

Mr. Speaker in detailing the evils of the present Law, in reference to the recovery of seamen's wages, said it was a most vexatious and intolerant law, and contrary to the great charter of the British Constitution. The law gives sailors a dangerous alternative;—if they are nonsuited in the Supreme Court, they can commence a prosecution in the Vice Admiralty Court, and the costs there being so enormous that the defendant often complies with a very unjust demand sooner than risk a trial at a tribunal where the expence of justice is so exorbitant. He had lately known an instance of the kind, and he considered such laws as a violation of the principles of *Magna Charta*.

Mr. Chandler concurred in the sentiments of Mr. Speaker, and said whenever law became so expensive as that a person would comply with an unjust demand sooner than go to a court of justice, there was no justice in existence. He thought it was a great evil.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot gave a similar testimony, and said the evils growing out of the present system of recovering seamen's wages, could not be told. A respectable merchant lately told him of a case where the plantiff recovered but a few shillings, and the defendant had to pay seventy pounds cost.

Mr. Speaker would have such cases tried in summary Courts, and their decisions should be final and conclusive; he would not allow appeal to a higher court.

Mr. Weldon thought if they were to pass such a Bill that it would not receive the sanction of the Executive, and if even it did it would not receive the Royal Assent, because it would be interfering with the Court of Vice Admiralty.

Col. Wyer thought there were many sections in the bill that would not apply to this province, and as it was one of the highest importance when considered in its relation to the Colonial Trade, he would recommend the necessity of postponing it till some future period, when these inapplicable sections might be struck out, and the bill suited to the circumstances of the province.

Mr. Robinson said when the Bill was first brought in he opposed it from a conviction that its principles were not in harmony with the interests of our trade;—but the more he considered its bearing, the more he was convinced of the inconvenience that would arise from dispensing with it.

Mr. Woodward thought it was better to pass the bill, and give it a few years trial.

Mr. Slason would be very sorry to give his consent to it,—it was a very serious act indeed, and one which required much deliberation: he would advise them to report progress.—The further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Friday, February 12.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot, the house went consideration of the State of the Province.—Mr. Ford in the chair.—[Mr. Wilmot, after a long and able speech, detailing the great grievances attending the present Crown Land system, &c., moved the two following Resolutions, but said he did not wish to press them on the committee, thinking that the notice given was rather short for the discussion of such a subject, but that they might lie on the table by way of notice:]—

Resolved—As the opinion of this Committee, that the various and sudden changes in the system adopted by the Government of this Province, during the past year, in disposing of the waste lands of the Crown, have been productive of great injury, and consequent dissatisfaction among His Majesty's subjects of this Province.

Resolved—As the opinion of this Committee, that in very many instances, His Majesty's Instructions have been disregarded, and evils thereby brought upon the Province which these Instructions were expressly intended to prevent, inasmuch as large tracts of land have, by means thereof, got into the hands of those persons whose object is not to improve them, but to sell the same, or the timber thereon, on speculation.

JURY PAY.—The House went into committee of the whole to consider a bill to provide for the payment of Petit Jurors.

Mr. Gilbert thought if such a bill were adopted it would also extend to the Grand Jury, and become a great public evil. Every man had a right to perform his share of these public duties, which the preservation and good order of society required.

Mr. Chandler thought it was hard to give the Bill a beneficial application. If such a bill were made for petit jurors as the bill provided, Grand Juries would make a claim for similar rights, and as there were four courts in the year it would become a heavy burthen on the country. But he thought there was no paticular grievance complained of under the present system, with the exception of a few solitary cases. A man considers it as a privilege and a proud distinction to be authorised to take part in the administration of justice.

Mr. Speaker thought there was more reason for making a provision for grand juries than petit juries, because the sheriff might call them from all parts of the county. If the principle were once adopted no public duty would be performed without remuneration, and there would be no possibility of making a provision for all such circumstances; in fact he considered it a great waste of time to go into the discussion of such a bill.

The bill was postponed for three months.

Saturday, February 13.

DIVISION OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—The House went into committee of the whole to consider a bill to run a Division Line through the County of Gloucester, and to make provision for the administration of justice in the new county, and also for its representation in the Legislature.—Mr. Hannington in the chair.

Mr. Brown said, the geographical position of the County of Gloucester, and its increase of population render its division a matter of great utility. The erection of a new county would cause such an establishment of Courts of Justice as would remove much of the inconvenience now felt. He could not see how they could divide the county without giving the new one two Representatives according to the principle already established by the house. He would go with the bill, knowing that it was rendering an act of justice by the great distance some of the inhabitants had to travel to the Courts of Law.

Mr. Speaker thought it was a very important bill indeed, and wished that the representation of every County in the Province were increased. The benefits derivable to the country from such a measure would be incalculable. The guardianship of our political rights would be strengthened and extended, and the vigilance created by increasing the number of members, would leave no chance for intrigue, or no possibility of taking the country by surprise;—designing men would be frustrated in all their schemes, and could not promote their views by management. There was an instance of the benefits of a large representation in the State of Massachusetts, where they had 300 members. I once had a conversation (said the hon. Speaker) with the Speaker of the House for the State of Massachusetts on the subject, and asked him if they felt no inconvenience from such a crowded Assembly. He said there might be a little inconvenience, but it was more than atoned for by the advantages connected with it, and that it was impossible to take them by surprise or deceive them by intrigue. He would be glad to see additional members given to every county in the Province, and a good round number to the county of S. John. Such an increase might cause a little inconvenience to the dispatch of business, but it would be lost sight of in the numerous benefits connected with it.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot said, the hon. Speaker alludes to Massachusetts, shewing us the benefits derivable from large representations, and said indirectly that intrigue and management were practised in this house. He (Mr. W.) admitted that there might be some intrigue in New-Brunswick, and there was a little of it in Massachusetts also; however, he was for the bill because the circumstances of the county made out a good case in favor of a division.

Mr. Speaker explained, and said he did not mean to insinuate that there was intrigue in that house, but that they would be less liable to surprise with a large representation.

Mr. Clinch did not think that a numerous representation would be productive of the benefits ascribed to it by the hon. Speaker;—he thought on the contrary that it would be the cause of much inconvenience. However, he would go with the bill, not because he was favorable to the increase of the representation as a general principle, but because there was an absolute necessity for the division of the County.

Mr. Street thought the population of the County of Gloucester, together with other circumstances, furnished good reasons for dividing it. Emigration was flowing with a rapid tide into that part of the country, and if it could be considered an evil to give a representation to the small population of this new county, that evil would be decreasing every succeeding year. He had travelled the County of Gloucester, and it was easy to perceive from its geographical position that Nature intended a division line. There was a town plot at Dalhousie, which would be very suitable as the shire town. He was for the bill because it would remedy the inconvenience arising from the great distance at which some of the inhabitants were located from the Courts of Justice. He was also for giving two members to the new county.

Mr. End read a petition from the inhabitants of Gloucester, praying for a division of the County, by which it appeared that it had a seaboard of 150 miles, and that some of the inhabitants were 70 miles, and we think in some instances, 100 miles from any court of justice. Mr. End said that there were no marks to the petition, but that every person's name was in his own hand writing, a great proof of the literary acquirements of the population. He would not say a word on the division of the County, but he would make a few remarks on the representation. The members for Gloucester, according to his idea, should not be required to give their views on the expediency of running a Division Line. It was evident that Nature herself had spoken loud and distinctly enough on that subject and intended that the river should be the line of division which the bill described. Any person that would look at the map, and there trace the finger of nature, could easily learn that her ladyship intended to divide the County. However, he would not say a word on the subject, but would wish to assist Nature in her intentions. In the lower county there were plenty of materials for Members, but he would not say a word about Sheriff's or Magistrates, because he had already got a rubbing for meddling with them. With regard to the Representation the house had already laid down the principle, that when a County was divided the new one should have two members;—that was the rule laid down, and he hoped it would be applied to Gloucester. He did not think it could have a chance of a fair representation otherwise. If there was but one Member, he might be sick, or called to England to transact some urgent business. He hoped the principle laid down would be extended to Gloucester. The lower county had abundant materials for members,—there were also freeholders that would send a member to the Legislature without expence, and without that wrangling, tumult, or confusion which (he was sorry to say) very much prevailed in other counties. The learned gentleman hoped that hon. members would very calmly, impartially, quietly, wisely, obediently, politically, attentively, and with great sincerity, (a laugh) listen to the voice of Nature and divide the county. But with regard to the representation, the principles already laid down by themselves would give the new county two members.

Mr. Crane spoke in favour of the bill, and said, the member for Gloucester had told them there were plenty of materials for members in the new county, and he could inform them that there was also residing there, a gentleman who had been formerly a judge, and although he was far advanced in years, he was still in good health.

Mr. Speaker thought as there was a Petition from King's County, praying for an increase of its Representation, it would be well to incorporate them both in one bill.

Mr. Johnston thought such a measure would be impolitic. The petition from Gloucester only sets forth the great distance at which some of the population are located from Courts of Justice, and prays for a division of the County to remedy that evil, but does not mention the increase of members as desirable or expedient. He therefore thought it would not answer to consolidate them into one bill, because the petition from King's distinctly prayed for an increase of representation. He was not, however, against giving the intended new County a member, though looking at the scale of population, he could hardly consider it as entitled to reprentation—but it was probable that evil would soon disappear.

Mr. End said, it was a future consideration more than the present necessity, that rendered the increase of representation expedient and warrantable; but he could not sanction the idea of having only one bill for King's County and Gloucester. They might think at home that King's County was not entitled to an increase of representation, and the bill for Gloucester would thereby be defeated.

Mr. Chandler thought it was advisable to postpone the bill, that others of a similar nature might be incorporated with it. He thought the County of Westmoreland ought to be divided—and last year when he brought in a bill for that purpose he was laughed at, but from the spirit that was now abroad, he hoped he would be able to succeed with a bill to divide Westmoreland; and he agreed with the hon. Speaker in the idea of sending them home in a consolidated form. He was satisfied that the day was not far distant when Westmoreland must be divided, and by its geographical position one section of it seemed entirely distinct and separate from the other.

Mr. Brown did not think there was any propriety in joining the two bills. The division of the County of Gloucester ought to be a separate question, and should the division be made, it was entitled to two members according to the principle already laid down. He therefore wished the bill to stand on its own merits, and did not think it right to postpone it, because it would thereby be altogether defeated.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot made a motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill for three months, which was negatived.

Mr. Speaker thought the petition from King's would apply to every County in the Province,—the want of a larger representation being generally felt. Thirty-two members were not sufficient for a population of 120,000 souls, and all bills having a reference to the augmentation of Representatives ought to be incorporated into one and sent home together.

Mr. Street did not agree with the hon. Speaker. Every bill ought to stand upon its own merits, and as Gloucester stood on grounds different from others, and peculiar to itself, it was not right to blend its fall with that of King's. Should the bill before them pass and receive the Royal Assent, it would be out of the question not to give Gloucester a Representation; and as it was not such a matter of certainty that King's County would obtain an enlargement of representation, he would not wish to clog the bill with any other. It ought to get fair play.

Mr. M'Leod thought the great extent of the County of Gloucester required that it should be divided, and he would give his support to any measure for that purpose; but as far as Representation was in question, he thought King's County stood on a much better footing, on account of its large population. As the new county of Gloucester would have but 2000 souls, he would not wish to risk the fate of King's County by putting them in one bill. He thought Northumberland and King's stood nearly on an equal footing.

Col. Allen thought that a population of 2000 would not warrant the House in giving a Representation; and he did not think it necessary to increase the Representation of the country. In the House of Commons the business was done generally by a few of the members, while the rest were drinking coffee, smoking segars, or at some other amusement. The increase of members would only retard the progress of business.

Mr. Crane thought that a new County must be erected in Westmoreland. At present it was hard to say, whether a certain district of it belonged to King's or Queen's County; there was a junction of the three, and the inhabitants, without any certainty as to boundary, claimed whatever County best suited their convenience.

On the question for giving to the new County *two* Members to represent them in General Assembly, the Committee divided:—*Yeas.* Messrs. Brown, Ford, Crane, Chandler, Stewart, Street, Weldon, Rankin, Partelow, Taylor, Palmer, J. M. Wilmot, End.—*Nays.* Mr. Speaker, Woodward, Burns, Hayward, Connell, Miles, Freeze, M'Leod, Wyer, Gilbert, Clinch, Hill, L. A. Wilmot, Morehouse, Allen.—When it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on filling up the blank with the word *one*,—which was carried in the affirmative, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Thursday, February 11.

Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented a Petition from Peter M'Clelan, John Smith, Geo. Rogers, and 78 others, inhabitants of the Parish of Hopewell, in the County of Westmoreland, praying that an Act may pass to erect the Western part of the said County into a new and separate County; which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the table.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill for the Incorporation of *The Portland Mills and Tunnel Company.* When Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment, that the following be added to the said bill by way of Ryder, and to stand as a ninth Section thereof, viz:—

"IX. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend to affect the rights and privileges of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, as granted them in and by the Charter of the said City."

The said amendment being read, and the question put thereon, the House divided as follows:—*Yeas.* Messrs. Chandler, Ford, Partelow, Robinson, J. M. Wilmot, Johnston, M'Leod, Slason.—*Nays.* Messrs. Weldon, Hannington, Palmer, Crane, Woodward, Stewart, Connell, Hayward, Gilbert, Wyer, Brown, Clinch, Freeze, Hill, Rankin.—When it was decided in the negative.—The question was then taken upon the final passing of the Bill, and it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Weldon—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the most eligible site, near the City of Saint John, for a Provincial Lunatic Asylum, together with a Plan of the same, and an Estimate of the probable cost of land, and the erection of such Buildings, &c. as may be required for the same, and also any information they may be able to obtain relative to the management of similar Institutions."—Ordered, That Mr. Weldon, Mr. Hannington, and Mr. Robinson be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Brown, from the Finance Committee, submitted a Report, which he read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the state of the Finances of the Province, hereby report—

"That they find, upon investigating the Accounts and Papers that have come under their consideration, the state of the Province, with regard to its financial concerns, to stand thus, on the 31st of December last:

Warrants issued, and those in the Treasurer's hands,		£7,400
Appropriations for which Warrants have not been issued,		4,600
Drawbacks for which the requisite Certificates have not yet been lodged,		770
Due the Saving's Bank at St. John,		4,600
Due the Fire Insurance Company,		10,000
Annual appropriation for Quit Rents,		1,200
		£28,570
Amount of Bonds and Cash in the hands of the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers,	£39,000	
Miscellaneous sums, including balance in the Attorney General's hands,	1,000	
	£40,00	
Less due Light House, Seaman's and Emigrant funds, about	3,270	36,730
Balance in favor of the Province,		£8,160
Should no part of the amount due the Fire Insurance Company and Saving's Bank, (say £14,600,) be paid this year, it would leave of the Revenue of 1835 available for the appropriations of the present year,		£22,760
Probable revenue of the current year, about one half of which will be in Bonds at the year's end,		60,000
		£82,760

"The annual charges against the Province amount to upwards of £20,000, independently of the Appropriations for Roads and Bridges.

"The Committee would respectfully recommend, that the debt due to the Fire Insurance Company be paid off, unless the said Company will consent to reduce the interest to 5 per cent.; and that in making the Appropriations, the nature and extent of the several services should be fully considered, and provided for with due regard to economy.

"The inconvenience and losses arising from want of means to enable the Treasurer to make ready payments, which were so long and so severely felt throughout the Province, have been completely removed by the Act for allowing interest for unpaid Warrants, and very great benefits to individuals as well as advantages to the public service have resulted therefrom.

"As an object of the highest importance, the Committee would respectfully bring under the notice of the House, the internal improvement of the Country, and with all due regard to economy, would therefore recommend a liberal appropriation for opening and improving the roads; and in closing their Report, congratulate the Province on the healthy and flourishing state of the finances.

"Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BROWN, Junr.
J. R. PARTELOW,
WILLIAM M'LEOD,
THOMAS GILBERT,
W. END."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Friday, February 12.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Leonard R. Coombes and Francis Rice, Esqrs. and 700 others, Inhabitants of the District of Madawaska, praying the House to take under their consideration the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, in order to obtain a speedy settlement thereof; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Weldon, from the Committee apointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Address of this House, relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon the subject of procuring Plans, Estimates, &c. for a Provincial Lunatic Asylum, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and His Excellency was pleased to say that he should have much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the House in that respect.

Saturday, February 13.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rev. F. W. Miles, and the Committee of Management of the Baptist Seminary erected at Fredericton, and 820 others, Inhabitants of the County of Saint John, praying pecuniary aid in support of the said Institution; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Burns, by leave, presented a petition from John Kinnear, William M'Cannon, and others, Office Bearers and Members of the St. Patrick's Society at St. John, praying a small grant in aid of the charitable contributions extended towards relieving the numerous claims upon them at this inclement season of the year.—Ordered, that the said petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Freeze, by leave, presented a Petition from David B. Wetmore, Esquire, and 214 others, Magistrates, Grand Jury and Freeholders of King's County, praying an increased Representation for the said County; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Freeze moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to increase the Representation of King's County.—The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Johnston.—Whereas there is reason to expect that it is intended, in the course of the present year, to run one or more Boats on the River, between Saint John and Fredericton, for the conveyance of passengers, to be propelled by Steam on the high pressure principle; and whereas Steam Boats of this description are altogether novel in this Province, and serious apprehensions are entertained by many persons as to the safety of Travellers in Boats so propelled; therefore *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take the subject into their consideration, with power to make all necessary enquiries, and report the result of the same to this House.—*Ordered*, That Mr. Johnston, Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Connell, Mr. Brown, Mr. End, and Mr. Rankin be a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from John Robertson, President of the Saint John Bridge Company, praying an Act may pass in amendment of the Act to incorporate *The Saint John Bridge Company;* which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.—The bill was brought in and read a first time.

Monday, February 15.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from John Stephens, acting principal Agent for the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, praying aid towards the completion of a Road leading from the Royal Road to the South West Branch of the Miramichi; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to impose a tax on large tracts of Wilderness Land granted in this Province.—Leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Hill,—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill for the incorporation of *The Saint John and Saint Croix Canal Company.*—Mr. Taylor in the Chair. The Chairman reported, that having the Bill before them, in the Committee it was moved—"That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months."—And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—*Yeas.* Mr. Partelow, End, Burns, Slason, J. M. Wilmot.—*Nays.* Mr. Speaker, Palmer, Crane, Hannington, Ford, Street, Stewart, Johnston, Morehouse, Woodward, L. A. Wilmot, M'Leod, Gilbert, Wyer, Brown, Clinch, Hill, Connell, Freeze, Rankin.—Whereupon it was decided in the negative. And he further reported, that the Committee then made several amendments to the same.—*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Chandler, pursuant to leave, brought in a Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of *The Shediac Rail Road Company;* which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Brown,—The House went Committee of the whole, on a Bill to amend the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia.—Mr. Weldon in the Chair. The Chairman reported, that having the Bill referred to them under consideration, in the Committee it was moved,—"That the further consideration thereof be postponed for six months."—And upon the question, the Committee divided, and it was decided in the negative. And he further reported, that they then made progress in the said Bill, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.—*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and leave granted.

Tuesday, February 16.

On motion of Mr. Freeze, the house went into committee of the whole on a bill to increase the Representation of King's County.—Mr. Palmer in the chair. The chairman reported, that the committee having the bill referred to them under consideration, the following resolution was moved—"*Resolved*, that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months." And upon the question the committee divided:—*Yeas.* Mr. Speaker, End, Stewart, Allen, Johnston, Street, Morehouse, J. M. Wilmot, Slason, Connell, Taylor, Brown, Clinch, Hill, Rankin.—*Nays.* Messrs. Robinson, Chandler, Ford, Crane, Weldon, Hannington, Burns, Miles, Hayward, M'Leod, Gilbert, Wyer, Freeze.—Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative. *Ordered*, That the report be accepted.

Wednesday, February 17.

Read a third time as engrossed,—A Bill to incorporate *The Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company.*—Resolved, that the Bill do pass. Ordered, that Mr. Wyer take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of *The Shediac Rail Road Company.*—Mr. Partelow in the Chair. The Chairman reported, that they had gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, and agreed to the same with amendments, under the Title of A Bill to incorporate *The Saint John and Shediac Rail Road Company.* Ordered, that the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

Read a third time as engrossed,—A Bill to incorporate *The Central Fire Insurance Company of New-Brunswick.*—Resolved, that the Bill do pass. Ordered, that Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Resolved, That there be granted to the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, the sum of £200, to be applied by them towards the support of Cape Sable Seal Island Light House; and also the sum of £100, towards the support of the Light House on Brier Island, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, for the year 1836.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, a sum not exceeding £ , to pay the Adjutants of Militia of the different Counties of this Province for the last year, and a further sum not exceeding £ , to pay the Sergeant Majors of the Militia of this Province for the time being, who are actually employed for the same period; provided that each Sergeant Major who shall appear by a Certificate from his Commanding Officer, to have faithfully performed his duty, shall receive a sum not exceeding £ .—On the question for passing this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—*Yeas.* Messrs. End, Ford, Stewart, Rankin, Chandler, Street, Weldon, Johnston, Slason, Taylor, M'Leod, Wyer, Miles, Brown.—*Nays.* Messrs. Morehouse, Woodward, Hannington, Palmer, Partelow, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Gilbert, Connell, Clinch, Freeze.—It therefore passed in the affirmative. And the first blank filled up with £435, the second with £217 10s., and the third with £7 10s.

To the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the sum of £25, for the last Session, and to each and every Member of the House of Assembly for defraying the expenses of attendance in General Assembly the last Session, the sum of 15 shillings per day, and for the travelling charges of each and every Member the last Session, the sum of 15 shillings per day, allowing twenty miles for each day's travel, to be certified by the Speaker.

To the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the sum of £150, for the present Session, and to each and every Member of the House of Assembly for defraying the expenses of attendance in General Assembly the present Session, the sum of 15 shillings per day, and for travelling charges of each and every Member the present Session, the sum of 15 shillings per day, allowing twenty miles for each day's travel, to be certified by the Speaker, in lieu of any sum which may be given by Act of Assembly, to be passed this Session for a like purpose.

To the Trustees of the Saving's Bank of the City of Saint John, the sum of £ , to reimburse them for the embezzlement made by its late Cashier of its funds, including the claim for annual services made by him, which had not been provided for.—Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee divided:—*Yeas.* Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Woodward, Weldon, Morehouse, Ford, Stewart, Chandler, Robinson, Partelow, Slason, J. M. Wilmot, Taylor, Miles, Crane, Allen, Wyer, Connell, End.—*Nays.* Messrs. Rankin, Freeze, Clinch, Brown, Gilbert, M'Leod, Burns, Street, Palmer, Hannington.—And it was passed in the affirmative, and the blank then filled up with £1,293 10s. 10d.

To the Hon. R. Simonds, Province Treasurer, the sum of £50, being an additional amount for the services of a Clerk in the Treasury to the 31st December, 1835.

To Joshua Stone, the sum of £10, in consideration of his services during the American Revolutionary War.

To Doctor John Boyd, Surgeon to the Vaccine Institution at the Central Board, Saint John, the sum of £20, for the year 1835.

To the Clerk of the Legislative Council in General Assembly, the sum of £50, being additional grant for his services for the Session ending 17th March last.

To Elizabeth Briscoe, the sum of £10, for teaching a School in Saint Andrews during the year 1835.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £20, for exploring a line of Road from Salmon River to Richibucto River.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed to examine into the state of Government House, submitted a 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 find that the House is very generally out of repair; that the roof is so leaky as to endanger the safety of the building; they are of opinion that a new roof is indispensable, which should project two feet or more beyond the walls, and that the covering material should be tin. The necessary repairs of the building, both inside and outside, are so multifarious that the Committee cannot enumerate them, but they respectfully submit, that a sum of not less than *one thousand pounds* should be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, to be appropriated as circumstances may require.

WM. M'LEOD, JAMES BROWN, Jr.
JAMES TAYLOR. E. B. CHANDLER.

On motion of Mr. End,—*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Committe of Supply.

LATEST NEWS.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 13.

London papers to Dec. 31st, and Liverpool to Jan. 1, have been received at New-York, by the packet ship England.

The news by this arrival is pleasing, in as much as it contains the gratifying intelligence, that *France had accepted the mediation of Great Britain;* the acceptance was officially announced in the Paris Moniteur of the 28th December.

The President's Message was received at Liverpool 28th Dec. and was immediately forwarded to London by express, and appears in most of the papers of that city of the 30th. The Message was also immediately forwarded from London to Paris, and was received there shortly after the delivery of the King's speech at the opening of the Chambers. A private letter states that every other topic was absorbed in consideration of the Message.—An improvement has taken place in the French funds.

LONDON, DEC. 31.—The Paris Moniteur of Monday, announces an important fact in the following terms:—"In pursuance of orders from his Court, His Excellency Lord Grenville has proposed to the King's Government, by a note dated Dec. 25th, the mediation of the Government of His Britannic Majesty upon the occasion of the differences that have arisen between France and the United States of North America. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, by an answer dated the 27th, informed the English Ambassador that the Government of France accedes to the proposition."

The German papers arrived this morning have brought us accounts from Constantinople, from which we learn that the good understanding between the Sultan and the Emperor of Austria, has been increased and strengthened, much to the satisfaction of the former, by the recent Embassy he dispatched to Vienna. That is another security that Turkey will be sustained against the designs of Russia.

Paris papers of 22d, give despatches received from Marshal Clausel, at Algiers, by which it appears that the expedition against Abdel Kader had been so far successful that the latter's troops had been twice defeated and finally dispersed; he himself had taken flight to the mountains, and his capital, Mascara, was entered on the 6th by the French. The Arabs appear to have fought bravely, and only yielded to the superiority of the French artillery and the charges of the cavalry. The Duc d'Orleans, who was with the expedition as a volunteer, was wounded, but not seriously.

The whole tribe of spies maintained by the Court of Russia in France seem to have been some days in motion to discover whether M. Durand, the French Consul in Warsaw, was the real reporter of the Warsaw speech, (of the Emperor Nicholas,) as had been stated by the Courier Francais, when that speech was first published in Paris.—It was even understood that official explanations on the subject had been applied for to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied with a direct intimation to the effect that the Imperial *exequatur* in favor of M. Durand would be withdrawn, should it be proved that he had been in any way instrumental to that publication. But the anger which the name of M. Durand seems to have raised in the Imperial palace of St. Petersburg is not likely, after all, to fall on his devoted head. Whatever he may have said to his friends in confirmation of the version of the speech published by the Journal des Debats, it appears he did not supply the copy of it, the Journal having extracted it from the German paper called the Suabian Mercury, in which it first appeared.—*Times.*

Charles X. has ordered all his partisans in France to take the electoral oaths, and accept any employment offered them.

Rail Road in Germany.—On the 7th of December the rail road from Muremberg to Furth was opened with public ceremonies. The Chief Burgomaster made an address, and the Band of the regiment of Landwehr played the national hymn. A monumental stone was then uncovered, displaying the inscription,—"Germany's first Iron Rail Road with steam power, 1835." The steam engine, with nine passenger carriages, all decorated with national colours, then sat out for Furth, in presence of countless multitudes of spectators who were assembled along the road. The carriages traversed the road three times, filled with passengers.—The engine, with its train, makes the passage in fifteen minutes.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Dec. 9.—During the time that the navigation has been open in 1835, the value of goods exported from St. Petersburgh was 104,955,392 rubles. In 1834 it was 117,306,495 rubles.

Dublin and Kingstown Railway.—Thursday, being the anniversary of the opening of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, was observed quite as a gala. The following are the results of the first working year:—Total receipts £31,065 8 6. Number of passengers, exclusive of annual subscribers, 1,068,018. Number of trips made by the locomotive engines, 22,050. Number of miles travelled, 121,275.

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NEWS.

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A late London paper states that Lord Brougham has been recently employed in preparing and arranging for publication his decisions in the Court of Chancery during the period in which he was Lord Chancellor.

At a late election in the North Division of Northamptonshire to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Milton, Mr. Maunsell, the Conservative candidate, was chosen by 1852 votes, in opposition to Mr. Hanbury, who had 1255. The success of the Tories on this occasion appears to have excited some consternation in the Administration party. They ascribe it to the influence of the clergy, and the intimidation of the Landlords.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the Reformers of Ireland, in which he observes, "the hopes of Ireland are bound up with the stability of the present Government. It is the first that ever acted on the principle of equal justice to, and perfect impartiality between, all classes and persuasions of Irishmen. For the first time for near seven centuries, we have a Ministry giving practical proofs of the sincerity of its professions of abolishing all political distinctions in Ireland, and of grounding its preferences and selections on the individual merits of the persons preferred and selected—and not on the creed, class, or party to which such persons belong. Besides, the government of Ireland is delegated to persons who have so much of excellent judgment and exquisite good sense, that their conduct enhances the value of every act of conciliation, and produces a conviction, that when they fail in any useful measure, such failure is to be attributed to the want of sufficient means, or of sufficient power, and not to the want of inclination or exertion."

The Duchess of St. Alban's is at present on a journey of benevolence through Scotland. At Edinburg, the birthplace of Mr. Coutts, she has divided £200 among its public institutions, and has given £60 for private distribution.

FRANCE.

The French Chambers was opened on the 29th December. The following is the Speech of the King delivered on the occasion:—

"Gentlemen of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies.—In seeing you once more assembled around me, I am happy to be able to congratulate myself and you on the situation of our country. Its prosperity increases daily, its internal tranquillity seems to be henceforth beyond the reach of attack, and secures its power abroad.

"I have been deeply affected by the sentiments evinced by the nation for my family and myself, when at a moment which it is painful for me to remember, Providence thought fit to preserve my life, which is forever devoted to the service of my country.

"An expedition undertaken for the security of our African possessions has been carried on and brought to a close in such a manner as became the honour of France. I have seen with emotion the eldest of my race partaking the fatigues and dangers of brave soldiers.

"I have reason to congratulate myself on the state of our relations with the European powers. Our intimate union with Great Britain becomes daily more close, and every thing inspires me with confidence that the peace which we enjoy will not be interrupted.

"My Government has continued, on the Spanish frontier, to take such measures as were best fitted for the faithful accomplishment of the clauses of the Treaty of the 28th April, 1834. I entertain the most ardent wishes for the internal pacification of the Peninsula, and for the consolidation of the Throne of Queen Isabella II.

"I regret that the treaty of July 4, 1831, with the United States of America, should not yet have received its complete execution. The King of Great Britain has offered to me and the United States his friendly mediation. I have accepted it; and you will share in my desire that this difference should terminate in a manner equally honorable to two great nations.

"The state of the finances is satisfactory. The public revenue increases by the sole effect of the general prosperity. The laws of finance will be presented in a few days to the Chamber of Deputies.

"The laws which have already been announced, or presented to you, will also be submitted to your examination, as well as those which were reserved for the deliberation of the present session.

"I trust, gentlemen, that the moment is come for France to gather the fruits of her prudence and courage. Enlightened by the past, let us profit by experience so dearly acquired; let us apply ourselves to calm the passions, to perfect our laws, to protect, by judicious measures, all the interests of a nation, which after so many storms, presents the civilized world the salutary example of a noble moderation—the sole pledge of durable success. The care of its repose, of its liberty, of its grandeur, is my first duty; its happiness will be my dearest recompense."

UNITED STATES.

U. S. Congress.—On Monday the 8th inst., the President transmitted to the two Houses of Congress the following Message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my Special Message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that Power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know, too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the rational honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the beneficent policy of neighboring powers, and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty.

I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the seaboard in a proper state for defence, and promptly to provide the means for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1836.

LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, QUEBEC.
Wednesday, January 27, 1836.

SIR JOHN COLBORNE.

Dr. O'Callaghan rose and said that on reference to the latter part of the speech delivered by Sir John Colborne, on opening the session of the Upper Canada Legislature, on the 14th inst., it would be found that he had made some remarks on the affairs of this Province. In his (Dr. O'C's.) opinion those remarks were ill-timed and out of place. In the first place, Sir John Colborne had not been appointed to superintend or administer the affairs of this Province, and for what reason he dragged the political affairs of this Province into his speech it was not for him (Dr. O'C.) to say. In that speech he said that the present political state of this Province had injurious effects upon Upper Canada, in the following strain.—(The learned Doctor read that part of Sir John Colborne's speech relating to this Province, which is inserted below.)—Such remarks from the Governor of an adjoining Province were entirely out of place, and doing the people of this Province a wrong. It was highly improper in Sir John Colborne to say that whatever views the people of this Province might have, touching its political affairs—whatever efforts they might make to attain reforms in the Constitution—that those efforts should be of no avail, and that the Constitution should remain unchanged. He (Dr. O'C.) did not think that the politics of this Province had any effect in discouraging emigration—emigrants leaving home knew as little as they cared about Canadian politics, and how they could have acted disadvantageously to Upper Canada he had yet to learn. But this he knew and could say, that those remarks were uncalled for from Sir John Colborne, and reflected a censure upon the House of Assembly of this Province, and he therefore thought that the latter body ought to take cognizance of them. As to the declaration that the Constitution of this Province should be upheld, if it went to say that the Legislative Council should remain unchanged, he would say that it was time for the House to take cognizance of the speech. That speech was made by authority or without authority. If Sir John Colborne had spoken with authority, it was time to take notice of his speech, in order that the efforts of the House to obtain a reform in the Legislative Council might be redoubled. But he believed that that part of the speech was not addressed to the public in general, but to a faction, commonly called the Tory Faction, which existed in this Province as well as in Upper Canada. That faction was resisting every effort made by the great body of the people, to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council, and that part of Sir John Colborne's speech, relating to the upholding of the Constitution, in his opinion, were addressed to that faction, in order to encourage them in their resistance to the views and wishes of the great mass of the people. If he was correct in that opinion, Sir John Colborne's speech must have a bad effect, and he thought that the House owed it to itself, to its constituents, and to our neighbours in the Upper Province,—who were going as far for elective institutions as the Lower Canadians were,—to show to the people of England, that Sir John Colborne's speech, as far as related to this Province, was considered as entirely out of place. He would therefore move that on the 11th February next the House should, in committee, take into consideration certain parts of Sir John Colborne's speech having relation to the affairs of Lower Canada.

Mr. Kinder would with pleasure second this motion. It appeared to him that the remarks made by Sir J. Colborne, on the affairs of this Province, merited that the House should take cognizance thereof.

Mr. Power said that the present proceeding appeared to him a very extraordinary one. If it was consistent with the duty of the house to interfere between the Governor of Upper Canada and the House of Assembly of that Province, the house ought with equal justice to interfere with every other government of every other province in North America—nay it might take up the speech of any Governor of any of the West India Islands. The house would be going beyond its authority if it took notice of Sir John Colborne's speech, merely because a slight and very remote allusion was made therein to the affairs of Lower Canada. Sir John Colborne had stated as his opinion that the Constitution of this Province would be maintained, and this was the only reason upon which the hon. member for Yamaska grounded his motion. Really, it seemed to him (Mr. P.) that it would be trifling and ridiculous on the part of the house to entertain such a proposition.

Mr. Morin considered the motion as perfectly regular. Proceedings perfectly analogous were of frequent occurrence in the Imperial Parliament in relation to what passed without the Kingdom among the potentates of Europe. Under such circumstances as those which had been detailed to the house, it had a perfect right to occupy itself with a speech delivered by the Governor of the State of Vermont, if he should make improper allusions to this Province.

Mr. Gugy considered the hon. member for Gaspé (Mr. Power) as very much in the wrong in opposing the motion submitted by the hon. member for Yamaska, knowing as he did the result of an opposition to such a measure brought forward after having been concocted in secret by the most influential members of the house. He (Mr. G.) might perhaps have been induced to commit the same error, had not daily experience convinced him that there were certain little secrets known but to the *élite* of the house, which were only communicated to the less fortunate members in the open house when it was of no avail to oppose the measure which might happen to be the result of secret conferences. The knowledge of this circumstance would have kept him silent on this occasion, had not the hon. member for Gaspe raised an opposing voice. * * * * If the principle inculcated in the motion were to be followed up, there certainly would be a vast field opened for the House. If the Emperor of Russia or the King of the Belgians dared to allude to the affairs of this Province, the House would soon make them come to their senses. The House would have to occupy itself with bringing to task every Legislature in North America that should happen to be so unfortunate as not to agree with it in opinion, and if the Governor of Vermont (according to the hon. member for Bellechasse) took the liberty of expressing an opinion on the affairs of this Province, which did not exactly please the House, it would make him feel the full effects of its resentment. This was certainly a noble field for the house to exercise its power and influence, but he would wish to caution it against abusing its power. * * *

The House then divided, when there appeared for the motion, 41; against it, 7,—(Baker, Blackburn, Clapham, Grannis, Gugy, Moore, and Power.)

UPPER CANADA.—On the 14th January, the Legislature of Upper Canada was convened. His Excellency Sir John Colborne in his Speech offered his congratulations upon the prosperity of the Province. The following are extracts from the Speech:—

"The peculiar position of Lower Canada, and the similar Constitutions under which the institutions of both Colonies are secured, do not allow the dissentions in that Province to be regarded by you with indifference, nor indeed without deep regret, anxiety and apprehension; the injurious effects of their influence have already been experienced; they have tended, apparently, to discourage Emigration, and the transfer of Capital to this country; and have acted disadvantageously in respect to the terms on which the large Loan, authorized by the Legislature, was recently negociated in England.

"But whatever measures may be adopted, in consequence of the inquiry of the Commissioners, or whatever alteration may be proposed to remedy the evils to which I have adverted, you may rest assured, that the Constitution of these Provinces will be firmly upheld."

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1836.

The Western Mail on Saturday furnished English dates to the 1st of January.

The Speech of the King of France delivered at the opening of the Chambers, and the Special Message of President Jackson to the American Congress, which documents are inserted in a previous part of this paper, announce the acceptance by the Governments of both those countries, of the mediation of England, which had been tendered in such a friendly manner.

The House of Assembly on Wednesday last, voted to the Trustees of the Savings' Bank in this city, the sum of £1293 10s. 10d. to reimburse them for the embezzlement made by its late Cashier (Thomas Heaviside) of its funds, &c. The *yeas* and *nays* on the question will be found among our extracts from the Journals.

We learn that Charters for twenty-seven joint stock Companies in this Province have already passed the House of Assembly.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, of Pictou, has arrived in this city, and will Lecture on Thursday next at the hours of 1 P. M. and 8 in the evening, on *Electricity* and the other branches of *Experimental Philosophy*, at the Long Room in Mr. Bragg's building. The course we understand will consist of Ten Lectures, to be continued daily, except Saturday, at each of the above named hours.—Tickets are for sale at Mr. Malcolm's store, Prince William-street.

The weather during the whole of last week was severely cold, but since Sunday, when a thaw commenced, it has been quite mild. To-day the air has the pleasantness of an April day, and the snow is rapidly melting under its genial influence.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Western Mail which arrived this forenoon, has brought English dates to the 8th January. The subjoined paragraphs, from the New-York Albion, is all the information that our papers furnish:—

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.—The Liverpool packet *St. Andrew*, of the 8th ult., has arrived. The news favourable—so much so, that it is not improbable the French will determine to pay the money before the return of the *Pantaloon*. A King's Messenger has arrived, probably bearer of duplicates of despatches brought by the Pantaloon. The following passage is from the address of the French Chambers to the King:—

"Your Majesty has accepted the friendly mediation offered by the King of Great Britain, on the occasion of the difficulties which have arisen with regard to the execution of the treaty of the 4th July with the United States of America. Your Majesty has also displayed the justice and good faith of your policy, and expressed your desire of seeing these differences terminated in a manner honourable to two great nations. An important document recently published leads to a hope that this desire will be speedily realised."

We have before stated that symptoms of another break-up of the Melbourne Cabinet were visible in England. The last papers received teem with reports to the same effect, but whether on sufficient grounds we are yet unable to deliver an opinion. Certain it is, however, that a great change is taking place in the agricultural districts, for scarcely does a county election take place in which the Ministerial candidate is not worsted.—[Albion.

A private letter received by the Western mail this morning, dated Liverpool 8th January, states that an excellent demand exists for Pine Timber at an advance.—W. India produce also continued to advance.

A fire took place in New York, on the 26th ult. which destroyed six Dwelling Houses in Sullivan street. Another fire had also destroyed several houses in Houston-street.

A heavy rain at New-York on the 8th inst. which suddenly melted the vast heaps of snow in the streets, had flooded the cellars and basements of the houses, and rendered the streets almost impassable.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Thomas Carleton Lee, to be his Majesty's Receiver General for this Province.

Mr. James Smith, to be keeper of the Light House, erected by the Commissioners of Buoys and Beacons for the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, at the entrance of Saint Andrew's Harbour.—*Royal Gazette.*

HALIFAX, February 13.

We are sorry to find by the Message of his Excellency that there are not adequate funds to make improvements of any magnitude in the roads and bridges. If the present dullness of business and public and private apathy continue a little longer our farmers must one and all emigrate to some country where a different *regime* prevails, and where the march of improvement, if not aided by public funds, is not retarded by a horde of useless retainers on a civil list immensely too heavy for the shoulders of the poor Johnny Raws who have to pay.—*Recorder.*

A motion was made by Mr. Deblois on Monday, for the appointment of Henry Bliss, Esq. as the Agent of the Province, in the place of John Bainbridge, Esq. deceased; which, after some discussion, was negatived, on the ground that in the present circumstances of the country an Agent could be dispensed with.—*Novascotian.*

MARRIED,

On Sunday se'nnight, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector, Mr. James Armstrong, to Miss Mary Ann Wilson, both of this city.

At St. Malachi's Chapel, on Sunday evening se'nnight, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Francis M'Evaney, to Miss Ellen Crowley, both of this city.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, Mr. John Ailton, to Miss Isabella Mungar, both of the Parish of Hampton, King's County.

At Sussex Vale, on the 5th ult., by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Frederick W. C. Beaven, Esquire, Surgeon, to Susannah B., second daughter of the late Mr. John Cougle, both of that Parish.

At Sussex Vale, on the 4th instant, by the same, Mr. Alexander Morton, to Miss Elizabeth Linden, both of that Parish.

At Moncton, County of Westmoreland, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Alexander W. M'Leod, Mr. George Clarke, of the Parish of Portland, St. John County, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Brown, of Moncton.

DIED.

On Sunday, Elizabeth L., fifth daughter of Benjamin Stanton, Esq., aged 14 years.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, from her Father's residence in Dock-street, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

At the Nashwaak, on the 10th inst., after a tedious illness, which she bore with the most exemplary patience and resignation, deservedly regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintances, Charlotte, wife of James Harrison, Esquire, in the 43d year of her age. On the Friday following, after a pathetic discourse by the Rev. Enoch Wood, from Hosea 13th chapter, and part of the 14th verse, her mortal remains were carried to their last resting place, numerously and respectably attended.

At Salisbury, Westmoreland County, on the 28th ult., aged 29 years, Mrs. Ann, consort of Mr. Robert Dobson, and daughter of Jonathan Burnham, Esq., of Sackville; leaving a husband and five children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother. Her end was peaceful, happy, and triumphant.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

30. *Monday*, sch'r Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, 11—assorted cargo.

CLEARED,

Ship Prudence, Wiley, Newry, timber.
Louisa, Ball, Gloucester, do.

Ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robertson, hence, arrived at Liverpool previous to the 7th January.

Sailed from Liverpool for Savannah, on 20th December, ship Brothers, Poole, of this port.

The ship Liverpool, Johnston, of and for this port, was to leave Liverpool about the 7th January.

The whale ship Mary, of Campo Bello, we understand, proceeds from St. Helena direct to London, with 2500 barrels of oil.

Arrived at Londonderry, Dec. 10th, brig Leslie Gault, Hegarty, St. John; at Newry, 16th, ship Edward Reid, Forrest, do.; at Dublin, 17th, Westmorland, Bennett, do.; at Newhaven, 17th, Hope, Grant, do.; at Clyde, 17th, Lord Byron, and Mearns, do.; 18th, Speedy, Wilkin, Halifax; at Limerick, 18th, Henrietta, Crowell, and Shelmeiere, Bennett, Saint John; at Liverpool, 18th, Port Glasgow, Carr, do.; 19th, Wells, Campbell, Bay Chaleur; 26th, Emigrant, Petrie, St. John; and Maquasha, Russell, Miramichi; 27th, Edinburgh, M'Lay, St. John, 27 days. At Maryport, 22d, Nelson Wood, Robinson, do.; at Gravesend, 18th, Johns, Fox, Richibucto; off Portland, 14th, William Rippon, Lee, St. John; at Leith, Diana, Miller, do.; at Sligo, 16th, Nonpareil, Williams, Quebec.

Padstow, Dec. 17.—The Constitution, Brown, arrived here to-day from Tatmagouche, fell in with 29th ult. lat. 42, long. 36, the wreck of the Civilian, of Hull, from St. John, N. B. waterlogged; on the 30th, long. 34, boarded the Harmony, of Newcastle, waterlogged, and took on board the crew, one man having been washed overboard; on the 1st inst. fell in with the wreck of the Deckenfield, of Scarbro, from Miramichi, waterlogged, the master, mate, and three of the crew having perished, the remainder were taken from the fore-top, four of them in a dying state; six were put on board the Priam. The Constitution experienced a dreadful gale and tremendous sea on the 23d ult. during which, whilst lying-to, the Civilian, Harmony, and Duckenfield, were overpowered by the sea.

DIGBY, FEB. 16.—*Shipwreck.*—The brig Norman, Captain James F Tobin, sailed from Digby on the 20th November last, for St. John's, Newfoundland, and after experiencing heavy gales of wind from the S. W. and losing sails, &c. was driven on shore at Placentia Bay, where she became a total wreck. The crew, 9 in number, were all saved with much difficulty. Their clothing and the small part of the cargo that was secured, were principally stolen by some of the inhabitants near where they landed.—In travelling over land to St. John's, the crew suffered many privations: for six days and nights they were in the woods—the snow five feet deep—and for two days subsisted on the few berries which they fell in with.—Capt. T. states that a number of vessels have been wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland this winter, and all hands perished.

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.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE *Committee* deeply regret to inform the members and friends of the Temperance Society, that they are again unavoidably compelled to postpone indefinitely their intended public Quarterly Meeting. After many fruitless endeavours to obtain a suitable *place* for holding the Meeting, they had at length succeeded in obtaining the use of the *National School Room* for that purpose; but a new and extraordinary obstacle to that design has since suddenly arisen, which prevents its fulfilment; and the Committee are therefore under the necessity of again deferring the Meeting, till a suitable room can be secured.

By order of the Committee,
G. BLATCH, *Secretary.*

St. John, Feb. 23, 1836.

N. B.—The Society's Books are always ready, in the hands of the Secretary, to receive the *signatures* of persons desirous of becoming *Members of the Society.*

Debating Society.

THE *Saint John Young Men's Debating Society* will meet at their usual place To-Morrow, (Wednesday) Evening, the 24th instant, at eight o'clock. A punctual attendance of Members is requested. *By Order of the Vice-President.*

23d February, 1836.

A CARD.

AS Master and a Passenger on board the schooner *Lavinia*, at the time she lost her foremast in the gale of wind on the 25th ult. (the particulars of which appeared in your last number,) we consider it our duty to return thanks to the Captain and Crew of the schooner *Irene*, of Portsmouth, N. H. for their prompt and manly attention in rescuing those on board the Lavinia from their perilous situation.—What renders their services the most praiseworthy is, that it was done without fee or reward, thereby rendering it incumbent on us to return our sincere acknowledgments for their humane feeling, in saving the lives of several individuals, at the imminent risk of their own.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, *Master.*
EPHRAIM LARKIN, *Passenger.*

St. John, 18th February, 1836.

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. 20. *Secretary.*

TEAS.

THE subscribers offer for sale at low prices, the following TEAS, which have been proved to be of equal quality with any in the market, viz.:—Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea,—in packages of various sizes. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

23d February, 1836.—8†

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.

TO LET,

THAT handsomely finished STORE, in Germain-street, adjoining the premises of Mr. H. Hennigar, adapted for either Dry Goods or Groceries.—Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

J. T. YOUNGHUSBAND.

23d February.

Bright Sugars, Rye Flour, &c.

On sale by the subscriber, on the North Market Wharf:

A FEW Hogsheads & Barrels superior Jamaica SUGAR,
Double and single Refined Loaf Sugar,
40 Barrels RYE FLOUR,
10 Cases Bottled Port Wine, (each 3 dozen,)
ALSO—A few Firkins first quality BUTTER.

23d February. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CONTRACTS.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the subscriber, till Wednesday the 24th instant at noon, for the following Work, viz:—

For Making SAILS for a Whale Ship of 400 Tons;
For Fitting the RIGGING for the same Vessel; and
For PAINTING the same Vessel throughout.

To be marked on the back as follows:—"Tender for Sails,"—"Tender for Rigging,"—and "Tender for Painting."

Specifications will be shewn, and any further information obtained by applying to

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, 15th February, 1836.

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†

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.

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.

AUCTION SALES.

Brazil Hides, Candles, &c.
BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY *next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscribers, on the North Market Wharf,—*

100 PRIME Brazilian HIDES,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES,
20 Sides BACON,
Landing ex Elizabeth from Halifax.

23d Feb. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

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.

SALMON.—A few Boxes very choice *Smoked SALMON*,—for sale by

16th February. J. T. HANFORD.

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 PATTEN.

THE Business hitherto carried on by EWING & PATTEN, will in future be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account.

ALEXANDER EWING.

St. John, February 4, 1836.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET,

And possession given on the first day of May next:

THAT eligible WAREHOUSE on *Peters's* Wharf, occupied by Mr. WM. M'CANNON.—The second story is finished for shopping Piece Goods, and contains a neat Counting Room. Apply to

2d February. G. CHADWICK.

For Sale or to Let,

AND possession given immediately,—That valuable stand for *Coopering* and *Lime Burning*, at Mosquito Cove, near South Bay.—For further information inquire of

ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr.

12th January, 1836. *Green Head.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having demands against the ASYLUM CHAPEL, for materials furnished, or labour performed, are requested to forward their bills to either of the Subscribers, for adjustment, in Two Months from this date.

STEPHEN HUMBERT,
WILLIAM HEWITT.

St. John, January 25, 1836.

FLOUR, HIDES, &c.

Landing from brig P. I. NEVIUS, *Scribner, Master, from New-York:*

500 SALTED HIDES,
1000 Dry ditto,
100 Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
20 Barrels TAR;
10 Kegs TOBACCO, &c. &c.

For sale by D. & P. HATFIELD,
January 26. No. 2, *Ward-street.*

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(To Sail about the first March,)
THE FINE NEW SHIP

LOCKWOODS,

J. MACKIE, Commander,

Burthen, 750 Tons; will have *superior accommodations for Passengers.* Apply to the Master, on board, or to JOHN KERR.

16th February.

British American Society.

AT a Quarterly Meeting, held at Mr. BRAGG's Rooms, on Monday evening, 16th November,—Ordered, that Notice be published, requesting Gentlemen who are in arrears to the Society, to call and pay the Secretary.

By Order of the Meeting.
THOMAS S. ESTEY,
17th November, 1835. *Secretary*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of LEWIS FRAZEE, late of Sussex Vale, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from the date hereof: And all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH FOLKINS, } *Executors.*
MORRIS FRAZEE, }

Sussex Vale, 23d January, 1836.

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.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a few casks best winter strained Sperm OIL.

26th January. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

Insurance Notices.

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.

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, L. D. W. RAYMOND, 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 $300,000, 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 $85,000 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.

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.*

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, Bombazettes, 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 one 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, 450 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 30 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.

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.

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.

WATH

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

St. John, 22d Dec. JOHN WALKER.

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.

Per St. Hilda:

14 PACKAGES, containing Winter SLOPS, Fur Caps, Silk Hats, &c.—for sale by

Dec. 8. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

Muscatel Raisins.

Just received per sch'r Caroline, and for sale:

100 BOXES } Muscatel & Bloom
90 half boxes } RAISINS.

8th Dec. *J. & H. KINNEAR.*

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, Witney and point BLANKETS,
50 pieces milled Kerseys, Pilot Cloths, Plushings, and Paddings,
40 pieces fine and superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, 20 rolls CARPETING,
300 pieces Dark printed CALICOS,
100 ditto Long 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,
30 pieces plain and figured Gros 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 Brushes, 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, 20 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 fair advance on first cost, with liberal credits.

23d December, 1835. JOHN KERR.

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 Binding 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; ½ 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,
Carry 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.

SALT & COALS
AFLOAT,

Just received *ex* ship *Charlotte* from Liverpool.

—ALSO:—

CHAIN Cables, from ⅞ 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†

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.

PORT WINE.

2 PIPES, } Very Superior
2 Hogsheads, }
2 Quarter casks, } PORT WINE;
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.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

36 HOGSHEADS of superior quality, for sale on reasonable terms by

December 1. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CANVAS AND CORDAGE.—100 Bolts best Unbleached CANVAS; 5 tons assorted CORDAGE; 1 ton best OAKUM.—for sale by

Dec. 22. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

QUEBEC FLOUR.—100 Barrels Quebec Fine FLOUR, landing at the North Market Wharf, ex schooner *Lavinia*, from Halifax.

29th December. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RUM AND COFFEE.

Landing, This Day, from on board the sch'r Thomas, from Jamaica, for the subscriber:

30 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM,
20 bags excellent quality COFFEE,

December 5. 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 *St. Hilda*, from London,—and for sale very low if taken from the vessels.

Nov. 24. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

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 Trousers; Bales Grey COTTONS,
Boxes HATS.

—ALSO—

2 Tons BOLT ROPE, assorted; and Materials for a Vessel about 420 Tons register, consisting of Chain Cables, Anchors, Gang of Rigging, Canvas, &c.—For sale by

Nov. 10. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

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, Bombazettes, Cassimeres, Petershams, Moleskins, Braces, cloth and homespun Trowsers, grey and white Cotton, Osnaburgs, 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.

VINEGAR, OATMEAL, & OIL.

Received per schooner Lavinia, from Halifax:

2 CASKS White Wine VINEGAR,
34 barrels fresh ground Oatmeal,
30 casks Pale Seal OIL.

December 8. JOHN WALKER.

SEAL OIL, CUT NAILS, &c.

16 BRLS. very best Pale Seal OIL,
20 kegs 2d, 3d & 5d Cut Nails,
50 bags White BEANS.—just received, and for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

8th December.

LOAF SUGAR, &c.

10 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR,
15 bales CARPETINGS,
3 bales Homespuns and Checks,
25 tons Cordage, assorted, 8½ inch to 2 yarn Spun-yarn,
16 bales CANVAS, No. 1 to 7,
2 bales Twines and Linen Threads,
3 bales 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.

Ex ship Elizabeth Bentley, from Liverpool:

4 BALES SLOPS, containing Pea and Monkey Jackets, Flushing Trousers, Drawers, Guernsey Frocks, &c.
1 bale, 30 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 10. JAMES OTTY.

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 Serons 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.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per brig Spruce:

100 BARRELS Irish Mess PORK,
85 do. ditto BEEF,
16 bales BACON; 48 boxes Pipes,
90 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.

NOW LANDING,

50 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM,
10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
34 Bls. OATMEAL,
1½ Tons Grass ROPE, assorted,
20 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE.—for sale by

Dec. 1st. *CROOKSHANK & WALKER.*

PORK AND SHOES.

200 BRLS. Irish Prime Mess PORK; (superior brand.)
3 Cases (500 Pairs) Men's SHOES.

Received per the brig *Bob Logic*, Capt. Ennington, from Cork, and for sale low, if applied for while landing. (Dec. 8.) JOHN ROBERTSON.

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, Mosselle, 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.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

Landing, ex schr Emeline, from Demerara:

6 PUNCHEONS of RUM,
9 hogsheads SUGAR,
51 hogsheads MOLASSES. For sale by

3d Nov. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NEW FURS.—Just received per St. Hilda, a small assortment of Squirrel, Lynx, and Real Sable MUFFS and BOAS—for sale by P. DUFF.

Also, a consignment of 17 casks of GLASSWARE, for sale at a low price if taken from the Vessel.

10th November.

LANDING,

Ex sch'rs William Walker, and Victory, from Halifax:

PALE and straw colored SEAL OIL, in small casks;
10 Bags White BEANS,
1 ANCHOR, 25 cwt.; 3 do. 5 @ 8 cwt.,
1 Hemp CABLE, 7 inches, 90 fathoms,
1 Chain ditto, 1⅛ inches, 150 fathoms.

For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

27th October.

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. Johnstreet.*

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 Vilton 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 Collar 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 Wadings 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 Merinos in all colors, Watered and Embossed Moreens, Blankets, Shalloons, &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 Scalett 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.

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.

PER SAINT ANDREW FROM LIVERPOOL:

2 Tons Soap, 100 boxes CANDLES,
2 Pipes Point OIL,
100 Reams Post and Foolscap PAPER,
2 Carrotells 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.*

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

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

November 17. JAMES OTTY.

Per Ship CHIEFTAIN:

12 CASKS assorted GLASSWARE,
3 bales do. FLANNELS,—for sale by

Nov. 3. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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.

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

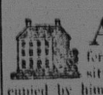
Dec. 15. JAMES T. HANFORD.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store on the South Market Wharf, belonging to Messrs. REID & PERKINS, and adjoining that in the occupation of Mr. E. W. GREENWOOD, intends conducting a General Wholesale, Retail, and Commission Business. EDMUND A. PRICE.

St. John, 4th Sept. 1835.

Valuable Property for Sale.



AS the subscriber is making arrangements to leave 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.

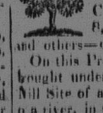
STORE TO LET.

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* o a river, in the neighbourhood of which are inexhaustible supplies of Pine and Spruce.—Apply to

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, 25th August, 1835.

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.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

November 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

PER SHIP GRANVILLE:

A SMALL Invoice, comprising a handsome assortment of the above, direct from the manufacturers; for sale very low if taken immediately.

3d Nov. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

WESTMORELAND BEEF.

THE Subscribers have received a few Barrels BEEF from Westmoreland, which can be recommended as being of the first quality.

3d Nov. BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

Candles, Soap, and Grey Cottons.

100 BOXES Mould CANDLES,
25 do. Dips; 150 do. SOAP,
100 pieces Grey COTTONS, of good quality and favourite widths.

Just received per *Henry* from Liverpool,—for sale low from the Wharf.

ON HAND:

60 Barrels Canada Prime BEEF.

October 6. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

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.

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 23d, 1835.

COOKING STOVES, Franklins, and other Castings, for sale cheap by

25th August. J. T. HANFORD.